

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Fifth Session
(Fifteenth Lok Sabha)



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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Wednesday, August 25, 2010/Bhadra 3, 1932 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MADAM SPEAKER in the Chair]

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Question No. 401. Shrimati Deepa Dasmunsi.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ (Mohanlalganj): Hon. Speaker Madam.

MADAM SPEAKER: You may please sit down. Let Deepaji speak. It is not good to display posters. It is against the decorum of the House.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Toofani Sarojji, you too may sit down please. Let Deepa Dasmunsi ask question. You know, it is against the House decorum. You sit down. You cool down please. Let the Question Hour proceed.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Q. No. 401, Shrimati Deepa Dasmunsi.

[Translation]

Deer Population

*401. SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any norms have been prescribed for supporting deer population, per hectare;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether a number of deers have been kept in a small enclosures in the Delhi Zoological Park in violation of the prescribed norms;

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

(e) the corrective measures taken in this regard; and

(f) the funds allocated and the progress made in renovation of the Delhi Zoological Park?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (f) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) No specific norms have been prescribed under the Recognition of Zoo Rules, 2009 for supporting deer population per hectare. However, detailed guidelines issued by the Central Zoo Authority prescribe size for outdoor open enclosures for some deer species viz. Brow antlered deer, Hangul and Swamp deer as 1500 square meters per pair.

(c) and (d) Deer are kept in large, open and naturalistic enclosures in the Delhi Zoological Park. However, over a period of time, deer being a prolific breeder, their number has increased.

(e) With a view to control the population of deer various measures castrations, vasectomy, separation of male from females, shifting to Asola Wildlife Sanctuary, and transfer of deer to other Zoos under animal exchange programme.

(f) The Ministry has allocated Rs. 830.05 lakhs (Rs. 60.00 lakhs under Plan and Rs. 770.05 lakhs under Non Plan) to Delhi Zoological Park, National Zoological Park, New Delhi) during the year 2009-10 on account of salary of the staff, feed for animals, construction/renovation of animal enclosures, animal sheds, footpaths, boundary walls and development of visitors' facilities viz. toilets, drinking water points and sitting places etc.

SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI: Madam Speaker, thank you. I would like to first thank all the Opposition Members because today the Question Hour is not being

interrupted. I also want to thank the hon. Prime Minister as he has shown deep concern for the conservation of wild life, especially of tigers. Today, my Question is not about Tigers. As we all know, five per cent of the entire habitat of wild life is in India.

My Question is about deer. I visited the National Zoo in Delhi, the Zoological Park, where I found that in a small enclosure where hardly sixty deer can stay, almost 200 to 250 deer have been put up. Many a time, it may cause injury to them and it may also cause casualty. On the other hand, there are a few areas where there are no animals at all.

There are some norms and there are some laws to be followed in this regard. The hon. Minister has also said that there are norms for that. According to those norms, more than sixty deer should not be put up, but it is more than that.

So, I would like to ask the Minister whether we could provide different areas or different enclosures for different species of deer. There are not many kinds of animals in that Zoo. Can we provide different areas so that visitors and tourists—Common Wealth Games is also knocking at our doors and there will be many tourists—could see many more animals over there?

In Malda there is a deer park called Adina Deer Park where we do not get to see any deer at all. In North Bengal, there are many forests, but deer are hardly seen over there. If we can send some of these deer to that area for the sake of visitors and tourists, it would be ideal.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Madam Speaker, I share the concern of the hon. Member on the plight of deer in many of our zoos. The problem is caused by the fact that deer, perhaps like us Indians, are prolific breeders and there is excess of their numbers. We have had to adopt very stringent methods. Particularly in the Delhi Zoo, we have introduced norms, we have introduced castration, we have introduced transfer of power to other sanctuaries like the Asola Sanctuary and the A.N. Jha Sanctuary. So, we are trying a variety of ways to ensure that the norms are implemented. The fact of the matter is that the number of deer is very

large because they are prolific breeders.

But I would like to assure the hon. Member that all efforts will be made to ensure that norms are maintained and, to the extent possible we will encourage transfer of deer from zoos where there seems to be an over population of deer in small enclosure.

SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI: There is no adequate infrastructure in the Zoo. There are hardly one or two Medical Officers who are looking after the entire animal fraternity.

Thirdly, there is scarcity of water in Delhi Zoo and last year in June due to drinking water scarcity, many of the animals, six deer, two lions and tigers, and one elephant fell sick. So, this should be taken care of.

Madam, my main point is that from the Kolkata Zoo last year, there were two rare species of monkeys which have been stolen because of the lapses of the security people. So, it should be taken care of. Though they have got back from Chhattisgarh yet these kinds of things are happening in the Zoo because of inadequate staff in the zoo itself. So, is there any provision of filling up the vacancies, especially in Delhi Zoo, because the Commonwealth Games are fast approaching? The Delhi Zoo has been given a lot of funds; a sum of Rs. 830.05 lakh has been given to the Delhi Zoo. It has not been given for painting or for decoration. This amount is given so that more animals should be taken to this zoo and it will be good for the tourists also.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: There are 198 zoos in the country and only one of these zoos is run by the Central Government, viz, the Delhi Zoo. We are trying to ensure that the Delhi Zoo comes out as an exemplar for quality. But I agree with the hon. Member that still there is room for improvement, particularly in providing health facilities. We have the Central Zoo Authority which has an agreement with the Indian Veterinary Research Institute at Bareilly which provide these referral services. But I would be the first one to accept the fact that perhaps there is always room for improvement. But I do want to bring to the hon. Member's attention that out of these 198 zoos, only one zoo is directly under the control

of the Central Government and 197 zoos are run by private agencies, trusts, agricultural universities, municipal corporations or by State Governments.

I would also like to inform the hon. Member that we have asked for the perspective plans to be prepared for each of these zoos. I am glad to say that out of 198 zoos in the country, 134 zoos have prepared the perspective plans, which is how they are going to expand and maintain over the next ten years. The Central Zoo Authority, which was set up some 18 years ago, is being strengthened. We are opening regional offices of the Central Zoo Authority to ensure quality in enforcing these laws. The Wildlife Crime Control Bureau is also very active to control the crimes that are committed in these zoos and to ensure security in these zoos.

[Translation]

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: Hon. Speaker Madam, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on this important question. I belong to Bikaner, Rajasthan and the deers abound in my area. There is a sanctuary of black bucks at Taal Chhapar in my area, and, as far as my information goes, this is Asia's biggest sanctuary. It was established during the rule of princely State of Bikaner.

Through you, I would like to tell the hon. Minister that more than 100 deers died in 2008-09 and the storm, which struck recently, has also claimed more than 100 deers' lives at Taal Chhapar. Whether the Government would like to take any measures to stop the deaths of deers? My second question is that...

MADAM SPEAKER: You ask one question only.

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: He has said that they are going to transfer deers. The Bishnoi community living in our area, has been doing a good work for the safety of deers. You send deers to our area. You don't kill them. We shall save them. This is what I would like to convey to the Government.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Madam, I know that Taal Chhapar sanctuary has been facing problem for the past 3-4 years. First, it was drought, and then, it was

excessive rain which has claimed the lives of black bucks and antelopes. I know that the Bishnoi community respects animals. But we have conducted a study on the problem being faced by the Taal Chhapar sanctuary and we have received a report thereon. Besides, I personally have written to the Chief Minister of the State to take the necessary steps. I have promised him all help.

SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Madam Speaker, I am going to raise a different question.

MADAM SPEAKER: Don't ask any different question. Ask only that question which concerns with the matter.

SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: I, through you, would like to know that he has told us about the norms etc. with regard to deers. But there are many species of deers which are destroying the crops of the farmers. The number of deers has considerably increased in the Talukas of Vaijapur, Kannad, Gangapur, Paithan in my constituency. They cannot be killed because of the Wildlife Act. A proposal was sent to the Central Government to assemble all the deers and provide them all facilities by setting-up a big park sprawling in 3000 hectares area at Talwara Swaroop in Vaijapur Taluka. I, through you, would like to know from the hon. Minister, whether he would grant approval to the Talwara project in Aurangabad district of Mah so that the farmer's interest could be safeguarded.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, if this proposal is forwarded to me, I shall certainly see it and grant it approval if need be. But number of states have written to me about the problems with regard to the conservation of deers, Elephants, Neel Gais etc. They have asked to increase compensation in the case of man-animal conflict. That is also under our consideration.

[English]

SHRI S. SEMMALAI: Madam, the hon. Minister has stated in his Statement that water points and sitting places have been created in the Delhi Zoological Park for the safety of deer. Frequently, the deer are straying away from the forest and entering into roadside and

human habitations in search of drinking water. As a result, the deer are getting killed in traffic and hunted by the villagers. To avoid such a situation, sufficient drinking water facilities like drinking water ponds and water bodies have to be created in the forest itself. Will the Ministry pay attention to this fact and create as many water bodies as possible in the forest areas to avoid the deer moving away from their places to risky areas? So, I would like to know about it from the hon. Minister.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: I would like to state that the primary responsibility of providing these water bodies in the forest areas lies with the State Forest Departments. Where we have direct control, direct responsibility like, for example, in the Project Tiger Areas, we can certainly step in and provide all financial and other forms of assistance. But I take the hon. Member's point and I will impress upon the Chief Wildlife Wardens that they should pay extra attention to the provision of water bodies to enable the deer not to stray out and get killed by the moving traffic.

Protection of Wildlife Animals

+

*402. SHRI RAVNEET SINGH:

SHRI TUFANI SAROJ:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken or proposes to take financial and technical assistance from international wildlife experts/bodies for protection, preservation and breeding of wildlife animals such as tigers, lions, elephants, etc.;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to further strengthen the wildlife laws for prevention of poaching of wild animals; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table

of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Government has been taking financial and technical assistance from international experts/bodies from time to time. Details of some important wildlife conservation programmes in which assistance had been taken by the Government are placed at Annexure.

(c) and (d) The Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, has been amended from time to time and made more stringent against wildlife related offences. To further strengthen the wildlife laws for prevention of poaching of wild animals, the Ministry has contemplated necessary amendments in the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 to increase the penalties for poaching of wild animals listed in the schedules of the Act.

Annexure

Details of important cases where assistance had been taken by the Government from international wildlife experts/bodies

1. The World Wide Fund-International had been associated with Tiger Conservation during its initial years in 1970's.
2. The FAO-UNDP supported crocodile breeding and research programme had been implemented in 1970's and 80's, which aimed at rehabilitating crocodilian species into the wild.
3. IUCN-Rhino Specialist Group has developed Rhino-vision 2010 for Rhino conservation.
4. The Royal Society of Protection of Birds (RSPB), Peregrine Foundation and BirdLife International have been associated in the Vulture Conservation Programme.
5. World Pheasant Association and their experts are working with Himachal Pradesh Forest Department in breeding and conservation of Western Tragopan.
6. A group of international experts met at Gajner,

Rajasthan to work out a framework for reintroduction of Cheetah in India.

7. Wildlife Institute of India, Dehradun in association with Smithsonian Institution, USA, is conducting capacity building programme for managers of Tiger Reserves for conservation of tigers.
8. The Government of India and the Government of Assam have entered into an MOU with the Durrell Conservation Trust and IUCN SSC Pigs, Peccaries and Hippos Specialist Group on Conservation of Pigmy Hogs in Manas and Nameri Protected Areas in Assam.
9. A UNESCO aided project titled 'World Heritage Biodiversity programme for India/Building Partnerships to support UNESCO's World Heritage Programme' is underway in 4 World Heritage Sites in India, viz, Kaziranga National Parks, Manas National Park, Keoladeo National Park and Nanda Devi National Park.
10. A UNDP assisted project titled 'Natural Resource Conservation Outside Protected Areas' is being implemented.
11. A UNDP-GOI-GEF assisted project titled 'Mainstreaming Coastal and Marine Biodiversity into production sectors in the Godavari River Estuary' is being implemented.

SHRI RAVNEET SINGH: Madam, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government proposes to convert the tiger habitat areas and sanctuaries into National Parks so as to protect the remaining tiger population by preventing free entry of human population and their livestock there.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Madam Speaker, the Question is very large but I do want to inform the hon. Member and the House that Project Tiger, which was launched on 1st April, 1973 under the leadership and inspiration of the then Prime Minister late Shrimati Indira Gandhi, is today acknowledged as one of the success stories in conservation across the world. We have had

problems on the tiger front in various sanctuaries. I admit it. But, overall, I think it is important to appreciate and acknowledge the success that India has had in tiger conservation. Over 50 per cent of the tigers in the world are in India alone and people are looking to India as a success story of tiger conservation.

We have 39 Tiger Reserves in the country. We have requests from various States like Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Karnataka etc. to declare more areas as Tiger Reserves and I want to assure the hon. Member that Project Tiger continues to receive the highest attention even at the level of the Prime Minister who has written, at various points of time, to the Chief Ministers concerned alerting them to the need to take action so that we do not repeat the Sariska or the Panna type of calamities that overtook the tiger population.

SHRI RAVNEET SINGH: Madam, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government proposes to include wildlife in the Concurrent List because the then Prime Minister Indira Gandhiji wanted to place wildlife sanctuary under the Concurrent List as suggested by Dr. Salim Ali and 'Billy' Arjan Singh to place wildlife under the Concurrent List.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Madam, to the best of my knowledge, in 1976, the 42nd Amendment to the Constitution brought environment and wildlife on to the Concurrent List.

[Translation]

SHRI TOOFANI SAROJ: Hon. Speaker Madam, I had asked question about the national bird peacock, but, that question has been twisted out of shape. Anyhow, it is concerned with the breeding of wild life.

As the communicable diseases are caused through contacts among human beings so are they caused among wild animals as well. I would like to ask from the hon. Minister whether lions are dying of AIDS and bovine TB. If so, the details thereof? Also state the measures being taken by the Government to prevent it?...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Alright, you have one question. Now, how many more will you ask?

SHRI TOOFANI SAROJ: This question concerns itself with that question. The Wildlife Institute of India had sent a detailed proposal in 2008 to the Government for the census of peacocks. The Government had also granted, in principle, approval to it. Whether the Government has provided money and other resources for the project?

[English]

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Madam, I will have to get back to the hon. Member on the specific proposal. But I want to inform the hon. Member that there are two issues here. One is ensuring the health of the animal population which the Central Zoo Authority is doing through the agreement that we have with the Indian Veterinary Research Institute at Bareilly and the other issue, of course, is the health impact on human beings from the animal population. The hon. Member is from Uttar Pradesh. He knows that every year, year after year, hundreds of children die due to Japanese Encephalitis and Japanese Encephalitis is a zoonotic disease. It is a disease brought about by the contact between animals and human beings. This is also a very serious issue. But this goes beyond my own Ministry. It gets into issues of health, it gets into issues of urban development, it gets into issues of urban development and it gets into issues of how people live in the proximity of animal population. But this is a very serious issue and I share the hon. Member's concern that we should also pay attention not just to the welfare and health of the animals but the impact of them on the health of human beings as well.

[Translation]

SHRI TOOFANI SAROJ: I had asked questions about the diseases of AIDS and Bovine TB among lions. This matter has also come into media. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: You have asked the question. Now, please sit down.

[English]

SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI: Madam Speaker, I

would like to say that relocation of deer, whether they breed or not, cannot be done because we have absolutely no expertise on how to relocate animals from zoos, especially deer. It is a fact that many deer die as soon as you dart them with anesthesia. The problem related to the second question is that wildlife medicine is not taught in the 33 veterinary colleges that we have in India. Therefore, there is not a single wildlife doctor. The zoos are run by Forest Officers and the doctors underneath them, who are trained in animal husbandry, have no clue on how to treat monkey, deer etc.

Recently, the Chief Wildlife Warden of Kerala has written to me saying that their Deer Sanctuary is also very crowded and they do not know how to relocate deer without causing death. The Maharajbagh Zoo in Nagpur has lost all its deer in the last one week because they picked them up to relocate them under the orders of the CZA and all of them died. We have had a huge number of death of deer every time deer are touched. May I suggest that the answer to both these problems would be to start wildlife courses in all the veterinary colleges and make it compulsory?

Secondly, he should bring in foreign experts to teach our Vets because we have no idea of how to treat wild animals at all.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Madam Speaker, I accept the hon. Member's suggestion in view of her long experience and interest in this area. I will certainly take measures to ensure that the veterinary facilities available in the zoo improve.

I have seen in many zoos some excellent veterinary scientists but they do not belong to Government Department. They belong to private NGOs or Trusts. I entirely agree with her that this is a specialised branch and we should try to get the best expertise possible for wherever it is available. I would like to assure her that this would be a priority issue as far as the Central Zoo Authority is concerned.

SHRI MOHAN JENA: Madam, I would like to know from the Minister whether the Ministry is aware about the fact that 698 elephants died within 19 years, that is between 1990 and 2009, due to poaching, accidents

and more particularly after coming in contact with high tension electric wires in Orissa.

I would like to know what steps the Government has taken against the persons responsible and what administrative action Government has contemplated to prevent this type of incidents in different parts of the country.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Madam Speaker, any action that has to be taken against poachers of elephants in Orissa has to be taken by the Orissa Government and not by the Government of India. That is the first response that I would like to have to the hon. Member's question.

But we are faced with a serious problem on elephants. The population of elephants is not dwindling substantially. It is somewhere in the region of 25,000 to 26,000. But elephants are being poached, particularly in Simlipal in Orissa, we have had a recent instance. Elephants are being killed by moving rail traffic, particularly in Jalpaiguri in North Bengal, in the North-East Frontier Railway operations. Every month there is a mortality of elephants and elephant calves. So, it is a serious issue.

We have set up an expert group bringing about 20 of India's leading experts on the elephants. They are submitting their report to me by the end of this month. I will make it public thereafter. We will strengthen Project Elephant. I think, Project Elephant should get the same degree of political attention as Project Tiger. After all elephant is related to our culture. We propitiate Elephant God as well. I think elephant certainly deserves much greater concern from all of us. In this, I would also include the way the elephants are treated in some of our Temples.

SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN: Thank you Madam Speaker. I fully agree with the views expressed by the hon. Minister that wild animals have to be protected and some more stringent action has to be initiated in order to punish the guilty.

In this connection, I would like to bring to the notice of the House that there are instances where wild

animals also attack humans or destroy the crops and agricultural products, especially in the border areas of States. Madam, in the border of areas of Kerala and Karnataka a good number of people are tribals. The hon. Minister has stated that we have to worship the elephants. I have my own experience that in the monsoon season the same elephants cross the borders and the fencing areas and destroy the crops and agricultural products. They even destroy the houses and even there are deaths.

Madam, it is really unfortunate for the tribals to go to the court. When they go to the Karnataka court, they say that this happened in Kerala and when we approach the Kerala court, they say that the elephant is from Karnataka. It is really sad to say that the innocent tribal people, even in the case of death, are not compensated.

MADAM SPEAKER: Please ask the question.

SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN: Madam, I would like to know from the hon. Minister what measures the Government can take; and while strengthening the protective measures for the wild animals, will there be any intention to protect these tribal people when such incidents take place.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Madam Speaker, if you do not mind my saying so, with greatest respect to the hon. Member, I have told him earlier and I would like to repeat it, that the Indian elephant is like the Malayali; it is highly migratory in nature. You cannot keep it controlled in one area. So, we are trying our best. This is an issue on the Karnataka-Kerala border. We have problems in Tamil Nadu. We have problems in Karnataka as well in Hassan district. The former Prime Minister writes to me very frequently about the damage that is being caused by elephants to the human population, particularly the tribals. Certainly, we are looking at hiking the compensation. But that is not an answer to this situation. The answer to this situation is only possible if we allow natural elephant corridors to be maintained. Unfortunately, with the phenomenal growth in economy and new projects coming up, traditional elephant corridors have been disturbed. We

are trying to restore some of the traditional elephant corridors. But it is very difficult to restore traditional elephant corridors simply because factories have come up; housing complexes have come up and we cannot; we have to live with people as well. They are a reality. So, the only answer that I can give to the hon. Member is that we are aware of this problem. We will certainly provide adequate compensation. We will try to ensure that corridors are maintained so that this type of conflict does not intensify in future.

SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR: I would like to congratulate the Government for taking the World Heritage Biodiversity Programme for India building partnership and support by UNESCO and including two of the National Parks from Assam, namely, Kaziranga and Manas. Also, I would like to congratulate the Minister for Rhino 2010 Vision because rhino is one of the most endangered species of our country.

I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister that in Assam—it is our experience—at the time of flood, poaching increases and a lot of accidents take place. It is because, the National Highway goes through the National Park and when the whole forest is flooded, the wild animals shift their habitat to other places and while crossing the road, many of the wild animals lose their lives. I personally feel that without the support of the communities, who live around the forest, poaching cannot be stopped. I think, there has to be some programme. At the same time, there has to be protection by the forest guards. But without sensitization of the community, despite good intention of the Government and the amendment of the Wildlife Protection Act, that is not giving the desired result. So, I would like to request the Minister to look into it and take appropriate step in this regard.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Madam Speaker, it is true that Manas and Kaziranga are the two success stories in revival and rehabilitation. Both Kaziranga and Manas have come onto the UNESCO Heritage World Sites. The State Government has also played a very important role in this revival. I want to congratulate the hon. Member and the State Government for allowing this effort to continue. Today, rhinoceros is a success

story. Today the population of rhinos is over 2000. It is a good success story of conservation and I think that we can all take pride in this.

Insofar as the specific question that the hon. Member has raised about involving local communities in protection of sanctuaries and national parks, I think this is a very important issue. I happen to believe that without local community involvement, we cannot protect the sanctuaries or tiger reserves or national parks. We cannot do it by CRPF or para-military forces or by police; we have to involve the local communities. That is why, we have, in the last couple of months, begun a systematic programme of involving local communities. I will give you a couple of examples.

In the Nagarjunasagar-Srisailem Tiger Reserve which has now been open to public after many years of being closed because of Naxalite violence, the local Chenchu youths, the local tribal youths, over 400 of them, have been recruited as forest guards and conservation guards and they are increasing their role in protection of this Tiger Reserve.

In Corbett National Park, we have recruited over 40 to 51 Gujjars, who are the local communities so that we can increase their stake in production. In Tamil Nadu and in Tadoba Reserve near Nagpur, wherever we have local tribal population, we are doing it. In Manas itself we are trying to involve the local Bodo population in the protection of the National Park.

So, I think, this is a very important point that the hon. Member has raised, and I would like to inform him that this is the priority of our Government. Conservation must come through people's participation. Conservation must come from the involvement of local communities. Conservation cannot come if it is imposed from outside.

[Translation]

Impact of RTI Act

*403. SHRI GHANSHYAM ANURAGI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has assessed and

reviewed the accessibility and securing of information by the citizens under the Right to Information (RTI) Act, 2005;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the transparency in obtaining information has helped curbing corruption;

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

(e) the number of complaints received by the Central Information Commission against various Government Departments for failure to provide information and presenting the facts in a twisted manner and the action taken thereon?

[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): (a) to (e) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Government has got an independent assessment and evaluation made of the working of the Right to Information Act with specific reference to the key issues and constraints faced by the information providers and information seekers including issues relating to accessibility of information by the citizens. This study was completed in 2009. The main findings of the study are that although basic tenets of the Act have been implemented, Government employees are aware of the basic elements of the Act, and institutional mechanism including Information Commissions are in place and have assumed pivotal role in implementation of the Act, there are several areas where working of the Act needs to be strengthened. These include awareness generation, detailing of the roles and responsibilities for improving accountability for

implementation of the Act, improving convenience in filing of the RTI requests, reorganization of record management system, training of public officials and improving efficiency of Information Commissions.

(c) and (d) While no specific study has been undertaken to study this relationship, Government is of the considered opinion that transparency in obtaining information has and will help in curbing corruption.

(e) The Central Information Commission received a total of 34228 appeals/complaints from 2005-2006 to 2008-2009. The Commission, however, does not maintain subject-wise break-up of appeals/complaints.

[Translation]

SHRI GHANSHYAM ANURAGI: Hon. Speaker Madam, I through you, would like to ask the hon. Prime Minister that there should be more awareness in the rural and urban areas of the country about the Right to Information Act. The Government figures tell that just 13 per cent people are aware about this Act and this figure is just 33 per cent in urban areas. Among women, not more than 2-3 per cent are aware about this. We do not launch public awareness campaign after enforcing any Act. Every villager is not aware of an Act. The rural people do not know how to observe the law? This law has been enforced but how it can benefit the common people? Therefore, we need to launch public awareness campaign. I would, most certainly say, that people are not getting information under the RTI. I hail from Uttar Pradesh. I had asked a number of question under this Act. I tried to collect information about the corruption prevailing in the State Government but, you can imagine, if a person like me could not get information, how a common citizen could get it...(Interruptions) I just want to know from you. ... (Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Anuragji, you ask question.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI GHANSHYAM ANURAGI: I am a Member of Parliament and still I could not get any information under the RTI. The common people never get any information. I, therefore, would like to tell the hon. Prime Minister. ... (Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Anuragiji, you ask your question.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI GHANSHYAM ANURAGI: We should frame such laws but the public must be made aware of them. ...(Interruptions) If any person do not provide information, strict action should be taken against him so that corruption is checked. No doubt, the Act has good intentions behind it, but it is not being enforced properly. I would like to ask the Prime Minister what information is provided to all under the RTI?

State the number of lawsuits, which are pending and, among them the number of lawsuits about which information has been provided along with the action taken against the officers who have failed to provide information?

[English]

SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CRAVAN: Madam Speaker, the hon. Member has asked many questions.

MADAM SPEAKER: You reply to one.

SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN: Madam Speaker, the first part of his question is about the awareness of RTI, and what he has stated is correct.

The Government instituted a Study by a research organization in 2008. The Report was obtained in June, 2009. Therefore, the Study pertains to the period of 2008-09. Indeed, the Study found that the awareness of RTI in rural areas was 13 per cent, as the hon. Member has rightly said; and the awareness level was 33 per cent in urban areas. It is indeed low. These figures are in respect of 2008, only three years after the Act was implemented. Now, we are talking about it after a period of five years of the Act has been working. That is why, after we got this Report, the Government has taken many proactive steps to make sure that the awareness of the RTI Act increases but we are not still satisfied with it. Particularly in the rural areas we need to do a lot of work in that. Later on, if the hon. Member wants, I can explain as to what we are doing.

Madam, as regards the second part of his question, it is not true. The second part of his question—the hon. Member has said that nobody gets information—is not correct.

A total of 3,000,63 requests for information under the RTI was received in 2008-09. Out of that, 94 per cent people got information. Only six per cent people did not get information for various reasons. Now, if we approximately take the figures of this year—we are collecting figures—we are talking about more than 5,00,000 requests. The RTI Act has become extremely popular. The people who are aware about it, are using it extensively; and almost 94 per cent people are getting information. The people who are not satisfied only go to the Information Commission. I can also give those figures about the Information Commission. The Information Commission had got requests for 15,000 applications in 2008-09 and they were of those people who were not satisfied or did not get information.

So, in regard to his question, firstly, yes we are working very hard to increase the awareness and there are many steps, which have been taken. Secondly, it is not true that the information is not obtained. There may be some isolated instances. But this is an extremely popular step that the UPA Government has taken.

[Translation]

SHRI GHANSHYAM ANURAGI: Hon. Speaker, Madam, I don't agree with the answer given today by the hon. Minister. Whenever a person seeks information under RTI, he is treated badly by officer of the concerned department or the influential person belonging to the concerned institution. Sometimes, he is harassed and, on other times, he is even sent to jail by implicating him in false cases...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: You ask question. Don't give a long introduction.

SHRI GHANSHYAM ANURAGI: I am very well aware of the goings on in the Uttar Pradesh where I hail from. Instead of being provided with information the person seeking it is sent to prison. This is sheer

oppression of that helpless person who is subjected to extreme atrocity, injustice and oppression without any let of hindrance. I only ask the hon. Minister whether the RTI has helped in mitigating corruption? If so, state how much transparency has been exhibited with regard to corruption, how one should take it as having been reduced and what measures have been adopted to check it? I feel that the RTI has failed to reduce corruption. Rather it has increased.

MADAM SPEAKER: Alright, Shri Anuragiji, you ask question.

SHRI GHANSHYAM ANURAGI: I therefore, request the hon. Prime Minister to enact a stringent law and provide for imprisonment to the officer who fails to provide information within a month. There should be no concession in it. *...(Interruptions)* Madam Speaker, one second more. *...(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Now you ask question. You are giving a long introduction.

SHRI GHANSHYAM ANURAGI: I had asked a question from the Government of Uttar Pradesh twice, but no information was provided. If a person like me is unable to get information from the Government, it shows that the Government is neck-deep in corruption. *...(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: You have spoken all this earlier.

SHRI GHANSHYAM ANURAGI: Madam Speaker, just one second. Hon. Minister, let me ask question. We are simple villagers. If we are not allowed to ask question here, where shall we go? Hon. Minister, you see the extent of corruption. It has engulfed everyone including State Governments, Central Government, different departments. In Commonwealth Games an umbrella worth of Rs. 100 was purchased a Rs. 500. *...(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Anuragiji, you ask question.

SHRI GHANSHYAM ANURAGI: We asked question under RTI with regard to such types of acts of corruption and no answer was provided. I, therefore, ask whether the hon. Minister propose to take steps to bring more transparency and enact a more stringent law? Whether

any action will be taken against the officials who fail to provide information under RTI within a specified time-frame?

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

*...(Interruptions)**

SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN: I think the House is aware and I am sure the hon. Member is also aware that the Right to Information Act is implemented at the Central Government level and is also implemented at State Government level. We are providing information which we maintain at the Central level. The information that I gave you, I must qualify it in view of the second supplementary, that the five lakh applications that we have disposed of with 95 per cent favourable disposal pertain only to the Central Government information. Each State Government has to implement a law in its own State as per the statute made in the Centre. If the hon. Member has a very bad experience of his own State, there is an issue there. But when the Central Government has enacted a national legislation, the States have to implement it. Apparently, the hon. Member does not have very good experience in his State. But you can get information about the disposal in your own State.

The second important point raised was whether corruption has been reduced. There is no specific study that we have carried out to assess the impact of the Right to Information Act on reducing corruption because it is very difficult. But, it is a very important tool in the hands of the citizens of this country towards a transparent Government, which in turn, reduces corruption. Many NGOs have done some assessment to say that major cases of fraud have been discovered through information obtained under Right to Information Act. But, corruption requires a multi-pronged tact. RTI is one tool in the hands of the citizens. We are now also coming forward with another Act, namely Whistle Blower Act. There is a Resolution in this regard, but Governments wants to bring in a new legislation, which I intend to introduce in the House very soon. Among

*Not recorded.

other things, some very positive points have come out by the suggestion made by the hon. Member and by the study that we have commissioned. We are taking action to strengthen the Act further.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMESH BAIS: Madam Speaker, there has been a lot of awareness among the people after the enactment of the RTI Act. There are certain departments which do not have even a single confidential file. If a person seeks information, he has to be provided information within a specified time-frame, but, he does not get information within that period. Then, he files an appeal to the Commissioner, but, even after that, he does not get information. Thereafter, under which rule, he can ask for information?

[English]

SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN: Under Section 19 of the Act, there is a provision for penalty which may be imposed by either the State Information Commission or the Central Information Commission if the information is not given within a particular period. This is being implemented, people are being punished if the information is not given in time. I beg to differ with the Member. Penalty provisions are there.

Dr. K.S. RAO: This is a very revolutionary Act that has been brought by the Central Government. Any Government must have the courage to bring such an Act. All the Members are very happy about it.

In his reply, the hon. Minister has said that in the survey it is understood that the awareness with the people was 33 per cent only, particularly in the rural areas. He also said that survey conducted is in regard to the Government of India and not in regard to State Governments. If there were not to be criticisms and the purpose of the Act were to be implemented to get good name to the Government of India, I wish to know from the hon. Minister whether they have conducted any programme of awareness for the officers concerned about the punishment that they have to receive in case they do not provide the information within the stipulated period. I wish to know, how many such officers have

been punished for not providing the information. If at least a few people were to be punished vigorously, the purpose of the Act would be served and we will get the pleasure and happiness and proudly say that we are the people who have brought this Act.

SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN: As I mentioned in the beginning, yes, we are taking steps to increase the awareness about this Act by launching a media campaign.

We have a large budget for increasing awareness through television and radio. We are also trying to create a brand for RTI so that even an illiterate person can look at the logo or picture and directly approach the Information Officer, PIO. We are increasing the number of APIOs in the village post offices and all that. A big effort is being made to make the RTI Act even more user-friendly.

Madam, I will not be able to give exact figures of how many officials were punished because that is not what was sought, but I can definitely supply the information to the hon. Member. This information is not centrally maintained. This has to be obtained from the State Governments also. The survey that we carried out was a representative survey conducted in five States—Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Odisha and Assam. So, we did get some flavour of what is happening in certain States and how the State Information Commission and State Information System is working, but I agree that this has been one of the most revolutionary steps taken by the Government of India.

We have the experience of five years and we have been constantly trying to make sure that internal systems get strengthened by use of IT, by managing records properly, by use of call centres to make it very easy for even an illiterate person. I think, I will assure the House that this Act will become an even more pro-active Act by pro-active disclosure so that people do not have to go and seek information, and information is readily available and most of the information becomes pro-actively available, and we move towards the dream of a really transparent and open Government.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH *alias* LALAN SINGH: Madam Speaker, the Right to Information Act can be an effective weapon in checking corruption and for bringing about transparency in the functioning of Government provided it is implemented effectively. Sometimes, it is seen that the officials provide a round-about answer or do not provide right answer or keep the answer pending for a long time. Sometimes, the answer is not given on pretext of secrecy. It is sure that in certain cases when information was sought against an office; the efforts are made to frame the person. So, there is certainly lacunae somewhere in the implementation. It can really be effective. The Government has admitted that it got conducted a study in 2009 and found that there is scope for further improvement in accountability for implementation. I, through you, would like to know as to the steps taken by the Government to implement it effectively and whether it has defined the information which is not confidential. Also state the informations which are confidential and, therefore cannot be provided.

[English]

SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN: Hon. Speaker, the Act very clearly defines what information cannot be given in public interest, but it is the attempt of the Government to expand the scope of the information that is being denied to citizens. When we talked about strengthening the RTI Act, that was the intention of the Government. For example, there are some intelligence agencies whose information cannot be sought, but we questioned it saying whether you could not open up the personal records, and the promotion and transfer aspects which have nothing to do with national security. You will appreciate that we cannot share the national security details and that is why, certain organisations have been kept away from this Act, but we have to see whether we can expand the scope to look at how they function, how their administration functions and how transfer-postings and administrative matters are being handled. Perhaps there is a scope to expand the role of this Act.

We are constantly trying to make sure of it by strengthening capacity building, training, awareness campaign, use of IT, etc. All this is being done.

Another important question that he hinted at was this. Are the seekers of the RTI or the RTI activists being harassed? Recently, some cases have come to light through media reports that there are some people who have been murdered trying to be activists or trying to get information. Of course, the law and order will have to be handled by the State Governments. We are writing to the Chief Ministers to make sure that an RTI activist, who seeks protection, must be given protection under law. But I think that these cases are very few.

I agree with the Member that there may be certain cases, particularly, in the State Governments where some officer may be harassing people who seek information, but we all will have to work together to increase awareness and to make sure that this Act is implemented in the right spirit. I appeal to the entire House that there are certain State Governments, which are run by some other Parties who must also cooperate with us to make sure that this law is implemented in the real spirit with which we have brought it.

Radioactive Materials

*404. SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC) has specified safe custody and disposal of radioactive materials and certain protective measures to be taken by hospitals, universities and other institutions for staff employed in the radiology departments;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether BARC has carried out any inspection of the radiology departments of hospitals, universities or institutions registered with BARC;

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

(e) the steps taken by BARC to ensure strict compliance of its guidelines by hospitals, universities or

institutions which are permitted to use radioactive materials?

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 Statement is placed on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) The designated body for such regulatory functions is Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB). AERB has specified the requirements of safe custody, protective measures during useful life and disposal of radioactive substances.

(b) The requirements of safe custody, protective measures during useful life and disposal of radioactive substances are governed by Atomic Energy (Radiation Protection) Rules-2004 and Atomic Energy (Safe Disposal of Radioactive Wastes) Rules, 1987. AERB specifies the requirements in its Regulatory Safety Documents. These are also specified in the Authorization issued to the institutions on a case to case basis.

(c) AERB conducts regulatory inspections of radiology departments of hospitals, universities or institutions registered as the radiation facilities licensed by it.

(d) The details of regulatory inspection of radiation facilities carried out in 2009 are as follows:

Table 1: Regulatory Inspections of radiation facilities (For January to December 2009)

Sl. No.	Facilities	Number of inspections carried out
1	2	3
1.	Diagnostic X-ray	46

1	2	3
2.	Radiotherapy	11
3.	Nuclear Medicine	41
4.	Industrial Radiography	57
5.	Gamma Irradiators	15
6.	Nucleonic Gauges	07

(e) AERB implements the following steps to ensure the regulatory compliance by the facilities (hospitals, universities and institutions) which are permitted to use radioactive material.

- Periodic routine regulatory inspections
- Surprise inspections
- Review of the periodic safety status reports submitted by the facilities.
- Carry out investigations of any unusual occurrences and exposures.
- Safety performance appraisals of the facility while renewing its license.
- Motivate the personnel of the facility for improving the radiation protection safety culture by way of awareness programmes.

SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN: Madam, the Supreme Court had given a directive in 2008 that every State should establish its own Directorate of Radiation Safety (DRS), but it seems that only some States have established a DRS so far. I would like to ask this, through you, from the hon. Minister. What steps have been taken by the Central Government to ensure establishment of DRS in all the States in order to improve radiation safety standards in the country?

SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN: Madam, the hon. Member has asked about the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC), and specifically asked about the safe custody and disposal of radioactive materials. I have clarified in my reply that it is not the BARC, but the

Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB), which has notified certain rules under the Atomic Energy Act regarding radiation protection and also regarding safe disposal of radioactive waste.

The hon. Member has asked about the position of the States. I do not have the information right now. I will give him the information as to which States have implemented it.

SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN: According to the BARC, only 400 X-ray exposures are allowed per person every year whereas radiologists even in the Central Government, run hospitals and institutes are being forced to conduct 50 X-rays daily. This is something, which needs urgent attention of the Central Government. All cancer hospitals should have a Radiation Safety Officer (RSO) trained by BARC and well-equipped with necessary staff.

I would like to ask this, through you, from the hon. Minister. How many cancer hospitals in the country have RSO trained by BARC? Does BARC or AERB keep any record of such officers? If the record is not kept by either of these agencies, then I would like to know the reasons for the same. What steps the Government propose to take in this regard?

SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN: Madam, the rules about whole radiation equipment including cancer therapeutic equipment was covered by the Atomic Energy (Radiation Protection) Rules, 2004. All cancer hospitals and those hospitals, which use radiation equipment, have RSOs. All records about these officers are kept here as also the records of all the radiation equipment whether it is health-related; whether it is industry-related; whether it is research-related or whether it is agriculture-related. All the radiation equipment has to be licensed by the AERB. A complete database of all equipment is maintained.

There are surprise inspections. Wherever the rules specify, the Radiation Officers have to be there, and the list of those officers is maintained. There is a complete procedure for training these officers on safety issues.

SHRI INDER SINGH NAMDHARI: Madam, I would like to know from the Government whether it is aware that in between 1995 and 2010 about 100 scientists of BARC died of exposure to radiation.

SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN: No, Madam. I will very flatly refute this allegation. It is not true at all. There could be some natural deaths, but because of radiation, some scientists of BARC died is entirely not true.

Model Schools Under PPP Mode

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*405. SHRI SUBHASH BAPURAO WANKHEDE:
SHRI VIKRAMBHAJ ARJANBHAJ MADAM:

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

(a) whether the Government has decided the funding pattern and locations for setting up 2500 model schools under the Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode;

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

(c) whether the Government has also decided upon fees, management, pattern of reservation of seats to students belonging to the SCs/STs/OBCs and minority communities in these schools;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which these schools are likely to become operational?

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

Statement

(a) and (b) 2500 Model schools under Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode are proposed to be set up in blocks other than the educationally backward blocks (EBBs). The funding pattern has not yet been decided.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) The time frame for operationalising the Model Schools under PPP mode depends on the finalization of the modalities for setting up these schools.

[Translation]

SHRI SUBHASH BAPURAO WANKHEDE: Madam Speaker, the Government had announced to open 2500 secondary schools under Public-Private Partnership model. I would like to know from the Government why there has been so much delay in opening the schools and it has not been able to take decision to open such schools?

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Madam Speaker, I would like to tell the hon. Member that at the time of this decision the Government told us to hold consultations with the Planning Commission and determine the guidelines for public-private partnership. We held consultations with the Planning Commission and a policy was framed. Later on, it was decided to put this proposal before the Round Table for School Education, formed in the Ministry by me. We could not proceed further without its consent because private sector is also to participate in it. Therefore, a series of meetings were held in this regard. We decided about the model to be followed. We have forwarded the same to the EFC and we shall proceed further after it takes decision.

SHRI SUBHASH BAPURAO WANKHEDE: Whether the Government has constituted any consultative group in this regard? If so, when? Also state the recommendation provided by the group along with the suggestions of the Planning Commission in this regard.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Madam Speaker, as I have said earlier, we had formed a Round Table for School Education, under which, a sub-group was formed. This sub-group comprised of the representatives from the Planning Commission, private sector and the Government. We have prepared a model with the consent of all concerned. All of this is before the EFC I, therefore, do not think it appropriate to reveal this.

When we shall have their approval and we shall take decision, we shall place it before you.

SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM: Madam Speaker, hon. Minister has come out with a good scheme under which 6000 schools are proposed to be set up. But he has not told us about its time-limit. I have got information through press that every class in such schools will have 150 students. In such a situation, what the quality of the education will be? These schools will be opened in backward areas and everybody knows the IQ level of the children living in those areas. My second question is.

MADAM SPEAKER: Ask one question only. The Question Hour is going to be over.

SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM: I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether every class will have 150 students? Further, what is the time limit to open these schools?

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: As far as the matter of opening of 2500 schools is concerned, we are contemplating on it how to go ahead in this direction. We shall open 500 schools in 2011-12. In the year 2012-2013, 1000 schools shall be opened and in the year 2013-14, another 1000 schools will be opened. But the strength of class will not be 150. We want the strength of each to be 2500 per school. If the strength will be 2500 per schools, there cannot be 150 students per class as these schools will be from 6th standard to 12th standard.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[Translation]

Protection of Monuments

*406. SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:

SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the existing legal framework for protection of

monuments in the county;

(b) the details of the unprotected monuments in the country, State-wise and circle-wise;

(c) the details of financial assistance given to the States during the last two years for preservation of unprotected monuments along with the details of amount spent during the last two years and the current year, monument-wise;

(d) whether the Government proposes to formulate a comprehensive legislation for conservation and protection of all monuments in the county; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (e) Except for those monuments and archaeological sites and remains that are declared by law to be of national importance, others fall under the Concurrent List of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India. The Central and the respective State Governments, therefore, have jurisdiction and responsibility over the unprotected archaeological sites and remains. Keeping in view the spirit of the provision, the Central Government has declared 3675 archaeological sites and remains as monuments of national importance under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958. The State Governments and local bodies have also enacted laws for the protection and conservation of monuments, archaeological sites and remains for the monuments other than those declared as of national importance by the Central Government (Statement-I) and under the respective laws 3573 monuments and archaeological sites and remains have been declared as protected by various States, till 2007 (Statement-II).

No comprehensive survey of unprotected monuments in the country has been undertaken by any agency including the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI), though

the ASI has, in the past, carried out sporadic village-to-village explorations in some of the Districts and Talukas of certain States to find out the antiquarian remains which are duly published in the Indian Archaeology-A Review, an annual publication of the ASI. Some listing of unprotected monuments, archaeological sites and remains has also been attempted by the State Departments of Archaeology and NGOs like INTACH. A State-wise list of the unprotected monuments as per the available data is at Statement-III.

The Central Government has launched the National Mission on Monuments and Antiquities (NMMA) in 2007 to create a national database for all the monuments/sites irrespective of whether these are protected or otherwise. The NMMA has so far created a data base of about 80000 built heritage and about 2 lakh antiquities.

The Central Government has also introduced the National Heritage Sites Commission Bill in the Rajya Sabha on 26-2-2009 with the defined function to tender advice to the Government on heritage matters, frame guidelines in the matter of conservation of heritage monuments and sites, study and cause to study important matters regarding conservation of heritage and submit reports to the Government and suggest appropriate amendments to the existing heritage legislations. The Parliamentary Standing Committee, after examination of the draft bill, has made certain observations.

The Archaeological Survey of India does not operate any major scheme to provide financial assistance for conservation and preservation of unprotected monuments. However, modest financial assistance not exceeding to Rs. 5 lacs is provided for the repairs and maintenance of the heritage buildings which are less than 100 years old. The Finance Commission has also recommended grants for heritage conservation to various States as per the details at Statement-IV.

Statement-I*List of State-wise Antiquarian Legislations/Acts/Rules*

Sl. No.	State	Name of Legislation
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	No Legislation. The Shell/Kitchen Middens having archaeological significance has been notified under Andaman and Nicobar Islands Land Revenue and Land Reforms Regulation, 1966
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Andhra Pradesh Ancient and Historical Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1960 Andhra Pradesh Treasure Trove Rules, 1959 Hyderabad Urban Development Authority Zoning Regulations 1981
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	Arunachal Pradesh Ancient Monuments, Archaeological Sites and Remains Preservation Act, 1990 Arunachal Pradesh Ancient Monuments, Archaeological Sites and Remains Preservation Rules, 1990
4.	Assam	Assam Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1959 Majuli Island Regional Landscape Act, 2006
5.	Bihar	Bihar Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites Remains and Art Treasures Act, 1976
6.	Chandigarh	Same as Punjab
7.	Chhattisgarh	Same as Madhya Pradesh
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Same as Gujarat
9.	Delhi	Delhi Ancient and Historical Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 2004
10.	Daman and Diu	Same as Goa
11.	Goa	Goa Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1978 Goa Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1980 Goa, Daman and Diu Treasure Trove Rules, 1975
12.	Gujarat	Gujarat Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1965 Gujarat Treasure Trove (Extension to the Hyderabad and Saurashtra areas of Bombay State) Act, 1957 Gujarat Town Planning and Urban Development Act, 1976 (Heritage Building Regulations 2007)
13.	Haryana	Punjab Ancient and Historical Monuments, and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1964

Sl. No.	State	Name of Legislation
14.	Himachal Pradesh	Himachal Pradesh Ancient and Historical Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act 1976
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu and Kashmir Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, 1977
16.	Jharkhand	No information
17.	Karnataka	Karnataka Ancient and Historical Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1961 Karnataka Ancient and Historical Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Rules, 1965 Karnataka Treasure Trove Act 1963
18.	Kerala	Kerala Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1968 Kerala Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Rules, 1972 Kerala Treasure Trove Act 1968
19.	Lakshadweep	No information
20.	Madhya Pradesh	Madhya Pradesh Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1964 Madhya Pradesh Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains (Amendment) Act, 1970 Madhya Pradesh Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Rules, 1975
21.	Maharashtra	Maharashtra Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1960 Maharashtra Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Rules, 1962 Maharashtra Regional and Town Planning Act, 1966 (Heritage Regulations for Greater Bombay 1995)
22.	Manipur	Manipur Ancient and Historical Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1976 Manipur Ancient and Historical Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Rules, 1979
23.	Meghalaya	Meghalaya Ancient Monuments and Records Act (Assam act 25 of 1959) as adopted by Meghalaya
24.	Mizoram	Mizoram Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 2001 Mizoram Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 2003

Sl. No.	State	Name of Legislation
25.	Nagaland	No Legislation
26.	Odisha	Orissa Ancient Monuments and Preservation Act, 1956
27.	Puducherry	Same as Tamil Nadu
28.	Punjab	Punjab Ancient and Historical Munuments, and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1964 Punjab Ancient and Historical Monuments, and Archaeological Sites and Remains Rules, 1965
29.	Rajasthan	Rajasthan Monuments, Archaeological Sites and Antiquities Act, 1961 Rajasthan Monuments, Archaeological Sites and Antiquities Rules, 1968
30.	Sikkim	No Legislation
31.	Tamil Nadu	Madras Ancient and Historical Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1966
32.	Tripura	No information
33.	Uttar Pradesh	Uttar Pradesh Ancient and Historical Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Preservation Act, 1956 (UP rules no. 7, 1957)
34.	Uttarakhand	No information
35.	West Bengal	West Bengal Preservation of Historical Monuments and Objects and Excavation of Archaeological Sites Act, 1957 West Bengal Heritage Commission Act, 2001

Statement-II

*List of State Protected Monuments in India
(as on Nov. 2007)*

		1	2	3
Sl. No	States and UT's	No. of Monuments		
1	2	3		
5.	Chhattisgarh			058
6.	Delhi			No Protected Monument
7.	Goa			051
8.	Gujarat			361
9.	Haryana			023
10.	Himachal Pradesh			005
11.	Jammu and Kashmir			028
12.	Jharkhand			003
1.	Andhra Pradesh	500		
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	007		
3.	Assam	096		
4.	Bihar	030		

1	2	3
13.	Karnataka	747
14.	Kerala	102
15.	Madhya Pradesh	326
16.	Maharashtra	244
17.	Manipur	049
18.	Meghalaya	004
19.	Mizoram	053
20.	Nagaland	No Protected Monument
21.	Orissa	218
22.	Punjab	061
23.	Rajasthan	227
24.	Sikkim	No Protected Monument
25.	Tamil Nadu	086
26.	Tripura	No Protected Monument
27.	Uttar Pradesh	141
28.	Uttarakhand	047
29.	West Bengal	106
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands (UT)	No Protected Monument
31.	Chandigarh (UT)	No Protected Monument
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli (UT)	No Protected Monument
33.	Daman and Diu (UT)	No Protected Monument
34.	Lakshadweep (UT)	No Protected Monument

1	2	3
35.	Pondicherry (UT)	No Protected Monument
Total		3573

Statement-III

*List of State-wise Unprotected Monuments
(based upon the available data)*

Sl. No	States and UT's	No. of Monuments
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	413
2.	Andaman and Nicobar	47
3.	Bihar	834
4.	Chhattisgarh	445
5.	Delhi	1180
6.	Diu	290
7.	Goa	1384
8.	Gujarat	800
9.	Haryana	2537
10.	Himachal Pradesh	901
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	1185
12.	Karnataka	445
13.	Kerala	186
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1150
15.	Maharashtra	972
16.	Manipur	22
17.	Mizoram	33

1	2	3	1	2	3
18.	Odisha	3248	24.	Tripura	330
19.	Puducherry	1800	25.	Uttarakhand	820
20.	Punjab	1168	26.	Uttar Pradesh	3653
21.	Rajasthan	5220	27.	West Bengal	3627
22.	Sikkim	305			
23.	Tamil Nadu	831		Total	33826

Statement-IV*Finance Commission Grants for Heritage Conservation to States*

1.	Andhra Pradesh	Rs. 40 crore	To preserve, protect and propagate composite culture.
		Rs. 100 crore	For works related to conservation, restoration and preservation of protected sites and monuments.
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	Rs. 10 crore	For preservation of archaeological and historical sites.
3.	Assam	Rs. 40 crore	For protection and maintenance of archaeological sites and monuments, including 5 crore for protection and preservation of Satras of Majuli Island.
4.	Bihar	Rs. 50 crore	For Nalanda Heritage Development Plan.
		Rs. 50 crore	For development and conservation of archaeological sites.
5.	Chhattisgarh	Rs. 45 crore	For development and conservation of archaeological sites.
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	Rs. 50 crore	For conservation and restoration of Mubarak Mandi, Jammu.
7.	Jharkhand	Rs. 100 crore	For conservation and development of archaeological sites and monuments.
8.	Madhya Pradesh	Rs. 175 crore	For conservation, development and management of archaeological sites and monuments.
9.	Maharashtra	Rs. 100 crore	For conservation and protection of various archaeological sites.
10.	Manipur	Rs. 10 crore	For renovation and maintenance of heritage building of Raj Bhawan.
11.	Meghalaya	Rs. 30 crore	For protection, preservation and development of heritage sites and museums.

12. Mizoram	Rs. 12 crore	For heritage protection.
13. Orissa	Rs. 65 crore	For protection of monuments and heritage sites.
14. Punjab	Rs. 100 crore	For protection and maintenance of historical monuments and archaeological sites.
15. Sikkim	Rs. 9 crore	For conservation of historical monuments.
16. Tamil Nadu	Rs. 100 crore	For renovation and maintenance of ancient temples of historical importance.
17. Tripura	Rs. 10 crore	For development of Kok-Borok language and culture.
18. Uttar Pradesh	Rs. 100 crore	For development of museums and conservation of monuments.
19. Uttarakhand	Rs. 25 crore	For State level museum.
20. West Bengal	Rs. 100 crore	For protection and conservation of historical monuments, museums, archives and archaeological sites.

[English]

Additional Allocations Under MDMS

*407. SHRI GANESH SINGH:

PROF. RANJAN PRASAD YADAV:

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

(a) the additional allocations made to each State/ UT during the current financial year, if any, under the Mid-Day Meal Scheme (MDMS) in view of the increase in the prices of essential commodities;

(b) whether it is proposed to cover the students of the senior secondary schools under this scheme in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the approximate cost of meals served under the scheme; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to ensure balanced nutritional content in the food served to the students under the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE

DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) In order to offset the impact of price rise, the Government enhanced the cooking cost of Mid Day Meal from Rs. 2.50 per child per day to Rs. 2.69 at primary stage and from Rs. 3.75 to Rs. 4.03 at upper primary stage with effect from 1-4-2010. This includes cost of pulses, vegetables, oils, condiment and fuel.

(b) No, Madam.

(c) Question does not arise.

(d) The approximate cost of a mid-day meal comes to Rs. 3.30 per child per day at primary stage and Rs. 4.95 at upper primary stage. This includes the cooking cost as well as the cost of food grains at Below Poverty Line rates and the transportation of food grains. The cost of food grains and its transportation are borne entirely by the Central Government.

(e) The Government has issued detailed guidelines for effective implementation, supervision and monitoring of the Scheme at all levels to ensure that children at primary stage get 450 calories and 12 grams of protein and children at upper primary stage get 700 calories and 20 grams of protein.

[Translation]

Special Focus Districts Under SSA

*408. SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL:

Dr. BHOLA SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Government has identified 314 Special Focus Districts (SFDs) for effective implementation of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA);

(b) if so, the criteria followed for identifying such districts;

(c) the districts identified thereby, State/UT-wise; and

(d) the results achieved through this intervention so far?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) to (d) Yes, Madam. Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) identifies Special Focus Districts (SFDs) on the basis of the following criteria:

Infrastructure Category:

(i) SFD-A: Districts with a ratio of primary school

to upper primary school exceeding 3:1.

(ii) SFD-B: Districts with a classroom gap exceeding 3000 classrooms.

Programme Category:

(iii) SFD-C: Districts with more than 20,000 out of school children, and districts with a gender gap exceeding 10% at primary and 20% at upper primary level.

Social Category:

(iv) SFD-D: Districts with more than 25% Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe or Minority populations.

Districts have been categorized as per the above criteria to enable them to make focused interventions for overcoming their specific gaps in the overall endeavour to achieve universal elementary education. Thus, over the years the number of SFD A, B and C categories has been reducing significantly, which is an indication of improvement in infrastructure, reduction in out-of-school children and narrowing of the gender gap. A comparative statement of SFDs for the years 2007-08 and 2010-11 is enclosed.

Statement

Comparative Statement for Special Focus Districts (Category-wise) for 2007-08 and 2010-11

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Infrastructure Category				Programme Category		Social Category	
		PS Category A	UPS Ratio>3:1	ACR Category B	GAP>3000	Category C		Category D	
		2007-08	2010-11	2007-08	2010-11	2007-08	2010-11	2007-08	2010-11
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
2.	Andhra Pradesh	5	13	0	0	0	1	2	2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	12	13	0	0	2	2	16	16
4.	Assam	17	13	0	1	0	3	16	15
5.	Bihar	13	26	36	20	44	11	8	8
6.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	1	2	0	1	1	0	8	8
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
10.	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
11.	Goa	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
12.	Gujarat	1	2	8	0	3	2	8	6
13.	Haryana	1	0	0	0	1	1	5	5
14.	Himachal Pradesh	3	2	0	0	0	0	10	10
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	0	0	0	3	4	15	5
16.	Jharkhand	8	2	3	3	6	0	16	14
17.	Karnataka	0	1	6	0	0	0	3	4
18.	Kerala	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	14
19.	Lakshwadeep	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	12	15	20	4	8	3	17	17
21.	Maharashtra	0	1	1	2	0	0	11	11
22.	Manipur	4	9	0	0	0	0	11	11
23.	Meghalaya	5	1	2	0	0	0	7	8
24.	Mizoram	0	0	2	0	0	0	8	10
25.	Nagaland	0	9	0	0	0	0	8	11
26.	Orissa	20	3	2	0	6	4	14	14
27.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
28.	Punjab	1	0	0	0	6	5	12	12

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
29.	Rajasthan	7	6	2	0	22	9	8	7
30.	Sikkim	3	2	0	0	0	0	5	5
31.	Tamil Nadu	2	0	0	0	0	0	8	8
32.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
33.	Uttar Pradesh	27	0	11	6	8	0	41	38
34.	Uttarakhand	4	1	0	1	0	0	3	3
35.	West Bengal	19	16	4	0	4	4	20	21
Total		166	138	99	38	114	50	303	291

[English]

Damages by Wild Animals

*409. SHRI K.P. DHANAPALAN:

KUMARI MEENAKSHI NATRAJAN:

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

(a) whether incidents of killing of people and damage to crops by wild animals have been reported during each of the last three years;

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

(c) whether the Union Government provides any financial assistance to the States towards compensation in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps being taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) Incidents of killing of people and damage to crops by wild animals like elephant, leopard, wild boar, blue bull etc. are reported from States/Union Territories of the country. However, the State/Union Territory-wise details of such incidences are not collated

in the Ministry.

(c) and (d) Payment of compensation to victims of wild animals is the responsibility of the concerned State/Union Territory Governments. The Central Government only supplements/provides financial assistance to the States/Union Territory Governments as per budget availability under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes of 'Project Tiger', 'Project Elephant' and 'Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats'.

(e) The corrective steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard are as follows:

1. Improvement of habitat to augment food and water availability and to reduce migration of animals from the forests to the habitations.
2. Creation of a network of Protected Areas and wildlife corridors for conservation of wildlife.
3. Awareness programmes are launched to sensitize the people about the Do's and Dont's in case of wild animals scare and attacks.
4. Training programmes are conducted for forest staff and police to address the problems of human-wildlife conflicts.
5. Development of necessary infrastructure and support facilities for immobilization of

problematic animals through tranquilization, their translocation to the rescue centers or release back to the natural habitats.

6. Construction of boundary walls and solar fences around the sensitive areas to prevent the wild animal attacks.
7. Payment of ex-gratia to the people for injuries and loss of life in case of wild animal attacks.
8. The Chief Wildlife Warden of the State/Union Territories are empowered to permit hunting of such problematic animals under the provisions of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972.
9. Eco-development activities in villages around Protected Areas are constituted to address to the grievances of people regarding human-wildlife conflicts, as also to elicit their cooperation in management of the Protected Areas.
10. Involvement of the research and academic institutions and leading voluntary organizations having expertise in managing human-wildlife conflict situations.

Technologies Developed by NRDC

*410. SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Research Development Corporation (NRDC) has developed latest technologies;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the NRDC has patented these technologies;

(d) if so, whether the users are allowed to market these technologies developed by the NRDC;

(e) if so, the details of the terms and conditions thereof; and

(f) the total revenue generated by way of marketing these technologies so far?

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) No, Madam. However, National Research Development Corporation (NRDC) promotes, develops, nurtures and commercializes technologies generated by the research institutions and universities in the country. Till date, NRDC has signed 4671 technology license agreements with industry/entrepreneurs for commercialization. Many technologies have been licensed to multiple licensees over different years, resulting in that many technology license agreements.

(c) NRDC provided assistance for filing a total of 383 patents on technologies of various research institutions, universities and individuals over the last five years, which even included technologies, not assigned to NRDC.

(d) The users are not allowed to market the technologies, licensed to them by NRDC. Licensees are allowed commercial exploitation of the technologies, by themselves only.

(e) and (f) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Forest Clearance to Subernarekha Project

*411. SHRI MADHU KODA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether forest clearance has been accorded to the Subernarekha multipurpose project:

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

(c) the amount sanctioned and utilised for the project;

(d) whether the requisite amount has been

deposited in the Compensatory Afforestation Management Fund and Planning Authority (CAMPA) and alternative land has also been demarcated for diversion of forest land; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the said clearance is likely to be granted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) The Central Government has granted in-principle approval on 23-08-2006 for diversion of 1655.55 ha of forest land (originally proposed 1800.81 ha) for Subernarekha Multi-Purpose project in East and West Singhbhum, Saraikela and Kharswan Districts in favour of Water Resources Department of Jharkhand with mitigative stipulations regarding Compensatory Afforestation (CA), Penal CA, Net Present Value (NPV), etc. It was also mentioned that the diversion of remaining 145.26 ha of forest land falling in Dalma Wild life Sanctuary will be considered after receipt of approval from standing committee of National Board of Wild Life (NBWL) and Supreme Court.

(c) As per the records available in the Ministry, the above multipurpose project was sanctioned for an estimated amount of Rs. 2869.77 crores.

(d) and (e) As per the details provided by the State Government of Jharkhand, an amount of Rs. 169.526 crores including CA (15.00 crores), Penal CA (26.848 crores), Canal Bank Plantation (17.682 crores), NPV (109.996 crores) against the diversion of 1655.55 ha of forest land, has been deposited by the project proponent recently with the State Government. The project proponent has also transferred 1934.76 ha of non-forest land for raising Compensatory Afforestation in Chaibasa, East Singhbhum and Saraikela district.

The State Government has also intimated that the compliance report of the conditions of in-principle approval will be sent to MoEF through State Government for final approval of diversion of 1655.55 ha of forest land shortly.

[English]

Proposals from Naxal Affected Areas

*412. SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY:

SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain naxal affected States including Chhattisgarh had submitted proposals to the Union Government for socio-economic development of specified districts in such States;

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

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

(d) the details being worked out in this regard and its present status?

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) As per the Finance Minister's Budget Speech (2010-11), the Planning Commission is to prepare an Integrated Action Plan for the focus districts affected by Left Wing Extremism (LWE). Prime Minister in his address to the National Development Council on 24th July, 2010 said that "The problems of marginalized sections of our country, many of whom live in areas which are affected by Left Wing Extremism, call out for special attention. Our development schemes have not worked well in these backward and impoverished parts of our country, particularly the areas inhabited by the adivasi population. We must make a concerted effort to bridge the development deficit in these backward areas and reduce whatever sense of alienation that may exist among the adivasis living in these areas. As the word "adivasi" implies, they were the original inhabitants and their rights must be fully protected.

There should be no doubt that the security challenge posed by Left Wing Extremism has to be met and it will be met, with the Centre and the States cooperating fully with one another. But this must be

supplemented by action on two other fronts. First, we must recognize that good governance alone gives people a sense of participation and empowerment. In this context, effective implementation of the Forest Rights Act and Panchayat Raj (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act (PESA) are of critical importance. Failure to implement these laws in letter and spirit reduces the credibility of our commitment to bring development to these neglected areas.

Second, these areas must be provided with additional resources for development and the development programmes must be aligned to the special circumstances of these areas. I have asked the Planning Commission to design a holistic development programme for these areas in consultation with the States and other stakeholders."

The Planning Commission has initiated the process of preparation of Integrated Action Plans (IAPs) for selected tribal and other backward districts. The State Governments including Chhattisgarh have submitted proposals for districts in their States to be included in the new programme. On the basis of these discussions, the details of the Integrated Action Plan including the districts to be identified, additional funding required, the steps to be taken by the State Governments to implement schemes more effectively, etc. are in the process of being finalized.

Pending Cases with CBI

*413. SHRI P. LINGAM:

Sl. No.	Details of cases	2008	2009	2010 (till 31-7-2010)
1.	Cases registered	991	1119	648
2.	Cases disposed from investigation	1127	1127	615
3.	Cases under investigation at the end of the year	1005	988	1021
4.	Disposal from trial	642	719	381

(c) and (d) The accused can be pronounced guilty or otherwise only after the completion of trial in Courts. The number of persons acquitted and convicted is part

SHRI ANJANKUMAR M. YADAV:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases pending for investigation with the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) at present;

(b) the number of cases disposed of by CBI during the last three years, State-wise;

(c) the number of people found guilty in these cases;

(d) the number of persons acquitted along with the reasons for acquitting them; and

(e) the reasons for pendency of cases and the steps taken for their early disposal?

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) As on 31-7-2010, 1021 cases are pending with CBI for investigation.

(b) CBI investigates cases with inter-state and transnational ramifications. Therefore details are not maintained State-wise. The number of cases disposed of by CBI for the last three years is as below:

of the individual case record and such data is not maintained centrally. During the last three years, the details of cases disposed of from trial are as follows:

Sl. No.	Year	Cases disposed of from trial	Cases ended in Conviction	Cases ended in acquittal	Cases Discharged	Cases disposed of otherwise
1.	2008	642	382	166	29	65
2.	2009	719	435	212	28	44
3.	2010 (till 31-7-2010)	381	257	87	5	32

The reasons for acquittal, *inter alia*, are hostility of witnesses, non-availability of witnesses due to change of addresses or death, non-traceable or misplaced documents in old cases, and on the basis of appreciation of evidence by the Courts.

(e) The registration, investigation and disposal of cases is a continuous process. However, the main reasons for pendency of cases are, *inter alia*, complicated nature of cases taken up by CBI, time taken in collection and scrutiny of voluminous documents, examination of large number of witnesses, scientific and forensic examination of exhibits, obtaining expert legal advice and stay of investigation by Courts.

Government has been several steps to reduce the pendency. These steps, *inter-alia*, include implementation of information technology tools and services for speedier documentation and communication; modernization of laboratories and facilities for scientific examination; improvement of training infrastructure to enhance the skills for investigation; delegation of enhanced administrative and financial powers to improve efficiency and decision making; and grant if one time relaxation for filling up deputationist posts of SPs/Dy. SPs by way of promotion.

In order to facilitate speedy trial of cases investigated by the CBI, the Government has decided to set up 71 additional Special Courts, approved 284 posts of Prosecuting Officers with supporting staff and notified a new scheme for engaging Law Officers on contract basis for a period up to five years.

Assistance to State Councils

*414. SHRIMATI J. SHANTHA: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether assistance is provided to the State Councils for development of science and technology;

(b) if so, the assistance provided and utilised by the States during the last three years, year-wise and State-wise;

(c) whether the States have urged the Union Government for identification and providing solution to location/region specific problems; and

(d) if so, the follow up action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME 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. The Department of Science and Technology has a scheme entitled 'State Science and Technology Programme' under which assistance is provided to State Science and Technology Councils.

(b) A statement is attached giving year-wise and state-wise details of assistance provided and utilized by the States during the last three years (2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10).

(c) and (d) No, Madam. However, the Department of Science and Technology periodically organizes All India Interaction Meetings/Brain-storming Meetings/ Review Meetings/Thematic Workshops involving State Science and Technology Councils/Departments, Central Agencies and Planning Commission to identify Location/ Region specific problem areas for Science and

Technology interventions. In addition, the Department provides financial assistance to States/UTs to conduct studies for identification and providing solution to location/region specific problems. So far, 20 States have availed financial assistance to undertake such studies.

The Department also provides financial support to States for setting up demonstration plants based on technologies sourced from national laboratories, universities etc. to arrive at technological solutions to such problems.

Statement

Year-wise and State-wise details of the assistance provided as core support and utilized by the State Science and Technology Councils under State Science and Technology Programme during the last three years

(Rs. in lakh)

State/UT	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Andhra Pradesh	29.00	32.00	35.00
Arunachal Pradesh	27.00	29.20	43.50
Assam	38.08	38.12	41.00
Bihar	29.50	31.50	19.46
Chhattisgarh	19.00	23.00	31.00
Goa	27.50	32.14	43.00
Gujarat	30.00	32.40	49.00
Haryana	17.60	23.35	19.64
Himachal Pradesh	44.00	46.00	50.00
Jammu and Kashmir	—	—	—
Jharkhand	—	—	—
Karnataka	41.00	45.70	48.42
Kerala	31.00	34.00	39.00
Madhya Pradesh	46.43	48.50	64.50
Maharashtra	14.00	14.00	14.00
Manipur	36.69	38.50	51.05
Meghalaya	9.14	8.84	10.54
Mizoram	23.00	24.00	26.00
Nagaland	—	—	—
Odisha	—	—	—

State/UT	2007-08	2008-09	2009-2010
Punjab	61.50	68.00	85.50
Rajasthan	41.36	47.69	63.04
Sikkim	37.00	40.00	48.16
Tamil Nadu	36.30	37.00	50.15
Tripura	18.20	19.50	20.00
Uttarakhand	21.70	22.00	37.50
Uttar Pradesh	54.50	58.50	70.50
West Bengal	13.38	10.65	16.15
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3.29	5.16	—
Chandigarh	3.61	2.31	2.90
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	—	—	—
Daman and Diu	—	—	—
Delhi	—	—	—
Lakshadweep	—	—	—
Puducherry	—	—	—
Total	753.78	788.71	928.86

Ocean Technology

*415. SHRI C. SIVASAMI: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is promoting appropriate technology for ocean development activities;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to take fresh initiatives for the development of the ocean technology in our country, that would deliver accurate sub-ocean data;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the funds allocated for the current plan period

for this 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) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Ministry of Earth Sciences has been promoting technology for ocean developmental activities. Towards this endeavour, a dedicated state-of-the-art centre was established at Chennai "National Institute of Ocean Technology (NIOT)"

In 1993. The technology developmental activities being of NIOT cover five major areas (1) Fresh water and Energy generation from the sea, (2) Mining equipment for exploitation deep sea mineral resources, (3) Sensors and ocean platforms required for acquisition of real-time data from the sea around India, (4) Devices required for harnessing Living Resources, (5) Ocean engineering solutions for coastal developmental activities. In addition, National Institute of Oceanography, Goa of Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, has been promoting technologies primarily in the area of marine biotechnology and underwater vehicles. The Naval Physical Oceanographic Laboratory, Kochi of Defence Research and Development Organisation working in the area of underwater acoustics and underwater surveillance, has helped Indian industries to manufacture winches, underwater armoured tow cables, underwater bodies, underwater communication devices etc.

(c) and (d) Research and Development in Ministry of Earth Sciences is an on-going activity. In the XIth Plan, under the ongoing programme on ocean observation networks, it is proposed to install 200 Argo floats in Arabian Sea, Bay of Bengal and Indian Ocean for obtaining sub-sea data on salinity and temperature. Till date, 178 Argo floats have been installed.

(e) Allocation of Rs. 55 crores have been made during XIth Plan for the ongoing programme on ocean observation networks.

Development of Reading Habits

*416. SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

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

(a) whether the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) had selected some cities for its pilot project to introduce graded self-reading series for children and establishing reading rooms;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) names of the cities where reading rooms have been established;

(d) whether there is any proposal to introduce graded self-reading project in other cities also;

(e) if so, the locations identified therefor and the time by which they are likely to become functional; and

(f) the steps taken to develop reading habits amongst the children?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) to (f) the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) has introduced an 'Early Reading Programme' to develop and enhance reading skills amongst children in classes I and II. A Pilot Project has been introduced in 561 schools in five blocks (Chauhmuha, Fareh, Goverdhan, Naujheel, Raya) in Mathura district. Each school has been provided a set of 40 Graded Reading books entitled Barkha Series, and a set of 94 children's books. Teacher training has been conducted for 1200 teachers to orient them to maintain and use the reading material. NCERT is collaborating with States/UTs to promote early reading programme through orientation of teachers and coordinators, Uttarakhand and Chandigarh have also introduced the Graded Reading Series in classes I and II of all primary schools. Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh are in the process of procuring the Graded Reading Series.

Right to Education Act, 2009

*417. SHRI ADHI SANKAR:

SHRI HARIN PATHAK:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to launch a public awareness campaign through electronic and print media regarding the benefits likely to accrue to the students and parents under the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has sought international assistance for implementation of this Act;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action plan drawn up by the Government for effective implementation of the Act?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) and (b) The Government has launched a public awareness campaign through print and electronic media for creating awareness regarding the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009. This includes media campaign through Doordarshan, All India Radio, Lok Sabha TV, and private TV/News channels, and publicity through advertisements in newspapers.

(c) and (d) Under the on-going Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) programme for universalisation of elementary education, which is the main vehicle for implementation of the RTE Act, three external funding agencies, namely, the World Bank, Department for International Development (DFID) of United Kingdom (U.K.) and European Commission provide partial financial support.

(e) The Government has taken various steps for implementation of the RTE Act, including notifying the (i) RTE Rules, 2010; (ii) National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE) as the academic authority to lay down teacher qualifications, (iii) National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) as the academic authority to lay down the curriculum and evaluation procedure, and (iv) National Advisory Council (NAC) under the Act. In addition, Government has taken steps to align the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) norms with the provisions of the RTE Act. The Government has also held consultations at various fora with the State Governments and other stakeholders, including at the meeting of the State Education Ministers on 18th June, 2010 and at the Central Advisory Board on Education (CABE) meeting on 19th June, 2010.

Environment Clearance for Atomic Power Plants

*418. SHRI MANISH TEWARI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the four nuclear plants proposed by the Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited (NPCIL) at Fatehabad, Mandla, Srikakulam and Bhavnagar have

not been given a green signal to even secure the terms of reference for conducting an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) study because of shoddy documentation;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is stiff resistance from the local inhabitants to the location of the Nuclear Power Plants (NPPs);

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether NPCIL officials who went to collect soil samples in Bhavnagar in Gujarat were physically prevented by officials from doing so;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the time by which the EIA of these and other sites for NPP is sought to be commenced?

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) NPCIL had submitted applications for approval of Terms of Reference (TOR) for Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) Studies for the sites in Fatehabad, Haryana; Mandla, Madhya Pradesh; Srikakulam, Andhra Pradesh; and Bhavnagar, Gujarat to the Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF). The TORs are to be approved by the Expert Appraisal Committee (EAC) of MoEF. EAC after review of the submissions of NPCIL has advised NPCIL to provide additional details on land use and environmental setting of site. Each of the projects has an associated township for the employees. EAC also advised that TORs for township be also submitted along with projects so that both can be approved together. The revised TORs, as advised by EAC have been submitted to MoEF in respect of Haryana project. In respect of the other three projects, the township location and other details are being finalized with the respective state governments,

after which the revised TORs will be submitted for approval of MoEF.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) and (f) NPCIL has awarded geo technical investigations for the site at Bhavnagar to Gujarat Power Corporation Limited (GPCL). GPCL team was prevented from collecting soil samples by the local villagers at the site on June 6, 2010. The issue has been taken up with State Government and work is expected to resume soon.

(g) The EIA work on the sites is expected to be started in the year 2010 progressively for all sites after approval of respective TORs by MoEF.

[Translation]

Review of MPLAD Scheme

*419. SHRI SONAWANE PRATAP NARAYANRAO:
SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB PATIL:

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

(a) whether the working of the Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS) has been reviewed/is proposed to be reviewed by the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the State Governments have not prepared any special mechanism for review and implementation of the recommendations received under MPLADS;

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

(e) whether any guidelines have been issued to the State Governments with regard to the procedure to be followed in the implementation of MPLAD projects; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

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

(c) and (d) The District Authorities of each State follow the review and implementation mechanism prescribed in the MPLADs guidelines issued by Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation.

(e) and (f) As per para 2.6 of the MPLADs guidelines, the District Authorities execute the eligible sanctioned works as per the established procedure laid down by the State/UT Governments for implementation of such works subject to the provisions in the MPLADs Guidelines.

[English]

Per Capita Availability of Water

*420. SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY:
SHRI DATTA MEGHE:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the daily per capita availability of water for agriculture, industrial, domestic uses, etc. at present, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the gap between demand and availability of water for the above purposes is growing rapidly;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) to (d) As per the United Nations World Water Development Report, the per capita volume of water gives the maximum theoretical amount of water available for the country on a per capita basis. It is estimated by dividing the total actual renewable water resources theoretically available for development from all sources within a country expressed in cubic kilometers per year (km³/year) with the nation's population and adjusted to cubic meters per year (m³/year). In view of very high temporal variations, daily per capita availability of water is not assessed.

The average annual water availability for the country as a whole has been assessed as 1,869 billion cubic meters (BCM). The increase in population results in reduction in per capita water availability. In 1951, the per capita water availability was 5,177 cubic meter per year. On the basis of the population indicated in 2001 census, the per capita water availability works out to be about 1,820 cubic meter per year. In view of topographical constraints and hydrological features, the utilizable water has been estimated to be about 1,123 BCM.

The total water requirement for various uses including agriculture, industrial and domestic uses etc. in the country has been assessed by the "Standing Sub-Committee for Assessment of Availability and Requirement of Water for Diverse Uses in the Country" to be about 813 BCM, 1093 BCM, and 1447 BCM by the year 2010, 2025 and 2050 respectively. However, the National Commission for Integrated Water Resources Development has assessed that with achievement of the desired level of efficiency, the water requirement by the year 2010, 2025 and 2050 will be about 710 BCM, 843 BCM and 1180 BCM respectively.

In view of the likely gap between the projected requirement of water for various uses and the available utilizable water, there is need for conservation of water and utmost efficiency in water utilization.

The National Water Policy states that (a) the water resources should be conserved, (b) water resources

available to the country should be brought within the category of utilizable resources to the maximum possible extent, (c) efficiency of utilization in diverse uses of water should be optimized, and (d) there is urgent need of paradigm shift in the management of water resources sector. Several measures for development and improved management of water resources are undertaken by the respective State Governments which include creation of storages, restoration of water bodies, rain water harvesting, artificial recharge to ground water, and adoption of better management practices etc. Government of India is providing assistance to the State Governments through various schemes/programmes, such as Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme, scheme for Command Area Development and Water Management and scheme for Repair, Renovation and Restoration of Water Bodies. The Government of India has formulated a National Perspective Plan for Water Resources Development which envisages transfer of water from surplus basins to water deficit basins. With a view to bring in efficiency in urban infrastructure including water supply and sanitation and service delivery mechanisms, community participation and accountability of urban water bodies towards citizens, the Government of India have launched the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission in December, 2005. A centrally sponsored scheme "National Rural Drinking Water Programme" is also being implemented by Department of Drinking Water Supply, Ministry of Rural Development to meet the emerging challenges in the rural drinking water sector relating to availability, sustainability and quality of drinking water.

PDF Programmes

4594. SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Post Doctoral Fellowships (PDF) funded by the Union Government/University Grants Commission (UGC) on Science and Art subjects in the country;

(b) the details of such PDF programmes including PDF for college teachers and Ph.D. holders; and

(c) the details of fellowships allotted for various PDF programmes conducted by UGC during the last year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) According to information furnished by University Grants Commission (UGC), the UGC provides Post Doctoral Fellowship (PDF) under the following programmes:

- (i) Research Award to regular teacher: The award is given to regular teachers under 45 years of age in Universities/Colleges/Institutes for a duration of 2 years extendable for one more year. The number of PDF allotted is 100.
- (ii) Post Doctoral Fellowship for Women: The fellowship is given to unemployed women holding Ph.D Degree and below the age of 55 years, to carry out the advanced studies and research and in Universities/Colleges/Institutes for a period of 5 years. The number of PDF allotted is 100 annually.
- (iii) Dr. S. Radhakrishnan Fellowship: This is a new scheme for the fellowship in Humanities and Social Sciences including Languages to full time research work preferably below 35 years of age who have received their Ph.D Degree or have submitted their Ph.D thesis. The tenure of the fellowship is for 3 years. The number of PDF allotted annually is 400.
- (iv) Dr. D.S. Kothari Post Doctoral Fellowship: The said fellowship is provided for science stream. Under the scheme 500 PDF are awarded annually.
- (v) Post Doctoral Fellowship for SC/ST: The said fellowship is provided to unemployed candidates belonging to SC/ST candidates for pursuing higher research on regular basis after completion of their Ph.D. The number of PDF

allotted is 100 annually.

According to the information furnished by the UGC, during the year 2009-10, 121 fellowship in Arts subjects and 297 fellowship in science subjects were given under various programmes so far.

[Translation]

CBI Investigation of Persons at Higher Posts

4595. SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether several cases involving persons occupying higher posts are under investigation of the CBI;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the nature of cases and the time since when the cases are pending;

(d) whether the verdicts of Lower Courts have not been appealed in the Higher Courts in some cases; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor along with the number of such cases?

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) The details of cases under investigation against officers of the level of Joint Secretary and above, as provided by the CBI, are as at Statement-I.

(d) and (e) The details of acquittal/discharge of officials of the level of Joint Secretary and above in the last three years and the status of Appeal filed in the Higher Courts are as given at Statement-II.

Statement-I

The details of cases pending under investigation against persons at Higher post (Joint Secretary and above)

Sl. No.	Case No., date of Registration and Section of Law	Name of accused and Designation	Ministry/ Department	Allegation in Brief	Present Status
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	RC 55/2005-ACB/Delhi Dt. 29-9-2005 U/s 13(2) r/w 13(1) (e) of PC Act, 1988	Kailash Pati Aneja, the then Director (ERU), D/o Telecom, Sanchar Bhawan, New Delhi	D/o Telecom	The accused has acquired huge assets to the tune of Rs. 20,58,360 which are highly disproportionate to his known source of income.	Investigation completed. Sanction for prosecution is being sought.
2.	RC 3(A)/2005-SCU.I DOR: 12-04-2005 U/s 13(2) r/w 13(1)(e) of Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988	Shri Baldev Singh Sandhu, Commissioner of Income Tax (Income Tax Appellate Tribunal) Ahmedabad	Income Tax ITAT Deptt., Ahmedabad, Ministry of Finance	It was alleged that Shri Baldev Singh Sandhu has amassed assets in his own name as well as in the names of his family members which were disproportionate to his known sources of income.	SP's Report has been sent on 13-07-2009 to the Secretary, Deptt. of Revenue, Ministry of Finance, New Delhi. Sanction for prosecution is awaited from the concerned department.
3.	RC. 1(A)/07-ACU.IX/ACU-VIII dated 23-04-2007 120 B/r/w 420 IPC and Section 11 and 13(2) r/w 13(1)(d) of PC Act, 1988	Shri Rakesh Mohan, IAS (AGMU-1978), the then CEO, Delhi Jal Board, New Delhi	Government of NCT	The accused persons conspired to award a contract for trenchless renovation of water rising mains of Delhi Jal Board to consortium at exorbitant values of	Investigation with respect to some of these allegations of FIR has been completed. The remaining part pertaining to investigation abroad is pend-

ing for execution of Letters Rogatory.

Rs. 35.84 crores. In the quid pro quo Shri Vijay Kumar of M/s KIPL purchased a house in USA and executed a special power of attorney in favour of son-in-law of Shri Rakesh Mohan, IAS. On the strength of this power of attorney a loan of approximately Rs. 3 crores was received from a bank in USA.

After completion of investigation CBI Report recommending prosecution of the suspects was sent to the Ministry of Communications and Information Technology, on 13-11-2009. The sanction for prosecution is still awaited.

Shri Dev Kumar and other while working in their official capacities entered into criminal conspiracy with Sh. Naveen Kumar Bhardwaj Proprietor of M/s Pandit Travels with the mala-fide intention and cheated the department of BSNL, Ghaziabad for an amount of Rs. 7,98,892 and in pursuance to the said conspiracy by abusing their official position dishonestly verified the bogus bills raised by M/s Pandit Travels in respect of the vehicles which were not used by them for the official purpose.

Ministry of Communications and Information Technology Department of Telecom.

4. RC. 14(A)/2008-Dehradun 29-08-2008 U/s 120-B r/w 420 IPC and Section 13(2) r/w 13(1)(d) of P.C. Act, 1988
- (i) Sh. Dev Kumar
General Manager
(Operation),
- (ii) Sh. Sudip Kumar
General Manager
(Broadband), ALTTC

1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	RC 4(A)/08/ACU-IX dated 18-12-2008 u/s 13(2) r/w 13(1)(e) of PC Act, 1988	Shri Arvind Kumar, Chief Engineer, Metro Rail Corporation, Bangalore	Ministry of Railway/ Bangalore Metro Rail Corporation, Bangalore	It is alleged that Shri Arvind Kumar, while working as Chief Engineer, NF Railway, Guwahati has accumulated huge assets to the tune of Rs. 3.05 crores approximately during 2001-2007 in the name of his wife and son, which are disproportionate to his known sources of income.	Sanction awaited.
6.	RC 21/2008-ACB/Kol dated 13-05-2008 U/s 120B of IPC and sec. 7 and 12 of PC Act, 1988	Shri Jugal Kishore, Accountant Member, Income Tax Appellate Tribunal, Kolkata and Others	Income Tax Tribunal	Shri Jugal Kishore, was caught while accepting the bribe of Rs. 30 lakh for showing/seeking undue favour.	Under investigation.
7.	RC 0062009A0033-ACB/ Lucknow dt. 30-10-2009 U/s 7 of PC Act 1988 and IPC 120B	Shri K.M. Tripathi, Chief Regional Manager, IRCTC, Lucknow	Ministry of Railway	Accused officer caught red handed while demanding and accepting a bribe of Rs. 70,000 from the complainant.	Prosecution Sanction is awaited.
8.	RC. 25(A)/2009-Jaipur Dt. 30-11-2009 U/s 120-B r/w 520, 468 and 471 IPC and 13 (2) r/w 13(1)(d) PC Act, 1988	1. Shri Sunil Misra, Chief Personnel Officer, North Western Railway, Jaipur 2. Shri M.R. Goel, Chief	Ministry of Railway/ North West Railway	The accused persons abused their official positions and entered into a criminal conspiracy with private persons	Pending Investigation.

	Personnel Officer, North Western Railway, Jaipur		and recruited 132 candidates as Substitutes in Group-D on the basis of false documents and without verifying the genuineness of their candidature.	
9. RC-4(A) 2009-ACU-I dated 9-10-2009 U/s. 120-B, 406, 420, 468, 34 of IPC 1860	Sh. K.C. Ponnana, Managing Director, STCL Ltd., Bangalore and others	Ministry of Heavy Industries	It is alleged that business associates of Spices Trading Corporation Ltd. (STCL), Bangalore, India; namely M/s. Future Metals Pvt. Ltd. and Future Exim (India) Pvt. Ltd., committed a fraud to the tune of Rs. 1200 crores in the matter of merchandising trade of high value non ferrous (Nickel and Copper) metal scrap which was financed by M/s. STCL, by way of Letter of Credit in favour of the seller for the value of goods. M/s. STCL is a wholly owned subsidiary of State Trading Corporation of India Limited, a Government of India Undertaking.	Under Investigation.
10. RC-3(A)/2009-ACU-II Dated 1-12-2009	Shri O.P. Nahar, Chairperson, Appellate	M/o. Law and Justice Deptt. of Justice.	Accused during the period from 01-04-1990	Under Investigation.

1	2	3	4	5	6
	U/s 13(2) r/w 13(1)(e) of PC Act, 1988	Tribunal for Foreign Exchange, New Delhi, (Now Retd.)		to 31-07-2005 has acquired assets amount- ing to Rs. 62,70,988 in his own name or in the names of his family members which are disproportionate to his known sources of income and for which he has no satisfactory explanation.	
11.	RC-2(A)/2009-ACU-II Dated 25-05-2010 120-B IPC and Sec. 7 and 12 of PC Act, 1988	1. Shri M.P. Dixit, Chairman-cum-Managing Director, South Eastern Coalfields Ltd., Bilaspur 2. Shri Vijendra Singh, Director M/s. Bedford Group of Industries, Bilaspur (Pvt.) 3. Shri S.K. Samanta, Managing Director, M/s S.K. Samanta and Co. (Pvt.) 4. Shri V.N. Singh, Employee of M/s. S.K. Samanta and Co. (Pvt.) 5. Other unknown persons.	Ministry of Coal and Mines, Deptt. of Coal	Sh. M.P. Dixit, Chairman- cum-Managing Director SECL, a public sector undertaking of Govern- ment of India, deman- ded and agreed to accept an amount of Rs. 1 crore for show- ing favour to one Shri Vijendra Singh of M/s Bedford Group of Companies, who was having contracts with SECL, Bilapur, and the said Shri Vijendra Singh also agreed to pay this amount to the person nominated by Shri M.P. Dixit at Delhi. This amount was to be paid as a motive or reward for showing favour to	Under Investigation.

Shri Vijendra Singh or the Companies represented by him in the matters pending in SECL.

It is alleged that Sh. Sriom Dalal the then Regional Officer, AICTE Chandigarh has demanded illegal gratification from the complainant for processing the case of increase of intake of seats to M/s Echleon Institute of Technology, Faridabad. It is further alleged that Sh. R.A. Yadav, the then Chairman, Shri Sriom Dalal, R.O., Prof. H.C. Rai, Advisor (E and T) and Mrs. Robinder Randhawa, Dy. Director, AICTE in connivance with each other delayed the processing of issuance of LOI, letter of approval to start the Institute in 2007-2008, approval for extension of Institute for the year 2008-2009 etc. with the intent to harass the complainant for ulterior consideration.

CBI report sent on 21-5-2010 and Prosecution sanction awaited.

12. RC-6(E)/2009-EO-I dated 16-7-2009 U/s 120-B, IPC and us/7 and 8 of PC Act, 1988

M/o HRD

1. Sh. R.A. yadav, the then Chairman, AICTE
2. Prof. H.C. Rai, Advisor (E and T) AICTE
3. Mrs. Rovinder Randhawa, Dy. Dir. AICTE
4. Sh. Sriom Dalal, RO, AICTE, Chandigarh

1	2	3	4	5	6
13.	RC. 1(A)/09-ACU.VIII dated 21-01-2009 Us/13(2) r/w 13(1)(e) of PC Act, 1988	Shri Lav Kumar Saksena, Commissioner of Income Tax (Audit-II), New Delhi	Department of Income Tax, M/o Finance	It is alleged that Shri Lav Kumar Saksena, presently functioning as Commissioner of Income Tax (Audit-II), New Delhi has amassed huge assets both movable and immovable in his name and in the name of his family members during the period from 20-12-1979 to 19-01-2009, which are disproportionate to his known sources of income.	Under investigation.
14.	RC. 2(A)/09-ACU.VIII dated 22-07-2009 Us/13(2) r/w 13(1)(e) of PC Act, 1988	Shri Sushil Kumar Agarwal, Commissioner (Appeal), Income Tax, Patiala	Department of Income Tax, M/o Finance	It is alleged that accused Shri Sushil Kumar Agarwal, Commissioner (Appeal), Income Tax, Patiala has amassed huge assets both movable and immovable in his name and in the name of his family members, disproportionate to his known sources of income to tune of Rs. 1.92 crores.	Under Investigation.
15.	RC. 1(A)/09/ACU-IX dated 01-05-2009 u/s 120-B IPC r/w Sec 7,	Shri Pushkar Singh, IG, CRPF and others.	Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India/CRPF	It is alleged that the suspect officers entered into criminal conspiracy	Under Investigation.

8, 10, 12 r/w 13(2)
r/w 13(1)(d) of PC Act

16. RC 3(A)/2009/ACU-IX
Dt. 23-11-2009 u/s
120 B IPC and Sec
7, 8, 12, 13(2), r/w
13(1)(d) of PC Act, 1988

Sh. R. Vasudevan,
Member, Company Law
Board, New Delhi

Ministry of Corporate
Affairs, New Delhi/
Company Law Board

with various private persons and public servants with an object to collect illegal gratification from various persons desirous of getting recruitment as constables in CRPF by unduly helping them in the recruitment process at various Group Centers of CRPF in Bihar and Jharkhand.

It is alleged that Sh. Manoj Kumar Banthia on being approached by Shri Ankur Chawla, Advocate of one party in the dispute regarding Amar Ujala Group got in touch with Sh. R. Vasudevan, Member Company Law Board for a favourable judgement in the matter pending before Company Law Board. In lieu of favourable judgement to the partly represented by Sh. Ankur Chawla, Advocate Sh. Manoj Kumar Banthia, demanded Rs. 10 lakhs, from him and paid the illegal gratification of Rs. 7 lakhs to Sh. R.

Sanction awaited.

1	2	3	4	5	6
				Vasudevan, Member, Company Law Board for showing favour to the party concerned.	
17.	RC-30(A)/2009-BBS U/s 13(2) r/w 13(i) (e) PC Act	Shri Abanindra Mohanty, ITS, then General Manager, BSNL, Kharagpur, West Bengal	Ministry of Tele- communications/BSNL	The accused while serving the Deptt. of Telecom/BSNL in different capacities during 01-03-1995 to 20-11-2008 is allegedly in possession of assets disproportionate to his known sources of income to the tune of Rs. 1,23,92,392 which he may not be able to explain satisfactorily.	Under investigation.
18.	RC-5(A)/2009-Shimla, Dt. 23-11-09, U/sec. 13(2) r/w sec. 13(1)(e) of PC Act, 1988	Sh. B.S. Thind, IPS, ADGP (Retd.)	IPS, HP Police/MHA	This case was registered on the allegations that Shri B.S. Thind is in possession of assets which are disproportionate to the known sources of his income. This case was referred to the CBI by the Government of Himachal Pradesh.	Under Investigation.
19.	RC 42(A)/2009-ACB/ Chennai dt 03-08-2009 U/s 120-B r/w 420 IPC, 420 IPC and 13(2) r/w 13(1)(d) of PC Act, 1988	Shri K. Suresh, IAS the then Chairman, Chennai Port Trust, Chennai, (now in service of Madhya Pradesh Government) and	Chennai Port Trust	Shri Suresh, abusing his official position, allowed the dead ship of M/s Olam International to berth knowing very well	Under Investigation.

others

that it would cause a huge loss to the Port Trust. M/s Olam International Ltd Singapore had refrained from making payments towards additional berth charges, demurrage and other related charges thereby causing a wrongful loss to the tune of Rs. 20 crores and corresponding wrongful gain to themselves.

- | | | | | |
|--|--|--------------------|--|----------------------|
| 20. RC 53(A)/2009-ACB/
Chennai 12-10-2009
U/s 109 IPC and Sec 13(2)
r/w 13(1) (e) of PC Act, 1988 | Shri K. Suresh, IAS,
Former Chairman,
Chennai Port Trust,
Chennai (now in service
of Madhya Pradesh
Government) and another | Chennai Port Trust | Shri Suresh abusing his official position during the period from Sept., 2003 to 04-08-2009, acquired assets in his name and in the name of his wife Dr. (Smt.) Y. Geetha to the tune of Rs. 2,74,41,538 which are disproportionate to his known sources of income which the cannot satisfactorily account for. Dr. (Smt.) Y. Geetha, abetted Shri K. Suresh in acquiring the assets in her name. | Under Investigation. |
| 21. RC 30/2009-ACB/Kol
dt. 31-7-09 U/s 13(2)
r/w 13(1)(e) of P.C.
Act, 1988 | Shri Sudipta Ghosh, the
then Director General
of Ordnance Factories
and Chairman, Ordnance | Ordnance Factory | Sri Sudipta Ghosh, while working in different posts in Ordnance Factories/ Ordnance Factory Board | Under investigation. |

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Factory Board, Kolkata (now retired)		including the post of Director General of Ordnance Factories and Chairman of Ordnance Factory Board during the period from 01-01-2000 to 30-4-2009 has acquired huge assets, both movable and immovable, to the tune of Rs. 2,65,80,948 by corrupt and illegal means either in his name and/or in the name of his family members which are grossly dispropor- tionate to his known sources of income and which he cannot satis- factorily account for.	
22. RC-43/2009-ACB/Kol dt. 8-12-09 U/s. 120B, 420, IPC and Sec. 13(2) r/w 13(1) (d) of PC Act, 1988		Prof. R.A. Yadav, the then Vice Chairman Cum Acting Chairman, All India Council of Technical Education	All India Council of Technical Education	Accused entered into criminal conspiracy with each other and with Shri Utpal Bhattacharya, President of Kingston Educational Institute, Madhyagram, Jessore Rd., Kolkata and other unknown officials of AICTE and other private persons with criminal intent to cheat AICTE and in pursuance of such common criminal	Under Investigation.

			intention, by abusing their position as public servants, gave approval for establishment of a new Degree Engineering Institution in the name and style of Kingston Engineering College at Barasat, West Bengal inspite of the said institution having failed to meet the AICTE norms in the matter of total built up area, instructional area, administrative carpet area and character of land etc.	
23. RC 30/2010-ACB/Delhi 13-7-2010 U/s 13(2) r/w 13(1)(e) of PC Act, 1988	Dr. Rakesh Verma, HOD, Senior Surgeon and Cardiologist at Safdarjung Hospital, Delhi	M/o Health	The accused has acquired huge assets to the tune of Rs. 5,76,11,796 which are highly disproportionate to his known source of income.	Under Investigation.
24. RC 0062010A0002-ACB/ Lucknow dt. 07-01-2010 U/s 7 of PC Act 1988 and IPC 120B	Shri Basant Kumar Bihani, Chief Personnel Officer, DLW, Varanasi.	Ministry of Railway	Accused officer caught red handed while demanding and accepting a bribe of Rs. 50,000 from the complainant	Prosecution Sanction is awaited.
25. RC 0062010A0010-ACB/ Lucknow dt. 24-2-2010 U/s 13(2) r/w 13(1) (e) of PC Act, 1988	Shri K.M. Tripathi, Chief Regional Manager, IRCTC, Lucknow.	Ministry of Railway	Accused amassed huge movable and immovable assets to the tune of Rs. 2,10,64,767 approx. in	Under Investigation.

1	2	3	4	5	6
				his name and in the name of family members which are DA to his known sources of income.	
26.	RC. 8(A)/2010-Jaipur Dated 24-02-2010 U/s 109 of IPC and Sec. 13(2) r/w 13(1) (e) of PC Act, 1988	Shri Sunil Misra, Chief Personnel Officer, NW Railway, Jaipur and others.	Ministry of Railway/ North West Railway	Sh. Sunil Mishra while working as Chief Personnel Officer, North Western Railway, Jaipur during the period 12-01-1982 to 03-12-2009 was found in possession of disproportionate assets to the tune of Rs. 2,69,74,210 to his known legal sources of income and for which he cannot satisfactorily account for Shri Anoop Mishra S/o Shri Sunil Misra has abetted the offences by intentionally aiding acquisition of assets.	Pending Investigation.
27.	PE-2(A)/2010-Bhopal dt. 09-08-2010. Misconduct	Shri Dilip V. Gondnale, the then General Manager, Bank Note Press (BNP), Dewas and others.	Ministry of Finance/ Department Bank Note Press	It is alleged that, Shri Dilip V. Gondnale, the then General Manager, Shri R.C. Agrawal, the then Dy. Works Manager both from Bank Note Press (BNP), Dewas in connivance with M/s Pudumjee Pulps Paper Mill Limited, Mumbai	Pending unde enquiry.

28. RC-2(E)/2010-EOU-I
dt. 27-04-2010 u/s 120-B
r/w 420 IPC, sec. 9 and
13(2) r/w 13(1)(g) of PC
Act, 1988 and sub-
stantive offences thereof

Shri O. Ravi, IAS, Joint
Secretary, (Disaster
Management), MHA,
GOI, New Delhi

Ministry of Home
Affairs

committed gross mis-
conduct in purchase of
57.946 MTs of Blue Trial
Paper and payment of
Rs. 91,79,929 was
made to M/s Pudumjee
Pulps Paper Mill Limited,
Mumbai with corrupt
motive.

It is alleged that during
the period from 2007 to
March 2010, the officials
of the Department of
State Excise, Administra-
tion of Daman and Diu
entered into criminal
conspiracy with the other
private persons i.e.
owners/Directors of
various private distiller-
ies of Daman and in
pursuance of the afore-
said criminal conspiracy,
accused public servants
abused their official
position by way of facili-
tating evasion of excise
duty and VAT to the tune
of Rs. 340 crores and
the accused private
persons cheated the
administration of Daman
and Diu of Excise Duty
and VAT of Rs. 340
crores and caused undue

Under Investigation.

				loss to the Government and corresponding gain to themselves. In this connection, Sh. Ashok Khemani a private person was in regular touch with Sh. O. Ravi, Joint Secretary, Disaster Management, MHA, New Delhi in order to utilize his services to cause the transfer of Administrator of Daman Administration so as to evade the recovery of excise duty. Shri O. Ravi was regularly pursuing the matter of transfer of Daman Administrator.	
29.	RC. 6(A)/10-ACB/Mumbai dated 18-02-2010 U/s. 7 of PC Act, 1988	Shri Majit Singh Bali, Chief Postmaster Genl. Maharashtra State and Goa, GPO, Mumbai	Department of Posts, Ministry of Communication	It is alleged that the suspect demanded Rs. 2 crores from the complainant for giving NOC for development of Plot admeasuring 2000 sq mtrs as private property which was reserved for postal office. He was caught red handed while accepting bribe of Rs. 1.25 crores.	Under Investigation.

30. RC 2(A)/2010-Cochin Dt. 25-2-2010 U/s 120B r/w 420 IPC and Sec. 11, 14 and 13(2) r/w 13(1)(d) and 13(a) of PC Act, 1988	Shri Abraham Varickamakkal, IAS, the then Collector and Development Commissioner, Chairman of LBDB, Adminis- tration of UT of Lakshadweep, Kavarathi	U.T. of Lakshadweep	The various administrators of Lakshadweep Adminis- tration awarded contracts pertaining to sands and granite chips to various private firms on exorbitant rates. During investigation role of Shri Selvaraj also come into case.	Under Investigation.
	2. S. Attakkoya, Superin- tending Engineer, Lakshadweep Public Works Department and the then Secretary, LBDB, Admini- stration of U.T. of Lakshadweep, Kavaratti.			
	3. Shri B.V. Selvaraj, IAS, former Administrator, U.T. of Lakshadweep, Kavaratti			
31. RC 2(A)/2010-ACU.VII Dt. 11-8-2010 u/s 11, 12 and 13(2) r/w 13(1)(d) of PC Act, 1988	Sh. Ram Prakash, (Commissioner of Central Excise)	Ministry of Finance	It is alleged that accused Sh. Ram Prakash, committed criminal mis- conduct, during 2009, in as much as he, by abusing his official position, as a public servant, obtained pecu- niary gain from a private company named M/s Megha Engineering and Infrastructures Pvt. Ltd. of Hyderabad.	Under Investigation.
32. RC. 1(A)/2010/ACU-IX dt. 23-03-2010 u/s 13(2) r/w 13(1)(e) of PC Act, 1988	Sh. R. Vasudevan, Member, Company Law Board, New Delhi	Ministry of Corporate Affairs, New Delhi/ Company Law Board	It is alleged that Sh. R. Vasudevan, Member Company Law Board has amassed movable	Under Investigation.

				and immovable assets to the tune of Rs. 2.72 crores approximately during 1996-2009 in his name and in the name of his wife, which were disproportionate to his known sources of income.	
33. RC. 17(A)/10-Hyderabad, Dt. 15-06-10 u/s 120-B, 409, 420 IPC and Sec. 7, 13(2) r/w 13(1)(d) of PC Act, 1988	Sri S.M. Sharma, Chairman, Railway Recruitment Board, Mumbai and others.	Ministry of Railways/ Railway Board	Shri A.K. Jaganntham	Under Investigation.	
			along with some unknown officials of Indian Railways, RRB and recruiting agents and other persons have indulged in corrupt practices in conduct of Railway Recruitment Board exams held on 06-06-2010 and 13-06-2010 at various places. It was also learnt that the said public servants have connived with the recruiting agents, demanded and collected huge amounts from the aspiring candidates by promising them with jobs in the Railways by leaking the Railway Recruitment Board examination question paper secretly. During the examination,		

34. RC 56(A)/2010-ACB/
Chennai 30-10-2010
U/s 120 B r/w 420
IPC and u/s 13(2)
r/w 13(1)(d) of PC
Act, 1988

Shri R.A. Yadav, Vice
Chariman and Member
Secy., AICTE, New
Delhi and others

All India Council for
Technical Education

Sri A.K. Jagannadham
revealed that the said
question paper was
obtained from Sri S.M.
Sharma.

The accused public
servants knowing fully
well that the Pachiammal
Educational Trust and
Sri Padmavathy College
of Engineering, Mavalur-
kuppam, Kanchipuram
Dist. Tamil Nadu was not
having the infrastructure/
amenities as required
under AICTE norms, by
abusing their official
position extended the
recognition given to the
said college from the
year 2007 to 2008 and
from the year 2008 to
2011 and increased the
intake of students for the
year 2007-2008, by ignor-
ing the adverse reports
of the expert committees
and the appraisal
committee of AICTE and
the inspection report of
the Anna University,
Chennai and thereby
caused undue favour to
Shri M.G. Sekhar, the

Under Investigation.

				chairman of the Padmavathy College of Engineering and others unknown.	
35. RC 17/2010-ACB/Kol dt. 21-5-10 and U/s 120B and sec. 7, 8, 10, 12, 13(2) r/w(1) (d) and 15 PC Act, 1988	Dr. Ketan Desai, the then President, Medical Council of India and others.	Medical Council of India	It is alleged that Dr. Ketan Desai, the then President of Medical Council of India, New Delhi, Shri Jatinder Pal Singh, a private person based in New Delhi, Shri Bhaskar Ghose, representative of KPC Medical College and Hospital, Jadavpur, Kolkata and an unknown officials of Medical Council of India entered into a criminal conspiracy with each other during 2009-2010 and in pursuance of the said criminal conspiracy, permissions for the 1st and 2nd Batches to KPC Medical College and Hospital, Kolkata, were accorded after huge bribes were paid by one Shri Bhaskar Ghose on behalf of the	Under Investigation.	

said College through Shri Jatinder Pal Singh to the MCI officials. It is also alleged that Sri Jatinder Pal Singh, demanded a bribe of Rs. 2.75 crores on behalf of the said Dr. Ketan Desai, from the said Shri Bhaskar Ghose, for granting permission for the admission to the 3rd batch of MBBS students in the said College.

Demanding of Rs. 2,00,000 lacs and agreeing to accept bribe of Rs. 50,000 as 1st installment for issuing offer letter for renewal of the Rail Travel Service Agents license (RTSA licence) to the complainant. Under Investigation.

It is alleged that M/s Shell Mercantile Corporation Ltd., Mumbai entered into criminal conspiracy with official of NAFED. Under Investigation.

36. RC 25/2010-ACB/Kol dt. 5-8-10 and U/s of PC Act, 1988
Sri Subrata Mukherjee, Chief Commercial Manager/PS, Eastern Railway, Kolkata
Eastern Railway

37. RC-4/2010-EOU-VII Dt. 23-4-2010 U/s 120-B r/w 409, 420 IPC
Shri Homl Rajvash, the then Addl. Managing Director, NAFED
NAFED, Ministry of Finance

Statement-II

*Details of acquittal/discharge of official of high posts (Joint Secretary and above)
in last 3 years (since 1-1-2007 till 15-8-2010)*

Year of judge- ment	Sl. No.	Sl. No. case and Date of Registration and Section of Law	Name of the accused persons	Allegation in brief	Details of discharge/ acquittal	Present Status (Status of appeal etc.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
				2007		
				—Nil—		
				2008		
				—Nil—		
2009	1	RC6(A)/2000- ACU-I dt. 01-11-2000/U/s 419, 420 IPC and 13(2) r/w 13(1)(d) of PC Act, 1988	Shri Brijinder Rai, IPS, the then Dy. Director, BPR and D, New Delhi (Now Addl. D.G. Haryana Police)	It is alleged that accused person while on deputation from the Government of Haryana to the Bureau of Police Research and Development, Ministry of Home Affairs, GOI, New Delhi acquired in May, 1994, three (03) agricul- tural plots measuring about 20 acres situated in Village Bidhwaka, Tehsil Sohna, Distt. Gurgaon on 90 years lease on extremely low rent of Rs. 2,000 per annum from one Joginder Singh in whose name the	Acquitted on 23-3-09	An appeal has been filed by CBI on 24-8-09 in the Hon'ble High Court of Shimla, which is pending.

said three plots were got purchased in 1982 by him while posted as Sr. Supdt. of Police, Gurgaon Haryana through Shri Duli Chand, the then ASI in the name of Shri Joginder Singh S/o Channan Singh, R/o Village Gurgaon, Distt. Gurgaon whereas no such person ever resided.

2009	2	<p>RC-3(A)/1990-AC2 dated 17-10-1990 U/s 13(2) r/w 13(1) (e) of PC Act, 1988, After concluding investigation, three charge sheets were filed against Shri K. Lall, IAS (1) DA Case in the Court of Spl. Judge, Tis Hazari (pending trial) (2) Maruti Car Bribery Case in the Court of Spl. Judge, Tis Hazari (Ended in conviction) (3) Cheating by Impersonation/ Forgery case in the court of ACMM Karkardooma (CC No. 09/95)</p>	<p>Shri K. Lall, IAS (Now Retd.) 2. Mrs. Archana Lal, wife of accused K. Lall 3. Sh. Mahesh Chand, brother of accused K. Lall.</p>	<p>The accused K. Lall during his tenure as IAS Officer had amassed unaccounted wealth and concealed the same in the lockers and also opened accounts in fictitious names of his wife Archana Lal as Asha Gupta, Shakuntla Rani and Meena Singh and in the name of his brother Mahesh Chand as Sugriv and Bal Singh. The charge sheet was filed U/s 120-B r/w 420, 419, 468 and 471 IPC on 14-12-1994</p>	<p>Acquitted all the three accused persons on 4-12-2009</p>	<p>Matter not found fit for three appeal.</p>
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1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2009	3	RC-10(S)/2002/SCR-III/ND Dated 05-09-2002 U/s 511, 498 and 471 IPC	Shri (Dr.) Lalit Verma, IAS, S/o Late Shri Maheshi Prasad Verma (DOB-01-03-1959)	It is alleged that Dr. Lalit Verma, IAS, had interpolated his date of birth entry in his civil services application form on a date subsequent to the original date of submission of such form.	In view of the order dated 09-2-2009 passed by the Hon'ble High Court of Judicature at Allahabad, Lucknow Bench directing quashing of the Charge Sheet filed by CBI in the court of CMM, Tis Hazari Courts, Delhi. The Trial Court vide its order dated 20-5-2009 discharged the accused Shri (Dr.) Lalit Verma, IAS.	The proposal for filing an SLP in the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India against order dated 09-2-2009 of Hon'ble High Court of Allahabad, Lucknow Bench, Lucknow has been rejected by the Ministry of Law and Justice, New Delhi.
2009	4	RC 16(A)96-Silchar Dt. 5-6-1996 120B r/w 407/409 IPC and Sec. 13(2) r/w Sec. 13(1)(c) and (d) of PC Act	A1. Raj Kumar Ranbir Singh, Ex-CM, Government of Manipur. A2. Raj Kumar Modhusana Singh, IAS (Retd.), the then Secy. FCS, Government of Manipur. A3. L. Gangte, IAS, the then Director FCS, Government of Manipur. A4. T. Bhumeswor Singh, TO, FCS, Government of Manipur.	Misappropriation of FCS rice lifted for transport from FCI depots to Imphal.	Accused persons A1 to A4 discharged by Spl. Judge Imphal(E) on 28-1-09. Charges framed against A5 u/s 497 IPC	Revision filed by CBI against order of discharge of A1 to A4 in Imphal Bench of Gauhati High Court. Revision pending in high court.

			A5 Jitendra Jain (Pvt. Person)			
2009	5	RC18(A)96-SLC 120BIPC r/w Sec. 407/409/ 420/465/471 IPC and Sec. 13(2) r/w 13(1)(c) and (d) of PC Act, 1988	<p>1. R.K. Modhusana Singh, IAS (Retd.), the then Secy, FCS, Government of Manipur.</p> <p>2. L. Gangte, IAS, the then Director FCS, Government of Manipur.</p> <p>3. A. Gopal Sharma, Dy. Director, FCS.</p> <p>4. Seikh Abdul Halim Asst. Dir., FCS.</p> <p>5. R.S. Benjamin Godown, Supdt. FCS.</p> <p>6. Chinganbam Priyobarta Singh, SK, FCS.</p> <p>7. Abdula Chaoba, SK, FCS.</p> <p>8. A. Ranbir Singh, SK, FCS.</p> <p>9. B. Bhirjit Sharma SK, FCS.</p> <p>10. D. Kunjo Singh, SK, FCS.</p> <p>11. L. Tombi Singh, Prop. Diamond Transport.</p>	Misappropriation of FCS Rice lifted for transport from FCI depot to Imphal.	Accused No. 1 to 10 discharged by the Spl. Judge, Imphal (E) on 28-1-2009 charges framed under sec. 407 IPC against A-11.	Revision filed by CBI against discharge A1 to A10 in Imphal Bench of Gauhati High Court. Revision pending in High Court.
2009	6	RC19(A)96-SLC Dt. 5-6-96 u/s	1. R.K. Ranbir Singh, Former CM,	Misappropriation of FCS rice lifted for transport	Accused No. 1 to 5 discharged by Spl.	CBI has filed revision in Imphal Bench of

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		120B, 407, 409, 420, 468, 471 IPC 13(2) r/w 13(1)(c) and (d) PC Act, 1988	<p>Manipur.</p> <p>2. Raj Kumar Modhusana Singh, IAS (Retd), the then Secy. FCS, Government of Manipur.</p> <p>3. L. Gangte, IAS, the then Director FCS, Government of Manipur.</p> <p>4. Seikh Abdul Halim, Asst. Dir., FCS.</p> <p>5. Mohendra Poddar, Agent of Construction.</p> <p>6. L. Nabachandra Singh, Construction.</p>	from FCI depot to Imphal.	Judge, Imphal (E) on 28-1-2009. Charges u/s 407 IPC framed against A6	<p>Gauhati High Court, against discharged of A1 to A5.</p> <p>Revision pending in High Court.</p>
2010	7	RC-1/E/2006/EOW-I, Dated 30-5-2006 U/s 120-B, 420, 468, 471 and 477-A, IPC and Sec. 13(2) r/w 13(1)(d) of PC Act, 1988	Sh. Naryan Diwakar DANICS, IAS and others.	It is alleged that file relating to clearance of list of members for conducting of draw of lots in respect of Quetta CGHS was approved by the then RCS Shri Naryan Diwakar after he had demitted the office on 30-4-2006. The concerned dispatch registers was also allegedly manipulated by the officials/officers of the RCs to extend benefit to the said society.	Shri Naryan Diwakar and other accused persons were discharged vide order dated 29-1-2010 by Special Judge Rohini.	Appeal filed in the High Court, Delhi

*[English]***Security Threats to IAS Academy**

4596. SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the IAS Academy is facing security threats and has requisitioned the services of Central Security Forces;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME 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) Yes, Madam. Based on the security threat perception, the Lal Bahadur Shastri National Academy of Administration (LBSNAA), Mussorie, proposed to augment the existing security arrangements for which the Government of India is in the process of deploying Indo-Tibetan Border Police Force.

Legatum Prosperity Index

4597. SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per the Legatum Prosperity Index 2009, India is 45th prosperous country in the world, beating China which stood at 75th;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the plan of the Government to capitalize on such positive report and move ahead on some of the indicators like health, education, etc. which show that India is still behind China?

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) The London based Legatum Institute constructed the "Legatum Prosperity Index" using 79 different variables organized into 9 sub-indices. These sub-indices relate to economic fundamentals; entrepreneurship and innovation; democratic institutions; education; health; safety and security; governance; personal freedom and social capital. All the sub-indices have equal weightage and the overall index has been worked out by averaging the 9 sub-indices scores. The overall index and its sub-indices have been worked out for 104 countries of the world. Based on the scores of the overall index, the countries have been ranked. However, ranking of the countries has also been made with respect to 9 sub-indices. The table below gives the comparative rankings of India and China with respect to these 9 sub-indices:

Sub-indices	Country Ranking	
	India	China
1	2	3
Economic Fundamentals	43	29
Entrepreneurship and Innovation	55	38
Democratic Institutions	36	100

1	2	3
Education	86	64
Health	88	53
Safety and Security	87	65
Governance	41	93
Personal Freedom	47	91
Social Capital	5	70
Overall Ranking	45	75

(c) The Government of India do take into account the findings of reports on socio-economic, economic and human development aspects produced by national and international agencies of proven credentials and makes assessment of the country's development as compared with other countries in the world for the purpose of development planning and policy measures. These exercises are carried out to identify those sectors or areas of development planning which are not progressing well and require special interventions. As is evident from the rank of India in the table given in the answer to part (b) of the question above, India is behind China in economic fundamentals, entrepreneurship and innovation, education, health, safety and security. A number of flagship programmes are being implemented by the Government of India to take targeted measures for improving the conditions in these sectors which include Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme, the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, National Rural Health Mission etc.

[Translation]

Frisking During Exams

4598. SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI:

SHRI GANESH SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Government has issued guidelines

to schools on the manner in which frisking of students should be conducted in the examination hall;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any instances of misbehaviour with girl students have been reported in the recent past; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) has stipulated in its guidelines for Centre Superintendents that candidates can be physically searched by the Centre Superintendent/Assistant Centre Superintendents/Inspectors deputed by the Board before or during the examination at any time. However, female examinees can be searched only by Lady Assistant Superintendent.

(c) No instance of misbehavior with girls students have been reported in the recent past.

(d) Does not arise.

[English]

Non-Utilization of Funds

4599. CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of funds allocated by the Govern-

ment for various schemes during the last two years and the current year, scheme-wise;

(b) whether the funds allocated have not been fully utilised;

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

(d) the details of expenditures incurred on historical monuments and heritage sites during the last one year and the current year, State-wise and circle-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (c) Statement-I indicating scheme-wise plan allocation and expenditure incurred during the last two years and the current year is enclosed. The reduction of plan allocation at the 'Revised Estimate' (RE) stage depends upon the actual expenditure incurred until 30th September of the Financial Year.

(d) The details of allocation/expenditure incurred for conservation of monuments during the last one year, circle-wise, is at Statement-II.

Statement-I

Ministry of Culture

Scheme-wise Plan Allocation and Expenditure 2008-09 to 2009-10 and Allocation for 2010-11

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Organization/Schemes	2008-09			2009-10			2010-11 B.E.
		B.E.	R.E.	Actual Exp.	B.E.	R.E.	Actual Exp.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Award of Scholarships to Artists in the Field of Performing, Literay and Visual Arts	7.00	6.90	5.81	7.00	4.50	4.49	7.00
2.	Financial Assitance for Professional Group and Individuals for Specified Performing Art Projects	16.00	16.00	18.38	16.00	24.50	26.90	25.00
3.	Building Grant to Voluntary Cultural Organisations	8.48	4.40	0.72	8.10	2.10	1.30	5.00
4.	Financial Assistance to Persons Distinguished in Letters, Arts and Such other walks of Life who may be in indigent circumstances	3.25	3.25	2.54	3.25	3.10	6.80	4.50
5.	Setting up of Multi-purpose complexes	2.00	2.60	6.09	2.00	1.00	1.71	3.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
6. National Cultural Fund		3.19	3.19	3.19	0.50	0.01	0.00	0.01
7. Asstt. to Cultural Organisations with National Presence		2.00	1.96	1.91	2.00	5.75	3.51	5.00
8. Financial Assistance for Promotion and Dissemination of Tribal/Folk Art		2.00	1.85	0.31	1.00	0.40	0.15	0.25
9. Financial Assistance for Research Support to Voluntary Organisations engaged in Cultural Development		1.60	1.45	0.31	1.60	1.60	2.22	3.00
10. Financial Assistance for Preservation and Development of Cultural Heritage of Himalayas		1.00	0.75	0.56	1.00	0.55	0.43	0.75
11. Asst. for preparation of candidature file for nomination by UNESCO for both tangible and intangible heritage of humanity		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			
12. Asst. for preservation and promotion of intangible heritage of humanity*		2.00	1.67	0.00	1.60			0.00
13. Scheme for the Safeguarding and Other Protective Measures in the area of Intangible Heritage and Cultural Diversity (arising out of UNESCO Convention)		0.10	0.10	0.00	0.10	0.06		0.50
14. Awareness creation in the area of Intellectual Property Right (IPR) and setting up of a National IPR Cell for Creative Artists and Artisans		0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00
15. Scheme for Promotion and		2.00	0.01	0.00	1.60	0.01	0.00	0.01

Statement-II

Year-wise expenditure for conservation under Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) for last one year and allocation made for the current financial year 2010-2011

(Rs. in lacs)

Sl. No.	Circle/Branch	Expenditure (2009-2010)	Allocation (2010-2011)
1	2	3	4
1.	Agra Circle	738.00	515.00
2.	Lucknow Circle	1371.00	900.00
3.	Aurangabad Circle	590.00	900.00
4.	Mumbai Circle	500.00	350.00
5.	Bangalore Circle	1200.00	800.00
6.	Dharwad Circle	619.46	600.00
7.	Bhopal Circle	674.33	565.00
8.	Bhubaneshwar Circle	276.49	215.00
9.	Kolkata Circle	435.23	380.00
10.	Chennai Circle	460.50	430.00
11.	Chandigarh Circle	694.46	425.00
12.	Shimla Circle	70.87	80.00
13.	Delhi Circle	1747.00	1000.00
14.	Goa Circle	120.61	105.00
15.	Guwahati Circle	135.08	140.00
16.	Jaipur Circle	275.55	255.00
17.	Hyderabad Circle	610.00	535.00
18.	Patna Circle	314.99	260.00
19.	Srinagar Circle	338.44	305.00
20.	Thrissur Circle	300.01	260.00
21.	Vadodara Circle	459.98	325.00

1	2	3	4
22.	Dehradun Circle	130.52	140.00
23.	Raipur Circle	332.00	255.00
24.	Ranchi Circle	64.75	60.00
25.	Science Branch Dehradun	655.45	675.00
26.	C.H. Agra	2185.71	1550.00
27.	DG Office (Headquarters)	—	1565.00
Total		15300.43	13590.00

Aman Ki Asha

4600. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAIISI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a biggest and most high profile gathering of India and Pakistani business people adopted Delhi declaration under the aegis of Aman ki Asha;

(b) if so, the main areas identified for fast track economic ties between the two countries; and

(c) the other steps suggested and adopted for better cooperation in different fields between the two countries?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) to (c) Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) in co-operation with, the Times of India Group, the Jang group of Pakistan and Pakistan-India CEOs Business Forum had organised an "Indo-Pak Business Meet" on May 18-19, 2010 in New Delhi. Six sectors (Textiles, Information Technology, Agriculture, Healthcare, Energy and Education) were identified as having the highest potential for economic cooperation between the two countries. In addition to the promotion of bilateral trade, the business meet proposed that specific steps to be taken to change public perception and remove the existing mistrust. The meet proposed some specific steps like removing the restrictions on

uplinking from India to Pakistan and opening up news channels in both countries, easing visa restrictions and allowing cell-phone roaming facility.

[Translation]

Prisoners in Pakistani Jails

4601. SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India has carried out any verification about Indian citizenship of the prisoners captive in Pakistani jails;

(b) if so, the number of Indian prisoners who belongs to Barmer and Jaisalmer districts;

(c) the efforts made by the Government for their release from the jails of Pakistan; and

(d) the success achieved by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) High Commission of India, Islamabad, on a continuing basis, monitors the status of Indians prisoners in Pakistani jails and requests for consular access for these prisoners. Once consular access is granted by the Government of Pakistan, the verification papers are sent to the Ministry of Home Affairs through the Ministry of External Affairs for nationality status verification of these prisoners.

(b) Currently, as per our records, there are no prisoners with confirmed Indian nationality from Barmer or Jaisalmer.

(c) High Commission of India regularly takes up the matter with the Government of Pakistan for the release of all those Indian prisoners who have completed their sentences.

(d) 17 Indian prisoners were released by the Government of Pakistan on June 23, 2010.

Remotely Operated Vehicle

4602. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any trial of Remotely Operated Vehicle (ROV) has been conducted to explore deep sea;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof;

(c) whether the Government has prepared any action plan to extract minerals from deep sea after the said successful trial; and

(d) 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) Successful trial of Remotely Operated Vehicle (ROV) has been conducted to demonstrate its capacity to operate in deep sea in phases. All the sub-systems of the vehicle were successfully tested up to a maximum depth of 5289 m.

(c) and (d) ROV is not a tool for extraction of minerals from ocean bed. The ROV is a general purpose technological tool for underwater research work. The extraction of minerals from deep sea bed is not viable

presently. However, a pilot deep sea mining system for mining the polymetallic nodules containing Copper, Nickel, Cobalt and Manganese, lying on seabed in water depth of 4000 m to 6000 m, is planned to be developed by the year 2015.

[English]

Promotion of Disability Studies

4603. SHRI K. SUDHAKARAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is planning to introduce and promote disability studies at the university level across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) While the Universities, which are established by an Act of Parliament or State legislature, have academic autonomy to introduce courses under the relevant statutes/rules and with the approval of statutory bodies, the Government has advised University Grants Commission (UGC) to extend support to Central Universities and at least one State University in each State to have a Department of Disabilities Studies, which should address all issues relating to persons with disabilities—specially human rights, rehabilitation, education etc.

CBI Raid in WCL

4604. SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL
KHATGAONKAR:

SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether CBI has recently raided the offices and residences of officers of Western Coal-fields Limited (WCL);

(b) if so, the outcome of such raids; and

(c) the details of cases registered against the officers of WCL during the raids?

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) and (c) The details of the cases in which CBI conducted raids recently is given in the Statement.

Statement

CBI Raids in WCL from 01-01-2009 to Till Date

Sl. No.	Date	RC No.	Allegations	Name and Designation of accused officials
1	2	3	4	5
1.	28-02-2009	RC 2(A)/2009-NGP	Coal Transportation by private party instead of ESM on higher rates	1. Shri H.S. Datar, SOM 2. Shri K. Rajshekhar, SOM 3. Shri Taori, Loading Supdt. 4. Shri S. Roy Choudhary, Dispatch Supervisor 5. Shri Madhav Durugkar, Loading Supdt. 6. M/s. GSL Associates Pvt. Ltd., Ghugus
2.	12-06-2009	RC 8(A)/2009-NGP	Irregularity in Digging Borewell in Umrer Area	1. Shri Pramod Naik, S.E. (Civil) 2. Shri Millind Joshi, Suptd. Engineer (C.) 3. Shri Sanjay Bhivgade, Asst. Engineer 4. Dhanjay Singh, Prop. of M/s Abhishekh Construction 5. Shri Suresh Singh of M/s Suresh Singh
3.	21-07-2009	RC 9(A)/2009-NGP	Shortage of coal stock	1. Shri A.K. Ghosal, Sub Area Manager

1	2	3	4	5
				2. Shri Madan Kumar, Durgapur Rayatwari
				3. Y.N. Satyanarayan, Sr. Survey Officer
4.	20-07-2009	RC 10(A)/2009-NGP	Shortage of coal stock	1. Shri S.K. Sinha, Sub Area Manager, Hindustan Lalpeth Colliery
				2. Shri R.B. Singh, Manager
				3. Shri Nitin Sen, Manager, Manna Incline
				4. H.N. Choudhary, Sr. Survey Officer, Manna Incline
				5. Shri S.B. Ziple, Office Suptd., Manna Incline
				6. M.V. Sonkar, Clerk, Manna Incline
5.	21-07-2009	RC 11(A)/2009-NGP	Shortage of coal stock	1. Shri Yogendra Tiwary, Sub Area Manager, Rajur Sub Area, Wani North Area, WCL
				2. Shri Sanjeev Agrawal, SOM, Kumbhar Kani Mine, Wani North Area
				3. Unknown accused persons
6.	01-09-2009	PPE 00092009A 0001-JBL	Irregularity in digging Borewell in Datala Sub Area	1. Shri Shashidhar Dwivedi, Sub Area Manager, Ghorawari, Kanhan Area
7.	27-11-2009	N/A	Regional Stores of Wani Area was physically verified for physical stock of stores materials	No case has been registered by CBI.
8.	18-01-2010	RC(A)/2010-NGP	Shortage of stores materials	1. Shri N.R. Rao, Dopot officer.
				2. Shri Rajkishore Lal Shrivastava, Chief Stores Keeper.
9.	19-01-2010	RC2(A)/2010-NGP	Shortage of coal stock	1. Shri Yogendra Tiwari, Sub Area Manager.

1	2	3	4	5
				2. Shri Gautam Rai, Manager.
				3. Mohm. Yunus Qureshy, Senior Survey Officer.
10.	22-01-2010	RC 4(A)/2010-NGP	Shortage of coal stock	1. Shri Lallan Giri, Sub Area Manager.
				2. Shri D.A. Raghit, Manager.
				3. Shri Kuber Singh, Surveyor.
11.	28-01-10	RC 5(A)/2010-NGP	Misuse of land	1. Shri M.A. Parle, Sr. Security Inspector, Silewara Sub Area
				2. Unknown Security guards of Silewara Sub-area
				3. Shri Sanjay Palliwal, Prop. of M/s Palliwal Bricks, Silewara.
12.	18-03-2010	RC-NA FIR is awaited	Discrepancy in stock in Hindusthan Lalpeth Open Cast Mine	Case registered. FIR is awaited.
13.	20-03-2010	RC-N/A	Discrepancy in coal stock in Gondegaon Project	No discrepancy found.
14.	09-04-2010	RC-N/A	Quality of coal dispatched in Kolar Pimpri Open Cast Mine	Report awaited from CBI.

Promotion of Culture

4605. SHRI M. ANANDAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal is pending with the Union Government from the State Government of Tamil Nadu for preserving/protecting and promotion of the culture of Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of funds demanded and proposed to be allocated for this purpose?

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. A proposal has been received from Government of Tamil Nadu for financial assistance of Rs. 511 lakh for the following activities:—

1. Installation of Public Address System and Digital Projector, establishment of archives and Museum and Video-Audio Recording Room in the Tamil Nadu Eyal Isai Nataka Manram.
2. Organisation of (Apna Utsav) Thai Pongal Kalai Vizha.
3. Documentation of the Folk Arts of Tamil Nadu.

4. Inter State Bal Bhavan Children Cultural Exchange Programme.
5. Formation of Cultural Clubs in All Government Schools.

Funds are yet to be allocated towards this proposal.

413 Centrally Protected Monuments are located in Tamil Nadu. During 2010-11, an amount of Rs. 5.08 crores has been allocated for the conservation and protection of these monuments.

Funds for Culture and Heritages Development

4606. SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has sanctioned funds for projects/schemes meant for the development of various diverse cultures of the country and its heritages;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the languages especially the Telugu language and its related culture; and

(c) the amount of funds sanctioned and released in this regard 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) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Central Government has sanctioned funds under various schemes operated by it for development of diverse culture of the country and its heritage, including Telugu language and its related culture. Details of such schemes operated by the Ministry of Culture are as follows:

- (i) Scheme for Award of Scholarships to Young Artistes in Different Culture Fields.
- (ii) Scheme for Award of Fellowships to outstanding Persons in the Field of Culture.
- (iii) "Financial Assistance for seminars, Festivals and Exhibitions on Cultural subjects by Not-For-Profit Organisations", the short name of which is: Cultural Function Grant Scheme (CFGS).
- (iv) "Scheme of Financial Assistance to Professional Groups and Individuals Engaged for Specified Performing Arts Project".

In addition, various autonomous bodies functioning under the aegis of Ministry of Culture such as Sahitya Akademi etc, also sanction funds for projects/schemes meant for the development of various diverse culture of our country.

(c) Details of the amount of funds sanctioned and released under these schemes during last 3 years and current year are as under:—

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Amount Spent (in lacs)			
		2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011 (till date)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	(i) Scheme for Scholarship to Young Artistes in different Cultural Fields.	450.00	581.00	650.00	222.75
	(ii) Scheme for award of Fellowships to Outstanding Persons in the field of Culture.				

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Scheme of Financial Assistance for Seminars, Festivals and Exhibitions on Cultural Subjects by Not-for-Profit Organisations.	64.01	Nil	150.00	125.00
3.	Scheme of Financial Assistance to Professional Groups and Individual Engaged for Specified Performing Arts Project		217.00		18.66
4.	Annual Award	47.92	46.06	68.50	
5.	Translation Prize	37.68	29.99	28.61	
6.	Bhasha Samman	6.10	0.85	3.19	
7.	Tribal Literature and Oral Tradition Project	9.38	19.02	24.39	
8.	Language Development Board	0.51	0.83	0.61	

Environmental Impact Assessment

4607. SHRI B. MAHTAB: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received the Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) report relating to environmental clearance to the industries in Orissa;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether some of the companies such as Posco, Vedanta and Arcelor OIittle etc. have submitted EIA study to the Government;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) The Environment Impact Assessment (ETA) Notification, 2006 mandates that identified categories of projects; including industrial units; obtain prior environmental clearance. The project proponents submit the Environment Impact Assessment

(EIA) report for consideration of their proposal for environmental clearance to the Central Government for category 'A' projects and to the State Level Environment Impact Assessment Authority (SEIAA) for Category 'B' projects.

(c) and (d) All the proponents, in the country including Pasco, Vedanta and Arcelor Mittal in Orissa, in respect of their projects requiring environmental clearance need to submit EIA reports, which assess the impact on physical environment, natural resources and socio-economic parameters leading to suggested mitigation action through the Environment Management Plan (EMP).

(e) In view of the reply to parts (c) and (d) above, does not arise.

Damage to Monuments

4608. SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the increasing incidents of wilful damage or disfiguring of

monuments by miscreants, reported from various parts of the country;

(b) if so, the action proposed to be taken by the Government to protect the monuments and punish the culprits;

(c) whether the Government has any proposal to set up National Monument Authority;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the details of its proposed functions; and

(e) the time by which the said Authority is likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. There are instances of scriblings and graffiti on the walls of some monuments due to lack of awareness and ignorance about the cultural heritage amongst the people. The Archaeological Survey of India organizes awareness programmes at the monuments from time to time. The watch and ward staff has been asked to be vigilant in order to detect such acts of vandalism. Besides, penalty could also be imposed on the miscreants who indulge in the acts of damage or disfiguring of the monuments in any manner in accordance with the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains (Amendment and Validation) Act, 2010. The Ministry of Tourism also organizes awareness campaign through print and electronic media.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. Proposal for the constitution of the National Monument Authority has been approved by the Central Government. The details of composition, functions and powers, of the proposed National Monument Authority are given in the Statement.

(e) Though the formal proposal for the constitution of the National Monument Authority has been approved by the Central Government, no time-frame for its establishment can be specified, at this juncture.

Statement

Details on Constitution and Functions of National Monument Authority

The Authority shall consist of:

- (a) a Chairperson, on whole-time basis, to be appointed by the President, having proven experience and expertise in the fields of archaeology, country and town planning, architecture, heritage, conservation-architecture or law;
- (b) such number of members not exceeding five whole-time members and five part-time members to be appointed, on the recommendation of a Selection Committee by the Central Government, having proven experience and expertise in the fields of archaeology, country and town planning, architecture, heritage, conservation-architecture or law;
- (c) Director-General of the Archaeological Survey of India as member, ex officio.

Functions and Powers of National Monument Authority:

- (a) make recommendations to the Central Government for grading and classifying protected monuments and protected areas declared as of national importance under sections 3 and 4, before the commencement of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains (Amendment and Validation) Act, 2010;
- (b) make recommendations to the Central Government for grading and classifying protected monuments and protected areas which may be declared after the commencement of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains (Amendment and Validation) Act, 2010, as of national importance under section 4;
- (c) oversee the working of the competent authorities;

- (d) to suggest measures for implementation of the provisions of Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains (Amendment and Validation) Act, 2010;
- (e) to consider the impact of large-scale developmental projects, including public projects essential to the public which may be proposed in the regulated areas and make recommendations in respect thereof to the competent authority;
- (f) to make recommendations to the competent authority for grant of permission.

The National Monument Authority shall, for the purpose of discharging functions under this Act, have the same powers as are vested in a civil court under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (5 of 1908) while trying a suit in respect of the following matters—

- (a) summoning and enforcing the attendance of any person and examining him on oath;
- (b) requiring the discovery and production of documents;
- (c) any other matter which may be prescribed.

Joint Venture between NPCIL and NTPC

4609. SHRI SOMEN MITRA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited (NPCIL) has entered into any agreement with National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) to form a joint venture to set up nuclear power plants in the country;

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

(c) the States where these nuclear power plants are proposed to be set up and their expected production capacity; and

(d) the total funds required for these power plants?

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 (d) While an agreement for formation of a Joint Venture Company (JVC) for setting up nuclear power reactors has been signed between NPCIL and NTPC, the JVC is yet to be incorporated. The details regarding site, project, funds etc. will be finalised after incorporation of the JVC.

Urban Renewal under Public Private Partnership

4610. SHRI K. SUGUMAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) with some other official organizations has entered a Public Private Partnership (PPP) for the urban renewal of Delhi's Nizamuddin area;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether other heritage places in the country will be brought under urban renewal scheme with PPP;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) has signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with Aga Khan Foundation (AKF) and Aga Khan Trust for Culture (AKTC) on 11th July 2007 under Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode for the Nizamuddin Urban Renewal project. Central Public Works Department (CPWD) and Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD) are the other partners. The project has an objective to unify the three zones—Humayun's Tomb, Sunder Nagar and Nizamuddin Basti—into an urban conservation area to improve the quality of life for resident population and to integrate conservation,

socio-economic, urban and environmental developments taking the local communities and stakeholders in confidence.

(c) to (e) Though there is neither any proposal of PPP nature under the consideration of ASI, nor any agency has mooted any PPP proposal at present;

restoration and renovation works have been taken from the contribution made by private agencies, Public Sector Units (PSUs) under the National Culture Fund (NCF) maintained by the Ministry of Culture. Details of such works are given the enclosed Statement. Further works under such arrangements (including PPP) depends upon contribution by donors and necessity of works.

Statement

Details of the monuments taken up under Private/Public Sector Participation

Sl. No.	Name of the Monument	Name of the Sponsoring agency	State	Fund earmarked for this Project (Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Monuments at Lodi Garden, New Delhi	Steel Authority of India Ltd.	NCT, Delhi	1.00 crore
2.	Humayun's Tomb, New Delhi	Aga Khan Trust for Culture and Oberoi Group of Hotels	NCT, Delhi	2.25 crores
3.	Jantar Mantar, New Delhi	Apeejay Surendra Park Hotels Ltd.	NCT, Delhi	10 lakhs
4.	Jaisalmer Fort, Jaisalmer	World Monument Fund	Rajasthan	\$ 4,39,000 and 4 Crores by ASI
5.	Sun Temple, Konark		Orissa	
6.	Kanheri Caves, Borivali, Mumbai		Maharashtra	
7.	Group of Temples, Khajuraho	Indian Oil Foundation	Madhya Pradesh	25 crores
8.	Archaeological Site Vaishali and Bakhra		Bihar	
9.	Warangal Fort, Warangal		Andhra Pradesh	
10.	Taj Mahal, Agra	Indian Hotels Company Ltd. (Tata Group)	Uttar Pradesh	1.87 crores
11.	Shaniwarwada, Pune	Pune Municipal Corporation	Maharashtra	34.18 lakhs
12.	Krishna Temple Complex, Hampi	Hampi Foundation	Karnataka	4 crores

1	2	3	4	5
13.	Lauriya Nandangarh, Chanki Garh and Rampurva, West Champaran	Steel Authority of India Ltd. Bokaro Steel Plant	Bihar	50 lakhs
14.	Wazirpur ka Gumbad, Munirka, Delhi	M/s. PEC Ltd.	Delhi	25 lakhs
15.	Hidimba Devi Temple, Shimla	UCO Bank, Kolkata	Himanchal Pradesh	20 lakhs
16.	Gol Gumbaz, Bijapur	State Trading Corporation Ltd.	Karnataka	50 lakhs
17.	Tughlaqabad Fort, Delhi	GAIL	Delhi	30 lakhs
18.	Ibrahim Rauza and Gol Gumbaz, Bijapur	Naurus Trust	Karnataka	30 lakhs
19.	Groups of Monuments, Mandu (Madhya Pradesh), Group of Temples, Jageshwar (Uttarakhand), Archaeological Site, Lalitgiri/Dhauri (Orissa)	NTPC	Madhya Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Orissa	5 crores
20.	Ambernath Shiv Temple, Ambernath	Nagrik Seva Mandal	Maharashtra	22 lakhs
21.	Ahom Monuments, Sibsagar, Assam	ONGC	Assam	30 lakhs
22.	Hazardwari Palace, Murshidabad, West Bengal	SBI, Kolkata	W. Bengal	75 lakhs

[Translation]

Schemes for SCs/STs

4611. SHRI PREMCHAND GUDDU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether several schemes for the development of the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes are pending with the Planning Commission for approval;

(b) if so, the Scheme-wise pending list of the last three years; and

(c) the amount of funds released to the States by the Planning Commission for the Welfare of the

Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes during the above period, 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.

(b) Do not arise.

(c) Planning Commission do not release funds to the States/UTs for the welfare of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes. The Central Ministries/Departments/Agencies concerned release funds to States/UTs for the purpose.

[English]

**Indira Gandhi Bio-diversity
Conservation Centre**

4612. SHRI N. PEETHAMBARA KURUP: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether, during the celebration of silver jubilee of silent valley in Kerala, it was agreed to set up an Indira Gandhi Biodiversity Conservation Centre;

(b) if so, the progress made so far in setting up this centre; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to create a buffer zone in the Silent Valley National Park?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) The idea of setting up of Indira Gandhi Biodiversity Conservation Centre was accepted 'in principle' during the Silver Jubilee Celebrations of the Silent Valley National Park in a public function in Kerala. Accordingly, a proposal to this effect has been received in the Ministry.

(c) An area of 148 sq. km. around the Silent Valley National Park has already been declared as buffer zone in 2007.

Birds in Threatened Species

4613. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY:
SHRI DILIP SINGH JUDEV:

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

(a) whether recent studies by Bird Life International and Bombay Natural History Society have revealed that the list of threatened bird species has risen in the country;

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

(c) the funds provided by the Government during the last three years and the current year for the protection of species of animals and birds which are threatened or are on the verge of extinction, State-wise; and

(d) the achievements as a result of efforts made by the Government and the further steps the Government proposes to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The studies by BirdLife International and Bombay Natural History Society show an increasing trend in the number of threatened bird species as shown in the following table:—

Year	Critically Endangered	Endangered	Vulnerable	Near Threatened
2001	8	10	57	52
2006	9	11	54	55
2010	14	16	56	66

The main reasons for increase in the number of threatened bird species are deterioration of their habitat, hunting and unregulated use of pesticides/insecticides etc.

(c) The details of funds provided by the Government

during the last three years and the current year for the protection of species of animals and birds under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of 'Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats', State-wise, are given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) Funds are provided under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of 'Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats', 'Project Tiger' and 'Project Elephant' to the States/Union Territories for conservation of wildlife

including birds. The Ministry also supports some studies on birds to Bombay Natural History Society, Salim Ali Center for Ornithology and Natural History (SACON), Wildlife Institute of India (WII) and other organizations.

Statement

Details of Funds Released under the CSS—"Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats" during last three years including current year state-wise

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UTs	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 (till 19-08-2010)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	82.86	73.48	85.91	0.00
2.	Andhra Pradesh	168.06	92.378	102.02	18.181
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	125.05	193.31	193.14	0.00
4.	Assam	81.78	161.095	114.79	0.00
5.	Bihar	4.00	37.558	42.29	14.74
6.	Chhattisgarh	379.20	323.235	851.15	0.00
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	11.78	15.62	14.88	0.00
8.	Goa	31.59	41.94	71.03	0.00
9.	Gujarat	332.08	318.52	426.10	67.31
10.	Haryana	70.03	86.02	17.22	1.204
11.	Himachal Pradesh	233.32	241.983	265.92	199.21
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	221.54	470.87	375.397	207.654
13.	Jharkhand	98.13	99.753	80.267	31.995
14.	Karnataka	630.64	625.1501	566.71	169.68
15.	Kerala	493.57	864.96	432.48	260.61
16.	Madhya Pradesh	800.92	613.34	541.98	264.62
17.	Maharashtra	331.33	390.22	273.679	206.342
18.	Manipur	105.89	100.095	118.31	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
19.	Meghalaya	64.88	58.007	59.75	0.00
20.	Mizoram	169.46	289.09	186.85	118.99
21.	Nagaland	19.11	28.415	34.115	0.00
22.	Orissa	357.08	576.88	390.95	179.18
23.	Punjab	0.00	40.29	36.26	0.00
24.	Rajasthan	347.24	414.58	496.746	235.26
25.	Sikkim	159.22	187.73	240.93	0.00
26.	Tamil Nadu	274.64	727.91	518.67	179.23
27.	Tripura	36.00	0.00	13.00	0.00
28.	Uttar Pradesh	332.36	307.173	274.45	144.24
29.	Uttarakhand	76.67	216.09	145.08	12.60
30.	West Bengal	356.22	345.78	381.318	0.00
31.	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
32.	Daman and Diu	4.721	6.12	6.05	0.00
Total		6399.36	7947.5921	7357.433	2311.046

Birth Anniversary of Rabindranath Tagore

4614. SHRI P. BALRAM:

SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:

SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR:

SHRI RAJAJIAH SIRICILLA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has constituted a National Committee to consider/suggest various commemorative programmes and activities for the celebration of the 150th Birth Anniversary of Rabindranath Tagore;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the funds released and spent so far; and

(c) the progress made so far 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) Yes, Madam.

(b) Copies of the notifications constituting the National Committee and Order constituting the National Implementation Committee are at Statement-I and Statement-II respectively. There exists a Budget provision of Rs. 22 crore for the year 2010-11 and till date, no expenditure has been incurred.

(c) The commemorative programmes/activities to be under taken are being finalized under the directions of the National Implementation Committee.

Statement-I*The Gazette of India***Extraordinary
Part-I—Section I****Published by Authority***New Delhi, Tuesday, April 27, 2010/Vaisakha 7, 1932*

No. 109

Ministry of Culture**Notification**

New Delhi, the 27th April, 2010

No. 5-46/2009-C and M—With a view to celebrate the 150th Birth Anniversary of Rabindranath Tagore in a befitting manner, a National Committee has been constituted by the Government of India as under:

- (1) Dr. Manmohan Singh Chairman
Hon'ble Prime Minister of India

Members

- (2) Shri K.G. Balakrishnan
Chief Justice of India
- (3) Shri Pranab Mukherjee
Union Minister of Finance
- (4) Shri S.M. Krishna
Union Minister of External Affairs
- (5) Shri Kapil Sibal
Union Minister of Human Resource Development
- (6) Kumari Mamata Banerjee
Union Minister of Railways
- (7) Shrimati Ambika Soni
Union Minister of Information and Broadcasting
- (8) Shri Karan Singh, MP
Chairman, ICCR
- (9) Shri M. Karunanidhi
Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu
- (10) Shri Nitish Kumar
Chief Minister of Bihar
- (11) Shri Naveen Patnaik
Chief Minister of Orissa
- (12) Shri Buddhadev Bhattacharjee
Chief Minister of West Bengal
- (13) Shri Ashok Chavan
Chief Minister of Maharashtra
- (14) Shri Shivraj Singh Chouhan
Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh
- (15) Shri Tarun Kumar Gogoi
Chief Minister of Assam
- (16) Shrimati Sushma Swaraj, MP
Leader of Opposition, Lok Sabha
- (17) Shri Sitaram Yechury, MP
Chairman, Parliament Standing Committee on Culture
- (18) Prof. Amartya Sen
Nobel Laureate
- (19) Shri Sunil Gangopadhyaya
Chairman, Sahitya Akademi
- (20) Shri Ashok Vajpeyi
Chairman, Lalit Kala Akademi
- (21) Shri Ratan Thiyam
Acting Chairman, Sangeet Natak Akademi
- (22) Prof. Rajat Kanta Ray
Vice Chancellor, Viswa Bharati
- (23) Prof. Karuna Sindhu Das
Vice Chancellor, Rabindra Bharati University
- (24) Prof. U.R. Ananthamurthy
Former Chairman, Sahitya Akademi
- (25) Shri Nirendranath Chakravarty
Chairman, West Bengal Bangla Academy
- (26) Shri K.G. Subrahmanyam
Former Professor of Painting, Viswa Bharati
- (27) Shri Sankha Ghosh
Eminent Bengali Poet and Critic

- (28) Shri Adoor Gopalakrishnan
Eminent Film Director
- (29) Prof. Bhabatosh Dutta
Former Professor of Viswa Bharati
- (30) Prof. Namvar Singh
Eminent Hindi Litterateur and Critic
- (31) Prof. Bhalachandra Nemade
Former Member, Sahitya Akademi
- (32) Prof. Mrinal Miri
Former Vice Chancellor, North Eastern Hill
University and Director, Indian Institute of
Advanced Study
- (33) Prof. Muchkund Dubey
Former Foreign Secretary
- (34) Prof. Tan Chung
Former Professor, Cheena Bhavan, Viswa Bharati
- (35) Shri Jawhar Sircar Member Secretary
Secretary, Ministry of Culture
Government of India

The mandate of the National Committee will be as under:—

- (i) To consider policies and lay down guidelines for the appropriate commemoration of the 150th Birth Anniversary of Rabindranath Tagore; and
- (ii) To decide on the time frame for the Commemoration-related activities.

The recommendations of the Committee will be considered by the Government for implementation, subject to extant rules, instructions and practices.

158640/10-2

Dr.(Ms) T. Kumar. Jt. Secy.

Statement-II*The Gazette of India***Extraordinary****Part-I Section 1****Published by Authority***New Delhi, Saturday, May 15, 2010/Vaisakha 25, 1932*

No. 127

Ministry of Culture**Notification**

New Delhi, the 14th May, 2010

No. 5-46/2009-C and M—In this Ministry's Notification of even number dated 27th April, 2010 constituting a National Committee for commemoration of the 150th Birth Anniversary of Rabindranath Tagore, following amendments/additions are made:—

- (i) Smt. Sonia Gandhi, Chairperson, UPA is nominated as a Member of the National Committee and her name will figure at Sl. No. 3 and consequently the names at Sl. Numbers 3 to 35 are renumbered as 4 to 36.
- (ii) The name of Shri K.G. Balakrishnan, Chief Justice of India shown at Sl. No. 2 may now be read as Shri S.H. Kapadia, Chief Justice of India.

Dr. (Ms.) T. KUMAR, It. Secy.

*No. F. 5-46/2009-C and M***Government of India****Ministry of Culture**

New Delhi

Vigyan Bhavan Annexe

Dated the 27th April, 2010

Order

It has been decided to constitute a National Implementation Committee to chalk out the programmes for the 150th Birth Anniversary of Rabindranath Tagore as under:—

- (1) Shri Pranab Mukherjee **(Chairman)**
Union Minister of Finance

Members

- (2) Shri Kapil Sibal
Union Minister of Human Resource
Development
- (3) Kumari Mamata Banerjee
Union Minister of Railways
- (4) Smt. Ambika Soni
Union Minister of Information and Broadcasting
- (5) Shri Namvar Singh
Eminent Hindi Litterateur and Critic
- (6) Shri Jawhar Sircar **Member**
Secretary, Ministry of Culture **Secreatry**
Government of India

The Implementation Committee will be responsible for chalking out the programmes and activities and also to implement the decisions of the National Committee.

The recommendations of the Committee will be considered by the Government for implementation, subject to extant rules, instructions and practices.

The Committee is empowered to co-opt any other members, if so decided.

This Order comes into force with immediate effect.

(Dr.(Ms.) T. Kumar)

Joint Secretary to the Government of India
27-4-10

To

- (1) All Members of the National Committee
- (2) PS to Minister of Finance
- (3) PS to Minister of Human Resource Development
- (4) PS to Minister of Railways
- (5) PS to Minister of Information and Broadcasting
- (6) PS to Sr. PPS to Secretary (Culture).

Copy also to: Prime Minister's Office with reference

to their ID No. 580/58/C/3/2009-ES.2 dated 23rd April, 2010.

Amendment in Noise Pollution Norms

4615. SHRI MILIND DEORA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received a proposal from the State Government of Maharashtra to amend the noise pollution rules allowing relaxation of silence zone norms for 15 days as in the case of loudspeaker and the relaxation criteria for notification of silence zones;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the latest status of the proposal and the action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. The Central Government did receive a proposal from the State Government of Maharashtra to amend the noise pollution rules allowing relaxation of 'Silence Zone' norms for 15 days as in the case of loudspeaker and the relaxation criteria for notification of 'Silence Zones' in Mumbai.

It has been clarified to the State Government of Maharashtra that the terms 'Hospital' and 'Educational Institution' have been defined in the Noise Pollution (Regulation and Control) Rules, 2000. Further, the Hon'ble Supreme Court in Civil Appeal No. 3735 of 2005 (arising out of SLP (C) No. 2185/2003) in W.P. (C) No. 72 of 1998: Forum, Prevention of Env'n. and Sound Pollution vs. Union of India and Another has issued orders on 28-10-2005 clarifying the position of relaxation in respect of 'Silence Zone'. Accordingly, it has been conveyed that relaxation as sought is not possible in 'Silence Zone'.

[Translation]

Reclamation of Closed Mines

4616. SHRI DILIP SINGH JUDEV: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the existing provisions for filling/reclamation of closed mines; and

(b) the details of emptied mines which have not been filled up during the last three years and the current year along with the reasons therefor; mine-wise, subsidiary-wise and year-wise?

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

(a) The Government of India has issued guidelines for preparation of Mine closure Plan covering the aspects of filling of the mined out areas/reclamation of coal mines vide this Ministry's communication No. 55011-01-

2009-CPAM dated 27-08-2009 whose details are available on the website of Ministry of Coal (www.coal.nic.in). All coal and lignite mines in India shall be governed by these guidelines. Mine closure Plan needs to be an integral part of Mining Plan and Project Report and the same needs to be got approved by the competent authority. Mine reclamation/filling is a continuous process and is conducted progressively as the mining operations continue. Final Mine Closure is taken up once the economically extractable reserves are exhausted.

(b) There are 16 mines where coal has been exhausted but filling has not been done* during the last three years and current year whose details are given below:

Name of Subsidiary	Name of Closed Mine	Year	Remarks
1	2	3	4
ECL	Old Pursottampur OCP	Last 3 years	Used for Irrigation
ECL	Old Real Jambad OCP	Last 3 years	Used for Irrigation
ECL	Old Dabor OCP	Last 3 years	Used for Irrigation
ECL	Old Alkusha Gopalpur OCP	Last 3 years	Used for Irrigation
ECL	Old Damalla OCP	Last 3 years	Used for Irrigation
ECL	Rana OCP	Last 3 years	Used for pisciculture
ECL	Ratonati OCP	Last 3 years	Used for pisciculture
ECL	Bankola OCP	Last 3 years	Used for pisciculture
ECL	Ghanshyam OCP	Last 3 years	Used for pisciculture
ECL	Amdla OCP	Last 3 years	Used for pisciculture
ECL	Itapara OCP	Last 3 years	Used for Water Supply
ECL	West Baraboni	Last 3 years	Used for Water Supply
ECL	Dhandadih OCP	Last 3 years	Used for Water Supply
ECL	Dalurband OCP	Last 3 years	Used for Water Supply

1	2	3	4
NCL	Gorbi	Last 3 years	Filling operations being taken up as Mine Closer Plan approved recently
WCL	Pench East OC	2008-09	Filling completed partially keeping in view the approach to the adjoining reserve in future.

ECL=Eastern Coalfields Limited

NCL=Northern Coalfields Limited

WCL=Western Coalfields Limited

[English]

Visit of UAE Delegation

4617. SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a high level delegation of United Arab Emirates (UAE) visited India and held discussions on various economic and cultural issues;

(b) if so, the details in this regard;

(c) the details of non oil trade volume between the two countries during 2009-10 as compared to previous year; and

(d) the details of issues on which both countries have agreed for cooperation?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a), (b) and (d) A high level delegation led by His Highness Sheikh Mohammed Bin Rashid Al Makhtoum, UAE Vice President and Prime Minister, Ruler of Dubai paid a working visit to India on March 11, 2010. The visiting dignitary called on Hon'ble Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh.

During the meeting issues of mutual interest to both the countries were discussed including greater collaboration in fighting the menace of terrorism and for enhancing security cooperation. The two leaders also reviewed the state of bilateral relations and agreed to

increase cooperation in the area of advanced technologies, security, trade and investments.

(c) In 2008-09 and 2009-10 the non-oil trade between India and UAE was US\$ 48.26 billion and US\$ 43.47 billion respectively.

Linkage/Fuel Supply Agreement

4618. SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has issued instructions to Coal India Limited (CIL) to rationalize source of coal locations for supply of coal to power plants, existing Fuel Supply Agreement (FSA) holders as well as linkage granted through LOA route and FSA yet to be signed taking into account the distance;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps proposed to be taken thereon;

(c) whether the Government has set a deadline in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the details of the applications thereof pending with CIL; and

(f) the time by which these applications are likely to be cleared?

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 (f) Ministry of Coal has advised Coal India Limited (CIL) that as regards new consumers who have been issued letter of Assurance or have been recommended Letter of Assurance but not yet entered into Fuel Supply Agreement or where coal supply has not commenced, CIL should allocate source(s) in a rationalized manner so as to minimize the transportation cost, subject to various other factors including coal availability as being considered by Coal India Limited at present for source allocation. Coal India Limited has informed that at present six Independent Power Producers (IPPs) have requested for change of source and the decision on the pending applications are likely to be taken by the end of the current fiscal year.

As regards power utilities, who are already getting coal, an Inter-Ministerial Task Force has been constituted to undertake a comprehensive review of existing sources and consider the feasibility for rationalization of sources with a view to minimizing transportation cost, given the various technical constraints. The Task Force was constituted on 25-6-2010 and is required to submit its report within three months of its constitution and the report will thereafter be examined in the Ministry for taking further necessary action as required.

Amendment in Coastal Regulation Zone Notification

4619. SHRI LALUBHAI BABUBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the benefit will be given to Daman and Diu while amending the Coastal Regulation Zone Notification, 1991:

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which amendment is likely to be effected?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Environment and

Forests has brought out the pre-draft Coastal Regulation Zone Notification, 2010 for re-engineering the Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ) Notification, 1991. The pre-draft CRZ Notification, 2010 seeks to provide for location in CRZ of the basic facilities like fish drying yards, auction halls, net mending yards, traditional boat building yards, ice plant, ice crushing units, fish curing facilities etc., for the local communities, which dispensation will be applicable through out the country, including the Union Territory of Daman and Diu.

(c) The re-engineered CRZ Notification, 2010 will be issued in accordance with the provision of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and the Rules thereunder.

Biosphere Reserves

4620. SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of potential sites are under consideration of the Government for declaring them as biosphere reserves;

(b) if so, their names, location-wise; and

(c) the time by which these sites are likely to be sanctioned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) Only one area, namely Seshachalam hill ranges spread in parts of Chittoor and Kadapa districts of Andhra Pradesh is under consideration for designation as biosphere reserve.

(c) It will be designated as biosphere reserve after receipt of detailed information from the State Government.

Funds for Monuments

4621. SHRI ADAGOORU H. VISHWANATH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has proposed to allocate more funds for centrally protected monuments in the coming years in order to enhance tourism

activities in the country;

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

(c) the details of allocations of funds made for the centrally protected monuments during the last three years in Karnataka, circle-wise; and

(d) the Government's plan for improvement of monuments in Karnataka?

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) Requisite funds are allocated for the conservation of centrally protected monuments and they are in good state of preservation. The details of allocation of funds for the current financial year is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) and (d) Conservation work of the protected monuments in Karnataka is attended regularly depending upon the availability of resources and need of repairs at site. The details of allocation/expenditure incurred for conservation of monuments in Karnataka during the last three years, circle-wise, is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I

Year-wise expenditure for conservation under ASI for last three years and allocation for the current financial year

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Circle/Branch	Expenditure 2007-2008	Expenditure 2008-2009	Expenditure 2009-2010	Allocation 2010-2011
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Agra Circle	633.00	774.00	738.00	515.00
2.	Lucknow Circle	775.00	1201.39	1371.00	900.00
3.	Aurangabad Circle	738.95	285.00	590.00	900.00
4.	Mumbai Circle	415.00	465.15	500.00	350.00
5.	Bangalore Circle	1035.22	1088.94	1200.00	800.00
6.	Dharwad Circle	593.00	423.64	619.46	600.00
7.	Bhopal Circle	906.69	997.96	674.33	565.00
8.	Bhubaneshwar Circle	278.29	234.16	276.49	215.00
9.	Kolkata Circle	338.13	419.34	435.23	380.00
10.	Chennai Circle	531.00	505.00	460.50	430.00
11.	Chandigarh Circle	494.82	512.48	694.46	425.00
12.	Shimla Circle	125.00	118.00	70.87	80.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
13.	Delhi Circle	786.36	728.64	1747.00	1000.00
14.	Goa Circle	92.20	118.00	120.61	105.00
15.	Guwahati Circle	103.52	175.25	135.08	140.00
16.	Jaipur Circle	285.00	280.00	275.55	255.00
17.	Hyderabad Circle	743.23	865.00	610.00	535.00
18.	Patna Circle	427.97	377.72	314.99	260.00
19.	Srinagar Circle	300.00	405.30	338.44	305.00
20.	Thrissur Circle	261.75	286.17	300.01	260.00
21.	Vadodara Circle	339.98	405.62	459.98	325.00
22.	Dehradun Circle	177.50	169.40	130.52	140.00
23.	Raipur Circle	235.00	285.00	332.00	255.00
24.	Ranchi Circle	74.92	78.45	64.75	60.00
25.	Science Branch Dehradun	609.90	555.36	655.45	675.00
26.	C.H. Agra	1584.76	1743.63	2185.71	1550.00
27.	DG Office	00	00	00	1565.00
Total		12886.19	13498.60	15300.43	13,590.00

Statement-II

*Details of allocation/expenditure for conservation of monuments in
Karnataka for last three years*

(Amount in Rupees)

Bangalore Circle

2007-08		2008-09		2009-10	
Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure
10,36,00,000	10,35,21,296	10,89,00,000	10,88,94,005	12,00,00,000	11,99,99,808

Dharwad Circle

6,53,00,000	6,52,99,122	4,62,12,223	4,62,75,988	6,83,10,000	6,83,00,380
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Human Development Index

4622. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) makes any ranking of various countries on the count of Human Development Index;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the findings of the UNDP about India during the last three years and the current year;

(c) whether the UNDP has reported any decline in this regard in respect of our country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken/ being taken by the Government to improve the Human Development Index 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) Yes, Madam.

(b) to (d) The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) provides Human Development Index (HDI) rankings of various countries in its Human Development Report (HDR) published annually. HDI is a composite index having three components: (i) standard of living as measured by Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita in purchasing power parity (PPP), (ii) life expectancy at birth, and (iii) access to knowledge as measured by the adult literacy rate and the combined gross enrolment ratio in education. Each of these three dimensions carries equal weight. India has been placed at 126th, 128th, and 134th rank in the HDR-2006, HDR-2007/08 and HDR-2009 respectively. The HDR 2006 and HDR 2007/08 include the data for 177 UN member States each and HDR 2009 includes the data for 192 UN member States and is based on data up to 2007.

India has registered a consistent improvement in HDI value which was 0.427 in 1980 which improved to 0.596 in the year 2005, to 0.604 in the year 2006 and to 0.612 in 2007. The HDR 2009 also reveals that average annual growth rate in HDI value in respect

of India has been 1.36 per cent during the period 2000-07 which is significant as compared to many other developing countries.

The Government strategy of strengthening social infrastructure has a positive impact in improving the living conditions of the people. The implementation of flagship programmes such as National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), Sarva Sikhsha Abhiyaan (SSA) and poverty alleviation by providing wage and self employment, providing safe drinking water and effective implementation of sanitation campaign etc. are expected to further improve India's ranking in HDI.

[Translation]

Coal Mining Projects

4623. SHRIMATI KAMLA DEVI PATLE: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Chhattisgarh has submitted several proposals relating to mining of coal in the forest areas in the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the pending proposals with the Ministry;

(c) whether the Ministry of Coal will take up with the Ministry of Environment and Forests for early clearance of these projects; and

(d) the final outcome thereof and the time by when these coal mining projects are likely to be operationalised in the State?

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 State Government of Chhattisgarh has taken up the issue of development of 36 coal blocks allotted to various companies in public and private sector [apart from Coal India Limited (CIL)] in the State. Out of these 36 coal blocks, 20 are explored and 16 are unexplored/regionally explored.

Production has commenced in 7 coal blocks and exploration is underway in 2 coal blocks. Currently prior approval for coal mining lease in respect of 4 blocks is under consideration of the Ministry of Coal.

(c) and (d) Ministry of Coal is regularly taking up the issue of early clearance of the projects awaiting forestry/environment clearance with the Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF) at the highest level and these coal mining projects are likely to be operationalised on receipt of forestry and environment clearance.

Districts under PSK

4624. Dr. KIRIT PREMJI BHAI SOLANKI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the districts included under the jurisdiction of Rajkot Passport Seva Kendra;

(b) whether any notification has been issued in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) to (c) As part of the Passport Seva Project, a Passport Seva Kendra (PSK) will be set up at Rajkot under the jurisdiction of Regional Passport Office, Ahmedabad. In the new system, citizens can apply to any PSK under the jurisdiction of that particular Regional Passport Office. Hence, citizens from all the districts covered by RPO, Ahmedabad can submit their applications at Rajkot.

World Bank Assistance for Pollution

4625. SHRI KAMAL KISHOR COMMANDO: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank has provided financial assistance to the Uttar Pradesh Government for maintenance of pollution free environment in the State; and

(b) if so, the amount provided to the State

Government during the last three years for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) During the last 3 years, no financial assistance to the Uttar Pradesh Government has been provided by the World Bank for maintenance of pollution free environment in the State. However, under the World Bank aided programme, financial assistance was provided to the Uttar Pradesh State Pollution Control Board (SPCB) for strengthening of laboratories during 1999-2003.

[English]

Setting Up of Ecological Commission

4626. SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any proposal to set up Ecological Commission on the occasion of World Environment Day; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Weightage Marks to Students

4627. SHRI RAKESH SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether CBSE schools give weightage marks to the students who take special interest in cultural and other activities;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, whether the Government has received any such demands from schools;

(d) if so, whether any rule exists in this regard; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) The co-scholastic areas such as life skills, work education, visual and performing arts and attitudes and values are being graded as part of continuous and comprehensive evaluation system for secondary classes of Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE).

(c) to (e) Do not arise.

Economic Development Programmes

4628. SHRI MAHESHWAR HAZARI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the economic development programmes launched by the Union Government in the country including Bihar during the last three years and the current year; and

(b) the details of funds allocated to various States including Bihar under these programmes during the above period especially for the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes living in backward regions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) Various economic development programmes constitute Central Schemes, Centrally Sponsored Schemes and Additional Central Assistance for State Plan programmes. Details of Central/Centrally Sponsored Schemes included in the Eleventh Five Year Plan are available in the Appendix to Volume III of the Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-12) document and details of objectives, targets and achievements are available in the respective Ministries/Departments' Annual Outcome

and Performance Budgets. Names of the major development programmes/schemes of Central Government in operation in the country, including Bihar, are: (i) National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA), (ii) Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY), (iii) National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP), (iv) Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), (v) National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), (vi) Integrated Child Development Service (ICDS), (vii) Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC), (viii) Mid Day Meal (MDM), (ix) Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), (x) Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), (xi) Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP), (xii) Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY), (xiii) Rajiv Gandhi Drinking Water Mission (RGDWM), (xiv) Accelerated Power Development and Reform Programme (APDRP), (xv) Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), and (xvi) Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF).

(b) State-wise allocations for the Centrally Sponsored Schemes are made by the administrative Ministries/Departments concerned. As regards development of backward regions, there is a specific scheme called Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) which has two components, namely, (i) District Component covering 250 backward districts of 27 States including Bihar, and (ii) Special Plans for Bihar and the Kalahandi-Bolangir-Koraput (KBK) Districts of Orissa. Funds are allocated under the District Component for financing the annual action plan prepared under the programme as a whole which include schemes for the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled tribes if considered to be a critical gap. Funds allocated for the Special Plan for Bihar are project specific. Funds under the Special Plan for the KBK districts of Orissa are allocated for financing the Annual Action Plan prepared by the State Government which includes schemes for the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes. A statement showing the allocations under the BRGF for the period 2007-08 to 2010-11, State-wise is enclosed.

Statement

Backward Regions Grant Fund—Funds allocated to States during the last three years and the current year 2010-11

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State	Component of BRGF	Allocation made during each of the three years 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10	Allocation for 2010-11
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Districts Component	348.28	348.28
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	Districts Component	15.47	15.47
3.	Assam	Districts Component	168.19	168.19
4.	Bihar	Districts Component	638.99	638.99
		Special Plan for Bihar	1000.00	@
5.	Chhattisgarh	Districts Component	248.48	248.48
6.	Gujarat	Districts Component	107.31	107.31
7.	Haryana	Districts Component	30.44	30.44
8.	Himachal Pradesh	Districts Component	30.50	30.50
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	Districts Component	48.85	48.85
10.	Jharkhand	Districts Component	343.56	343.56
11.	Karnataka	Districts Component	108.17	108.17
12.	Kerala	Districts Component	34.33	34.33
13.	Madhya Pradesh	Districts Component	452.40	452.40
14.	Maharashtra	Districts Component	265.57	265.57
15.	Manipur	Districts Component	42.09	42.09
16.	Meghalaya	Districts Component	40.01	40.01
17.	Mizoram	Districts Component	24.98	24.98
18.	Nagaland	Districts Component	40.05	40.05

1	2	3	4	5
19.	Odisha	Districts Component	324.67	324.67
		Special Plan for KBK Districts	130.00	@
20.	Punjab	Districts Component	16.65	16.65
21.	Rajasthan	Districts Component	262.99	262.99
22.	Sikkim	Districts Component	13.97	13.97
23.	Tamil Nadu	Districts Component	114.04	114.04
24.	Tripura	Districts Component	13.21	13.21
25.	Uttar Pradesh	Districts Component	636.09	636.09
26.	Uttarakhand	Districts Component	44.85	44.85
27.	West Bengal	Districts Component	255.90	255.90
	Allocated for meeting commitment of 2009-10			380.00
Total			5800.00	7300.00 @@

@ A provision of Rs. 2250 crore has been made for the Special plans for Bihar and the KBK districts of Orissa in BE 2010-11.

@@ Includes provision of Rs. 2250 crore made in BE 2010-11 for the Special Plans for Bihar and the KBK districts of Orissa.

[English]

Supply of Coal to Power Plants

4629. SHRI VARUN GANDHI: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to meet the coal requirements of the power sector in the country, barring coastal regions where import is an option, through indigenous coal and create alternatives to ensure its availability;

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

(c) whether the Government has taken steps/proposes to take steps to ensure rapid capacity addition at the grassroots to achieve service standards and affordability and encourage private participation for the same;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b) Central Electricity Authority (CEA)/Ministry of Power has estimated that the indigenous coal requirement during 2010-11, for the power utilities, other than imported coal based power plants, will be 434 million tonnes, whereas the indigenous coal availability has been estimated at 388 million tonnes. With a view to bridge the gap between demand and indigenous estimated supply, Ministry of Power has advised the power utilities to import 35 million tonnes of coal during 2010-11.

(c) to (e) Keeping in view the increased demand for coal in the country, the following steps have been

taken/are being taken to increase production of coal for meeting the indigenous demand:—

- (i) Coal India Limited has been asked to increase production from existing mines and expedite production from new projects.
- (ii) 208 coal blocks have been allotted to different consumers including private sector.
- (iii) Exploration for new Coal blocks has been expedited.
- (iv) Procedure for project approvals has been streamlined.
- (v) 142 mining projects are to be taken up during XI Plan for achieving ultimate additional production capacity of 380.22 MTs with estimated capital investment of about 36,466 crores. Out of these 142 projects, 76 projects are likely to contribute 161.43 million tonnes by the terminal year of XI plan i.e. 2011-12.
- (vi) Mechanization/modernization of existing mines.
- (vii) Improvement in equipment utilisation.
- (viii) Increasing productivity in underground and opencast mines.
- (ix) Timely implementation of projects.
- (x) Exploration capacity of CMPDIL being increased from existing 2 lakh meters per annum to 4 lakh meters per annum of drilling by end of 11th Plan (2011-12).
- (xi) 7 high capacity underground mines have been conceived.
- (xii) 18 abandoned mines are being revived.

Disinvestment in CIL

4630. SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Coal India Limited (CIL) has got itself listed with the Stock Exchange;

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

(c) the progress made by CIL in off loading 10% of its equity through Initial Public Offer (IPO)?

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) Equity Shares of Coal India Ltd have not yet been listed with Stock Exchanges.

(b) Listing of the shares will be done with the Stock Exchange after closure of the issue.

(c) Draft Red Herring Prospectus (DRHP) for IPO of CIL has been filed with SEBI on 9th August, 2010.

Translation of Tamil Works

4631. SHRI MANICKA TAGORE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received any proposals from the State Government of Tamil Nadu for translation of Tamil works into other Indian, Asian and European languages and vice versa other languages into Tamil;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken with regard to the above proposals?

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

(b) and (c) In view of (a) above, the question does not arise.

Vacant SC/ST Reserved Seats in IITs

4632. SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of number of students of Scheduled

Castes and Scheduled Tribes in various Indian Institutes of Technology (UTs) in the country;

(b) whether there are 50 per cent of the reserved seats remaining vacant as SC/ST students are unable to secure the minimum threshold marks;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) 1377 students of Scheduled Castes category and 488 students of Scheduled Tribes category have been allotted seats based on JEE-2010.

(b) to (d) No, Madam. However, in case all the seats reserved for SC/ST categories are not filled, a limited number of candidates belonging to these categories are admitted to a Preparatory Course of one-year duration on the basis of a further relaxation of qualifying criteria. This course attempts to prepare the students in Physics, Mathematics and Chemistry. On successful completion of the course, the students are offered direct admission to the undergraduate programme in next year against the unfilled reserved seats for the year of Joint Entrance Examination (JEE). In this way practically all the reserved seats in HTs of SC and ST are filled.

Political Asylum

4633. SHRI K.R.G. REDDY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has not been found possible to grant political asylum to an American citizen residing in India and practicing Gandhian ideals;

(b) if so, the details for this regard; and

(c) the present position thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) Yes. Mr. Jeff Knaebel, a US citizen had sought political asylum in India but it was not found possible to grant him the same.

(b) and (c) Mr. Jeff Knaebel had filed a Writ Petition (Civil) No. 195 of 2010 before the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India seeking asylum in India. However, he had not mentioned the reasons justifying his prayer for grant of asylum in India. He was also found to have violated the rules and regulations applicable to foreigners desiring to reside in India, i.e. possession of a valid passport and visa for stay in India. He also failed to establish recognized reasons, such as persecution in country of his origin, for seeking asylum in India. The Hon'ble Supreme Court has upheld the stand taken by Government in refusing him asylum.

Health Club in Schools

4634. SHRI P. VISWANATHAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to set up Health and Wellness Club in all the CBSE schools across the country;

(b) if so, the details and its features thereof; and

(c) the time by which these Clubs are likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) Central Board of Secondary (CBSE) had issued a circular on 31-05-2006 to its affiliated schools to set up Health and Wellness Clubs.

A number of affiliated schools have already set up such clubs in which students participate and can be graded under co-curricular area of Organization and Leadership Skills.

[Translation]

Retired IAS/IPS/Judicial Judges

4635. SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of IAS, IPS officers and Chief Justices and Justices of the High Courts and the

Supreme Court who superannuated during the last three years and the current year;

(b) the number of persons out of the above who have been appointed as Governor, Chairman or Member of different Commissions;

(c) whether the Government is contemplating to bar persons from seeking appointment after retirement; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and 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) During the period referred to 852 IAS officers; 449 IPS officers; 2 Chief Justices and 14 Judges of the Supreme Court; 16 Chief Justices and 182 Judges of the High Court have superannuated.

(b) Only one person out of those who superannuated during the period indicated in reply to part (a) of the question was appointed as Governor. With regard to Chairman/Member of different Commissions, this information is not centrally maintained as the appointments are made by the different Ministries as per the laid down rules.

(c) and (d) No, Madam. There is no such proposal pending with the Central Government.

[English]

Bandipur National Wildlife Reserve

4636. SHRI R. DHRUVANARAYANA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bandipur National Wildlife Reserve has been elevated to international standards;

(b) if so, whether the Government proposes to add

new animals to the present population under this project; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (c) An area of 872.24 sq. km. has been notified by the State of Karnataka as the core/critical tiger habitat of the Bandipur Tiger Reserve, which includes the old National Park area. Under the ongoing Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Project Tiger, funding assistance is provided for protection and management of the said tiger reserve *vis-à-vis* the guidelines of Project Tiger.

Japanese Assistance for Heritage Monuments

4637. SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any aid or package from the Japanese Government for restoration and upkeep of the national and international heritage monuments in the country;

(b) if so, the details of the monuments covered under the said aid/package, location-wise and circle-wise;

(c) whether private/public sector participation for restoration and upkeep of national and international monuments/heritage sites have been successful; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the plans of the Government to replicate such arrangements?

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 details are at Statement-I.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. In addition to aid from Japanese Government for conservation works of monuments in Maharashtra, some other works have been taken up from the contributions under National Culture Fund (NCF). The details are at Statement-II. Further works under such arrangement depends upon the contributions by donors under NCF.

Statement-I*Details of the Monuments covered under aid/package received from Government of Japan*

(Rupees in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the Monument Sanctioned	District	Amount Sanctioned
1.	Ajanta Caves	Aurangabad	480.1
2.	Ellora Caves	Aurangabad	775.7
3.	Pitalkhora Caves	Aurangabad	36.7
4.	Aurangabad Caves	Aurangabad	104.00
5.	Bibi-ka-Maqbara	Aurangabad	247.9
6.	Daultabad Fort	Aurangabad	536.3
7.	Patnadevi Devi	Jalgaon	35.7
8.	Lonar Temple	Buldhana	90.00

Statement-II*List of the ASI-NCF Projects on Monuments under the Custody of Archaeological Survey of India*

Sl. No.	Name of the Monument	Name of the Sponsoring agency	State	Fund earmarked for this Project (Rs.)	Date of MOU	Remark
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Monuments at Lodi Garden	Steel Authority of India	NCT, Delhi	1.00 crore	10th January, 2006	The executing agency is Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage (INTACH) and the work is being done under the supervision of Archaeological Survey of India. The work of first phase has been completed and second phase is under progress.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2.	Humayun's Tomb, New Delhi	Aga Khan Trust for Culture and Oberoi Group of Hotels	NCT, Delhi	2.25 crores	1999	Completed. Logo of the sponsors displayed at the site.
3.	Jantar Mantar	Apeejay Surendra Park Hotels Ltd.	NCT, Delhi	10 lakhs	11th October, 2000	Partly completed. However, logo of the sponsor displayed at the site.
4.	Jaisalmer Fort, Jaisalmer	World Monument Fund	Rajasthan	\$ 4,39,000 4 crores by ASI	13th August, 2003	Pilot Project work in progress
5.	Sun Temple, Konark	Indian Oil Foundation	Orissa	25 crores	30th March, 2001	Development Plan is approval and GPRS survey is in progress.
6.	Kanheri Caves, Mumbai		Maharashtra			Concept Plan is has to be prepared.
7.	Group of Temples, Khajuraho		Madhya Pradesh			Integrated Manage- ment Plan preparation is proposed.
8.	Vaishali		Bihar			PIC meeting held and GPR Survey is proposed.
9.	Warangal Fort, Warangal		Andhra Pradesh			PIC meeting held and GPR Survey is proposed.
10.	Taj Mahal, Agra	Indian Hotels Company Ltd. (Tata Group)	Uttar Pradesh	1.87 crores	21st June, 2001	Executing Agency— ASI in progress.
11.	Shaniwarwada, Pune	Pune Municipal Corporation	Maharashtra	34.18 lakhs	22nd January, 2001	Executed and Comp- leted by ASI.
12.	Krishna Temple Complex, Hampi	Hampi Foundation	Karnataka	4 crores	12th June, 2008	PIC meeting held.
13.	Lauriya Nandangarh, West Champaran	Bokaro Steel Plant	Bihar	50 lakhs	18th December, 2007	Revised Estimate to be prepared.
14.	Wazirpur ka Gumbad, Munirka	M/s. PEC Ltd.	Delhi	25 lakhs	28th March, 2008	Particular of works to be finalize.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
15.	Hidimba Devi Temple	UCO Bank, Kolkata	Himachal Pradesh	20 lakhs	15th July, 2008	In progress
16.	Gol Gumbaz, Bijapur	State Trading Corporation Ltd.	Karnataka	50 lakhs	22nd February, 2008	Item of works for financial year 2009-10 is identified and detailed estimate is being prepared.
17.	Tughlaqabad Fort	GAIL	Delhi	30 lakhs	13th April, 2009	PIC meeting is proposed
18.	Ibrahim Rauza and Gol Gumbaz, Bijapur	Naurus Trust	Karnataka	30 lakhs	Dec. 2009	
19.	Groups of Monuments, Mandu (MP), Group of Temples, Jageshwar (Uttarakhand), Archaeological Site, Lalitgiri/Dhauri (Odisha)	NTPC	Madhya Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Orissa	5 crores	22nd Dec. 2009	
20.	Ambarnath Shiv Temple	Nagrik Seva Mandal	Maharashtra	22 lakhs	2009	
21.	Ahom Monuments	ONGC	Assam	30 lakhs	2010	
22.	Hazardwari Palace	SBI, Kolkata	West Bengal	75 lakhs	2010	

Shortage of Quarters for KV Staff

4638. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

SHRIMATI KAMLA DEVI PATLE:

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

(a) whether there is acute shortage of quarters for Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) employees specially in NCR Delhi;

(b) if so, the details of availability of quarters in KVs in NCR Delhi, school/location-wise and type-wise;

(c) whether there is any special provision for women staff in quarter allotment policy of KVs;

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

(e) whether there is urgent need for providing 100% quarter facility to women staff of KVs in NCR

Delhi to facilitate safe and secure work environment in Delhi; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) No, Madam. There is no such demand since the majority of teaching and non-teaching staff are women.

(e) and (f) There is no demand from the staff side to provide 100% quarter facility.

Scrutiny of Nuclear Plants

4639. SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government proposes to open up "core areas" of nuclear power plants for scrutiny by foreign insurance companies so that insurance coverage can be extended to these critical sections;

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

(c) the main reasons for opening up these core sectors to the foreign insurance companies; and

(d) the benefits likely to accrue 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) No, Madam.

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Harassment of Indian Citizens in Libya

4640. SHRI RAM SINGH KASWAN: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that more than 116 Indian persons particularly of Rajasthan have been stopped for a long time by the companies against their willingness without making any payment and providing sufficient food in Libya as reported in the media;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the action taken/being taken by the Government for immediate return of these persons from Libya?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) to (c) In May 2010, 116, Indian workers complained to Indian Embassy in Libya that they are not being provided with food and about the non payment of their dues by their employer.

Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs and Indian Embassy, Libya immediately took up the matter with the foreign employer, the Indian recruiting agent and the Libyan foreign office resolve the problem of Indian workers. The Indian Embassy officials also visited the Project site which is about 1200 KM away from Tripoli, five times to resolve the problems of workers and also provided them financial assistance for supplies of food, fuel, water and medicines.

By coordinating with the Libyan Authorities and the employer 67 workers have already been repatriated to India. Of the remaining 49 workers exit Visa formalities for 27 have already been completed and in respect of 22, Indian Embassy is making efforts to collect their passports from the Libyan authorities. The return tickets for the workers are being arranged by the recruiting agency. The workers are expected to depart for India shortly.

Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs and Indian Embassy in Libya are constantly monitoring the situation.

[English]

Separate Force for Forest and Environment Protection

4641. SHRI SANSUMA KHUNGGUR BWISWMUTHIARY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to raise a separate Forest and Environment Protection Force on the pattern of CISF at the national level for the better protection of forest and environment;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government is aware that the application of the "Scheduled Tribes' and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers' Rights over the Forest Lands Act, 2006" in the North-Eastern Region with special mention to Autonomous District Council areas including Bodoland Territorial Districts in Assam has resulted in unwanted indulgence in illegal encroachments by other non-indigenous, non-scheduled tribes and outsiders;

(e) if so, the steps taken so far by the Government to address this issue; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (c) As of now there is no proposal to raise a separate Forest and Environment Protection Force on the pattern of CISF at the national level for the better protection of forest and environment.

(d) As reported by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Section 3 of the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 specifies the forest rights of the forest dwelling Scheduled Tribes and other traditional forest dwellers on all forest lands which are recognized under the Act. This Section *inter alia* also includes the rights which are recognized under any State law or laws of any Autonomous District Council or Autonomous Regional Council or which are accepted as rights of tribals under

any traditional or customary law of the concerned tribes of any State, vide Section 3(1)(j) of the Act. The Ministry of Tribal Affairs has not received any information that the application of this Section of the Act has resulted in unwanted indulgence in illegal encroachments by other non-indigenous, non-scheduled tribes and outsiders in the North-Eastern Region of the country.

(e) and (f) In view of the above reply to part (d) of the question, these questions do not arise.

Check on Officers Visiting Foreign Countries

4642. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the kind of checks exercised on senior serving officers in the Centre and the States visiting foreign countries to ensure that they do not indulge in activities repugnant to national interest;

(b) the details of cases came to light during the last one year and also officers found on their foreign trips of hobnobbing with people accused of indulging or abetting in terrorist activities in India; and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken in such cases?

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) It is implicit in the provisions of fundamental rule 11 that a Government servant is required to take permission for leaving station/headquarters. Rule 3 of CCS (Conduct) Rules, 1964 also provide that every Government Servant shall at all times (i) maintain absolute integrity; (ii) maintain devotion to duty; and (iii) do nothing which is unbecoming of a Government servant. Detailed instructions have also been issued that Government servant should take prior permission for

leaving station/headquarters especially for private visits abroad giving detailed information relating to the proposed and previous private visits.

(b) and (c) Compliance of the rules and instructions by Government servants are to be ensured by the administrative authorities concerned. Details of cases of Government servants who have contravened the instructions or rules available with the concerned administrative authorities in various Ministries/ Departments/State Governments are not centrally maintained in the Department of Personnel and Training.

[Translation]

Education in Madarasas

4643. SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL:
SHRI BADRUDDIN AJMAL:
SHRI K.R.G. REDDY:

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

(a) whether there is apprehensions among minority community that education being imparted to their children in Madarasas will be affected by implementation of Right to Education Act as there is a provision of free and compulsory primary education for children of age 6 to 14 years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is formulating any scheme to remove the apprehensions of the minority

community; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (d) Yes, Madam. Such apprehensions has been expressed. However, under the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009, the right of children in the 6-14 age group to free and compulsory education in a neighbourhood school does not restrict the choice of the child to receive education in any other institution.

[English]

Cultural Projects in Maharashtra

4644. SHRI SAMEER BHUJBAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of cultural projects undertaken in Maharashtra with the assistance of the Union Government; and

(b) the amount of funds sanctioned and released during the last two years, Project-wise?

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 details of Cultural Projects undertaken in Maharashtra and the amount sanctioned and released during the last two years are as under:—

Sl. No.	Name of the Cultural Project	Amount sanctioned and released during the last 2 years
1	2	3
(i)	The functions relating to Quit India Movement under the commemoration of 150th Anniversary of First War of Independence, 1857 was organized by the State Government of Maharashtra during 2007-2008.	Rs. 20 lacs was released during 2008-09.

1	2	3
(ii)	Establishing Raman Planetarium at Raman Science Centre at Nagpur and Sub Regional Science Centre at Solapur.	No funds has been released during the last 2 years.
(iii)	Schemes for Financial Assistance to Professional Groups and individuals engaged for specified Performing art projects.	Rs. 267 lacs
(iv)	Scheme for Building Grant to Cultural Organizations	Rs. 10.77 lacs
(v)	"Modernization of Museums in the Metro Cities" Scheme-Grant in aid to Chattrapati Shivaji Maharaj Vastu Shangrahalaya, Mumbai.	Rs. 1060 lacs
(vi)	Setting up of Multi-Purpose Cultural Complex at Nanded, Maharashtra	Rs. 100 lacs

*[Translation]***Delayed Verification for Passports**

4645. SHRI VITTHALBHAI HANSRAJBHAI RADADIYA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the police delays the verification process required for making a passport which leads to non-delivery of passport within prescribed time;

(b) if so, whether the Government has tried to know the reasons of delay in verification by Police authorities;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether any cases of corruption by the Police personnel have come to the notice of the Government;

(e) if so, the details of the officials found guilty and the action taken against them; and

(f) the remedial steps taken/being taken by the Government to expedite the police verification?

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

(b) and (c) The main reasons for delay are: (i) resource and man power constraints in the Police Department, and (ii) non-production of documents by the applicants in support of their address etc., to the police at the time of verification.

(d) and (e) The police is a state subject and cases of irregularities/corruption, if any, are dealt with by the State Governments concerned.

(f) Ministry has taken the following steps to expedite the police verification:

— Passport Officers remain in touch with the district police authorities to expedite police verification and send a list of delayed cases on a regular basis to district police authorities for appropriate action.

— Ministry periodically takes up the issue of delayed police verifications with the concerned State Governments requesting them to accord high priority to the Subject.

— Cash incentive is sanctioned for police officials who complete the verification within 21 days.

[English]

Retirement of Information Commissioners

4646. SHRI BIBHU PRASAD TARAI:

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of Information Commissioners are expected to retire very soon;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any transparent policy has been formed for the selection of the Information Commissioners at the Centre and States;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps being taken to fill up the vacancies?

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. The Chief Information Commissioner and two Information Commissioners of the Central Information Commission are retiring during 2010-2011.

(c) to (e) Selection for the post of Chief Information Commissioner and Information Commissioners is made by a committee headed by the Prime Minister (for Central Information Commission) or the Chief Minister of the State (for a State Information Commission) as per provision of Section 12(3) or Section 15(3) of the Right to Informations Act, 2005.

Relaxation in Appointments

4647. Dr. TARUN MANDAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the All India Council for Technical

Education (AICTE) follows the prescribed rules and regulations for reservation of posts for differently abled persons in the institutes under its ambit;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Chief Commissioner for Persons with Disabilities has urged AICTE for relaxation for differently abled persons in the appointments in the institutions under its jurisdiction;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the follow up action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) has prescribed minimum qualification and experience for appointment of teachers and other academic staff in technical institutions vide "All Indian Council for Technical Education (pay scale, service condition and qualification for teacher and other academic staff in technical institutions (Diploma/Degree) Regulation, 2010". Reservation of post for differently abled persons in the institutes under its ambit is decided by the appointing authority of the concerned State where the institute is located as per the reservation policy of State Government concerned.

(c) to (e) Yes, Madam. AICTE has notified new norms for pay scale and service condition by Gazette Notification F. No. 37-3/Legal/2010 dated 05-05-2010 as per VIth Pay Commission. All such matters for further relaxation in qualification for appointment faculty at various positions are being examined by the Pay Committee constituted to consider anomalies and relaxation in the pay scale and other service conditions notified by the Council.

Admission of Weaker Sections in Schools

4648. SHRI UDAY SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether guidelines have been issued for identification and admission of children belonging to

weaker sections and the disadvantaged groups to unaided private schools and specified category schools including Kendriya Vidyalayas, Navodaya Vidyalayas and Sainik Schools as per the provisions of sub-clause (c) of clause (1) of Section 12 of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of children admitted to private unaided schools and specified category schools including above schools to Grade I as per provisions of the said Act across the country and in Bihar for the coming academic year;

(d) whether the Government intends to develop or is developing a Management Information System (MIS) to collate, compile and maintain records of all children under 14 years that are to be identified by the local authorities within their areas of jurisdiction as per the provisions of Rule 6 of the Model Rule under the said Act to comply with clause (e) of Section 9 of the Act; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) Children specified in clauses (d) and (e) of section 2 of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 are to be admitted in accordance with the provisions contained in clause (c) of sub-section (1) of section 12 of the RTE Act. Sub-section (1) of section 13 read along with clause (o) of section 2 of the RTE Act provides for the procedure for admission in a school. Rule 11 (3) of the RTE Rules 2010 provides that the area or limits of neighbourhood specified in Rule 6 (1) shall apply to admissions made in accordance with section 12 (1) (c). It also provides that the school may extend the area or limits with the prior approval of the appropriate Government. Information regarding number of children admitted in various schools of the country, in pursuance of clause (c) of sub-section (1) of section 12 of the RTE Act, is not centrally maintained.

(d) and (e) Under the RTE Act, it is the responsi-

bility of the local authority to maintain records of all children below the age of 14 years in a manner prescribed by the State Government.

Relocation of Villages from Tiger Reserve

4649. SHRI BHARAT RAM MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the views of Union Government and the State Government of Rajasthan are different on the issue of closure of State Highway No. 13;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the State Government proposes to repair this Highway in near future to facilitate tourists of Sariska to improve tourism in Rajasthan;

(d) if so, the details in regard to financial or other help likely to be provided by the Union Government to the State for this purpose; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) The views of the Government of India and the State Government are same on the issue of regulation/diversion of the State Highway No. 13.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) to (e) As reported by the State, action has been initiated for repairing the State Highway No. 13. vis-à-vis the directives of the Hon'ble Supreme Court.

Organising Cultural Events

4650. SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is organizing cultural events in small towns and districts in addition to big cities to promote the art and culture of various States especially in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the complete details thereof during the last three years, State-wise;

(c) the funds released and spent so far, year-wise during the above period; and

(d) the response received so far from 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) Yes, Madam. Zonal Cultural Centres organise cultural events in small towns and districts in addition to big Cities. The aim of these events is to promote art and culture of various States, including

Andhra Pradesh.

(b) and (c) During the last three years, various Zonal Cultural Centres in the country released Rs. 1674.13 lacs (2007-08), Rs. 2616.19 lacs (2008-09) and Rs. 2116.40 lacs (2009-10) for organizing cultural events in small towns and big cities to promote art and culture of various States, including Andhra Pradesh.

The details of funds released during the last three years in respect of Sangeet Natak Akademi and Lalit Kala Akademi are given below:—

Sl. No.	Organisation	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10	
		No. of Cultural Events	Amount released (Rs. in lacs)	No. of Cultural Events	Amount released (Rs. in lacs)	No. of Cultural Events	Amount released (Rs. in lacs)
1.	Sangeet Natak Akademi	33	560.85	36	746.62	34	496.77
2.	Lalit Kala Akademi	29	Note below	38	Note below	49	Note below

Note: Budgetary allocation was made Scheme-wise, instead of State-wise, for the above Programmes.

(d) The cultural events organised all over India received very good response from the audiences.

Multi-lingual Education System

4651. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has selected multi-lingual education system (MLE) of Orissa as one of the innovative programmes for the entire country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of such schools which have been opened by the Orissa Government;

(d) whether it is the first State in India to adopt this method in tribal belts;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the steps taken by the Union Government to help the State Government to make this project a success?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (f) Under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) States are encouraged to adopt State specific innovations in education as per their requirement. Orissa has introduced Multi-lingual education (MLE) in 547 schools in 8 tribal districts to facilitate tribal children to transit from home language to school language. Orissa is the second State after Andhra Pradesh to introduce MLE.

Attacks on Schools

4652. SHRI PULIN BIHARI BASKE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any schools have been destroyed in

the country between July 2009 and June 2010 by Naxalites;

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

(c) the value of these properties destroyed by Naxalites;

(d) whether any security measures have been taken by the Government;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government to ensure security of schools?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (f) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[Translation]

Schemes to Conserve and Improve Folk Dance

4653. KUMARI SAROJ PANDEY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the schemes for conservation and development of folk dances in the country including that of Pandavani and Lavani of Chhattisgarh and Maharashtra; and

(b) the amount spent in this regard 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 preserve and promote the traditional arts and folk dances of the country including those of Pandavani and Lavani, the Ministry of Culture assists the seven Zonal Cultural Centres (ZCCs), having their headquarters at Patiala, Udaipur, Allahabad, Kolkata, Dimapur, Nagpur and Thanjavur. These ZCCs support the varied folk dance forms, through their following schemes/programmes:

i. National Cultural Exchange Programme

- ii. Guru Shishya Parampara Scheme
- iii. Young Talented Artistes Scheme
- iv. Documentation of Vanishing Art Forms
- v. Shilpagrams
- vi. Loktarang—National Folk Dance Festival and OCTAVE—Festival of the North East.

To support the varied folk arts, including folk dances, the Ministry of Culture also has following schemes:

- i. Scheme of Financial Assistance to Professional Groups and Individuals Engaged for Specified Performing Arts Projects
- ii. Cultural Functions Grant Scheme
- iii. Scheme for Scholarships to Young Artists in Different Cultural Fields
- iv. Scheme for the Award of Fellowships to Outstanding Persons in the Field of Culture.

Besides, the Sangeet Natak Akademi supports folk dance forms through its schemes of Training and Preservation of Traditional, Folk and Tribal Performing Arts, Akademi Awards and Ustad Bismillah Khan Yuva Puraskars. The Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts, another autonomous organization under the Ministry of Culture, has documented and disseminated knowledge about these art forms, through several events which include exhibitions, audio-visual documentations, seminars, performances and publications.

(b) The amount spent by the Ministry of Culture on ZCCs and its above schemes during the last three years and the current year is as given below:

Year	Amount spent (in crore rupees)
1	2
2007-08	31.84
2008-09	48.49

1	2
2009-10	55.94
2010-11 (till date)	25.08

Creamy Layer Bar

4654. SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:
SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:
SHRI MAHESHWAR HAZARI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of backward classes candidates who have succeeded in the UPSC civil services examination and yet to be appointed for training due to creamy layer bar during the last three years and the current year;

(b) the criteria of selection of backward class candidates under the above creamy layer provision;

(c) whether backward class quota is not being filled as a result of creamy layer bar and the general candidates are being selected instead; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the corrective measures taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME 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) Department of Personnel and Training (DOPT) nominates candidates selected on the basis of Civil Services Examination for Foundation Course (FC) after receipt of requisite documents/information and also after ascertaining in respect of OBC candidates that the candidate does not fall under creamy layer category. Number of candidates whose creamy layer status was pending till the time of nomination of FC (normally commencing on September 1 every year) and during the last three years and the current year is as follows:

CSE Year	Number of candidates whose creamy layer status was not final
2006 (till 31st August)	01
2007 (till 31st August)	02
2008 (till 31st August)	01
2009 (till 23rd August 2010)	08

(b) The detailed criteria for exclusion of the socially advanced persons/sections from the benefits of reservation for Other Backward Classes (OBC) in civil posts and services under the Government of India, has been provided in Department of Personnel and Training's O.M. No. 36012/22/93-Estt(SCT) dated 08-09-1993, as amended from time to time, which are available on DOPT website www.persmin.nic.in.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

[English]

Conferment to IAS/IPS/IFS

4655. SHRI P.T. THOMAS: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any system of conferment of IAS/IPS/IFS etc. to State Government officials;

(b) if so, the criteria of such conferment;

(c) the number of officials from Kerala conferred with IAS during the last three years;

(d) the number of cases registered in various courts and tribunals challenging such conferment;

(e) whether there is any proposal to recast the system of conferment; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; MINISTER OF

STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME 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. Promotion from State Civil Service (SCS)/State Police Service (SPS)/State Forest Service (SFS) to IAS/IPS/IFoS is governed by IAS (Appointment by Promotion) Regulations, 1955/IPS (Appointment by Promotion) Regulations, 1955/IFS (Appointment by Promotion) Regulations, 1966 respectively. Non State Civil Officers can be inducted into IAS under IAS (Appointment by Selection) Regulation, 1997 wherein the eligibility criteria are that the officers of outstanding merit and ability should have completed not less than 8 years of continuous service holding a gazetted post equivalent to the post of Deputy Collector and should not have completed 54 years of age.

(c) Twenty three.

(d) Twelve.

(e) and (f) No decision has been taken to recast the system of induction of State Civil Service/State Police Service/State Forest Service officers into IAS/IPS/IFoS.

Area Welfare Officers

4656. SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS: Will the

PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the particulars of the Area Welfare Officers, area-wise in New Delhi residential colonies for Government servants;

(b) the criteria for appointment of Area Welfare Officers;

(c) the reasons for exclusion of Chanakyapuri Officers residential colony in the matter of appointment of Area Welfare Officer; and

(d) the steps being taken to appoint an Area Welfare Officer for Chanakyapuri?

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) The particulars of Area Welfare Officers, area-wise in New Delhi Residential Colonies for Government servants is enclosed as Statement-I.

(b) Guidelines/Criteria for selection of Area Welfare Officers is placed as Statement-II.

(c) and (d) No Officer has applied as per prescribed procedure for nomination of Area Welfare Officer for Chanakyapuri.

Statement-I

List of Officers nominated as Area Welfare Officer (AWO) for the Calendar Year 2009-2010 in New Delhi

Sl. No.	Name and residential address of the Officers Shri	Degn./Name of Ministry/Deptt. where working	Name of Area(s)	Tel. No. (Residence)	Tel. No. (Office)	CGHS Dispensary Number
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Vinay Shankar Singh, 21/948, BKS Marg, New Delhi-01	Assistant Director, Rajya Sabha Sectt. New Delhi.	Sector IV, Hanuman Road; DIZ Area, Block H-Type I and II, K and J and B.K.S. Marg	23718011 9868270099	23034729 23035343	31 North Avenue and 76 Gole Mkt.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2.	S.L. Aggarwal, 13-B/67, Dev Nagar, Karol Bagh, New Delhi-05	Section Officer, D/o Heavy Industry, New Delhi	Dev Nagar Karol Bagh	25752897	23063594	19 Dev Nagar
3.	Sanjay Singh, 869, Sector D, Peshwa Road, Mandir Marg, New Delhi-01	Executive Officer, Rajya Sabha Sectt.	Mandir Marg; Albert square; M S Flats; Sector I, Gole Market; R.K. Ashram Marg and Panchkuian Road	9811602422	23034027	01
4.	Brahma Sarup, H.No. 811, Type IV, Laxmi Bai Nagar , New Delhi-23	Section Officer, M/o Home Affairs New Delhi	Type II, Laxmi Bai Nagar	24676067 9312771951	23094435	15
5.	Jagdish Kumar, No. 613, Type IV, Laxmi Bai Nagar, New Delhi-23	Joint Director, Rajya Sabha Sectt. New Delhi	Type IV, Laxmi Bai Nagar	26880775	23034061	15
6.	R.S. Bisht, H.No. 580, Block No. 5, Lodhi Colony, New Delhi-03	Deputy Director, Rajya Sabha Sectt., New Delhi	Ali Ganj, Tyag Raj Nagar, Kasturba Nagar and Kotla	24638839	23035456	10 Kasturba Nagar
7.	Dharam Vir Singh, Block 4/62, Lodi Colony, New Delhi-03	Liaison Officer, Dte. of Estates, Nirman Bhawan	Lodhi Colony (MCD Area) and Lodhi Road Complex	24629393 9818002634	23062423	10
8.	Anil Tripathi, III/88, North-West Moti Bagh, New Delhi-21	Under Secretary, M/o Finance, D/o Economic Affairs	North-West Moti Bagh	26882145 9868332285	23095067 23092835	16
9.	M.S. Nagra, C-233, Nanak Pura, New Delhi	Under Secretary, M/o Overseas Affairs	Nanak Pura, South Moti Bagh (Blocks A, B and C)	9811938803	24624204	29 Nanak Pura
10.	R.L. Mishra, 16/2, Type IV, Sector I, Pushp Vihar, New Delhi-110017	Assistant Director, M/o Statistics and P.I.	Pushp Vihar, Sec. 3 (Qr. No 1206 Onwards) Sector 4 and 7	64508064 9312991594	23744620/ 4131	78, Sector IV, Pushap Vihar

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
11.	R.K. Garg, J-164, Puran Nagar, Palam Colony, New Delhi-45	Pay and Accts. Officer, CAT, Principal Bench, New Delhi	Delhi Cantt., Palam Colony, Dwarka (Sector-1, 6, 7, 8 and 9)	25360582	23016485	66 Palam Colony
12.	R.S. Dabas, 3/162, Sunder Vihar, Paschim Vihar, New Delhi	Section Officer, M/o Defence, Sena Bhawan, New Delhi	Meera Bagh, Bharon Enclave, Sunder Vihar and Ambika Vihar	28580035 9868102612	23012560	82 Sunder Vihar
13	A.J. Srinivasan, S-401, Nivedita Kunj, Sector 10, R.K. Puram, New Delhi-110022	Store and Provision- ing Officer, BSF (Airwing)	R.K. Puram, Sector 1, 2, 7 and 10; Mohammadpur Government Colony	26182647	25673489	57 Sector 12, R.K. Puram
14.	Surender Kumar, GI-703, Sarojini Nagar, New Delhi-23	Section Officer D/o Pension and Pensioners Welfare	Sarojini Nagar, GI, DG and BD Blocks	9971661985	24644635	30 Nauroji Nagar
15*	Sanjeev Chandra, 1-631, Sarojini Nagar, New Delhi	Assistant Director, Rajya Sabha Sectt., New Delhi.	Sarojini Nagar I, F, G, H, J, K, L and M Blocks	24103411	23034208	35 Sarojini Nagar
16.	Shushil Kumar, WZ-35, Krishna Puri, Tilak Nagar, New Delhi-110018	Under Secretary, Department of Economic Affairs	Tilak Nagar	25992170 9873412696	23095087	26
17.	A.K. Makkar, C-102, Mahindra Apptt., Ganga Coop. GHS, Phase-I, Vikas Puri, New Delhi-110018	Director, M/o Commerce and Industry, New Delhi	Vikas Puri (Co-operative Societies Flats)	28533575	24616360	17 A
18.	Naresh Kumar Gupta, 150A, GGI, Vikas Puri, New Delhi-110018	Sr. Accts. Officer, M/o Information and Broadcasting	Vikas Puri	28542396 9871964362	23702287	74 A Janak Puri
19.	Raman K. Gaur, B-43, Pandara Road, New Delhi-110003	Under Secretary, M/o Finance, D/o Fin. Services	Pandara Road, Shahjahan Road and Curzon Road	23782210	23748715	02 Pandara Road
20.	A.K. Sahdev, II-K-13, Lajpat Nagar, New Delhi-110024	Sr. Scient. Officer, M/o Civil Aviation	Lajpat Nagar and Jungpura	29831498 9810178776	24622495/ 402	11 Lajpat Nagar

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
21.	R. Vinayan, 87, Sector II, Sadiq Nagar, New Delhi	Section Officer, Department of Telecommunication	Sadiq Nagar Sec III, Andrews Ganj and RUDCO Place (S, T, U, W, X, Y and Z Blocks)	26265251	23372258 23036418	Sadiq Nagar, AG
22.	Jati Singh Meena, 44/3-D, Sector 2, DIZ Area, Gole Market, New Delhi	Section Officer, DOPT, North Block	Sector-2 (Whole), DIZ Area Gole Market	9711362616	23094678	01 Gole Market
23.	Dharm Singh, 33-X, Chitragupta Road, New Delhi-55	Under Secretary M/o Home Affairs, Deptt. of Official Language	Aram Bagh, X, Y, Z Qtrs., Chitragupta Road	23586793	24619709	51 Aram Bagh
24.	Ram Swarup Suman, 802, Type IV, M.S. Flats, NW Moti Bagh, New Delhi	Pay and Accts. Officer, M/o Commerce, PAO, Udyog Bhawan	Moti Bagh-I	24104344 9810454732	23061035	16
25.	Tarsem Chand, E-019, Pragati Vihar Hostel, Lodi Road, New Delhi-03	Deputy Secretary, M/o Finance	Pragati Vihar Hostel	24365999	23340673	
26.	Satish Kumar, Qtr. No. 124, Sector VIII, R.K. Puram, New Delhi-22	Private Secretary, M/o Water Resources	R.K. Puram Sector VIII, IX and XII	65836649	26108590	52, Sec. 8 R.K. Puram
27.	D.N. Sahoo, 479, Sector V, Pushp Vihar, New Delhi-17	Section Officer, D/o Economic Affairs, M/o Finance	Pushp Vihar, Sector III, Type-I, Double Story (Qtr. No. 1 to 1205) and Sector I, V	29564301 9868125897	23095257	65 M.B. Road
28.	Dr. H.C. Bansal, D-II/21, East Kidwai Nagar, New Delhi-23	Chief Medical Officer, CGHS Homoeopathic Dispensary, New Delhi	Kidwai Nagar (East)	24604444	23364574	12 Kidwai Nagar
29.	T. Radhakrishnan, I-6, Shrinivasपुरी, New Delhi-65	Sr. Private Secretary, M/External Affairs	Shrinivas Puri	26925464 9350832424	26889066	37 Shri- niwasपुरी
30.	P.K. Subnani, C-2A/16/186	Senior Research Officer, Deptt. of	Janak Puri **	25528036	26166856	61

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Janak Puri, New Delhi-58	Personnel and Trg.				
31.	M.P. Kharbanda, 4/142, Subhash Nagar, New Delhi-27	Private Secretary, M/Finance, D/Economics Affairs	Hari Nagar, Maya Purl and Subhash Nagar	45517133 9891156703	23094526	48 Hari Nagar
32*.	Rajiv Kumar Sharma, H-135, Mohammad Pur, New Delhi-66	Extra Assistant Director, Ministry of Water Resources	Safdarjung Enclave and Nauroji Nagar	26715116 9910622566	26195287	30 Nauroji Nagar
33.	Ramesh Kumar Suri, 59/11, Ashok Nagar, Near Tilak Nagar, New Delhi-18	Retd. Private Secretary, Deptt. of Personnel and Trg.	Ashok Nagar, Ajay Enclave and Minakshi Garden	25137117 9818684221	—	26 Tilak Nagar
34.	Prem Sagar, Flat No. 34, Plot No. 6, Sector 13, Dwarka, New Delhi	Retd. Director, Ministry of Home Affairs	Dwarka (Sector 3, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15)	28034205 9811991011	—	—
35.	D.K. Mustafi, A-1133 B, Janata Flats, Paschim Vihar, New Delhi-63	Retd. Deputy Secretary, Planning Commission	Paschim Vihar	25288742 9868857742	—	80 Paschim Vihar
36.	K.S. Kohli, 25/64, West Patel Nagar, New Delhi-08	Retd. Sr. P.P.S., Central Vigilance Commission	Patel Nagar (West) and Addl. Charge of Moti Nagar	25884242 9871404242	24651020	38
37.	S.S. Kamboj, 6/642, Lodhi Colony, New Delhi-03	Section Officer, D/Pension and PW	Lodhi Colony (NDMC Area)	24656642 9968099944	24623107	09
38.	P.D. Sharma, A-2473, Netaji Nagar, New Delhi-13	Dy. Chief Accounts Officer, ITBP, MHA	Netaji Nagar	26875312 9968305712	24368142	21
39.	Gopal, 318, New Minto Road Hostel, Block II, Minto Road Complex, New Delhi-02	Section Officer, Deptt. of Commerce	Minto Road Complex	9871552822	23062261/ Ext. 654	04 Minto Road
40.	Manbar Singh, XY-64, Sarojini Nagar, New Delhi	Section Officer, M/Information and Broadcasting	XY Block, Sarojini Nagar	9873214840	23074319 23388685- (Fax)	13, Y Block and Unani Disp.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
41.	Abhay Jain, 595, Sector 4, R.K. Puram, New Delhi	Section Officer, Cabinet Sectt.	Sector IV and V, R.K. Puram	9968092852	23015344	43, Sector-4 R.K. Puram
42.	Vipin Mangla, C 5 A/99, Janak Puri, New Delhi	Director, C.W.C., M/Water Resources	Uttam Nagar and Nangal Raya #	011-20270638 25541113	26109024	61, Janak Puri and 58, Nangal Raya
43.	Yash Pal, 39/4, Andrews Ganj, New Delhi-49	Desk Officer, Deptt. of Personnel and Training	Andrews Ganj, Sadiq Nagar (Sector I and II)	26268526	23094824	Andrews Ganj
44.	Ajay Kumar Garg, V-216, Rajouri Garden, New Delhi-110027	Addl. Director, Lok Sabha Sectt.	Rajouri Garden and Tagore Garden	25936005 9818144582	23035171	53 Tagore Garden

*Resigned.

**Excluding blocks of (C-5A, C-6A, C-6B, C-5D, D-1), Janak Puri.

#Also nominated Area Welfare Officer for Janak Puri (blocks: C-5A, C-6A, C-6B, C-5D, D-1)

Note: S1. No. 33-36 in the above list are retired Government officers and have been nominated as Area Welfare Officers with the approval of the Competent Authority.

Statement-II

Guidelines/Criteria for Selection of Area Welfare Officers

1. The tenure of Area Welfare Officers shall be for two years from the date of appointment or till their services are required by the Government whichever is earlier. However, if there is no other candidate for the area, the old AWO, if he has applied afresh, should be allowed to continue for another term.
2. He should be a gazetted officer.
3. The Residents Welfare Association should not be allowed to nominate any name for AWOs.
4. He must be a resident of the area for which he is the applicant and the area (including the adjacent areas) should have at least 300 Government Employees residing in that area(s).

5. The officer applying should not be an office bearer of Central Government employee or any other Residents Welfare Association.
6. He should not be retiring within 2 years of his appointment as AWO i.e. he should serve for full term of two years as AWO.
7. He should possess sound health to undertake the job in question.
8. Preference should be given to those, who have telephones at their residences.
9. He should not be a controversial person.

[Translation]

Land of National Parks on Lease

4657. SHRI P.L. PUNIA:

SHRI DILIP SINGH JUDEV:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND

FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Forest Rights Act provides for leasing of land to encroachers even in National Parks, Sanctuaries and Tiger Reserves;

(b) if so, the number of encroachers identified in each of these reserves as on 30 June, 2010 in Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and Assam;

(c) the State-wise number of persons who have been provided land on lease in these areas till 30 June, 2010; and

(d) the details of the action proposed to be taken against them in case there is no provision for leasing out land to them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) No, Madam. The Forest Rights Act does not provide for any leasing of land to encroachers in National Parks, Sanctuaries and Tiger Reserves.

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

[English]

Afforestation of Open Mining Pits

4658. SHRI HEMANAND BISWAL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether afforestation of open mining pits is being undertaken in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the allocations of funds made therefor during the last three years;

(c) the physical and financial achievements made during the said period;

(d) whether the Government has authorised any agency to monitor the afforestation undertaken in the open pits are being afforested after mining;

(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) to (f) While according prior approval to the proposals received from State/UT Governments for diversion of forest lands for open cast mining, condition on reclamation of mined-over pits and plantation thereon is invariably stipulated. The inspection of these areas carried out by Regional Offices of the Ministry of Environment and Forests using statistical methods for assessment reveals that the compliance of the conditions is far from satisfactory.

Fake Mark Sheets and Degrees

4659. SHRI GANESHRAO NAGORAO
DUDHGAONKAR:

SHRI BALIRAM JADHAV:

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY:

SHRI KAMAL KISHOR COMMANDO:

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

(a) whether instances of students getting admission to educational institutions on the basis of fake mark sheets have come to the notice of the Government during the last three years;

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

(c) whether Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) has investigated this matter especially in Maharashtra;

(d) if so, the outcome of the enquiry;

(e) whether the government proposes to initiate steps to print tamper proof mark sheets in the near future; and

(f) if so, the steps taken/proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (f) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Legislation for Whistleblowers

4660. Dr. THOKCHOM MEINYA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that many people are reluctant of becoming whistleblowers as they are susceptible to threats, harassment, victimization or even killed;

(b) if so, whether there is any proposals to bring a Legislation so that the whistleblowers and their families are given security, protection and incentive by the States as reported in the media;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the salient features of the proposed bill in this regard; and

(d) the time by which the bill is likely to be introduced and passed in both the Houses of Parliament?

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 (d) Yes, Madam. The Government is ready with the Public Interest Disclosure and Protection to Persons Making the Disclosures Bill, 2010 for introduction in the Parliament. The Bill *inter alia* provides:—

- (i) for bringing within the scope of the Bill, public servants being the employees of the Central Government or the State Government or any corporation established by or under any Central Act or any State Act, Government Companies, Societies or local authorities owned or controlled by the Central Government of the State Government and such other categories of employees as may be notified by the Central Government or, as the case may be, the State Government, from time to time, in the Official Gazette;
- (ii) adequate protection to the persons reporting

corruption or willful misuse of power or willful misuse of discretion which causes demonstrable loss to the Government or commission of a criminal offence by a public servant;

- (iii) a regular mechanism to encourage such person to disclose the information on corruption or willful misuse of power or willful misuse of discretion by public servants or commission of a criminal offence;
- (iv) the procedure to inquire or cause to inquire into such disclosure and to provide adequate safeguards against victimization of the whistleblower, that is the person making such disclosure;
- (v) safeguards against victimization of the person reporting matters regarding corruption by a public servant;
- (vi) punishment for revealing the identity of a complainant, negligently or malafidely; and
- (vii) punishment for false or frivolous complaints.

[Translation]

Appointment of Urdu Teachers

4661. SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government proposes to appoint Urdu teachers in schools having more than 25 per cent Urdu speaking students under the new 15 point programme of the Prime Minister;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of such schools identified and teachers appointed so far;

(d) the number of proposals received from Delhi in this regard during the current year; and

(e) the action taken or proposed to be taken on the said proposals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of "Financial assistance for Appointment of language teachers", and in pursuance with the Prime Minister's new 15 point programme for the welfare of the minorities, financial assistance to the extent of 100% is provided to the States/UTs for appointment of Urdu teachers and for payment of honorarium to the existing Urdu teachers for teaching Urdu in schools in any locality where more than 25% of the population is from Urdu speaking community.

(c) During 2009-10, sanction was given for 42 Urdu teachers in Punjab.

(d) No such proposal has been received from Government of NCT of Delhi during the current year 2010-11.

(e) Does not arise.

[English]

Environmental Clearance for Urban Projects

4662. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH KAYPEE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether environment clearance is required for projects in urban area namely Group Housing, Township, Universities, etc.; and

(b) if so, the details of the number of applications received and clearance granted during the last two years, State-wise, including Punjab?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on Table of the House.

Kendriya Bhandar

4663. SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:

SHRI MADAN LAL SHARMA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to vacate the Government premises allotted to the Central Government Employees Co-operative Society, including Kendriya Bhandar;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which it is likely to vacate the premises;

(c) whether the Government proposes to provide an alternative arrangement for the same; and

(d) 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 (d) Ministry of Urban Development had conveyed the decision of the Cabinet Committee on Accommodation in November, 2005 stating that Kendriya Bhandar should vacate all accommodations allotted to them for retail outlets and for office purposes in a phased manner over a period of three years. Kendriya Bhandar has surrendered 21 units to Directorate of Estates. As per the direction of Cabinet Secretariat, a Secretary level meeting was held on 9-12-2009 to resolve the issue of accommodation of Kendriya Bhandar. In the meeting of 9-12-2009 Ministry of Urban Development has agreed to allow Kendriya Bhandar to continue functioning from their existing outlets on payment of market rent. Ministry of Urban Development has also agreed that Kendriya Bhandar may identify suitable lands in the Government colonies so that the same can be permitted for constructing and setting up of their outlets on the same lines as in case of Mother Dairy outlets.

[Translation]

Grant of Funds under AIBP

4664. Dr. BALIRAM:

SHRI RAMASHANKER RAJBHAR:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the guidelines laid down by the Government for grant of funds under the Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP);

(b) whether less funds are being granted to some States, including Uttar Pradesh in comparison to other States;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) Some of the important features of the existing guidelines of Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) are given below:

1. Major/medium projects including Extension Renovation and Modernization projects benefiting drought prone/tribal areas and flood prone areas are eligible for 90% grant assistance.
2. Major/medium projects in the Special Category States and projects in undivided Koraput, Bolangir and Kalahandi districts of Orissa are also eligible for 90% grant assistance.
3. Other major/medium projects are eligible for 25% grant assistance under AIBP.
4. Surface water minor irrigation (SWMI) schemes benefiting the Special Category States, and drought prone/tribal areas of non Special Category States are eligible for 90% grant assistance.
5. Time allowed for completion of major/medium projects under AIBP is 4 years excluding the year of inclusion of the project under AIBP.
6. Time allowed for completion of SWMI schemes under AIBP is 2 years excluding the

year of inclusion of the scheme under AIBP.

7. The state governments are required to enter into a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the Ministry of Water Resources for timely completion of the project specifying year-wise targets of potential creation under AIBP.
8. A new major/medium project may be included in AIBP only on completion of an ongoing project under AIBP on one to one basis. However, projects benefiting drought prone/tribal areas, projects in the states having irrigation development below national average and projects included in the Prime Minister's package for Agrarian Distress Districts of the Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala and Maharashtra may be included in AIBP in relaxation to one to one criterion.

Cabinet Committee on Infrastructures in its meeting held on 13th May 2010 considered proposal of the Ministry of Water Resources for further relaxation in the AIBP guidelines and approved the following proposals:

1. Allowing funding for three projects benefitting areas under Desert Development Programme (DDP) under AIBP at par with projects benefitting Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP) area; and
2. Enhancing present cost norm for SWMI schemes from Rs. 1.50 lakh per hectare to Rs. 2.00 lakh per hectare for the purpose of inclusion of projects under AIBP with the condition that wherever the estimated cost of the project is more than Rs. 1.50 lakh per hectare, the AIBP assistance would be limited to the cost norm of Rs. 1.50 lakh per hectare.

Details guidelines are given on the website of the Ministry of Water Resources at web address wrmin.nic.in.

(b) to (d) The year-wise and State-wise Central Assistance released under AIBP since inception of the AIBP in 1996-97 are given in Statement. Central

Assistance under AIBP is released on the basis of AIBP release proposals received from State Governments in accordance with the AIBP guidelines. Some of the important points governing amount of grant to be released to State Governments are project specific budget provision made for works by the State

Government in State's budget, work programme of the state government for the project for the year, whether project is eligible for 25% or 90% grant or in-between them (if the project is partly benefitting area eligible for 90% grant), number of ongoing projects of the State under AIBP etc.

Statement

Central Assistance Released under the AIBP during 1996-97 to 2010-11

Amount (in Rs. crores)

Sl. No.	State	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	35.2500	74.0000	79.6700	65.0150	95.0200	281.6600	33.1860	205.5300
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	7.5000	7.5000	15.0000	1.5000	20.0000
3.	Assam	5.2300	12.4000	13.9500	14.5400	24.0770	14.5210	16.2738	19.2015
4.	Bihar	13.5000	5.1500	36.1850	129.6950	151.7750	3.4200	14.4805	74.6440
5.	Chhattisgarh	0.0000	4.5000	9.5000	10.5200	13.9300	48.2000	104.0000	74.6300
6.	Goa	0.0000	5.2500	0.0000	3.5000	61.6500	58.0000	0.0000	2.0000
7.	Gujarat	74.7730	196.9000	423.8200	272.7000	421.8500	581.6900	1000.3300	650.3590
8.	Haryana	32.5000	12.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	18.0000	7.7350
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0.0000	6.5000	5.0000	11.0470	18.0150	3.2440	8.1500	14.6920
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1.3000	0.0000	0.0000	4.6800	10.4600	11.0700	34.9990	21.5450
11.	Jharkhand	0.0000	8.8900	11.6400	14.3450	5.7150	10.8200	9.6700	1.8330
12.	Karnataka	61.2500	90.5000	94.5000	157.1400	171.0000	492.5000	620.8500	266.4780
13.	Kerala	3.7500	15.0000	0.0000	0.0000	22.4000	11.2750	5.6650	31.0000
14.	Madhya Pradesh	63.2500	110.0000	81.2500	95.3250	151.3280	215.4100	220.0000	568.8400

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
15.	Maharashtra	14.0000	55.0000	50.8600	49.8750	97.0200	39.1000	133.1341	164.3950
16.	Manipur	4.3000	26.0000	10.7800	21.8100	1.5000	9.3600	19.5000	15.5000
17.	Meghalaya	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	2.6938	5.5120	4.4700	1.5000	1.0880
18.	Mizoram	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	1.4330	1.4330	2.0000	0.7500	9.3000
19.	Nagaland	0.0000	0.00000	0.0000	2.7300	5.0000	5.0000	2.6590	8.0000
20.	Orissa	48.4500	85.0000	71.5000	90.2500	100.3200	168.4750	179.5700	154.6850
21.	Punjab	67.5000	100.0000	0.0000	42.0000	55.6200	113.6900	36.6600	0.0000
22.	Rajasthan	2.6750	42.0000	140.0500	106.6650	78.4670	96.3150	174.3850	499.8370
23.	Sikkim	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	1.3600	0.0000	2.4000	0.7500	0.7500
24.	Tripura	3.7730	5.1000	3.9750	34.6530	13.8830	21.0630	13.3947	13.3769
25.	Tamil Nadu	20.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
26.	Uttar Pradesh	43.5000	78.0000	76.5000	286.0000	315.9000	354.6900	359.0000	274.7850
27.	Uttarakhand	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	25.1625	25.5525
28.	West Bengal	5.0000	20.0000	10.0000	25.0000	26.8250	38.6080	28.1330	3.1440

Total

Amount (in Rs. crores)

Sl. No.	State	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	Grand Total
1	2	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1.	Andhra Pradesh	87.5470	311.3815	843.4220	987.7692	855.1800	1300.7280		5255.3587
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	10.0000	18.0000	27.0000	47.1800	33.9580	30.7800		218.4180
3.	Assam	16.9300	34.9332	30.2685	77.3380	405.9540	589.9734	47.1550	1322.7454
4.	Bihar	37.2150	16.2380	3.2300	62.2400	109.7029	77.9130		735.3884
5.	Chhattisgarh	2.9250	7.6645	10.7050	96.9640	193.0402	60.8853	23.8437	661.3077

1	2	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
6.	Goa	0.6500		1.9100	32.4800	39.2300	20.2500		224.9200
7.	Gujarat	530.5000	339.6000	121.8885	585.7200	258.6100	6.0797		5464.8202
8.	Haryana	11.1350	6.0000	3.1700	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		90.5400
9.	Himachal Pradesh	3.6900	30.0785	3.9300	114.0500	119.3178	90.6797		428.3940
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	12.7445	36.6878	37.7716	199.2251	393.0661	171.7276	2.3372	937.6139
11.	Jharkhand	21.2850	5.0370	1.2900	9.2244	3.7200	0.0000	72.9000	176.3694
12.	Karnataka	396.2952	140.7759	160.3729	349.9000	442.4190	823.8280		4267.8090
13.	Kerala	49.4400	9.3591	16.6468	0.0000	0.9045	3.8120		169.2524
14.	Madhya Pradesh	516.7010	168.0966	48.3100	500.3450	473.7824	758.7458		3970.9838
15.	Maharashtra	529.2860	167.3822	465.5213	972.2500	2257.8318	1395.3946	955.1339	7346.1839
16.	Manipur	13.0000	75.7035	156.3042	103.9870	221.6733	42.5403	148.2065	870.1648
17.	Meghalaya	1.7438	1.5750	0.7500	1.1600	24.8009	22.5018	24.3000	92.0953
18.	Mizoram	5.0000	9.3150	14.2354	34.3434	50.7176	36.4500	39.1968	204.1742
19.	Nagaland	4.0000	7.9987	10.5995	40.5100	48.5979	57.2860		192.3811
20.	Orissa	24.2230	151.3742	133.8846	624.3590	724.4387	871.5717		3428.1012
21.	Punjab		26.3166		13.5000	9.5400	22.0500		486.8766
22.	Rajasthan	352.9040	90.2952	11.6000	156.5300	178.6200	157.5770		2887.9202
23.	Sikkim	0.7500	0.9113	3.3236	3.2400	0.0000	2.6049		16.0898
24.	Tripura	11.0000	31.9950	22.5131	8.1000	43.1750	36.2088		262.2105
25.	Tamil Nadu				0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		20.0000
26.	Uttar Pradesh	175.9200	133.1280	81.8954	150.6900	315.4732	238.0820	10.0192	2893.5828
27.	Uttarakhand	38.9917	80.4387	84.7298	265.6500	371.6580	127.0063	44.3265	1063.5160
28.	West Bengal	13.4610	0.0287	6.7000	8.9500	22.8100	0.9144	8.1000	217.6141
Total									43104.8914

*[English]***RTI Cells in Government Offices**

4665. Dr. MANDA JAGANNATH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Information Commission (CIC) has suggested a proposal in which each Ministry is required to have RTI Cell committed to deal with all matters relating to RTI;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Commission has also suggested ways to improve efficiency in RTI Cell already working in the Ministries/Departments;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken by the Ministries/Departments on the suggestion of the CIC?

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.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

Mid Day Meal Scheme

4666. SHRI JOSE K. MANI:

SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:

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

(a) whether any instructions have been issued to cover all children in Government aided schools. Education Guarantee Scheme (EGS)/Alternative and Innovative Education (AIE)/Schools under National Child Labour

Project under Mid Day Meal Scheme (MDMS);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of Government-aided schools, EGS/AIE/NFE Centres in the country;

(d) the total number of beneficiaries from the above said scheme;

(e) whether the Government is aware of any gap in coverage; and

(f) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Instructions have been issued to cover all children studying in classes I-VIII in Government, Government aided and Local Body Schools, Education Guarantee Scheme (EGS) and Alternative and Innovative Education (AIE) centres including Madarsas and Maqtabs supported under SSA and schools being operated under the National Child Labour Project (NCLP) under the National Programme of Mid Day Meal in Schools (NP-MDMS).

(c) to (f) The Programme Approval Board (PAB) for Mid Day Meal Scheme for the year 2010-11 approved all 11,65,966 Government, Government aided and Local Body Schools, 82,111 EGS/AIE centres, 9385 Madarsas/Maqtabs and 5794 NCLP schools as proposed by the State Governments and Union Territories for coverage under MDMS. The PAB also approved 11.36 crore children for coverage under Mid Day Meal Scheme during 2010-11. However, it was clarified to the States/UTs that the PAB approval on above numbers is only for the purpose of estimating Central Assistance under MDM Scheme, every student attending the institutions, eligible to be covered under the scheme, will be served Mid Day Meal on all school days. In the event of any increase in these numbers, if the State Government/UT Administration finds that the available resources are not adequate, it may approach Government of India with evidence for enhancement of the same.

Great India Mission

4667. SHRI M.K. RAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has launched or proposes to launch any project namely 'Great India Mission' in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the areas identified for implementation of the project, State-wise;

(c) the present status of the project; and

(d) the mechanism envisaged for proper monitoring of the progress of the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (d) The Ministry of Environment and Forests has not launched or proposes to launch any project by name 'Great India Mission'. However, under the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) announced by the Government of India, the "National Mission for a Green India" has been mooted as one of the eight missions. The mission document is under formulation.

[Translation]

Attacks on Indian Families

4668. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian families residing in other countries including Afghanistan are being targeted by civilians and armed forces of those countries;

(b) if so, the details in this regard of the last three years, country-wise;

(c) the number of people of Indian origin whose houses were plundered and the number of Indians who were asked to leave the country;

(d) the measures taken for safety of the lives and properties of Indians in these countries including Afghanistan; and

(e) the total number of Indians who came back from other countries including Afghanistan since the spread of disturbances in those countries during the above period as well as the assistance and help provided to these people?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) to (e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

Irregularities in Commonwealth Games Projects

4669. SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA:

SHRI VISHWA MOHAN KUMAR:

SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:

SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY:

SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) finds irregularities in several games projects related to Commonwealth Games as reported in the media;

(b) if so, the details of the facts of the matter reported therein along with the details of project works inspected by it;

(c) whether the Comptroller and Auditor General of India in its report given to the Prime Minister Office, Delhi Government and others had also pointed out the same irregularities and had feared that the Games preparations are far way off targets;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

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

(f) whether the Government proposes to go into the whole gamut of the alleged corruption in awarding contracts for different projects and bring the guilty persons to books;

(g) if so, the details thereof; and

(h) the time likely to be taken to complete the whole investigation?

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 Chief Technical Examiner's Unit of the Central Vigilance Commission, as its routine work, had undertaken intensive examination of works related to Commonwealth Games. The Commission in its inquiry found that works were awarded at higher rates and the quality of the works was also not up to the mark. Further, ineligible agencies were also awarded the works. The Commission has advised the organizations concerned to take corrective steps in the works inspected. Organizations have been advised systemic improvement, adherence to CVC guidelines on transparency in tender and procurement and fixing of responsibility against officers indentified for lapses.

(c) and (d) The Comptroller and Auditor General of India conducted review of "preparedness for XIX Commonwealth Games 2010" in order to gain an understanding of the progress of projects and preparedness of different agencies for organizing the games and to identify significant risks that needed to be addressed. It was observed that there had been slippages in the time schedules of some of the construction works and deficiencies had also been observed in some of the works.

(e) The Ministries concerned, the Government of the National Capital Region and the Organizing Committee were directed to complete all pending works expeditiously through time-bound action plans, and carry out a quality audit of the completed facilities.

(f) to (h) The concerned Ministries were also directed to conduct thorough investigations into all the complaints that have been received of procedural and other irregularities. Those found guilty should face severe and exemplary punishment.

[Translation]

NFITU in Coal Mines

4670. CAPT. JAI NARAIN PRASAD NISHAD: Will

the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria of workers representation in the Standing Committee of Safety in Coal Mines;

(b) whether it is a fact that his Ministry first accorded acknowledgement of representation to recognized Labour Union NFITU and later withdrawn it; and

(c) if so, the details thereof 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) As per the procedure agreed upon and adopted in the meeting convened under the Chairmanship of Chief Labour Commissioner (Central) on 1-11-1999 with representatives of all the Central Trade Union Organizations (CTUO), the unions having a verified membership of at least 5,00,000 manpower and spread over at least four States and four Industries (which may include agriculture and rural sectors) were to be recognized by the Government as Central Trade Union Organisation (CTUO) will be considered for representation in the Standing Committee on Safety in Coal Mines.

(b) and (c) The inclusion of National Front of Indian Trade Union (NFITU), Dhanbad, in the Standing Committee on Coal Mines under Ministry of Coal was done based on the verified membership strength of Central Trade Unions, as notified by the Ministry of Labour and Employment's Order dated 11-1-2008 which included reference figures as on 31-12-2002. However, the representation of NFITU, Dhanbad, has been kept in abeyance and not withdrawn, as verification of latest strength of membership in respect of NFITU, Dhanbad, state-wise, has been sought from the Ministry of Labour and Employment.

[English]

Employment on Forged Certificates

4671. SHRI BAL KUMAR PATEL: Will the Minister

of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government received a direction from Hon'ble Delhi High Court to verify the authenticity of certificates of employees who had obtained employment on the basis of Scheduled Tribe (ST) certificate in various offices under his Ministry;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has identified such employees who obtained employment on the basis S.T. certificate; and

(d) if so, the total number of such cases and the action taken against them so far?

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

(b) to (d) Upon direction by the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi in CWP No. 5976 of 2003, the CSI has identified employees whose certificates have been reported to be fake. On the basis of the CBI Verification Report, the Government has directed the concerned authorities to lodge FIR against such employees in addition to Regular Departmental Action.

DNA Sampling Method

4672. SHRI K.C. SINGH 'BABA':

SHRIMATI PRIYA DUTT:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS

be pleased to state:

(a) whether the population of tiger in the country is not reflected properly because we are following pug mark counting method which is not recognised internationally;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to adopt DNA sampling method which is scientifically acknowledged method of counting tigers; and

(d) if so, the time by when this method is likely to be introduced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) As per the findings of the recent All India tiger estimation in 2008 using the refined methodology as recommended by the Tiger Task Force, carried out in collaboration with the Wildlife Institute of India and tiger States, 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 indicated in the Statement. The new findings are based on spatial occupancy of tigers and sampling such forests using camera traps in a statistical framework, which is not comparable to the earlier total count using pugmarks.

(c) and (d) Advisories have been issued to ascertain the minimum number of tigers through DNA analysis using scats in tiger reserves affected by left wing extremism, besides those with low density of tigers.

Statement

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 Plan Landscape Complex				
Uttarakhand	1901	178	161	195

1	2	3	4	5
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
Odisha	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	6168	46	39	53
Tamil Nadu	9211	76	56	95
Western Ghats	34094	412	336	487
North East Hills and Brahmaputra Flood Plains				
Assam*	1164	70	60	80
Arunachal Pradesh*	1685	14	12	18
Mizoram*	785	6	4	8
Morthern 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.

[Translation]

Definition of Poverty Line

4673. SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV:
 SHRI RAKESH SINGH:
 SHRI BAIDYANATH PRASAD MAHATO:
 SHRI ARJUN ROY:
 SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether some international organisations including the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) has formulated some policy and norms to define people Living Below Poverty Line;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the government in this regard;

(c) whether as per the said international norms/criteria, the number of poor are likely to increase;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the corrective measures proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (e) Norms have been formulated by International organizations like the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and World Bank to define poverty. In the World Development Indicators 2008 brought out by the World Bank, the global poverty line has been calibrated at US\$ 1.25 per day measured at 2005 international price using Purchasing Power Parity (PPP). For India, the percentage of people living below the global poverty line as defined by World Bank has declined from 59.8% in 1981 to 51.3% in 1990 and further to 41.6% in 2005.

The UNDP has been releasing the Human Poverty Index (HPI) in their annual Human Development Reports (HDR) based on the parameters of long and healthy life, knowledge by the indicator of adult literacy rate and

a decent standard of living. They rank countries on the basis of HPI value. Recently the Oxford University and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) have launched a new index to measure poverty named, Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) based on a research study. This new poverty index is to be featured in the forthcoming 20th anniversary edition of the UNDP Human Development Report, which is likely to be released in October 2010. The MPI has used parameters representing deprivations suffered by the poor broadly under health, education and standard of living irrespective of income or consumption expenditure levels. Based on the above parameters poverty ratio for India has been estimated as 55.4% for 2005.

The MPI has used data from three different sources i.e. (i) Demographic and Health Survey (DHS), (ii) the Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey (MICS), and (iii) the World Health Survey (WHS). The research study itself mentions that three sources of data have been used on account of non-availability of data from single source for all the countries. Further, even the single source data does not pertain to the same year and results have been arrived at after making necessary adjustments. The new index has been accompanied by a disclaimer stating that such studies, though sponsored by UNDP do not represent its official views or policies and that the Human Development Reports are known for their often controversial analyses of critical issues. Therefore, the contents of the study of the Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative (OPHI) of Oxford University need to be read with due regard to the above.

Both the World Bank poverty estimates and MPI are not comparable with the official poverty estimates of India because of different methodologies. The official estimates of poverty in India are based on the data obtained from a large sample survey of household consumption expenditure carried out by the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) in the country after an interval of five years approximately. The latest official poverty estimates for the year 2004-05 indicates the poverty ratio as 27.5% (301.7 million persons) for the country as a whole. The Tendulkar Committee which

was constituted by the Government in 2005 to review the methodology of estimation of poverty, submitted its report in December 2009. Therein, the poverty headcount ratio for the country as a whole for 2004-05 has been placed at 37.2%.

Alleviation of poverty has been one of the objectives of Development Planning and some of the major programmes being implemented by the Government to improve the living conditions of the poor include Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY), Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY), Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS), Mid-day Meal Scheme (MDM), Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY), Swarnajayanti Shahri Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) etc.

[English]

Allotment of Engineering Seats

4674. SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the total number of engineering seats allotted to Lakshadweep Island by his Ministry;
- (b) whether there is any proposal to increase the seats in view of the growth in population;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) During the Academic Session of 2010-2011, 60 Degree level engineering seats have been allotted to the Lakshadweep Island by MHRD under the scheme of "Reservation of seats in Degree level technical courses for States/Union Territories lacking in such facilities and for foreign and other categories of students". Besides the above seats, 31 supernumerary seats have also been released for the students of the UT of Lakshadweep and Kandvi in the

National Institutes of Technology (NITs) for the academic Session 2010-2011.

(b) to (d) There is no proposal to increase the engineering seats at present. A new NIT has been set up in Goa, which will cater to the needs of Goa along with the UTs of Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu and Lakshadweep. The NIT has started its first academic session from 2010-2011 with a total intake of ninety students/seats. Out of these 90 seats, 45 seats are meant for State-quota and the remaining 45 seats are filled up on All India rank basis, Apart from this, students of Lakshadweep are also eligible to compete for the 50% of seats in all the NITs on the basis of their All India ranking.

Assistance to Ethiopia

4675. SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:

Dr. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH:

SHRI UMASHANKAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government is aware that Line of Credit of USD 640 million extended to the Government of Ethiopia is being utilised through an EPC contractor;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the purpose for which the Line of Credit was extended;
- (c) whether any complaints regarding selection of EPC contractor and demand of commission by them have been received;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto;
- (e) whether any inquiry has been conducted in this regard; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof and the outcome of the inquiry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) to (f) In response to a request of the Government of Ethiopia for the extension of a Line of Credit of US\$

640 million for the development of the country's sugar sector, two tranches of US\$ 122 million and US\$ 166.23 million respectively have been sanctioned by Government. The guidelines of the Lines of Credit stipulate, *inter-alia*, that the projects undertaken by utilizing them have to be executed by the Indian companies. In keeping with this stipulation, the Government of Ethiopia has appointed Indian parties, including as engineering, procurement and construction (EPC) contractors, for undertaking the projects.

Complaints have been received including in respect of an EPC contractor. Certain Indian parties have also approached Indian Courts and the matter remains sub-judice.

National Literacy Mission

4676. SHRI PRABOHH PANDA:

SHRI BIBHU PRASAD TARAI:

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

(a) whether Nation Literacy Mission (NLM) has set up 26 State Resource Centres (SRCs) across the country with the aim of providing academic and technical resource support to the State Governments in the adult and continuing education programmes called 'Saakshar Bharat Programme';

(b) if so, the details of these SRCs and the nature of the support extended by the Government to these SRCs during the last three years; State-wise;

(c) whether the Government has stopped the financial assistance to SRC Shillong from the financial year 2010-11; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) No, Madam. National Literacy Mission has not set up any State Resource Centres in the country. However, under the Scheme of Support to Voluntary Agencies for Adult Education and Skill Development, financial assistance is extended to

voluntary agencies for setting up of State Resource Centres (SRCs). The list of State Resource Centres sanctioned, as on date, is enclosed in the Statement. State Resource Centres were eligible to receive annual financial assistance upto Rs. 60.00 lakhs for category 'A' and Rs. 40.00 lakhs for category 'B'. With effect from 1-4-2009, the financial assistance has been enhanced to Rs. 100.00 lakhs for category 'A' and Rs. 70.00 lakhs for category 'B'.

(c) and (d) The Guidelines for Management, Planning and Operation of the SRCs *inter-alia* provide that such centres which are already functioning under the aegis of Universities need to be brought under the aegis of registered voluntary agencies. Further, assistance under the Scheme of Support to Voluntary Agencies for Adult Education and Skill Development which has become implementable with effect from 1-4-2009 is extended only to such Public Charitable Trusts, not-for profit companies registered under Section 25-C of Companies Act, and registered Societies as would meet the eligibility criteria fixed by the Government of India. Since SRC Shillong does not meet this eligibility, financial assistance to the SRC has been kept in abeyance.

Statement

State Resource Centres

Sl. No.	State Resource Centres
Category 'A'	
Entitlement grant: 100,00,000	
1.	SRC, Guwahati, Assam
2.	SRC, Hyderabad (AP)
3.	SRC, Patna (ADRI), Bihar
4.	SRC, Deepayatan (Patna), Bihar
5.	SRC, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh
6.	SRC, Rohtak, Haryana
7.	SRC, Shimla, Himachal Pradesh

Sl. No.	State Resource Centres
8.	SRC, Ranchi, Jharkhand
9.	SRC, Mysore, Karnataka
10.	SRC, Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala
11.	SRC, Indore, Madhya Pradesh
12.	SRC, Chennai, Tamil Nadu
13.	SRC, Dehradun, Uttarakhand
14.	SRC, Jaipur, Rajasthan
15.	SRC, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh
16.	SRC, Pune, Maharashtra
17.	SRC, Kolkata, West Bengal

*[Translation]***CVC List of Corrupt Officials**

4677. SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT:

SHRI PRADEEP KUMAR SINGH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Vigilance Commission has issued a list of serving corrupt officials recently;

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

(c) whether negligent/slack attitude of the Government is responsible for nonfilling of charge-sheet against the corrupt officials; and

(d) if so, 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.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

*[English]***Cheating by Recruitment Agencies**

4678. SHRI ANTO ANTONY: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received complaints against any recruiting agencies in Kerala regarding cheating of more than 400 job seekers; and

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

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b) This Ministry has received complaints against M/s Gisa Intenational,

Category 'B'

Entitlement grant: 70,00,000

1.	SRC, Raipur, Chhattisgarh
2.	*SRC, Ahmedabad, Gujarat
3.	*SRC, New Delhi
4.	SRC, Aurangabad, Maharashtra
5.	*SRC, Chandigarh
6.	*SRC, Shillong, Meghalaya
7.	SRC, Agartwa, Tripura
8.	*SRC, Srinagar (Jammu and Kashmir)
9.	SRC, Bhubaneswar, Orissa
10.	SRC, Itanagar, Arunachal Pradesh
11.	SRC, Vishakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh
12.	SRC, Jodhpur, Rajasthan
13.	SRC, Jhansi, Uttar Pradesh

*Working under aegis of Universities and release of grant kept in abeyance.

Cochin, Kerala and their foreign associates M/s Global Employment Consultants, Canada having offices in other countries regarding cheating more than 350 intending emigrant workers. The Registration Certificate of the agency was cancelled in the month of June, 2009. The police authorities were also requested to investigate and file FIR against the agency. FIR was filed on 04-03-2009 against the agency.

[Translation]

**National Commission for Protection of
Child Rights**

4679. SHRI RAMKISHUN:

SHIU R.K. SINGH PATEL:

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

(a) whether the Government through the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights has made a provision regarding protection and monitoring of children's right to free and compulsory education and redressal of their complaints;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reasons behind mandating the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) for implementation of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009 as the said Commission works under the Ministry of Women and Child Development whereas the responsibility for the education of children lies with the Ministry of Human Resource Development?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 *inter alia* provides that the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) and the State Commissions for Protection of Child Rights (SCPCRs) shall examine and review safeguards for rights of the child under the Act, recommend measures for their effective implementation, inquire into complaints relating to child's

rights to free and compulsory education and take steps as provided under sections 15 and 24 of the Commissions for Protection of Child Rights Act, 2005.

(c) Under the Commissions for Protection of Child Rights Act, 2005, the NCPCR and the SCPCRs have the powers to examine and review the safeguards provided by or under any law for the time being in force for the protection of child rights and recommend measures for their effective implementation.

Tombs of Historical Importance

4680. Dr. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the tombs of Swetpur (chechar), Pojha, Vaidolia, Valu Karam, Bonaphad, Lakhimpur, Gorigamadih, Narrenchod, Muapsoma, Acharya Vimalkirti and Allarkalam etc. in Vaishali and Muzzaffarpur Districts along with Forts of King Vishal have been identified to be of historical and archaeological importance;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether 52 ponds and wells of Buddha's period have also been found in the above places; and

(d) if so, the plan proposed to be formulated for excavation and development of these sites?

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. On the basis of archaeological explorations, excavations and available literary data, these sites, are of immense historical and archaeological importance. The artefacts and structural remains establish that these sites contain the cultural relics belonging to early-historical, and medieval periods.

(c) Although no comprehensive field study has been done at these sites with specific objective to locate ponds and wells, the excavations have brought to light a tank located at Koluha near Ashokan Pillar, besides Abhishekh Pushkarni (tank) at Vaisali, belonging to early historical period (6th Cent. B.C.)

(d) Koluha and Raja Vishal-ka-Garh, both under central protection as of national importance, are already developed. Other sites could be taken up for development only after significant structural remains are found.

IPI Gas Pipeline

4681. SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India wants Iran to take the responsibility of the gas pipeline passing through Pakistan;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether India also wants to make payments only after gas is received in India;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the views of Iran in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) to (e) India has been involved in discussions on the India-Pakistan-Iran (IPI) pipeline project. Among the issues that have been focussed upon relating to the pipeline project are those relating to pricing, transit fee and transportation tariff, point of delivery, project structure and security of the pipeline. Such multilateral projects involve protracted discussions, as all the aspects have to be carefully examined and deliberated upon to the satisfaction of the participating countries to protect each country's interests and to avoid any problems in the future in the successful operation of the Project. India and Iran have agreed for an early meeting of the India-Iran bilateral Joint Working Group on Oil and Gas, which discusses bilateral cooperation in the energy sector, including the IPI Gas pipeline project.

[English]

Saw Mills in Assam

4682. SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether several Saw Mills are functioning illegally in North Eastern States particularly in Assam;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government has issued instructions to these States to close these Saw Mills; and

(d) if so, the action initiated by the State Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) No, Madam.

(b) to (d) Does not arise in view of reply to part (a) of this question.

Amendment in PCA Act

4683. SHRI SHIVARAMA GOUDA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) has requested the Government to amend Prevention of Corruption Act (PCA) and Section 197 of CrPC for speedy investigation and trial of corrupt public servants;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps the Government proposes to take to provide legal and statutory power to CVC to take early action against corrupt public servants and initiate judicial process?

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

(b) Do not arise.

(c) The Central Vigilance Commission is a statutory advisory body and it tenders advice to the Central

Government Ministry/Department/Organizations on such matter as may be referred to it in accordance with the CVC Act, 2003. The final decision for imposition of a penalty vests with the Disciplinary Authority concerned.

Funds for Minority Educational Institutions

4684. SHP¹ M.B. RAJESH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has earmarked any funds for the improvement of minority educational institutions;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of institutions benefited from this fund during the current year; State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Under the Scheme for Infrastructure Development of Private Aided/Unaided Minority Institutes a budget provision of Rs. 1075 lakh has been made for 2010-2011.

(c) 11 Minority Educational Institutions have been sanctioned funds during the current financial year, State-wise details are given below:

Sl. No.	States	Number of Institutions	Amount Released during the current year
1.	Kerala	5	Rs. 1,08,73,000
2.	Madhya Pradesh	5	Rs. 1,08,73,000
3.	Uttar Pradesh	1	Rs. 25,00,000

Traditional and Artistic Works

4685. SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has organised any exhibitions in metros and abroad to give exposure to traditional and artistic works done by various tribes of the country during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) 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 (c) Yes, Madam. During the period the Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Manav Sangrahalaya and Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts have organised the following exhibitions in New Delhi:

(I) A special exhibition entitled Man/Nature/Soul

portraying the life and culture of people of North Eastern States (January, 2009).

(II) A special exhibition on life and culture of Ladak entitled Om-Mani-Padme-Hum (February, 2009).

(III) Baha Festival (13th May, 2007).

(IV) Purvottari: Spirit of Northeast (10-18 January, 2009).

(V) Bashoa: Annual Function of Akhil Bhartiya Gaddi Janjatiya Vikas Samiti (12th April, 2009).

(VI) An exhibition of Gond paintings on Ramkatha (24-31st July, 2009).

(VII) International Festival on inter-Cultural Dialogue between Northeast India and Southeast Asia (17-20 March, 2010).

Further, the financial assistance in the form of

grant is provided to Not-For-Profit Organisations for holding seminars, exhibitions etc. for promotion of art and culture in the country including traditional and artistic works of various tribes.

[Translation]

ESM Transport Companies

4686. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether concessions are given to the Ex-Servicemen (ESM) transport companies in comparison to other coal transporting companies;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the total number and names of such companies owned by ESM presently operating in Damodar Valley Corporation (DVC) and in the companies under DVC's control:

(c) whether the Government has received any complaints about the fake ESM Companies and their performance; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and 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) and (b) Ministry of Defence, Director General Resettlement (DGR) has reported that no concession is given to the Ex-Servicemen (ESM) transport companies in Damodar Valley Corporation (DVC) and two ESM companies, viz. M/s Oneirc Carrier Ways Pvt. Ltd. and M/s Bison Transport Pvt. Ltd. are presently operating in DVC.

(c) and (d) ESM transport companies are within the purview of DGR, Ministry of Defence. DGR has reported that no complaint about fake ESM companies

has been received by them. Earlier, certain complaints were received in the Ministry of Coal against the ESM companies deployed in the South Eastern Coalfields Limited (SECL). The Ministry of Defence got the matter investigated but prima facie the enquiry did not reveal anything to substantiate the complaints.

Increase in GDP

4687. Dr. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:

SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH *alias* LALAN SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Union Government has made an assessment that the GDP would be increased to two trillion dollars by the year 2013-14;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the share of industry, services and agriculture sectors respectively in the above two trillion dollars GDP; and

(d) the value of each of these sectors on the basis of their share and the extent of increase in their share likely to be registered in the respective sectors from their existing position, separately?

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) The Central Statistics Office (CSO) compiles and releases estimates of GDP. The latest annual estimate of GDP released by CSO is for the year 2009-10. No assessment or estimate of GDP for any year beyond 2009-10 has been made. However, the Gross Value Added, share and growth rate of each of Agriculture, Industry and Services sectors in the year 2009-10 at 2004-05 prices are given below:

Gross Value Added, Share and Growth of Sectors of the Economy in 2009-10 at 2004-05 prices

Sector	Gross Value Added (Rs. Crore)	Share in GDP (per cent)	Growth (per cent) as compared to 2008-09
Agriculture	651901	14.6	0.2
Industry	1270897	28.5	9.3
Services	2541283	56.9	8.6

*[English]***Standards of Excellence, Research and Development**

4688. SHRI SUKHDEV SINGH:

SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM:

SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:

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

(a) whether the Government is promoting standards of excellence, research and development through the Indian Institutes of Science Education and Research (IISER) in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the degrees awarded by the premier Government institutions engaged in IISER education have been recognised by the other authorities;

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

(e) whether the Government proposes to set up more IISER institutions; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Indian Institute of Science Education and Research (IISER) have been created with the mandate "to carry out research of international level in frontier areas of science

and at the same time impart quality science education at the undergraduate and postgraduate level". The graduates of IISER are expected to take up science as a career and the diverse skills gained will equip them to pursue good careers in other fields, including industry.

(c) and (d) Once the NIT Amendment Act Bill, 2010 is approved by the Parliament, the degree awarded by IISERs will be recognised.

(e) and (f) There is no proposal at present to set up more IISERs.

*[Translation]***Awareness about Indian Culture**

4689. SHRIMATI MEENA SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether study of Anthropology is gaining popularity in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken by the Government to impart knowledge of history of mankind to the students; and

(d) the changes proposed in curriculum for creating awareness about Indian culture among students?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (d) While no such information confirming gain in popularity for study of Anthropology in the country is available, Anthropology as an academic

discipline is being pursued by students in a number of Indian Universities. According to University Grants Commission (UGC), it has circulated UGC Model Curriculum in Anthropology to 153 universities in the country for implementation, out of which 81 universities have implemented the model curriculum in toto or adopted the same with modifications.

[English]

Misuse of RTI Act

4690. SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:
SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL
KHATGAONKAR:
SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether cases of frivolous or vexatious use of the Right to Information Act have come to the notice of the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the workload of many offices have substantially increased due to this;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the corrective measures taken/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) Report about cases of frivolous and vexatious use of the Right to Information Act, 2005 have come to the notice of the Government.

(b) Information is not centrally maintained.

(c) and (d) As a result of implementation of the Right to Information Act, a number of applications for

information and appeals are being received by public authorities. It has increased the work of the officers who have been designated as Public Information Officer, Appellate Authority and Other officers whose help is sought by the Public Information Officer in dealing with the RTI applications and appeals.

(e) the work is being managed within the existing human resources. Offices are being encouraged to put as much information as possible in the public domain so that the number of applications asking for information get reduced.

[Translation]

Yoga in Schools

4691. SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to recruit Yoga Instructors in every Government/Government aided schools in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the instructions issued to each State/UT in this regard; and

(d) the time by which Yoga is proposed to be introduced in these schools?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) There is no proposal with this Ministry on recruitment of Yoga teachers. Education being a concurrent subject, and majority of schools being under the purview of State Governments, it is for the State Governments to decide about recruitment of any category of teachers.

(d) Yoga is one of the core components of Health and Physical Education that has been a compulsory subject upto the secondary school stage in the Central Board of Secondary Education curriculum since 1988.

The National Curriculum Framework, 2005 has reconceptualised the curriculum area of Health and

Physical Education and Yoga is treated as an integral component of the Health and Physical Education Curriculum from classes VI to X.

[English]

Indians in Seychelles Jails

4692. SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India has any bilateral treaty with Seychelles for deporting Indian prisoners from Seychelles to India;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) and (c) The Possibility of having an agreement with Government of Seychelles on transfer of sentenced persons is being explored.

Rail-Road Connectivity with Pakistan

4693. SHRI MUKESH BHAIRAVDANJI GADHVI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to connect Kutchh in Gujarat with Pakistan by Rail and Road; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Revenue and Production Loss

4694. SHRI BHISMA SHANKAR *alias* KUSHAL TIWARI:

SHRI RAM SUNDAR DAS:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the details of revenue and production loss of coal affected due to labour strike in Coal India Ltd. (CIL) and its subsidiaries during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether the Government has set up a permanent machinery to resolve the labour disputes between management and labour Unions to prevent such strikes in future; 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 SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL):

(a) The details of production loss and estimated revenue loss suffered by Coal India Limited (CIL) and its subsidiary coal companies due to labour strikes during the years 2007-08 and 2008-09 are given below. During the year 2009-10, there was no loss due to labour strike.

Year	Production Loss (in tonnes)	Estimated Revenue Loss (Rupees in lakhs)
2007-08	95477	833.51
2008-09	239983	2271.49

(b) and (c) The Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (ID Act, 1947) has adequate provisions for adjudication and resolution of disputes between management and labour/labour unions and to prohibit strikes. Apart from this, in CIL and its subsidiaries, there are well established bi-partite fora consisting of the representatives of the management and the trade unions for interaction and redressal of issues related to wages, service conditions, employment, safety, grievances, welfare and related matters.

[English]

Name of Tainted Officers

4695. SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR:
SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the names of the tainted officers have been removed from the website of Central Vigilance Commission;

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

(c) whether chargesheets/memos against these officers could not be filed for want of permission from the concerned Ministries/Departments; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with 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) and (b) In December 1999, the Commission decided to publish a list of officers of organized services against whom it had advised initiation of criminal/departmental proceedings for major penalty w.e.f. 01-01-1990. The list was displayed on the website and was being updated till August, 2002 in accordance with the records available with the Commission. Thereafter, the Commission decided to display names of only those officers against whom major penalty had been imposed. Presently, a list of officers against whom penalty has been advised by the Commission continues to be available on its website on monthly basis.

(c) and (d) As per the existing provisions of law, it is the investigating agencies i.e. CBI/Police who file charge sheets against government officials before the competent courts after seeking sanction for prosecution. As reported by the Central Vigilance Commission, as on 30-6-2010, there are 62 cases of sanction for prosecution pending over 3 months with the concerned authorities. The delay is caused due to detailed analysis of the available evidence, consultation with the CVC, State Governments/other agencies and sometimes

non-availability of relevant documentary evidence.

Ecological Imbalance Due to River Rafting

4696. Dr. M. THAMBIDURAI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether river rafting/surfing on the important rivers such as Ganga makes an impact on the animal lives thereby creating an ecological imbalance;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the awareness campaign initiated by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) River rafting in stretches of rivers passing through areas having wild animals does impact the animal life in terms of accessibility of animals to water and other habitat use in the areas around the river. Establishment of rafting camps further impacts the habitat use by animals,

(c) This aspect is taken care of by the concerned licensing authorities for river rafting under the State Governments.

Sediment in Reservoirs and Dams

4697. SHRI AMARNATH PRADHAN: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Water Commission has assessed the accumulation of sediment in various water reservoirs including Hirakud dam in the country;

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

(c) the action taken by the Government to de-silt these reservoirs; and

(d) the funds allocated and released to various State Governments for the purpose so far, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) 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. The result of these reservoirs surveys are given in Statement-I.

(b) Central Water Commission has also conducted sedimentation studies of total 87 reservoirs including Hirakud reservoir using remote sensing technique to assess the live storage capacity of reservoirs. The

results of these surveys are enclosed as Statement-II.

(c) The desiltation of reservoirs 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.

(d) No funds have been allocated and released by Central Government to State Governments for this purpose.

Statement-I

Abstract of Reservoirs Surveyed so Far

Sl. No.	Name of reservoir/state	Live Storage capacity in Million Cubic Meter	Total loss of live storage up to the last survey in Million Cubic Meter
1	2	3	4
1.	Matatila/Uttar Pradesh	1132.7	275.69
2.	Konar/Jharkhand	281.23	45.38
3.	Tilaiya/Jharkhand	335.83	59.66
4.	Balimela/Orissa	3610.53	139.49
5.	Linganamakki/Karnataka	4435.35	95.08
6.	Idukki/Kerala	1998.57	7.504
7.	Kakki/Kerala	454.07	25.27
8.	Jayakwadi/Maharashtra	2909.04	94.16
9.	Tenughat/Jharkhand	1014	48.69
10.	Ghataprabha/Karnataka	1434.14	88.98
11.	Dharoi/Gujarat	907.83	50.25
12.	Emerald Avalanche/Tamil Nadu	156.2	4.846
13.	Getalsud/Jharkhand	288.63	8.41
14.	Mayurakshi/West Bengal	608.2	34.78
15.	Minimata/Chhattisgarh	3416	21.54

1	2	3	4
16.	Ukai/Gujarat	8511	0.00
17.	Srisaillam/Andhra Pradesh	8724.88	1177.45
18.	Gandhisagar/Madhya Pradesh	9746	241
19.	Nagarjunasagar/Andhra Pradesh	11553	692
20.	Warna/Gujarat	177	13.80
21.	Warna/Maharashtra	974.19	14.91
22.	Ravisankarsagar/Chhattisgarh	909.32	9.20
23.	Badua/Bihar	129.245	10.099
24.	Kangsabati/West Bengal	1070.01	64.2
25.	Rengali/Odisha	5247.3	391.21
26.	Bhavanisagar/Tamil Nadu	932.78	75.232

Statement-II

*The Results of completed studies on Reservoir Sedimentation Survey
using Remote Sensing Techniques*

Sl. No.	Name of Project (Name of state)	Live Storage (Original) Million Cubic Meter (MCM)	Loss in live storage Capacity Million Cubic Meter (MCM)
1	2	3	4
1.	Kadana (Gujarat)	1203.00	124.48
2.	Nagarjuna Sagar (Andhra Pradesh)	5733.54	188.91
3.	Sriram Sagar (Andhra Pradesh)	1923.81	271.57
4.	Mahi Bajaj Sagar (Rajasthan)	1712.00	220.30
5.	Hirakud (Andhra Pradesh)	5842.88	908.35
6.	Tilaiya (Jharkhand)	140.64	
7.	Konar (Jharkhand)	220.33	25.50
8.	Matatila (Uttar Pradesh/Madhya Pradesh)	1019.40	283.38
9.	Srisaillam (1989-90) (Andhra Pradesh)	7165.83	1659.98

1	2	3	4
	Srisaïlam (1998-99) (Andhra Pradesh)	7165.85	2013.35
10.	Tungabhadra (1995) (Karnataka)	3718.34	901.33
	Tungabhadra (2000) (Karnataka)	3718.34	969.00
11.	Maïthon (Jharkhand)	607.26	307.14
12.	Panchet (Jharkhand)	252.25	103.17
13.	Lower Bhawani (Tamil Nadu)	780.55	78.52
14.	Krishnaraja Sagar (Karnataka)	1275.70	59.76
15.	Bhadar (Gujarat)	223.70	31.96
16.	Halali (Madhya Pradesh)	226.94	38.35
17.	Palitana (Gujarat)	374.83	50.53
18.	Jakham (Rajasthan)	132.28	—
19.	Parbati (Rajasthan)	102.89	16.48
20.	Ramsagar (Rajasthan)	29.39	4.73
21.	Dudhawa (Chhattisgarh)	284.13	—
22.	Sondur (Chhattisgarh)	179.61	44.82
23.	Mayurakshi (Jharkhand)	547.59	62.18
24.	Narayanpur (Karnataka)	867.89	25.64
25.	Umiam (Meghalaya)	131.70	1.58
26.	Panam (Gujarat)	689.57	28.57
27.	Idukki (Kerala)	1461.81	
28.	Isapur (Maharashtra)	928.26	28.62
29.	Daman Ganga (Gujarat)	502	25.86
30.	Kallada (Kerala)	487.92	47.25
31.	Kyrdem Kulai (Meghalaya)	3.82	0.41
32.	Gumti (Tripura)	312.90	63.83
33.	Ranapratap Sagar (Rajasthan)	1566.53	—
34.	Machhkund (Odisha)	892.55	—

1	2	3	4
35.	Rengali (Odisha)	3412	194.26
36.	Watrak (Gujarat)	154.35	19.56
37.	Almatti (Karnataka)	2986.34	194.98
38.	Kangsabati (West Bengal)	434.74	34.4
39.	Kumari (West Bengal)	465.43	24.24
40.	Upper Wainganga (Madhya Pradesh)	409.66	15.83
41.	Chandan (Bihar)	124.58	65.08
42.	Malampuzha (Kerala)	221.17	17.22
43.	Aliyar (Tamil Nadu)	100.63	0.79
44.	Vamsadhara st I (Andhra Pradesh)	18.742	2.151
45.	Dhom (Maharashtra)	331.05	17.36
46.	Kadana (2005) (Gujarat)	1203	49.45
47.	Mahi Bajaj Sagar (2005) (Rajasthan)	1833.5	141.212
48.	Panchet (Jharkhand)	252.25	106.34
49.	Thanwar (Madhya Pradesh)	138.10	8.46
50.	Tilaiya (Jharkhand)	199.89	61.46
51.	Ukai (Gujarat)	7092.5	1090
52.	Urmila Sagar (Rajasthan)	15.14	0.45
53.	Sikasar (Chhattisgarh)	198.81	15.83
54.	Supa (Karnataka)	3758.4	1089.26
55.	Minimata Bango (Chhattisgarh)	3046.0	151.669
56.	Hemavathy (Karnataka)	926.83	69.76
57.	Pong (Himachal Pradesh)	7291.0	578.824
58.	Sabarmati (Gujarat)	775.89	41.00
59.	Kolar (Madhya Pradesh)	265.0	—
60.	Bhadra (Karnataka)	1785.18	309.04
61.	Nanaksagar (Uttarakhand)	199.83	86.85

1	2	3	4
62.	Harangi (Karnataka)	219.61	62.14
63.	Malaprabha (Karnataka)	1106.839	129.697
64.	Rajghat (Uttar Pradesh)	1984.0	4.02
65.	Balimela (Odisha)	2676.0	—
66.	Sarda Sagar (Uttar Pradesh)	364.67	65.79
67.	Parambikulam (Tamil Nadu)	381.01	7.35
68.	Sukta (Madhya Pradesh)	78.06	4.67
69.	Dantiwada (Gujarat)	444.71	55.19
70.	Sholayar (Tamil Nadu)	142.88	8.72
71.	Idamalayar (Kerala)	1017.80	—
72.	Badua (Bihar)	122.73	20.62
73.	Getalsud (Jharkhand)	230.66	29.88
74.	Kaddam (Andhra Pradesh)	116.61	19.07
75.	Ramial (Odisha)	75.83	4.46
76.	Harsi (Madhya Pradesh)	192.66	21.64
77.	Gudha (Rajasthan)	93.59	25.20
78.	Ramappa (Andhra Pradesh)	79.92	5.07
79.	Sunei (Odisha)	61.60	2.10
80.	Siddheshwar (Maharashtra)	80.82	1.69
81.	Majalgaon (Maharashtra)	312	24.19
82.	Itiadh (Maharashtra)	317.87	—
83.	Sirpur (Maharashtra)	192.52	33.36
84.	Bargi (Madhya Pradesh)	3238.44	109.33
85.	Upper Indravati (Odisha)	1455.77	—
86.	Tawa (Madhya Pradesh)	1944	253.67
87.	Totladoh (Maharashtra)	1091.53	72.95

Excavation and Exploration Activities

4698. SHRI PURNMASI RAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of excavation and exploration activities undertaken during the last three years along with the new discoveries of historical items in this regard;

(b) the measures taken to ensure that the time schedule prescribed for each of the excavation work is adhered to;

(c) whether there is any proposal to develop new scientific methods to preserve and conserve the heritage sites; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) The details of the new discoveries and excavations carried out by the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) are enclosed as Statement-I.

(b) The information is enclosed at Statement-II.

(c) and (d) The development of new scientific methods to preserve and conserve the heritage sites is a continuous research process in the discipline of Archaeology. Whenever such methods are developed, they are immediately incorporated in the practice of conservation and preservation of heritage sites.

Statement-I

Details of the Discoveries and New Excavations Conducted by the Archaeological Survey of India during the last Three Years

Sl. No.	Name of the Site	State	Year
1.	Submergence area of the Pulichintala irrigation project in Nalgonda and Guntur Districts	Andhra Pradesh	2008-09
2.	Kondapur Distt. Medak	Andhra Pradesh	2009-10
3.	Ambari District Kamrup	Assam	2008-09
4.	Jufardih Distt. Nalanda	Bihar	2006-07
5.	Ghorakatora Distt. Nalanda	Bihar	2007-08, 2008-09
6.	Kushi, Distt. Muzaffarpur	Bihar	2007-08
7.	Nindaur, Distt. Bhabhua	Bihar	2009-10
8.	Malhar District Bilaspur	Chhattisgarh	2009-10
9.	St. Augustine Complex, Old Goa District North Goa	Goa	2007-08, 2008-09
10.	Netra Khirsara Distt. Kachchh	Gujarat	2009-10
11.	Ancient Stupa remains along with adjacent area Malangpora Distt. Pulwama	Jammu and Kashmir	2009-10

Sl. No.	Name of the Site	State	Year
12.	Tibba Name Shah, Marh Block Distt. Jammu	Jammu and Kashmir	2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10
13.	Daultabad Fort, Daultabad	Maharashtra	2006-07, 2009-10
14.	Barabati Fort, District Cuttack	Odisha	2006-07, 2007-08
15.	Ancient site Bara, Distt. Ropar	Punjab	2007-08
16.	Modikuppam Distt. Vellore	Tamil Nadu	2009-10
17.	Sengallur and Vadakipatti Tiruchirappalli	Tamil Nadu	2009-10
18.	Ahichhatra, Ramnagar Distt. Bareilly	Uttar Pradesh	2006-07, 2008-09, 2009-10
19.	Lathiya Distt. Gajipur	Uttar Pradesh	2009-10'
20.	Urna Dih and Kat Distt. Allahabad	Uttar Pradesh	2007-08
21.	Bangarh Distt. South Dinajpur	West Bengal	2006-07, 2008-09, 2009-10

Sl. No.	Year of Excavation	Site Name	Type of Items
1	2	3	4

Assam:

Guwahati Circle:

- | | | | |
|----|------------------------|---|---|
| 1. | 2006-2007
2007-2008 | Garhgaon Raja's Palace District Sivasagar,
Assam | 1. Terracotta dabber and Terracotta figurine
2. Iron nails |
|----|------------------------|---|---|

Andhra Pradesh:

Hyderabad Circle

- | | | | |
|----|---------|---|---|
| 2. | 2007-08 | Kottuturu Buddhist Site, Distt. Visakhapatnam | A stone relic casket containing a small |
|----|---------|---|---|

1	2	3	4
			crystal casket, semi-precious beads were found. Four beads and bangle fragments
3.	2007-09	Kodavali Buddhist site, Distt. East Godavari	Coin Fragments of few stone caskets
4.	2007-09	Buddhist site, Alluru, Distt. Krishna	1. Coins 66 are lead 2. Copper coins 3
5.	2008-09	Buddhist stupa site, Gummadidurru, Distt. Krishna	Copper Coins
Bihar:			
Excavation Branch, Patna			
6.		Juaffardih, Distt. Nalanda	1. Bone 2. Copper iron 3. Glass 4. Solitary silver object 5. Beads 6. Hopscotches 7. Wheels 8. Gamesmen toy discs. 9. Crucible 10. Dabber, Knives 11. Axes 12. Fragments of Arrow Heads 13. Net Sinkers 14. Chisels 15. Sickles 16. Hoe
7.		Bangarh, Distt South Dinajpur	1. Iron Nail 2. Terracotta Plaque

1	2	3	4
8.	Begampur, Distt. Nalanda	3. Stone Beads	1. Terracotta Gamesman 2. Terracotta Beads 3. Terracotta Birds 4. Terracotta Human Figurines 5. Terracotta Animal Figurines 6. Terracotta Plaque 7. Terracotta Stopper 8. Terracotta Armlet 9. Terracotta Sling-balls 10. Terracotta Hopscotches 11. Terracotta Rattle Handle 12. Iron Ring and Nails 13. Terracotta mould of horse 14. Terracotta Sealing
9.	Damankhanda, Distt Nalanda		1. Terracotta human figurine and animal figurine 2. Wheel 3. Ear lobe 4. Stopper 5. Sling Ball 6. Dabber 7. Beads 8. Sealings 9. Sculptures of Buddha 10. Sculpture of Vishnu 11. Nail and Nail Parer

1	2	3	4
10.	Ghorakotara, Distt. Nalanda		12. Bone points 13. Stone votive stupas 1. Beads 2. Pestle 3. Mortar 4. Plaques 5. Sling Ball 6. Bead Sharpner 7. Fragments of Sculptures 8. Iron Spearhead 9. Iron Bell 10. Iron Ring 11. Iron Utensil 12. Copper Coins 13. Copper bead 14. Copper rings 15. Bronze Image of Buddha 16. Shell Bangle 17. Bone Bangle 18. Glass Bangle
Union Territory of Delhi:			
Delhi Circle, Delhi:			
11.	2008-2009	Salimgarh Fort, Delhi	Antiquities (Glass and Terracotta)
Gujarat:			
Excavation Branch V, Vadodara			
12.	2009-2010	Khirsara, District Kutchh, Gujarat	Potteries, seals, copper and bone implements steatite beads, blades

1

2

3

4

Himachal Pradesh:

Shimla Circle:

- | | | | |
|-----|-----------|-------------------------------|------------------|
| 13. | 2007-2008 | Bara, District Rupar (Punjab) | 1. Bangle |
| | | | 2. Quern |
| | | | 3. Bull figurine |
| | | | 4. Beads |
| | | | 5. Stone tools |
| | | | 6. Flakes |
| | | | 7. Muller |
| | | | 8. Toy wheel |
| | | | 9. Bone object |
| | | | 10. Hopscotch |

Jammu and Kashmir

Srinagar Circle:

- | | | | |
|-----|--|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 14. | 2007-2008,
2008-2009 and
2009-2010 | Tibba Name Shah, District Jammu | 1. Copper Coin |
| | | | 2. Bead of Terracotta |
| | | | 3. Semiprecious Stone |
| | | | 4. Bangle of T.C. |
| | | | 5. Figurine of Animals and birds |
| | | | 6. Iron nails |
| 15. | 2008-2009 | Ambaran, Distt. Jammu | Beads of Semiprecious Stone |

Kerala:

Thrissur Circle:

- | | | | |
|-----|-----------|------------------------------------|---|
| 16. | 2007-2008 | Mennachil Tuluk, District Kottayam | Megaitic pottery, Iron object daggers, Chisels, hoes leaf shaped knife, sickle shapped iron rod, sword stone included barrel shaped, cylindrical long pendent type and gold object (gold leaf). |
|-----|-----------|------------------------------------|---|

1	2	3	4
Maharashtra:			
Excavation Branch-I Nagpur			
17.	2008-09	Vellaturu, Naemalipur and Vadinapalli, District Nalgonda	Iron objects
Odisha:			
Excavation Branch, Bhubaneswar:			
18.	2009-2010	Kondapur, District Medak, Andhra Pradesh	Lead and Copper Coins
Jharkhand:			
Raipur Circle:			
19.	2008-2009	Tuman District Korba	Various architectural members and Sculptures of gods goddesses etc.
Tamil Nadu:			
Chennai Circle:			
20.	2006-2007 2007-2008	Saluvankuppam, District Kanchipuram	1. Stucco 4 2. Terracotta 9 3. Iron object 3 4. Shell 2 5. Bronze 1 6. Copper 3
21.	2008-2009	Siruthavur, District Kanchipuram	1. Iron object 21 2. Carnelian beads 28 3. Terracotta objects 2 4. Gold 1
West Bengal:			
Kolkata Circle:			
22.	2008-2009 2009-2010	Bangarh Mound District Dakshin Dinajpur	1. Copper Coins 2. Terracotta and Semi-precious Stone beads, terracotta animal

1	2	3	4
			figurines and a terracotta medallion depicting composite figures.
Maharashtra:			
23.	2006-2007	Daultabad District Aurangabad	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Animal Figurine 2. Architectural Members 3. Arrow heads 4. Bakkie 5. Bangale pieces 6. Beads 7. Blades 8. Buttons 9. Chillam mouth 10. Chinese parceline with animal figurine or inscription 11. Clips 12. Coins 13. Dices 14. Ear Cleaners 15. Pieces/Fragment 16. Hook/Handle 17. Hopscotchs 18. Horse shoes (Broken) 19. Hukkas 20. Human figurine 21. Inlay 22. Instruments 23. Keys 24. Knifes

1	2	3	4
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- 25. Lamps
- 26. Lid
- 27. Lock
- 28. Miniature pot
- 29. Moulds
- 30. Mullers
- 31. Nalls
- 32. Needles
- 33. Ornament (Ear Ornament, Tawiz)
- 34. Part of Chain
- 35. Part of weighing
- 36. Pendants
- 37. Querns (rotary quern)
- 38. Rings
- 39. Sculpture
- 40. Singal
- 41. Sling balls

Rajasthan:

Jaipur Circle:

24. 2008-2009 Nagar, District Tonk
 2009-2010

- 1. Sling ball
 - 2. Wheel
 - 3. Hospcotch
 - 4. Spear Head
 - 5. Bangles
 - 6. Lid (T.C)
 - 7. Nail
 - 8. Gamesman (T.C)
-

1	2	3	4
			9. Knife
			10. Lamp (T.C)
			11. Arrow head (Iron)
			12. Knob (Iron)
			13. Seal (TC)
			14. Mullar (Stone)
			15. Chisel (Iron)
			16. Ring (Copper)
			17. Coins
			18. Bead
Uttarakhand:			
Dehradun Circle:			
25.	During the last years	Bullawala, Doiwala, Dehradun	1. Sculptures
		Siva Temple Complex Lakhamandal, Dehradun	2. Coins
		Village Radu, Tiuni, Dehradun	3. Coins
		Gumaniwala, Rishikesh, Dehradun	4. Coins
		District Court, Dehradun	5. Sculptures
Kerala:			
26.	2007-2008	Mennachil Taluk, District Kottayam	Megalithic pottery, Iron object daggers, Chisels, hoes leaf shaped knife, sickle shapped iron rod, sword stone included barrel shaped, cylindrical long pendent type and gold object (gold leaf)
Uttar Pradesh:			
Agra Circle:			
27.	2007-2008	House of Nazabir Hussain, Village Kathuda, P.S. Meerapur, District Muzaffarnagar	Coins
	2007-2008	Faluda district Meerut	Coins

1	2	3	4
Patna Excavation Branch:			
28.	Lathiya, District Ghazipur		1. Copper coins 2. Terracotta inscribed 3. Ivory pendent 4. Beads 5. Copper Antimony rods 6. Bangles
Odisha:			
Excavation Branch, Bhubaneswar:			
29.	2009-2010	Kondapur, District Medak, Andhra Pradesh	Lead and Copper Coins
Karnataka:			
Bangalore Circle, Bangalore:			
30.	2007-2010	Achyutaraya Bazar, near Vishnu Temple	A golden chain, two Lakshmi Padaka, ear ornaments, a pair of bugudi, thirty six half Varaha gold/silver coins were.

Statement-II

The excavation/exploration work proposed by Archaeological Survey of India (ASI), State Archaeology Departments, Universities and Research Institutions is being given permission on yearly basis i.e. for every field season. Proposals for exploration/excavation are called every year and are placed before the Standing Committee (SC) of Central Advisory Board of Archaeology (CABA) for recommendation. The license issued by ASI for carrying out the scheduled exploration/excavation by various agencies is valid till 30th September every year.

The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958 clearly mentions under Chapter III (Construction and other Operations in Protected Area) under Rule 14 (Period of Licence) which mentions: "Every licence shall be in force for such period not exceeding three years as may be specified in the licence: Provided that the Director General may, on

application made to him at least one month before the expiry of a licence, extend its period by one year at a time so that the aggregate period does not exceed five years".

[Translation]

Promotion of Group IV Class Employees

4699. SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the judgement of the Court given in 1988 regarding promotion of Group IV officials of the Indian Statistical Service to Group III has not been implemented till date;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the steps taken by the Government to implement the judgement; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME 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. Judgement in O.A. No. 336/88 filed before Central Administrative Tribunal (CAT), Kolkata Bench, Kolkata regarding promotion of Group-IV officials of Indian Statistical Service to Group-III has been implemented vide Order No. 11024/22/88-ISS (Vol.VII) dated 17-02-1995 and 28-02-1995.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

**UNESCO's Concern Over
Monuments Protection**

4700. RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:
SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the UNESCO has expressed its concern over the conservation work being carried out at many historical monuments/heritage sites in the country;

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

(c) the action taken by the Government in this regard; and

(d) the outcome thereof?

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. The UNESCO World Heritage Centre has not expressed any concern over conservation works carried out by the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI).

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

[English]

Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan

4701. SHRI C.R. PATIL:

SHRI BALKRISHNA KHANDERAO SHUKLA:
SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL:

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

(a) whether Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) is applicable only to Government-owned schools and it specifically excludes the Grant-in-Aid schools;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is disparity in the distribution of funds under RMSA; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor along with the funds allocated during the current year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) The "Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA)", meant for universalizing access to secondary education, *inter-alia*, envisages strengthening of existing government secondary schools and opening of new government secondary schools, including schools under local bodies. However, teachers of Government-aided schools are eligible for regular in-service training of teachers under RMSA.

(c) and (d) Under RMSA, funds are sanctioned to the State Governments based on Annual Work Plan and Budget submitted by the State Governments and utilization of the earlier grant released. The budget provision for the current year is Rs. 1700 crore, of which Rs. 172.46 crore is meant for North Eastern states. No amount has been sanctioned to any State so far towards Annual Work Plan for 2010-11, as several states received funds towards the Annual Work Plan for 2009-10 in the second half of 2009-10.

[Translation]

Classification of Polluted Cities

4702. SHRI JITENDER SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has recently re-classified cities in the country according the pollution load;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has given some incentives to the State Governments which have set new standards in controlling pollution; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) No, Madam, The Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) through Indian Institute of

Technology, Delhi and 15 other reputed institutions has identified critically and severely polluted industrial clusters in the country. This has been done based on the pollution loads emanating from these clusters. The polluted industrial clusters have been identified based on the criteria developed as "Comprehensive Environmental Pollution Index (CEPI)". Forty three industrial clusters with CEPI score more than 70 have been identified as critically polluted. Forty five industrial clusters with CEPI scores between 60-70 have been identified as severally polluted. Details have been given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) The Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF) has not provided any specific incentives to the State Governments which have set new standards in controlling pollution, However, MoEF provides financial support to the State Pollution Control Boards for strengthening of Laboratories whereas CPCB provides financial support for setting up of continuous air quality monitoring stations for assessing ambient air quality on cost sharing basis.

Statement

State-wise Distribution of 88 Clusters

Sl. No.	Name of state	No. of Ind. Cluster	Clusters with CEPI>70	Clusters with CEPI> 60 and <70
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Gujarat	6+3	Ankleshwar (88.50), Vapi (88, 09), Ahmedabad (75.28), Vatva (74.77), Bhavnagar (70.99), Junagarh (70.82)	Vadodara (66.91), Rajkot (66.76), Surat (57.90)
2.	Maharashtra	5+3	Chandrapur (83.88), Dombivalli (78.41), Aurangabad (77.44), Navi Mumbai (73.77), Tarapur (72.01)	Nashik (69.25), Chembur (69.19), Pimpri-Chinchwad (66.06)
3.	Uttar Pradesh	6+6	Ghaziabad (87.37), Singrauli (81.73), Noida (78.90), Kanpur (78.09), Agra (76.48), Varanasi-Mirzapur (73.79)	Moradabad (64.71), Aligarh (63.83), Ferozabad (60.51), Mathura (59.98), Meerut (59.38), Bulandsahar-Khurza (49.09)
4.	Punjab	2+2	Ludhiana (81.66), Mandi Govindgarh (75.08)	Batala (68.59), Jalandhar (64.98)

1	2	3	4	5
5.	Haryana	2+0	Faridabad (77.07), Panipat (71.99)	—
6.	Delhi	1+0	Najafgarh-Drain basin (79.54) including Anand Parbat, Naraina, Okhla, Wazirpur	—
7.	Chhattisgarh	1+2	Korba (83.00)	Raipur (65.45), Bhillai-Durg (50.57)
8.	Rajasthan	3+1	Bhiwadi (82.91), Jodhpur (75.19), Pali (73.73)	Jaipur (66.82)
9.	Madhya Pradesh	1+4	Indore (71.26)	Dewas (68.77), Nagda-Ratlam (66.67), Pitampur (65.09), Gwalior (54.63)
10.	Odisha	3+1	Angul Talchar (82.09), Ib-Valley (74.00), Jharsugula (73.34)	Paradeep (69.26)
11.	West Bengal	3+1	Haldia (75.43), Howrah (74.84), Asansole (70.20)	Durgapur (68.26)
12.	Jharkhand	1+4	Dhandad (78.63)	Jamshedpur (66.06), Saraikela (65.38), Ramgarh (65.11), Bada jamtara (64.47)
13.	Tamil Nadu	4+3	Vellore-North Arcot (81.79), Cuddalore (77.45), Manali (76.32), Coimbatore (72.38)	Tripur (68.38), Mettur (66.98), Erode (58.19)
14.	Kerala	1+0	Greater Kochin (75.08)	—
15.	Karnataka	2+3	Mangalore (73.68), Bhadravati (72.33)	Raichur (68.07), Bidar (67.64), Pinia (65.11)
16.	Andhra Pradesh	2+3	Vishakhapatnam (70.82), Pattencherru-Bollaram (70.07)	Vijayawada (60.57), Kathedan (57.73), Kukatpalli (56.56)
17.	Himachal Pradesh	1+3	—	Baddi (69.07), Kala Amb (68.77), Parwanoo (63.83)
18.	Bihar	0+2	—	West Singhbhum (67.30), Hajipur (55.12)
19.	Uttarakhand	0+2	—	Haridwar (61.01), Udham Singh Nagar (54.37)
20.	Assam	0+2	—	Bumihar (46.26), Digboi (44.55)

[English]

Political Solution of Tamils Issue

4703. SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state the steps taken by the Government for a political solution to the long pending problem of the Tamil minority in the neighbouring country and address the humanitarian problems faced by Sri Lankan Tamils?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): Government is of the view that the end of conflict in Sri Lanka provides an opportunity to pursue a lasting political settlement in Sri Lanka within the framework of a united Sri Lanka, acceptable to all the communities in Sri Lanka including the Tamils. During the recent visit of the President of Sri Lanka, India has reiterated that a meaningful devolution package, building upon the 13th Amendment would create the necessary conditions for a lasting political settlement. The President of Sri Lanka reiterated his determination to evolve a political settlement acceptable to all communities.

Government of India has provided extensive assistance to people affected by the conflict. In June, 2009 India announced Rs. 500 crores for relief and rehabilitation and resettlement in Sri Lanka. As humanitarian relief assistance we had dispatched 2.5 lakh family relief packs which were mobilised by Tamil Nadu Government and deployed an emergency field hospital for six months. India has deployed seven demining teams in Northern Sri Lanka; sent 3 consignments of 2600 MT each of shelter material; distributed 70,000 agricultural starters packs to revive agricultural activities; gifted 55 buses to the Northern, Eastern and Central Provinces; conducted an artificial limb fitment camp in Northern Sri Lanka for internally displaced persons and has also gifted 4 lakh cement bags for resettling IDP families to assist them to repair their damaged houses. India has also announced construction of 50,000 houses for the IDPs in the Northern and Eastern Provinces of Sri Lanka. India is assisting Sri Lanka in several projects in Northern and Eastern Provinces including railway infrastructure,

Kankasanthrai harbour, a thermal power plant at Trincomalee, cultural centre at Jaffna, Duraiappa stadium, vocational centres, agricultural sector, etc.

National Museum

4704. SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID:

SHRI P. VISWANATHAN

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether out of the total 15 galleries of the National Museum at New Delhi, 7 are lying closed as date;

(b) if so, the reasons for closure of almost half of the galleries;

(c) whether the Museum is not headed by a qualified and senior museologist for several years;

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

(e) the immediate measures being taken by the Government for re-opening of the closed galleries of the Museum especially in view of the fact a large number of tourists are expected to visit New Delhi the coming Commonwealth Games events;

(f) whether the National Museum has been neglected for the past several years; and

(g) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken or proposed to be taken to renovate and modernize the national museum?

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) Out of the 26 galleries in the National Museum at New Delhi, 6 are temporarily closed for undertaking renovation works and for other compelling administrative exigencies.

(c) and (d) During the period from 1996 to 2007, three professionals namely Dr. S.S. Biswas (15-04-96 to 30-11-97), Dr. R.D. Choudhary (21-12-98 to 30-04-2004) and Dr. A.K.V.S. Reddy (16-01-06 to

21-09-07) were appointed as Director General to head the National Museum. The post of Director General, National Museum fell vacant upon Dr. A.K.V.S. Reddy seeking premature repatriation to Salar Jung Museum in September, 2007. Though the post was advertised to be filled up but thereafter, government revised the Recruitment Rules of 8 posts heads of important Cultural institutions for filling these up by professionals through Search-cum-Selection procedure. The Process for finalization of the revised Recruitment Rules was completed in October 2009 and the vacancy was advertised for filling up the post as per the revised Recruitment Rules. The high level Search-cum-Selection Committee did not find any suitable candidate for the post of Director General and as such, the post is still vacant. However, the process of looking for a suitable candidate, under the search mode is still on. Additional charge of the post Director General, National Museum has been given, in the meantime to the Joint Secretary, Ministry of Culture until the post is filled up on regular basis.

(e) National Museum has already initiated actions for renovation work of these galleries.

(f) No, Madam.

(g) Does not arise. Some immediate steps like refurbishment of signages (both external and internal), sprucing up the glass case around the chariot at the entrance of the National Museum etc. have been taken up. External cleaning of the facade is also being undertaken. Besides, galleries on Harappan Civilization, Indian Miniature Paintings, Coins and Arms and Armour have been modernized.

Foreign University's Bachelor Degree

4705. SHRI SANJAY SINGH CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether UPSC/SSC have recognized bachelor degree course of some foreign universities as equivalent to graduate course of the country for the purpose of job recruitment in Central Government offices;

(b) if so, the details of the foreign universities and

their degree course recognized;

(c) whether the Government has also recognized Bachelor of Business Administration degree course of James Cook University of Australia and Holmes Colleges, Sydney in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) UPSC/SSC do not recognize any course/institution/university and it is the Association of Indian Universities (AIU) which grants equivalence to the degrees awarded by the accredited foreign universities for the full time programmes offered on the campus of its origin for purpose of admission to higher courses at Indian universities. UPSC accepts foreign degrees equivalent to degrees required as educational requirement, provided such foreign degrees have been recognized as equivalent by Association of Indian Universities.

(c) to (e) AIU has not specifically accorded equivalence to the BBA degree programme of James Cook University of Australia and Holmes Colleges, Sydney, but the degrees awarded by the accredited Australian Universities, including James Cook University, for the full time programmes offered on the campus of the university of its origin, are generally equated with the corresponding degrees of Indian universities, provided the duration of the course and eligibility requirements remains the same as that of Indian Universities.

Launch of Satellite

4706. SHRI A. GANESHAMURTHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any future programme to launch any satellite into space/orbit for research purposes;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the time fixed for the said purpose;

(c) whether the Government has signed any agreements with any foreign countries in this regard; and

(d) the budget allocated/earmarked for this 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) Yes, Madam.

(b) The following satellites planned to be launched in future by Indian Space Research Organisation will contribute to the research activities in the fields of Ocean, Atmosphere, Weather and Climate, Astronomy and Astrophysics, Planetary Science and Exploration, Solar Terrestrial physics including Space weather, Space Meteorology and Microgravity science/applications.

- i. YOUTHSAT will provide input to study solar flare X-rays, gamma rays and charged particles, and Earth's upper atmosphere and Ionosphere. YOUTHSAT is planned to be launched by December 2010.
- ii. Megha Tropiques will contribute to the studies related to convective systems that influence the tropical weather and climate. Megha Tropiques is planned to be launched in the first half of 2011.
- iii. SARAL will provide information on sea surface heights and also act as a satellite based data collection platform. SARAL satellite is planned to be launched in the second half of 2011.
- iv. ASTROSAT is the first dedicated Indian space astronomy mission for simultaneous multi-wavelength observations of stellar and galactic sources. It will provide an opportunity for the Indian astronomers to carry out research in the frontier areas of X-ray astronomy and

ultraviolet astronomy and would address some of the outstanding problems in the high energy astrophysics. ASTROSAT is scheduled to be launched during 2011.

- v. Chandrayaan-2, a logical extension of Chandrayaan-1 mission to carry out in-situ analysis of lunar samples and study lunar surface properties using instruments onboard Orbiter and Rover. Chandrayaan-2 will be launched during 2013.
- vi. ADITYA-1, the first Indian space based solar coronagraph will study the coronal magnetic field structures and evolution of the coronal magnetic field, and consequently the crucial physical parameters for space weather. ADITYA-1 is planned for launch during the solar maximum in 2012-2013 timeframe.

(c) Yes, Madam.

- YOUTHSAT is a joint mission with GLAVKOSMOS/Moscow University.
- Megha Tropiques and SARAL satellites are collaborative missions with CNES (Centre National D'etudes Spatiales) the French National Space Agency.
- In ASTROSAT project, ISRO has signed an agreement with Canadian Space Agency (CSA) for procuring detectors for the payload, Ultra Violet Imaging Telescope.
- Chandrayaan-2 is a joint lunar mission between Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) and Russia's Federal Space Agency (ROSCOSMOS).

(d) The budget allocated for the above projects are as follows:

Satellite	Budget (in crores)
i. YOUTHSAT	24.45
ii. Megha Tropiques	81.60
iii. SARAL	73.75

	Satellite	Budget (in crores)
iv.	ASTROSAT	177.85
v.	Chandrayaan-2	425.00
vi.	ADITYA-1	127.75

Corpus Fund for Compensatory Afforestation

4707. SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO:

SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH:

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR:

SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL:

SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU:

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

(a) the total corpus of the fund established for compensatory afforestation;

(b) the funds deposited by each State Government towards the corpus fund during each of the last three

years;

(c) whether the Union Government also releases these funds for afforestation programmes;

(d) if so, the funds released during each of the last three years, State-wise; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government for effective implementation of this programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (e) Statement showing the details of corpus established, including yearly deposits by the States/UTs under the Ad-hoc Compensatory Fund Management and Planning Authority is at Statement-I. The funds are being released to State CAMPAs in terms of the orders of the Supreme Court of India, dated 10th July, 2009 in IA No. 2143 in Writ Petition (Civil) No. 202 of 1995 titled Godavarman Thirumalpad Versus Union of India and Ors., the text of which is at Statement-II.

Statement-I

Sl. No.	Name of State/ UT	Fund Received up to 31-08-07	Fund received from 01-09-2007 to 30-06-2008	Fund Received from 01-07-08 to 30-06-2009	Fund Received from 01-07-09 to 30-06-2010
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	89,169,437.00	19,193,196.00	1,543,500.00	—
2.	Andhra Pradesh	5,967,310,645.78	1,271,576,301.70	1,739,438,624.00	7,057,450,504.00
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1,245,030,867.74	179,571,040.00	212,161,181.00	758,626,005.00
4.	Assam	48,592,954.00	134,447,258.00	490,708,837.00	761,485,326.00
5.	Bihar	429,347,466.00	199,616,067.00	144,485,448.00	391,196,093.00
6.	Chandigarh	16,754,427.00	897,640.00	—	411,118.00
7.	Chhattisgarh	8,295,979,448.96	2,460,016,829.00	1,565,274,467.43	5,735,719,082.00
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2,829,000.00	9,000,000.00	5,000,000.00	18,199,504.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
9.	Daman and Diu	—	—	—	7,728,100.00
10.	Delhi	—	1,124,655,387.00	99,867,976.01	1,025,031,200.00
11.	Goa	282,757,090.40	775,858,198.00	153,355,631.18	196,137,089.00
12.	Gujarat	1,191,214,294.00	283,549,991.00	1,021,707,160.01	1,410,259,660.00
13.	Haryana	266,567,915.00	250,364,601.79	1,394,480,870.01	650,648,862.80
14.	Himachal Pradesh	1,478,215,545.60	596,810,512.00	1,592,693,791.00	4,388,096,837.00
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	—	—	—	—
16.	Jharkhand	4,897,386,843.79	2,918,996,684.19	1,683,897,400.05	4,392,531,549.56
17.	Karnataka	3,950,241,011.01	1,324,273,377.00	581,217,782.00	1,123,627,877.00
18.	Kerala	167,829,657.58	3,327,822.00	3,933,283.00	13,942,329.00
19.	Lakshadweep	—	—	—	—
20.	Madhya Pradesh	3,441,696,140.00	269,790,341.00	1,593,337,405.00	1,622,883,443.00
21.	Maharashtra	4,159,586,089.50	1,063,072,998.00	3,712,834,711.00	2,688,898,232.01
22.	Manipur	74,568,219.01	—	—	100,145,000.00
23.	Meghalaya	5,416,598.01	1,008,818.00	3,250,563.00	81,058,569.00
24.	Mizoram	—	—	—	106,246,831.00
25.	Nagaland	—	—	—	15,622.00
26.	Odisha	5,042,739,271.00	3,696,110,111.00	4,367,333,041.00	5,791,881,252.00
27.	Puducherry	—	—	—	—
28.	Punjab	1,119,510,319.00	373,106,881.00	1,812,854,963.50	356,799,633.80
29.	Rajasthan	1,447,989,474.32	956,345,837.44	854,753,099.09	2,341,847,307.00
30.	Sikkim	116,013,174.00	449,837,873.00	235,073,565.00	562,353,509.00
31.	Tamil Nadu	33,687,432.00	126,665,743.00	36,777,239.00	36,474,655.00
32.	Tripura	189,643,105.00	122,142,538.00	42,396,111.00	381,110,709.00
33.	Uttar Pradesh	3,394,111,237.66	698,671,879.00	616,846,468.00	203,689,705.00
34.	Uttarakhand	4,595,256,308.90	913,441,063.75	2,656,624,782.00	3,035,639,607.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
35.	West Bengal	271,147,862.00	4,002,975.00	254,427,001.00	310,536,917.00
Grand Total		52,218,591,832.23	20,226,431,963.67	26,876,274,899.25	43,500,594,006.16

Sl. No.	Name of State/ UT	Total Principal Fund Received up to 30-06-2010	Total Interest accrued up to 30-06-2010	Total Corpus available as on 30-06-2010	Total Fund released to State/UTs
1	2	7	8	9	10
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	109,906,133.00	33,833,426.68	132,200,028.68	10,990,000.00
2.	Andhra Pradesh	16,035,776,075.48	2,134,429,742.02	17,227,482,189.50	897,832,000.00
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	2,395,389,093.74	462,900,600.09	2,686,429,878.83	163,676,000.00
4.	Assam	1,433,234,375.00	90,060,065.14	1,396,158,695.14	67,174,000.00
5.	Bihar	1,164,645,074.00	188,089,529.01	1,271,523,358.09	77,300,000.00
6.	Chandigarh	18,063,185.00	5,163,959.70	21,373,884.70	1,765,000.00
7.	Chhattisgarh	18,057,069,825.39	3,219,192,178.18	19,982,520,249.57	1,232,135,000.00
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	35,028,504.00	3,451,207.00	36,713,566.01	1,682,000.00
9.	Daman and Diu	7,728,100.00	—	7,728,100.00	—
10.	Delhi	199,492,163.00	22,884,546.00	197,783,092.00	18,471,000.00
11.	Goa	1,408,108,008.58	253,483,991.56	1,534,335,145.14	121,197,000.00
12.	Gujarat	3,906,731,005.00	464,862,613.39	4,109,454,261.39	249,847,000.00
13.	Haryana	2,562,062,249.58	214,948,784.50	2,576,312,967.09	111,141,000.00
14.	Himachal Pradesh	8,055,816,685.60	679,682,217.40	8,350,389,304.00	366,771,000.00
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	—	—	—	—
16.	Jharkhand	13,892,812,477.59	2,058,921,896.15	14,954,204,968.74	950,028,000.00
17.	Karnataka	6,979,360,047.00	1,435,750,805.11	7,800,259,191.11	585,573,000.00
18.	Kerala	189,033,091.58	55,810,473.94	226,459,111.52	17,509,000.00

1	2	7	8	9	10
19.	Lakshadweep	—	—	—	—
20.	Madhya Pradesh	8,927,707,329.00	1,114,817,372.62	7,485,518,582.62	530,482,000.00
21.	Maharashtra	11,624,392,030.50	1,812,111,965.37	12,579,017,526.87	893,549,000.00
22.	Manipur	174,713,219.00	25,763,774.45	192,648,152.45	7,456,000.00
23.	Meghalaya	90,734,548.00	1,920,660.92	91,639,828.92	967,000.01
24.	Mizoram	106,246,831.01	—	106,246.831.00	—
25.	Nagaland	15,622.00	—	15,622.00	—
26.	Odisha	18,898,063,675.00	2,567,337,201.96	20,089,251,964.96	1,310,618,000.00
27.	Puducherry	—	—	—	—
28.	Punjab	3,662,271,797.30	540,886,548.05	3,856,083,984.35	330,547,000.00
29.	Rajasthan	5,600,935,717.8e	864,367,629.66	6,123,099,905.51	325,908,000.00
30.	Sikkim	1,363,278,121.01	131,788,338.62	1,410,969,836.62	80,092,000.00
31.	Tamil Nadu	233,605,069.00	34,953,314.82	247,859,736.82	19,713,000.00
32.	Tripura	735,292,463.00	86,058,854.53	784,162,408.53	35,418,000.00
33.	Uttar Pradesh	4,913,319,290.46	1,295,235,230.72	5,714,044,373.18	470,962,000.00
34.	Uttarakhand	11,200,961,761.65	1,839,053,026.46	12,182,658,177.13	816,532,000.00
35.	West Bengal	840,114,755.00	97,088,491.00	881,598,357.10	52,957,000.00
Grand Total		142,821,908,323.31	21,815,588,446.25	154,256,149,274.56	9,828,092,000.00

Statement-II

*Text of Supreme Court Order dated 10th July, 2009
in IA No. 2143 in WP (C) No. 202 of 1995*

Pursuant to a series of Orders passed by this Court for Afforestation purpose, various agencies had deposited amounts by way of Net Present Value (NPV) when the forest area were utilized for non-forest purposes. This amount is lying with the ad-hoc CAMPA. The MoEF, the amicus Curiae and the CEC have discussed the matter and they have come up with a scheme as to how to utilize the deposited amount for

the purpose of Afforestation. The CEC has filed a Report framing a scheme and the same has been placed before this Court for consideration. We have examined the scheme and accepted the following recommendations:

- (A) The guidelines and the structure of the State CAMPA as prepared by the MoEF may be notified/implemented. All previous orders passed by this Court regarding this would stand modified to the extent necessary for implementation of the present proposal.
- (B) Substantial amount of funds have been

received by the Ad-hoc CAMPA and sudden release and utilization of this large sum all at one time may not be appropriate and may lead to its improper use without any effective control on expenditure. This Court considers it appropriate to permit the Ad-hoc CAMPA to release, for the time being, the sum of about Rs. 1000 crore per year, for the next 5 years, in proportion of 10% of the principal amount pertaining to the respective State/UT as per the conditions given below:

- (i) the details of the bank account opened by the State Executive Committee (in Nationalized Bank) are intimated to the Ad-hoc CAMPA;
 - (ii) the amount towards the NPV and the protected area may be released after the schemes have been reviewed by the State Level Executive committee and the Annual Plan of Operation is approved by the Steering Committee;
 - (iii) the amount towards the CA, Additional CA, PCA and the Catchment Area Treatment Plan may be released in the respective bank accounts of the States/UTs immediately for taking up site specific works already approved by the MoEF while granting prior approval under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980.
- (C) An amount upto 5% of the amount released to the State CAMPA may also be released and utilized by the National CAMPA Advisory Council, for monitoring and evaluation and for the implementation of the various schemes as given in para 19 of the Guidelines on the State CAMPA. It is left to the discretion of the National CAMPA Advisory Council whether it wants to spend money directly or through the Ad hoc CAMPA.
- (D) The recommendations for the release of the additional funds, if any, will be made in due

course from time to time after seeing the progress made by the State Level CAMPA and the effectiveness of the accounting, monitoring and evaluation systems.

- (E) The State Accountant General shall carry out the audit of the expenditure done out of State CAMPA funds every year on annual basis.
- (F) The State Level Executive Committee shall evolve an appropriate and effective accounting process for maintenance of accounts, returns and for audit.
- (G) The interest received by the State CAMPA on the amounts placed at their disposal by the Ad hoc CAMPA may be used by it for administrative expenditure.
- (H) Till an alternative system is put in place (after obtaining permission from this Court) the money towards CA, NPV and Protected Areas (National Parks, Wildlife Sanctuaries) shall continue to be deposited in the Ad hoc CAMPA and its release will continue to be made as per the existing orders of this Court.

While carrying out the work of utilizing these funds the broad guidelines adopted by the NREGA may be followed and as far as possible work may be allotted mostly to rural unemployed people, maintaining the minimum wages level.

the CEC may file status reports as regards implementation of the scheme every six months.

Acquisition of Land

4708. SHRI JAYANT CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government proposes to address the issue of forcible acquisition of land for public purpose with regard to national interest;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the specific provisions in the new Rehabilitation

and Resettlement Policy for the Project Affected Peoples (PAPs) of such projects;

(d) whether the Government plans to amend the exemption of the Ministry from conducting Social and Environmental Impact Assessments for such projects; 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 Ministry of Rural Development has formulated the National Rehabilitation and Resettlement (R and R) Policy, 2007 in which issues of acquisition of land for public purpose with regard to national interest have been addressed.

(c) The specific Provisions of the National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy 2007 include Schemes or Plans for R and R for project affected areas, project affected families, and R and R benefits for the affected families, which includes compensation for the project displaced people.

(d) and (e) The Environmental Impact Assessment Notification 2006 has provisions for preparation of social and environmental impact assessment for projects involving displacement of people. Project proponents are required to prepare project specific R and R Plans and EIA-EMP Reports for obtaining environmental clearance.

[Translation]

Re-Introduction of Cheetah

4709. SHRI BHUDEO CHOUDHARY:

SHRI MANICKA TAGORE:

SHRI MILIND DEORA:

SHRI P. VISWANATHAN:

SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY:

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

(a) whether the Union Government has given green signal to re-introduce Cheetahs in three locations in the

country at a cost of around Rs. 3000 crore;

(b) if so, the details of the project;

(c) the number of settlements likely to be displaced on this account;

(d) whether the Centre has drawn a scheme for the resettlement of the displaced families and the amount of compensation, if any, likely to be paid to them; 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 Ministry had requested the Wildlife Institute of India and Wildlife Trust of India to undertake a feasibility study with a view to re-introduce Cheetah in India. The feasibility report has been received in which three potential sites, from amongst ten sites evaluated, have been found to be best suited for initiating the programme. These are Sahgarh landscape in Jaisalmer, Rajasthan, Kuno Palpur and Nauradehi Wildlife Sanctuaries in Madhya Pradesh. Re-introduction of Cheetah would require long term financial and administrative commitments. State Governments' concurrence to this project is crucial for the successful implementation of the project.

(c) The project would require, apart from interventions for habitat improvements, resettlement of above 800 families living in 80 seasonal 'dhanis' in Sahgarh and 21 villages in Nauradehi Wildlife Sanctuary. Kuno Palpur may not require immediate relocation as already 24 villages have been relocated to create inviolate space.

(d) Presently there is no such proposal.

(e) Does not arise.

Implementation of Schemes

4710. SHRIMATI ASHWAMEDH DEVI:

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:

SHRI SURESH ANGADI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Centrally sponsored Schemes implemented during the last three years and Current year;

(b) whether the Government has any mechanism to analyze and monitor the performance of the Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) being implemented by the State Governments;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government is satisfied with the performance of the State Governments in the implementation of these scheme;

(e) if not, the reaction of the Government thereto;

(f) whether the Government has received any reports of non-utilisation of the funds for CSS;

(g) if so, the names of the States which have not performed upto the expectations; and

(h) the action proposed to be taken by Government?

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

MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (h) The Ministry-wise details of Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS), along with funds allocated as included in their Statement of Budget Estimates (SBEs) for the last three years and the current year, are indicated in the enclosed Statement. The formulation of Centrally Sponsored Schemes is the responsibility of the concerned administrative Ministry/ Department in consultation with the State Governments/ UTs and are implemented by the State Governments/ UTs/their Agencies through their own mechanisms as per the guidelines of each scheme. State-wise allocations/releases are made by the administrative Ministries concerned to the States on receipt of Utilisation Certificates. These Schemes are designed with specific objectives and the monitoring of their implementation is carried out by the Central Ministries/Departments concerned. Scheme-wise details of objectives, targets and achievements are available in the respective Ministries/Departments' Annual Outcome and Performance Budgets. In addition, Planning Commission conducts half yearly reviews of all the sectors and reviews the progress in general at the time of Central/ State Annual Plan discussions.

Statement

Details of funds allocated for Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) to be implemented by the States, as included in the Statement of Budget Estimates (SBEs) of Union Ministries for the last three years and the current Year

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Schemes/Programmes	2007-08 (BE)	2008-09 (BE)	2009-10 (BE)	2010-11 (BE)
1	2	3	4	5	6
Department of Agriculture and Cooperation					
1.	Technology Mission on Cotton (TMC)	100.00	90.00	60.00	10.00
2.	Enhancing Sustainability of Dryland/Rainfed Farming System	200.00			

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Integrated Oilseeds, Oil Palm, Pulses and Maize Development (ISOPOM)	300.00	320.00	320.00	500.00
4.	Technology Mission on Horticulture for North East Region including Sikkim, Uttarkhand, Himachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir	293.40	299.00	349.00	400.00
5.	Micro Irrigation	550.00	500.00	430.00	1000.00
6.	National Bamboo Mission	70.00	70.00	70.00	60.00
7.	National Horticulture Mission	1150.00	1100.00	1100.00	1061.98
8.	Support to State Extension Programmes for Extension Reforms	230.00	298.00	298.00	250.00
9.	Macro Management of Agriculture (MMA) Scheme	1100.00	950.00	950.00	1000.00
10.	National Food Security Mission	0.00	1100.00	1350.00	1350.00
11.	Rainfed Area Development Programmes	100.00	348.00	153.00	10.00
12.	National Project on Management of Soil and Health			47.00	25.00
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	5666.98
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			
4.	National Project for Cattle and Buffalo Breeding		61.00	112.25	116.40
5.	Poultry Development (Improvement of poultry etc.)		22.09	28.00	44.40

1	2	3	4	5	6
6.	Conservation of Threatened Livestock Breeds		1.90	4.00	4.20
7.	Centrally Sponsored Fodder Development Scheme		10.00	10.80	22.20
8.	Livestock Insurance		16.00	30.00	23.70
9.	Livestock Health and Disease Control		120.00	220.32	373.90
10.	Establishment/modernisation of rural slaughter houses		0.01	5.00	10.70
11.	Utilisation of Fallen Animals		0.00	0.01	9.30
12.	Livestock Extension and Delivery Services		0.00	0.01	4.70
13.	Project for Dairy Development		50.00	53.10	46.06
14.	Development of Inland Fisheries and Aquaculture		12.00	17.90	18.50
15.	Development of Marine Fisheries, Infrastructure and Post Harvest Operations		45.00	60.00	62.80
16.	National Scheme of Welfare of Fishermen		25.00	33.00	34.20
17.	Special Package for 31 Suicide Prone Districts		160.00	75.00	95.85
	Total	333.16	523.00	649.39	866.91
Department of Commerce					
1.	ASIDE	600.00	570.00	570.00	662.98
	Total	600.00	570.00	570.00	662.98
Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion)					
1.	NEIIPP, 2007	90.00	100.00	95.00	75.00
2.	Package for Special Category States (Other than NE)	30.00	50.00	45.00	65.00
3.	Growth Centre Scheme	5.00	5.00	0.00	
4.	Integrated Infrastructure Development Scheme (New Scheme)		0.00	3.00	
	Total	125.00	155.00	143.00	140.00
Ministry of Environment and Forests					
1.	Conservation of Natural Resources and Eco-systems	127.59	110.00	75.00	80.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Environmental Management in Heritage, Pilgrimage and Tourist Centres Including Taj Protection		0.01	0.01	0.01
3.	National River Conservation Plan (NRCP)	269.00	260.00	532.33	701.71
4.	Gregarious Flowering of Muli (Melacanna baccifera) Bamboos		15.00	0.00	
5.	Intensification of Forest Management (former Integrated Forest Protection Scheme)		130.00	76.00	65.00
6.	Integrated Development of Wild Life Habitats	146.68	80.00	80.00	70.00
7.	Project Tiger		80.00	243.13	201.50
8.	Project Elephant		20.00	21.50	21.50
9.	National Afforestation Programme	453.78	345.62	345.62	303.00
10.	Social Forestry with communities (Panchayat Van Yojana)		15.00	10.00	20.00
11.	Pollution Abatement	3.69			
	Total	1000.74	1055.63	1383.59	1462.72
Department of Health and Family Welfare					
1.	National Rural Health Mission (NRHM)	10585.99	11580.00	13580.00	15127.64
2.	National AIDS Control Programme including STD Control	815.00	1100.00	1100.00	1435.00
3.	Cancer Control Programmes	180.00	150.00	150.00	225.00
4.	National Mental Health Programme	70.00	70.00	70.00	120.00
5.	Assistance to State for Capacity Building in Trauma Care	42.73	120.00	121.00	115.00
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	17.00
8.	National Programme for Prevention and Control of Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke	17.58	30.00	30.00	100.00
9.	Health Care for the Elderly	1.00	5.00	5.00	60.00
10.	District Hospitals	35.00	75.00	40.00	225.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
11.	Human Resources for Health	2.00	373.00	67.00	351.00
12.	National Urban Health Mission	0.00	50.00	50.00	10.00
13.	8 Pilot Projects	12.42	25.00	87.99	76.75
14.	Regulatory and quality control (including capacity building)	130.00			
	Total	11958.99	13638.00	15315.99	17862.39
Department of AYUSH					
1.	Promotion of AYUSH	177.00	215.00	247.00	282.00
2.	Public Private Partnership for setting up of specialty clinics/IPDs.	5.00	5.00	7.00	7.00
3.	National Mission on Medicinal Plants		30.00	50.00	50.00
	Total	182.00	250.00	304.00	339.00
Ministry of Home Affairs					
1.	Crime and Criminal Tracking Network and System		210.00	164.43	175.06
2.	Critical Infra. in Left-wing Extremist affected Areas		100.00	100.00	100.00
3.	Police Education and Training		12.00	12.00	12.26
4.	Strengthening of Fire and Emergency Services				38.00
	Total		322.00	276.43	325.32
Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation					
1.	SJSRY	344.00	515.00	515.00	564.60
2.	Interlnated Low Cost Sanitation (ILCS)	40.00	150.00	60.00	71.00
3.	Integrated subsidy scheme for Housing of Urban Poor (ISSHU)	30.00			
	Total	414.00	665.00	575.00	635.60
Department of School Education and Literacy					
1.	Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)	10671.00	13100.00	13100.00	15000.00
2.	National Programme Nutritional Support to Primary Education (MDM)	7324.00	8000.00	8000.00	9440.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Strengthening of Teachers Training Institutions	500.00	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	46.00
6.	The Scheme for Providing a Quality Education in Madrassas (SPQEM)		0.00	50.00	50.00
7.	The Scheme for Infrastructure Development in Minority Institutions (IDMI)		0.00	5.00	10.75
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	1167.00
10.	Literacy Programme 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	1700.00
13.	National Scheme for Incentive to the Girl Child for Secondary Education	1.00	50.00	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	425.00
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	70.00
18.	National means cum Merit Scholarship Scheme	120.00	120.00	750.00	90.50
19.	Vocationalisation of Education	20.00	37.00	37.00	25.00
20.	Access and Equity	10.00	0.00	0.01	0.50
21.	Upgrading 2000 KGBVs (Residential Schools)	0.00	80.00	0.00	
22.	Scheme for construction and running of Girls Hostel's for students of Secondary and Higher Secondary Schools		0.00	60.00	100.00
23.	Information and Communication Technology in Schools	250.00	300.00	300.00	400.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
24.	Appointment of Language Teachers		0.00	16.00	15.00
	Total	20757.00	25649.00	24995.00	29089.75
Department of Higher Education					
1.	National Mission in Education through ICT		502.00	900.00	900.00
2.	Area Intensive and Madarssa Modernisation Programme	55.00	55.00	t/f to Department of SE and L	
3.	Appointment of Language Teachers	0.00	16.00	t/f 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	1080.00
	Total	105.00	707.50	1651.50	1980.00
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	0.10
2.	Upgradation of 100 ITIs into Centres of Excellence	54.00	26.00	16.00	0.10
3.	Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour	2.00	2.00	1.00	1.00
4.	Skill Development Initiative	0.05	25.00	52.24	98.00
5.	Upgradation of 1396 Government ITIs through PPP	0.00	125.00	13.30	10.26
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	235.00
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	350.00
9.	Testing and certification of skills for workers in the Informal sector	0.40			
10.	Koushal Vikas Yojana				4.00
	Total	91.50	543.70	584.96	698.46

1	2	3	4	5	6
Ministry of Law and Justice					
1.	For development of infrastructure facilities for judiciary	50.50	133.00	125.50	110.00
2.	Administration of Justice (Grant In Aid to UTs without Legislature)	1.00			
3.	Grant-in-aid to State Governments	48.50			
4.	Administration of Justice (Grant in Aid to UTs with Legislature)	1.00			
	Total	50.50	133.00	125.50	110.00
Ministry of Minority Affairs					
1.	Merit-cum-Means scholarship for professional and technical courses	54.00	125.00	100.00	135.00
2.	Multi Sectoral Development Programme for Minorities in selected of minority concentration districts	120.00	540.00	990.00	1400.00
3.	Pre-Matric Scholarships for Minorities	80.00	80.00	200.00	450.00
4.	Post-Matric Scholarships for Minorities	100.00	100.00	150.00	265.00
5.	Strengthening of State Waqf Board (New Scheme-2010-11)				7.00
	Total	354.00	845.00	1440.00	2257.00
Ministry of Panchayati Raj					
1.	Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Yojana	43.00	30.00	45.00	50.00
2.	Mission Mode Project on e-Panchayats	10.00	5.00	23.00	24.00
	Total	53.00	35.00	68.00	74.00
Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions					
1.	Propagation of Right to Information Act			14.16	24.00
	Total			14.16	24.00
Department of Rural Development					
1.	National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme	12000.00	16000.00	39100.00	40100.00
2.	Swaranjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)	1800.00	2150.00	2350.00	2984.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	DRDA Administration	212.00	250.00	250.00	405.00
4.	Rural Housing—IAY	4040.00	5400.00	8800.00	10000.00
5.	Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)	6500.00	7530.00	12000.00	12000.00
6.	Provision for Urban Amenities in Rural Areas (PURA)	10.00	30.00	30.00	0.00
7.	Others (SGRY)	2800.00	—	0.00	
	Total	27362.00	31360.00	62530.00	65489.00
Department of Land Resources					
1.	Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP)	1114.54	1825.00	1911.00	2458.00
2.	NPCLRM renamed as National Land Records Modernisation Programme (NLRMP)#	145.00	473.00	400.00	200.00
3.	Bio-fuels	50.00	50.00	30.00	1.00
4.	EAP	86.46	50.00	57.00	
	Total	1396.00	2398.00	2398.00	2659.00
Department of Drinking Water Supply					
1.	Accelerated Rural Water Supply Scheme (ARWS) Merged with	6500.00	7300.00	8000.00	9000.00
2.	Standalone System in Rural Schools (during 2010-11; funds would be made available through Ministry of Finance)			0.01	Merged with ARWS Scheme from 2010-11
3.	Central Rural Sanitation Scheme	1060.00	1200.00	1200.00	1580.00
	Total	7560.00	8500.00	9200.01	10580.00
Department of Road Transport and Highways					
1.	E and I for States from CRF	264.93	250.74	266.97	215.75
2.	E and I for DTs from CRF	9.00	10.00	16.03	14.67
	Total	273.93	260.74	283.00	230.42

1	2	3	4	5	6
Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment					
1.	Post-Matric Scholarship and Book Banks for SCs students	625.00	750.00	750.00	1700.00
2.	Pre-Matric Scholarship for Children of those engaged in unclean occupations	25.00	54.00	80.00	80.00
3.	Hostels for SC and OBC boys	88.00	130.00	135.00	175.00
4.	Scheduled Castes Development Corporations	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00
5.	Free coaching for SCs and OBCs	7.00	8.00	8.00	10.00
6.	Upgradation of Merit of SC/ST Students	1.00	2.00	2.00	4.00
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	59.00
8.	Post-Matric Scholarship for OBCs	100.00	134.00	135.00	350.00
9.	Residential Schools for SC students	1.00	0.00	0.00	
10.	Pre-Matric Scholarship for OBCs	25.00	30.00	30.00	50.00
11.	Scheme for Educational and Economic Development of Denotified and Nomadic Tribes (DNTs)			5.00	10.00
12.	Pradhan Mantri Adrash Gram Yojana				400.00
	Total	932.00	1168.00	1208.00	2858.00
Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation					
1.	India Statistical Strengthening Project (ISSP)		30.00	100.00	100.00
2.	Basic Statistics for Local Level Development (BSLLD)	5.00	5.00	12.00	15.00
	Total	5.00	35.00	112.00	115.00
Ministry of Textiles					
1.	Cotton Technology Mission	60.00	60.00	60.00	141.00
2.	Handloom Export Scheme				182.00
3.	Catalytic Development Programme (Sericulture)				275.00
	Total	60.00	60.00	60.00	598.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
Ministry of Tourism					
1.	Product/Infrastructure Development for Destinations and Circuits	460.00	522.00	522.00	522.00
	Total	460.00	522.00	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	558.03
2.	Scheme of Hostels for ST Girls and Boys	37.00	66.00	64.00	78.00
3.	Establishment of Ashram Schools in TSP Areas	20.00	30.00	41.00	75.00
4.	Research information and Mass Education, Tribal Festival and Others	12.00	18.00	19.72	24.47
	Total	271.99	364.00	397.67	735.50
Ministry of Urban Development					
1.	National Urban Information System (NUIS)	9.00	0.50	1.00	4.46
2.	Pooled Finance Development Fund (PFDF)	100.00	20.00	0.01	4.91
3.	Extension of Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programmes to Small towns	32.50			
	Total	141.50	20.50	1.01	9.37
Ministry of Women and Child Development					
1.	ICDS	5293.00	6300.00	6705.00	8700.00
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	300.00
4.	NNM	0.10	1.00	0.00	1.00
5.	Swayamsidha—Phase-I/Phase II	50.9	200.00	20.00	5.00
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	1000.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
9.	Conditional Maternity Benefit Scheme			4.00	390.00
10.	World Bank Assisted ICDS Projects				126.00
11.	National Mission for Empowerment of Women				40.00
	Total	5470.00	6749.00	6947.00	10562.00
Department of Youth Affairs					
1.	National Service Scheme (NSS)	54	95	95	85.00
	Total	54.00	95.00	95.00	85.00
Department of Sports					
1.	Panchayat Yuva Krida aur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA)		125.00	160.00	413.00
	Total		125.00	160.00	413.00
Grand Total of CSS		84104.71	101824.07	137137.21	157051.40

Tube Wells and Bore Wells

4711. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the schemes for promoting installation of tube wells/bore wells and construction of dug wells has been finalised;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the benefits likely to be accrued to the farmers and others as a result thereof;

(d) the details of proposals received from various State Governments for installation of tube wells/bore wells till date, State-wise; and

(e) the action taken by the Government thereon along with the funds allocated to the States for the purpose 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) No, Madam.

(b) to (e) Do not arise in view of reply to (a) above.

Allotment of Coal Linkage

4712. SHRI RAMASHANKAR RAJBHAR:

Dr. BALI RAM:

SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the various State Governments had requested the Union Government for allotment of coal linkage for thermal power stations during the last three years and the current year;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and linkage provided during the above period;

(c) whether the Government proposes to review policy for coal linkage;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the quantum of coal allotted by Coal India Ltd. (CIL) to the industries particularly small and cottage industries of Jharkhand during the aforesaid period;

(e) the details of pending applications, State-wise and year-wise; and

(f) the time by which the Government proposes to clear all the pending applications?

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. Ministry of Coal has received applications from various State Electricity Boards, State Government, Central Public Sector Undertakings and private independent power producing Companies in power sector seeking issuance of Letter of Assurance for long term coal supply. The details of Letter of Assurances recommended during the last three years and current year upto July, 2010 are given below:

State	No. of Thermal Power Plants	Capacity (MW)
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	8	6770
Bihar	2	2370
Chhattisgarh	20	13458
Gujarat	4	5620
Haryana	2	2020
Jharkhand	3	1085
Karnataka	1	500

Sl. No.	State	2007	2008	2009	2010
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4	14	7	5
2.	Assam	0	0	2	1
3.	Bihar	0	4	2	2
4.	Chhattisgarh	22	36	17	8
5.	Gujarat	3	2	3	3

	1	2	3
Maharashtra		23	17608
Madhya Pradesh		8	5460
Odisha		11	6440
Punjab		2	3000
Rajasthan		4	1740
Tamil Nadu		8	5660
Uttar Pradesh		15	8850
West Bengal		5	3270
Total		116	83851

(c) No, Madam. There is at present no proposal to review the existing provisions under New Coal Distribution Policy (NCDP) for recommending Letter of Assurance (LoA).

(d) 4.48 Lakh Tonnes per annum was allocated in 2007-08 and 8.75, Lakh Tonnes per annum was allocated from 2008-09 onwards by Coal India Limited to Jharkhand State Mineral Development Ltd., the agency nominated by Government of Jharkhand for distribution to the consumers of small and medium sector located in Jharkhand.

(e) A statement showing the details of applications received from power sector, excluding Captive Power Plants and pending with Ministry of Coal, State-wise and year-wise is given below:

Sl. No.	State	2007	2008	2009	2010
6.	Haryana	0	0	1	0
7.	Jharkhand	7	7	2	2
8.	Karnataka	1	5	7	3
9.	Kerala	0	0	1	0
10.	Maharashtra	6	22	17	6
11.	Madhya Pradesh	5	26	16	14,
12.	Odisha	8	10	17	7
13.	Punjab	1	3	0	1
14.	Rajasthan	0	3	4	4
15.	Tamil Nadu	3	7	4	5
16.	Uttar Pradesh	0	4	17	4
17.	West Bengal	4	5	4	1
Total		64	148	121	66

(f) The Standing Linkage Committee (Long Term), an inter-Ministerial Committee, considers the pending applications, from time to time, having regard to the recommendations of the Nodal Ministry. The nodal Ministry while recommending applications is required to take into consideration, *inter-alia*, factors like linkages/ Letter of Assurances already granted to the consumers of the power sector, existing capacity, requirement for capacity addition during a plan period etc. No specific time frame has been provided under New Coal Distribution Policy to clear all the pending applications.

[English]

Coal Seam

4713. SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received

any report from the State Government of Orissa regarding coal scam in the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has taken any initiative of referring the matter to the CBI as recommended by the State Government;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the other steps the Government propose to take 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) No, Madam.

(b) to (e) Do not arise in view of (a) above.

Medical Facilities in Schools

4714. SHRI AMBICA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that most schools in the country are devoid of a doctor and para medical staff and medical facilities to deal with emergencies;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is also aware that the Commission of Protection of Child Rights has recommended for the above mentioned facilities in the schools; and

(d) if so, the action taken by the Government to provide medical facilities in the schools?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Information regarding medical facilities, including doctors and para-medical staff in schools is not centrally maintained.

(c) The National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) has informed that it has not made any recommendations regarding medical facilities in schools.

(d) Does not arise, in view of reply to part (c) above.

Financial Assistance to Indian Nationals

4715. SHRI PRABHATSINH P. CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any financial assistance has been provided to the Indian nationals languishing in foreign jails especially to the minority people and SCs/STs;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) As and when the need

arises the Indian Missions extend financial assistance to the Indian nationals in foreign jails on Means Tested Basis, irrespective of caste, creed or religion from the Indian Community Welfare Fund (ICWF).

(b) As reported by our Missions abroad the details of assistance are as follows:

The representatives from the Indian Missions abroad make regular visits to meet Indian nationals in foreign jails to enquire about their welfare and provide consular assistance required by them. In case there is a necessity of financial assistance, it is provided by our Missions in the form of items of daily use to inmates, food, travel assistance and medical assistance etc.

(c) Question does not arise.

Coal Exploration Technology

4716. SHRI P. KUMAR: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Coal India Limited has adopted an advanced coal exploration technology 3D (Three Dimension) seismic technology used by many countries including Australia, China, Germany, etc.;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the technology would be used to decipher the location and quantity of coal available under the earth surface; 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) and (d) Central Mine Planning and Design Institute Limited of Coal India Limited is using 2-D Seismic Survey technology for coal exploration purpose and is taking up 3-D Seismic Survey technology through R and D mode. The technology will help to decipher the location and major structural configuration of the coal deposits.

**Entrance Examinations for
Higher Education**

4717. SHRI SURESH KASHINATH TAWARE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a meeting of State Education Ministers was held recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any consensus has been arrived on reducing the multiplicity of entrance examinations for entry to higher education; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (d) Yes, Madam. A Conference of State Education Ministers' was held on 18th June, 2010. In the Conference, a child centric vision of education including higher education was shared with States. In particular, States were exhorted to join hands in reducing the multiplicity of entrance examinations for entry to higher education as also the need to develop a core curriculum in schools for the subjects of science and mathematics, without in any manner restricting or affecting the authority of States in prescribing syllabi and conducting examinations.

The need to establish a National Institute for Assessment and Evaluation; giving weightage to be accorded to performance in Class-XII in entrance tests for professional and other courses; extending the system of Comprehensive and Continuous Evaluation for assessment of students upto Class-X; enunciating a National Vocational Education Qualification Framework and promoting value education are some of the other important issues that were discussed in the Conference of State Education Ministers.

New Guidelines for Setting Up of Colleges

4718. Sk. SAIDUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the University Grants Commission (UGC) has introduced new guidelines for opening of colleges in urban and rural areas in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the UGC had made consultations with the State Governments before issuing of said Guidelines; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) During the XI Plan period (2007-2012), the University Grants Commission (UGC) has brought out "Guidelines for Development Grant to Colleges" which includes 14 merged schemes, such as, Rejuvenation of Infrastructure in Old Colleges; 'Catch-up' grant for Young Colleges; Colleges located in Rural/Remote/Border/Hill/Tribal Areas; Colleges with relatively higher proportion of SC/ST and Minorities; Special grant for Enhancement of Intake Capacity in Colleges (initiative for capacity building); Colleges in Backward Areas, etc. These guidelines are available on UGC's website at www.ugc.ac.in.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

Komagata Maru Tragedy

4719. SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken up the issue of Komagata Maru tragedy of 1914 with the Canadian Government; and

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

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) and (b) In 2006, the Canadian Prime Minister referred to the Komagata Maru incident as an important event in Canadian history and one that

must be properly recognized, stating, "Government of Canada acknowledges the Komagata Maru incident and we will soon undertake consultations with the Indo-American community on how best to recognize this sad moment in our history."

The Canadian Minister of Citizenship, Immigration and Multiculturalism, Jason Kenny announced, in May 2008, that the Canadian Government was taking steps to acknowledge and commemorate the tragedy. He announced that the Indo-Canadian community would be able to apply for up to Canadian \$ 2.5 million in grants and contributions funding to commemorate the Komagata Maru incident.

On August 3, 2008 the Canadian Prime Minister, at the 13th Annual "Ghabri Babiyan Da Mela" festival in Surrey, British Columbia province, issued an apology for the Komagata Maru incident stating, in response to the House of Commons motion calling for an apology by the Government, "On behalf of the Government of Canada, I am officially conveying, as Prime Minister, that apology".

On May 23, 2008 the Legislative Assembly of British Columbia (a province in Canada) unanimously passed a resolution apologizing for Komagata Maru incident of 1914. The text of their resolution is placed below.

British Columbia Apology for Komagata Maru

The exact text of the motion reads:

Province of British Columbia
Official Report of

Debates of the Legislative Assembly

**2008 Legislative Session: 4th Session, 38th
Parliament, Friday, May 23, 2008**

**B.C Government, Motion No 62—Motion of Apology
Komagata Maru: Motion Unanimously Approved**

"Be it resolved that this Legislature apologizes for the events of May 23, 1914, when 376 passengers of the Komagata Maru, stationed off the Vancouver harbour, were denied entry by Canada. The House

deeply regrets that the passengers who sought refuge in our country and our province were turned away without benefit of the fair and impartial treatment befitting a society where people of all cultures are welcomed and accepted."

Under the leadership of Preimer Gordon Campbell, the province of British Columbia is the first province in Canada to issue an apology for the Komagata Maru events of May 23, 1914 on the 75th anniversary of that May date, the city of Vancouver under his Worship Mayor Gordon Campbell, was the first city in Canada to place a plaque in remembrance of those that were wronged. In 2006, the government issued a statement of regret and this year we were to pass this important motion.

Signed by Gordon Campbell, Premier, Province of British Columbia

Signed by Dave S Hayer, M.L.A. (*Surrey-Tynehead*), Parliamentary Secretary for Multiculturalism and Immigration.

Light and Sound Show in Khandagiri and Udayagiri Caves

4720. SHRI SANJAY BHOI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work of light and sound show at the Khandagiri-Udayagiri caves at Bhubaneshwar has been impaired due to cabling work which caused damage to the monuments;

(b) if so, whether any steps have been taken to protect the monument while installing the sound and light show;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the measures taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (d) Yes, Madam. The light and sound show could not be made operational because during installation of fixtures and cables by an agency

appointed for it, some damages to the monument had occurred. The advice of a Technical Committee has been sought to take out the fixtures and cables directly fixed over the monument and to suggest future course of action.

Discretionary Admission Quota

4721. SHRI PRATAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria for admission in IIT/NIT in the country;

(b) whether there is discretionary quota for admission into any of the above institutes;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has received any complaints regarding admission from discretionary quota in the above institutes; and

(e) if so, the action taken in the matter so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) Admissions to Under Graduate courses in Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) are made through Joint Entrance Examination (JEE) conducted by IITs.

Admissions in National Institutes of Technology (NITs) are made through All India Engineering and Architecture Entrance Examination (AIEEE) conducted by the CBSE every year. 50% of the seats are filled from AIEEE eligible candidates of States where NITs are located and rest 50% are filled on All India merit basis.

(b) There is no discretionary quota for admission in the IITs/NITs. However, supernumerary seats are allotted to the Ministry of External Affairs and certain States/UTs for admission in NITs.

(c) to (e) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Pokharan Nuclear Test

4722. YOGI ADITYA NATH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether some scientists have recently expressed doubt regarding the success of Pokharan test conducted in 1998;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of 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) Yes, Madam

(b) and (c) In the recent past certain scientists in the country did raise some doubt about the success of the thermo-nuclear test carried out by India in 1998. However, the Atomic Energy Commission (AEC) after examining the issue in detail has released a statement confirming achievement of 50 ± 10 KT, yield in the thermo-nuclear Pokhran-II test carried out in 1998.

[English]

Science Centres and Planetariums

4723. SHRI FRANCISCO COSME SARDINHA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Science Centres and Planetariums presently set up in the country along with the functions of these science centres and planetariums;

(b) whether the Government has any proposal to set up more Science Centres and Planetariums in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof, State-wise including Goa; and

(d) the time by which such Centres and Planetariums are likely to be set-up including in Goa?

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) National Council of Science Museums (NCSM), an autonomous organization under the Ministry of Culture is engaged in establishment of Science Centres and Planetariums throughout the country. A state-wise list of Science Centres and Planetariums in the country along with target date for completion, wherever fixed, is given in the Statement

enclosed. The functions of these Science Centres and Planetariums are to undertake programmes for popularization of science and technology in cities, tirban and rural areas for the benefit of students and for the common man by organizing exhibitions, seminars, popular lectures, science camps, and various other educational programmes. A sub-regional level science centre has been established in Panjim, Goa. The Centre was inaugurated in 2001. There is no new proposal from Goa for setting up of science centre(s). However, a 8 Mts dia Digital Planetarium is currently under development in the premises of Goa Science Centre in Panjim.

Statement

(A) Science Centres under control of NCSM

Sl. No.	Science Centres	State/Union Territories
Science Centres and Planetarium under NCSM		
1.	Science City, Kolkata	West Bengal
2.	Birla Industrial and Technological Museum, Kolkata	West Bengal
3.	Bardhaman Science Centre, Bardhaman	West Bengal
4.	Srikrishna Science Centre, Patna	Bihar
5.	Regional Science Centre, Bhubaneswar	Odisha
6.	Dhenkanal Science Centre, Dhenkanal	Odisha
7.	Science Park, Kapilas	Odisha
8.	Regional Science Centre, Guwahati	Assam
9.	National Science Centre, Delhi	Delhi
10.	Regional Science City, Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh
11.	Kurukshetra Panorama Science Centre, Kurukshetra	Haryana
12.	Nehru Science Centre, Mumbai	Maharashtra
13.	Raman Science Centre and Planetarium, Nagpur	Maharashtra
14.	Regional Science Centre, Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh

Sl. No.	Science Centres	State/Union Territories
15.	District Science Centre, Dharampur	Gujarat
16.	Goa Science Centre, Panaji	Goa
17.	Regional Science Centre and Planetarium, Calicut	Kerala
18.	Visvesvaraya Industrial and Technological Museum, Bangalore	Karnataka
19.	Regional Science Centre, Tirupati	Andhra Pradesh
20.	District Science Centre, Gulbarga	Karnataka
21.	District Science Centre, Tirunelveli	Tamil Nadu
22.	North Bengal Science Centre, Siliguri	West Bengal
23.	District Science Centre, Purulia	West Bengal
24.	Digha Science Centre, Digha	West Bengal

(B) Science Centres and Planetarium developed by NCSM and handed over to respective States and Union Territories:

1.	Science Centre, Port Blair	Andaman and Nicobar Island
2.	Mizoram Science Centre, Aizwal	Mizoram
3.	Nagaland Science Centre, Dimapur	Nagaland
4.	Manipur Science Centre	Manipur
5.	Arunachal Pradesh Science Centre, Itanagar	Arunachal Pradesh
6.	Shillong Science Centre, Shillong	Meghalaya
7.	Sikkim Science Centre, Gangtok	Sikkim
8.	Sub-Regional Science Centre, Kalimpong	West Bengal
9.	National Agricultural Science Museum, New Delhi	New Delhi
10.	ONGC Golden Jubilee Museum, Dehradun	Uttarakhand
11.	Maharaja Ranjit Singh Panorama, Amritsar	Punjab
12.	Kalpna Chawla Memorial Planetarium, Kurukshetra	Haryana

(C) Planetarium Projects being developed and run by NCSM

Sl. No.	Science Centres and Museums	States/Union Territories	Remarks
01.	Raman Planetarium at Raman Science Centre, Nagpur	Maharashtra	Inaugurated in 1997
02.	Planetarium at Regional Science Centre, Calicut	Kerala	Inaugurated in 1997
03.	Kalpana Chawla Memorial Planetarium	Kurukshetra	Inaugurated and handed over to Government of Haryana
04.	8 mtr dia dome digital planetarium at North Bengal Science Centre, Siliguri	West Bengal	Inaugurated in 2010
05.	8 mtr dia dome digital planetarium at District Science Centre, Dharampur	Gujarat	Ready for inauguration
06.	8 mtr dia dome digital planetarium at District Science Centre, Gulbarga	Karnataka	Ready for inauguration
07.	8 mtr dia dome digital planetarium at District Science Centre, Tirunelveli	Tamil Nadu	Ready for inauguration

(D) NCSM is currently engaged in developing the following science centres:

Sl. No.	Name of the project	Location	States	Tentative target date of completion
01.	Regional Science Centre	Raipur	Chhattisgarh	March 2011
02.	Regional Science Centre	Ranchi	Jharkhand	October 2010
03.	Regional Science Centre	Dharwad	Karnataka	April 2011
04.	Regional Science Centre	Coimbatore	Tamil Nadu	July 2011
05.	Regional Science Centre	Jaipur	Rajasthan	October 2011
06.	Regional Science Centre	Pilikula, Mangalore	Karnataka	October 2011
07.	Regional Science Centre	Pimpri, Chinchwad	Maharashtra	August 2012
08.	Sub-Regional Science Centre	Jorhat	Assam	June, 2011
09.	Sub-Regional Science Centre	Solapur	Maharashtra	Inaugurated on February 14, 2010

New projects for setting up of science centres (one each) in Jammu and Kashmir, Uttarakhand,

Puducherry and Rajasthan have been taken up in 2010-11

[E) Planetarium Projects presently being set up by NCSM

Sl. No.	Science Centres and Museums	States/Union Territories	Remarks
01.	8 mtr dia dome digital planetarium at Sub-Regional Science Centre, Jorhat	Assam	Work taken up in 2010 and will be handed over to Government of Assam after inauguration
02.	8 mtr dia dome digital planetarium at Sub-Regional Science Centre	Puducherry	Work taken up in 2010 and will be handed over to Government of Tamil Nadu after inauguration

Change in Captive End Use

(e) Do not arise in view of reply given at (d) above.

4724. SHRI KAILASH JOSHI: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is permissible to use excess coal from a captive coal block allocated for a particular end use for another end use with the Government's approval;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of such cases in which permission was granted by the Government and the number of pending applications in this regard during the last three years and the current year;

(d) whether the Government has not granted permission to those companies having more than 26% share in another company promoting the other end-use project: and

(e) if so, the details thereof 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) No, Madam.

(b) and (c) Do not arise in view of reply given at (a) above.

(d) No Madam.

Infrastructure for Trial Courts

4725. SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has received any proposal for increase in grants for trial courts infrastructure; and

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

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.

(b) In order to estimate the requirement of funds for meeting the physical infrastructure needs of the subordinate courts, the Department of Justice, Government of India had requested all the High Courts to send their requirement of funds. Based on the preliminary examination of information received, requirement for construction of new buildings for the subordinate courts and additional facilities in the existing buildings has been tentatively estimated to be around Rs. 6,660 crore for the five year period 2010-15.

The Government of India supports State/UT Governments through a Centrally Sponsored Scheme viz. "Development of Infrastructure Facilities for

Judiciary". In addition, a project for Computerisation of District and Sub-ordinate Courts has also been taken up by the Department of Justice. The Government of India has also approved 'in principle' a proposal to set up a National Mission for Justice Delivery and Legal Reforms.

Fifteenth Report of Administrative Reform

4726. SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:

SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Administrative Reforms Commission in its Fifteenth Report has shown concern over the tardy work disposal in several Government departments;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the recommendations made in this regard;

(c) whether the Government has completed examination of ARC recommendations in this regard; and

(d) if so, the action taken on the recommendations and the present status of implementation of the same to improve the governance of 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) In order to make administration more efficient, responsive and accountable the 2nd Administrative Reforms Commission (ARC) in its 15th Report titled "State and District Administration" analyzed the following major aspects of State Administration:—

- (i) Size of the Council of Ministers
- (ii) Rationalizing the number of Secretariat Departments

(iii) Executive Agencies

(iv) Internal restructuring of the State Government Departments

(v) State Civil Services Law

(vi) Appointment and security of tenure at senior levels in the State Government

(vii) State Public Service Commission

The ARC also looked at district administration, administration of Union Territories, governance issues in the North-Eastern States and the management of State finances. Details of the recommendations are given in the 15th Report 'State and District Administration' copies of which are available in the Parliament Library.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Beautification of Places of Worship

4727. SHRI MAROTRAO SAINUJI KOWASE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken/proposes to take any steps for the beautification of places of worship in tribal dominated areas in the country particularly in Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is considering to beautify the Markhanda temple of Chamorshi Taluka in the tribal Garhchiroli Chimur of Maharashtra State and provide basic facilities to the devotees visiting the temple; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) The protected monuments under Archaeological Survey of India are

in a good state of preservation and repair/maintenance work on them is attended regularly. There is no separate scheme for beautification of monuments in tribal dominated areas.

(c) and (d) Conservation work of Markhanda temple is attended continuously depending upon the availability of resources and need for repairs at site. Visitors facilities are taken care of and special efforts are made in this regard for the festive occasions.

Recycling of Solid Wastes

4728. SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether pollution level in rivers has increased due to excessive mining activities and release of untreated toxic chemicals in the rivers;

(b) whether the Government proposes to reconstitute the Central Pollution Control Board and State Pollution Control Boards;

(c) If so, the details thereof;

(d) whether recycling of solid wastes is not being implemented strictly;

(e) if so, the reasons therefor;

(f) the guidelines issued by the Government to Pollution Control Boards for effective enforcement of recycling of solid wastes in urban and rural areas; and

(g) the action taken against Pollution Control Boards which are not following these guidelines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) Over the years, pollution load on the rivers has increased due to urbanisation and industrialisation. The Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) and the State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs) monitor the compliance of discharge standards for effluents notified for industries, including mining industries.

(b) and (c) The Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) and the State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs) are autonomous bodies created under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974. These boards are being strengthened by Central Government and State Governments to help them fulfil their mandate. The CPCB and the SPCBs are constituted for a period of three years in accordance with the provisions of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 by Central and State Governments respectively. These boards are reconstituted after expiry of their term.

(d) to (g) Ministry of Environment and Forests has notified Municipal Solid Wastes (Management and Handling) Rules, 2000 which *inter-alia*, stipulate various compliance criteria for managing municipal solid wastes.. As per the provisions of the rules, the Municipal authority is responsible for collection, storage, segregation, transportation, processing and disposal of municipal solid wastes. The deficiencies in the systems for collection, transportation, treatment and disposal pose a challenge to proper waste management. Some State Pollution Control Boards have issued notices/directions to the local bodies to prepare time bound action plans for proper management of municipal solid wastes.

[English]

Folk Art and Craft Forms

4729. SHRI M.I. SHANAVAS: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the south zone cultural centre identified any folk arts or crafts from the State of Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any grant-in-aid or financial assistance for preserving of the art forms is provided by the Government;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the details of schemes to promote various folk arts and craft forms in the country including that of Kerala; and

(f) the details of autonomous body of Culture Ministry established in Kerala State?

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 folk art forms identified by the South Zone Cultural Centre, Thanjavur include Theyyam, Thiruvuzhical, Kolkali, Kanyarkali, Ottanthullal, Velakali, Singarimelam, Thiruvathirakali, Kalaripayattu from the state of Kerala. The troupes are invited to perform in the programmes organized by South Zone Cultural Centre both in India and abroad. A Theyyam troupe from Kerala was sent to Singapore during the year 2007.

(c) to (e) The Government has set up seven Zonal Cultural Centres with their headquarters located at Dimapur, Kolkata, Allahabad, Patiala, Udaipur, Nagpur and Thanjavur. The details of schemes to promote various folk arts and craft forms of the country, including those of Kerala, being implemented through the Zonal Cultural Centres are given in the enclosed Statement. The amount of grant-in-aid provided to the Zonal Cultural Centres, during the last three years is as given below:

(Rupees in lakhs)

Financial Year	Amount Released
2007-08	1674.13
2008-09	2616.19
2009-10	2116.40

In addition, Ministry of Culture directly operates the following schemes to promote the varied arts and crafts of the country, including those of Kerala:—

- i. Scheme of Financial Assistance to Professional Groups and Individuals Engaged for Specified Performing Arts Projects
- ii. Cultural Functions Grant Scheme
- iii. Scheme for Scholarships to Young Artistes in Different Cultural Fields

iv. Scheme for the Award of Fellowships to Outstanding Persons in the Field of Culture.

(f) No autonomous body of Ministry of Culture have been established in the State of Kerala, but its art forms are covered by the South Zone Cultural Centre at Thanjavur. The National Akademies and other organizations under the Ministry of Culture also have their activities and programmes in the State and work for preserving and promoting its varied art forms, through different units.

Statement

Schemes being implemented by the Zonal Cultural Centres (ZCCs)

- I. **National Cultural Exchange Programme:** With a view to present art forms of one region to another and expose the diverse cultural heritage of each region to the rest of the country, the folk artistes are sent on exchange manner to participate in the programmes organized by the seven Zonal Cultural Centres.
- II. **Guru Shishya Parampara Scheme:** The Scheme was introduced in 2003-04 with a view to promote development of new talents in the field of music and dance, folk and tribal art forms, under the able guidance of Gurus.
- III. **Young Talented Artistes Scheme:** The Scheme was introduced during the year 2004-05 to recognize and encourage young talents in the folk arts forms of different regions in the country.
- IV. **Documentation of Vanishing Art Forms:** Under the Scheme, documentation of various folk and tribal art forms is undertaken, especially of those which are seen to be vanishing.
- V. **Shilpagram Activities:** ICCs have set up Shilpagrams at Chandigarh, Khajuraho, Udaipur, Guwahati, Allahabad and Shantiniketan to encourage various forms of folk arts and crafts from rural India. These Shilpagrams

are attracting a large number of domestic as well as foreign visitors. Through these Shilpagrams, a number of artistes and artisans are benefited and people are made aware of our rich cultural heritage.

VI. Loktarang—National Folk Dance Festival and OCTAVE—Festival of the North East:

All the ICCs participate in these National level festivals organized every year in New Delhi and/or other places. A large number of folk artistes from all corners of the country performs during these festivals to showcase the diverse folk arts of our country.

Task Force/Expert Committee for IITs

4730. SHRI C. RAJENDRAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any recommendation of Task Force/Expert Committee for the need to set up more Indian Institutes of Information Technology in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the targets for establishing the same, State-wise;

(c) the details of expenditure by the States and the Union Government in this regard; and

(d) the time by which, IITs will be established in different locations, Institute-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (d) This Ministry had constituted a Task Force to deliberate on the operational details of setting up of 20 new Indian Institutes of Information Technology (IIITs) in Public Private Partnership Mode. The broad conclusions arrived at by the Task Force were that the capital expenses required for establishing the IIIT would be jointly borne by the Central Government and private parties, Land of the order of 100 acres should be provided free of cost by the concerned State Government for setting up a IIIT in that State; and a Consortium of industries should be involved in the venture instead of a single industry.

This Ministry is in the process of obtaining necessary approvals of EFC/Cabinet for setting up of new IIITs. The location and other details of the new IIITs will depend upon the scheme finally approved.

[Translation]

Erosion Along River Banks

4731. SHRI RADHE MOHAN SINGH:

SHRI MAHENDRA KUMAR ROY:

SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the land erosion along the banks of various rivers has affected a number of villages and displaced large number of people in the country;

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

(c) whether the Government has formulated any policy for rehabilitation of displaced families either from floods or due to construction of dams/reservoirs;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the number of proposals for rehabilitation of dam oustees and flood affected families received from various State Governments along with the funds allocated for the same so far, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) and (b) Yes Madam, the States specially lying in Ganga, Brahmaputra and Mahanadi basins are affected by severe erosion along the banks of rivers. The States of Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal are predominant affected States in the Ganga basin, Assam and northern part of West Bengal in the Brahmaputra basin and Orissa in the Mahanadi basin. Water being a State subject, the details of villages affected and people displaced by river erosion are maintained by respective State Governments.

(c) and (d) 'National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy-2007 (NRRP)' for rehabilitation of project

affected people has been formulated by the Ministry of Rural Development (Department of Land Resources), Government of India. The salient features of NRRP are given at Statement. No specific Policy has been formulated for rehabilitation of families displaced due to floods.

(e) The rehabilitation of dam oustees and flood affected families comes under the purview of the respective State Governments. Provision on account of rehabilitation and resettlement of project affected people due to construction of dams are included in the cost of such dam projects itself. No separate funds are allocated for this purpose by the Government.

Statement

Salient Features of "National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy—2007"

1. For any new project or expansion of an existing project, which involves involuntary displacement of four hundred or more families en masse in plain areas, or two hundred or more families en masse in tribal or hilly areas, Desert Development Programme blocks or areas mentioned in the Schedule V or Schedule VI to the Constitution, the appropriate Government shall ensure that a Social Impact Assessment (SIA) study is carried out in the proposed affected areas.
2. While undertaking a social impact assessment, the appropriate Government shall, *inter alia*, take into consideration the impact that the project will have on public and community properties, assets and infrastructure; particularly, roads, public transport, drainage, sanitation, sources of safe drinking water, sources of drinking water for cattle, community ponds, grazing land, plantations; public utilities, such as post offices, fair price shops, etc.; food storage go downs, electricity supply, health care facilities, schools and educational/training facilities, places of worship, land for traditional tribal institutions, burial and cremation grounds, etc.
3. Where it is required as per the provisions of any law, rules, regulations or guidelines to undertake environmental impact assessment also, the SIA study shall be carried out simultaneously with the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) study.
4. In cases where both EIA and SIA are required, the public hearing done in the project affected area for EIA shall also cover issues related to SIA. Such public hearing shall be organized by the appropriate Government.
5. The SIA clearance shall be mandatory for all projects involving involuntary displacement of four hundred or more families en masse in plain areas, or two hundred or more families en masse in tribal or hilly areas, DDP blocks or areas mentioned in the Schedule V or Schedule VI to the Constitution, and the conditions laid down in the SIA clearance shall be duly followed by all concerned.
6. Where the appropriate Government is satisfied that there is likely to be involuntary displacement of large number of persons due to acquisition of land for any project or due to any other reason, it may; and where the appropriate Government is satisfied that there is likely to be involuntary displacement of four hundred or more families en masse in plain areas, or two hundred or more families en masse in tribal or hilly areas, DDP blocks or areas mentioned in the Schedule V or Schedule VI to the Constitution due to acquisition of land for any project or due to any other reason, it shall, appoint, by notification, by the State Government(s) concerned, in respect of that project, an officer not below the rank of District Collector of the State Government to be the Administrator for Rehabilitation and Resettlement (R and R):
7. Subject to the superintendence, directions and control of the appropriate Government and Commissioner for Rehabilitation and Resettle-

ment, the Administrator for Rehabilitation and Resettlement shall take all measures for the rehabilitation and resettlement of the affected families.

8. The rehabilitation and resettlement benefits shall be extended to all the affected families who are eligible as affected families on the date of publication of the declaration, and any division of assets in the family after the said date may not be taken into account.
9. In case of a project involving land acquisition on behalf of a requiring body which involves involuntary displacement of two hundred or more Scheduled Tribes families, a Tribal Development Plan shall be prepared, in such form as may be prescribed, laying down the detailed procedure for settling land rights due but not settled and restoring titles of tribals on alienated land by undertaking a special drive together with land acquisition. The Plan shall also contain a program for development of alternate fuel fodder and non-timber forest produce (NTFP) resources on non-forest lands within a period of five years sufficient to meet requirements of tribal communities who are denied access to forests.
10. In all the resettlement area(s), comprehensive infrastructural facilities and amenities notified by the appropriate Government shall be provided. Such facilities and amenities shall, *inter alia*, include roads, public transport, drainage, sanitation, safe drinking water, drinking water for cattle, community ponds, grazing land, land for fodder, plantation (social forestry or agro-forestry), Fair Price shops, panchayat ghars, Cooperative Societies, Post Offices, seed-cum-fertilizer storage, irrigation, electricity, health centers, child and mother supplemental nutritional services, children's playground, community centers, schools, institutional arrangements for training, places of worship, land for traditional tribal institutions,

burial/cremation grounds, and security arrangements.

While shifting the population of the affected area to the resettlement area, the Administrator for Rehabilitation and Resettlement shall, as far as possible, ensure that:

- (a) In case the entire population of the village or area to be shifted belongs to a particular community, such population or families may, as far as possible, be resettled en masse in a compact area, so that socio-cultural relations and social harmony amongst the shifted families are not disturbed.
 - (b) In the case of resettlement of the Scheduled Caste affected families, it may, as far as possible, be ensured that such families are resettled in the areas close to the villages.
11. For each project which involves involuntary displacement of four hundred or more families *en masse* in plain areas, or two hundred or more families *en masse* in tribal or hilly areas, DDP blocks or areas mentioned in the Schedule V or Schedule VI to the Constitution, the appropriate Government shall constitute a Committee under the chairpersonship of the Administrator for Rehabilitation and Resettlement, where appointed, or some other senior Government official, where the Administrator for Rehabilitation and Resettlement is not appointed, to be called the Rehabilitation and Resettlement Committee, to monitor and review the progress of implementation of the scheme or plan of rehabilitation and resettlement of the affected families, and to carry out post-implementation social audits.
 12. In case a project covers an area in more than one State or Union territory where the project affected families are or had been residing, or proposed to be resettled, the Central Government in the Ministry of Rural Development

(Department of Land Resources) shall, in consultation with the concerned States or Union territories, as the case may be; appoint the Administrator for Rehabilitation and Resettlement, the Commissioner for Rehabilitation and Resettlement, a common Rehabilitation and Resettlement Committee, and the Ombudsman for the purposes of this policy.

The method of implementation of the rehabilitation and resettlement schemes or plans shall be mutually discussed by the State Governments and the Union Territory Administrations, and the common scheme or plan shall be notified by the Administrator for Rehabilitation and Resettlement in the States or Union territories, as agreed to, in accordance with the procedure laid down under this policy.

If any difficulty arises in the implementation of the rehabilitation and resettlement schemes or plans, the matter shall be referred to the Central Government in the Ministry of Rural Development (Department of Land Resources) for its decision, and the decision of the Central Government shall be binding on the concerned States and Union territories.

13. The Central Government shall constitute a National Monitoring Committee, to be chaired by the Secretary; Department of Land Resources for reviewing and monitoring the progress of implementation of rehabilitation and resettlement schemes or plans relating to all cases to which this policy applies.

[English]

Opening of Coaching Institutes

4732. SHRI MOHAN JENA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to open coaching institutes for IIT-JEE exam for poor and SC/ST

students in every State capitals on the lines of coaching institutes functioning in Patna;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which such institutes will start functioning?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) No, Madam. However, in the IITs there is a scheme in which if the seats reserved for SC/ST categories are not filled, a limited number of candidates belonging to these categories are admitted to a Preparatory Course of one-year duration on the basis of a further relaxation of qualifying criteria. This course attempts to prepare the students in Physics, Mathematics and Chemistry. On successful completion of the course, the students are offered direct admission to the undergraduate programme in next year against the unfilled reserved seats for the year of Joint Entrance Examination (JEE).

Indian Role in Afghanistan

4733. Dr. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:
SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether USA has mentioned that India can play very important role in war torn country Afghanistan that is now making a high push towards reconciliation by reintegrating erstwhile Taliban elements into the national mainstream;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether touted as largest gathering of foreigners in Afghanistan since 1970s, Kabul Conference will be attended by leaders from about 50 countries including US Secretary of State Hillary Clinton and India's External Affairs Minister;

(d) if so, the details thereof including the decisions taken therein; and

(e) the outcome of the conference and the extent

to which India has decided to further improve its role in developing Afghanistan?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) and (b) The United States has acknowledged at the highest levels positive role in the reconstruction and development of Afghanistan.

(c) to (e) The 'Kabul International Conference on Afghanistan' was held on July 20, 2010 in Kabul. Shri S.M. Krishna, External Affairs Minister, led the Indian delegation for the Conference. The Conference was co-chaired by H.E. Mr. Hamid Karzai, President of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan and H.E. Mr. Ban Ki-moon, Secretary General of the United Nations. A 'Kabul Conference Communique' was issued at the conclusion of the Conference.

India and Afghanistan share rich historical and civilisational ties and a vibrant development partnership. During his visit, External Affairs Minister held constructive discussions with President Hamid Karzai of Afghanistan as well as Foreign Minister Zalmay Rassoul and National Security Advisor Rangin Dadfar Spanta. The Kabul Conference enabled India to reaffirm its strong support for and commitment to assisting the Government and people of Afghanistan in their development, and for a peaceful, stable Afghanistan.

[Translation]

Yamuna Expressway Project

4734. SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has provided necessary clearance for construction of Yamuna Expressway Project;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is aware of environmental damage caused by felling of trees around Taj Mahal under the project;

(d) if so, whether the Government has taken any action thereon;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether order of the Hon'ble Supreme Court is being complied with by the State Government of Uttar Pradesh in construction at 'Taj Trapezium' area; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) The Yamuna Expressway Project, Uttar Pradesh, of M/s Jaiprakash Associates Limited, Noida, District Gautam Budh Nagar having a length of 165 km, was accorded Environmental Clearance (EC) on 11-04-2007 under the provisions of the Environmental Impact Assessment Notification 2006.

(c) to (e) The aforesaid EC stipulated a condition for obtaining necessary clearance under Forest (Conservation) Act 1980 for the diversion of forest land falling under the road section. The proposal for diversion of forest land was accorded clearance by the Regional Office (Central Region), Lucknow on 20-11-2009 for the purpose.

(f) and (g) The above EC also stipulated adherence to all conditions of Taj Trapezium Zone (TTZ) Authority and also the orders of the Hon'ble Supreme Court with regard to TTZ.

Supply of Explosives

4735. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether any instances of irregularities in supply of explosives being used in mining work in Coal India Ltd. (CIL) and its subsidiaries were reported during the last one year;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has conducted any inquiry in the matter; and

(d) if so, the outcome 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. As reported by Coal India Limited (CIL), no instances of irregularities in supply of explosives being used in mining work in Coal India Limited (CIL) and its subsidiaries were reported during the last one year.

(b) to (d) Does not arise in view of the reply given in part (a) above.

[English]

Shelter to Anti Indian Elements

4736. SHRI M. ANANDAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether anti-Indian terrorist organizations had their presence in United Kingdom;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government raised this issue with the British Government; and

(d) if so, the reaction of British Government thereto and the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) to (d) It is a fact that in the past, some terrorist organizations directed against India had presence in foreign countries, including the UK. The issue had been taken up at appropriate level with the Governments of the concerned countries, which acknowledged India's concerns. Government keeps a constant watch on all developments having a bearing on India's interests and security and takes all necessary measures to protect our interests.

Irregularities in RTI Commission

4737. SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether several irregularities in various 'Right to Information Commissions' in various States including appointment of members in the State RTI Commission have come to the notice of the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the actions 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) and (b) The information is not centrally maintained.

(c) It is the responsibility of the concerned State Governments to deal with the matters relating to the State Information Commissions.

[Translation]

Expenditure on Education

4738. SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV:

SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY:

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

(a) whether the Union Government has blamed the State Governments for their failure to increase public spending on education to 6 per cent of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government's expenditure on the education sector has increased while the expenditure by the States has declined;

(d) if so, whether the Government proposes to take any effective steps to ensure increase in spending by the States on education; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) While public expenditure

on education as percentage of GDP by Central Government has increased from 0.67% in 2001-02 to 0.94% (Provisional) in 2008-09, the share of States has declined during this period from 3.13% in 2001-02 to 2.84 (Provisional) in 2008-09.

(c) to (e) Expenditure on education in absolute terms has increased over the years by centre as well as States. During XI Five Year Plan also, an allocation of Rs. 2,69,873 crore has been provided to Ministry of Human Resource Development, which is 4.6 fold increase over X Five Year Plan expenditure of Rs. 58,817 crore. This substantial increase in central plan outlay for education represent a very substantial effort on the part of the Central Government towards raising public spending on education towards the goal of spending 6% of GDP for education. Overall progress towards this goal would however also depend on the efforts made by the States. Under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) for universalisation of elementary education and Mid Day Meal (MDM) schemes, a considerable amount is released to states by centre. Beside a number of new schemes have been initiated by Centre during XI Five Year Plan to incentivise expenditure by States such as (i) Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) to enhance access to secondary education and improve its quality, (ii) setting up of 6000 model schools at Block level, (iii) construction and running of girls' hostels for students of secondary and higher secondary schools, (iv) Setting up of 374 new model degree colleges, (v) Incentivising State Governments for expansion, inclusion and excellence, (vi) Special assistance to upgrade institutions which could not get assistance under section 128 of UGC Act, which are not being eligible due to poor infrastructure, (vii) National Mission in Education through ICT etc.

Setting Up of Hindi Grantha Academies

4739. SHRI RATAN SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the aims and objectives of establishing Hindi Granth Academies in the country and the number of such academies set up so far, State-wise;

(b) the funds earmarked during the Eleventh Five Year Plan for these academies;

(c) the details of activities undertaken by these academies during each of the last three years and the current year; State/Union Territory-wise;

(d) whether the books of these Academies have been included in the school/college syllabus in the country;

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

(f) the future plan of these academies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) The Hindi Granth Academies are set up by the State Governments thus their aims and objectives are also decided by them. As per information available, there are Hindi Granth Academies in the States of Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Haryana and Chhattisgarh. As the Hindi Granth Academies are set up by the State Government, its aims and objectives are also decided by the respective State Governments.

(b) As the Hindi Granth Academies have been set up by the State Government, the question of fund allocation by the Central Government does not arise.

(c) to (f) The details of activities undertaken and future plans of these Academies are not maintained by the Central Government.

[English]

Environmental Impact of Dams

4740. SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposed construction of large number of dams by various State Governments in the country would have an adverse impact on the environment;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government has conducted

any study in this regard;

(d) if so, the details along with the remedial measures taken thereon; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefore?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) The appraisal of River Valley project as are covered under the Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) Notification, 2006 and its amendment, 2009, is taken up in the manner elaborated therein. The construction of dams, which fall under the provision of the said Notification; requires the preparation of an EIA report, which includes environmental management plans (EMP) to mitigate the adverse impact if any of various activities. The EIA report is appraised by the Expert Appraisal Committee for giving appropriate recommendations about the project.

(c) to (e) A Carrying Capacity study of Teesta Basin in Sikkim in respect of construction of various hydroelectric projects on Teesta river in Sikkim, was conducted through the Centre for Inter-disciplinary Studies of Mountain and Hill Environment University of Delhi. The study report brought out that the areas around and above Chungthang are ecologically and geologically sensitive and need careful handling. The State Government of Sikkim has been informed about the findings.

Acquisition of Estate

4741. SHRI N. PEETHAMBARA KURUP: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received any proposal from the State Government of Kerala for the acquisition of Pachakkanam Estate in Milappara village of Peerumedu Taluk in Idukki District;

(b) if so, whether the Union Government considered the proposal;

(c) if so, the details thereof including the details of funds released; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (d) No such proposal for the acquisition of Pachakkanam Estate in Milappara village of Peerumedu Taluk in Idukki District has been received by the Ministry of Environment and Forests from Government of Kerala under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980.

Task Force on Project Elephant

4742. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Task Force on 'Project Elephant' has submitted its report giving recommendations for effective conservation and management of wild/captive elephants in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the number of States covered so far; and

(c) if not, the time by which the report is likely to be submitted and recommendations will be implemented for the benefit of elephants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) The Task Force has been given time till 1st September, 2010 to submit the report.

Visit to North Eastern States

4743. SHRI P. BALRAM: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the envoys of ASEAN countries visited North Eastern States;

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

(c) the comments of the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) to (c) Heads of Missions of ASEAN countries attended the 4th North East Business Summit organised by Ministry of Development of North East Region in association with the Indian Chamber of Commerce, Kolkata in September 2008 to promote the North Eastern Region as an investment destination. The Thai Ambassador also visited Sikkim in 2009.

The North-East Region is ideally located to become an important player in India's growing economic ties with the countries of South East Asia. Close economic co-operation between North East Region and the countries of South East Asia would be mutually beneficial.

Committee to Examine Mining Projects

4744. SHRI K. SUGUMAR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Special Committee under his Ministry constituted for examining mining proposals both in and around tiger reserves has turned down all mining proposals;

(b) if so, whether the Committee has also suggested that the existing coal mines in the area be shut down; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (c) A Committee of independent experts, constituted by the National Tiger Conservation Authority, has not favourably viewed some mining proposals (7) owing to their detrimental effect on tiger conservation. Further, the said Committee has recommended that none of the existing mines falling within the Satpura-Pench corridor should be renewed after expiry of the present lease.

Heritage Lists of UNESCO

4745. SHRI RAVNEET SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Punjab has submitted any proposals to the Union Government for inclusion in the Intangible Cultural Heritage of the State to the heritages list of UNESCO;

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

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

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. Proposals were received for nominating 3 items—Naql, Phulkari and Thatheras of Jandiala Guru for inscription on the Representative List of Intangible Cultural Heritage.

(c) These proposals were considered and a nomination dossier on "Thatheras of Jandiala Guru: Traditional brass and copper craft of utensil making, Punjab; India" was submitted to UNESCO in August, 2009.

Heritage Map of the Country

4746. SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is planning a heritage map of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the National Mission on Monuments and Antiquities which entails locational analysis of the heritage centers; and

(d) the details of both the protected and un-protected monuments that are proposed to be covered in Gujarat under the above project?

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) Dose not arise.

(c) and (d) The National Mission on Monuments

and Antiquities was launched in 2007 for a period of 5 years with the mandate to prepare a comprehensive National database on built heritage, sites and antiquities collated from various published and unpublished secondary sources all over the country. It will cover both protected and unprotected monuments including those in Gujarat.

Special Envoy's Visit to Nepal

4747. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAIISI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India's special envoy visited Nepal recently to break the deadlock in order to complete the peace process;

(b) if so, the details of the successful outcome of the visit;

(c) the present position of peace treaty between the two countries; and

(d) the further steps taken by both the countries in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) and (b) Special Envoy, Shri Shyam Saran visited Nepal from 4-6 August, 2010 to meet with a cross section of Nepalese political leaders and to express India's genuine desire as a neighbour and time-tested friend of Nepal, to see a successful conclusion of the peace process and the drafting of a new Constitution through the building of a consensus among all parties concerned.

(c) and (d) During the visit of Prime Minister of Nepal to India from 18-22 August 2009, the Prime Ministers of India and Nepal directed the respective 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. The same was reiterated during the visit of the Minister of External Affairs during his visit to Nepal in January, 2010. The discussions are yet to take place. India has expressed readiness to commence discussions on this subject.

Lack of Nutrients in MDMS

4748. SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:

SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR:

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

(a) whether some experts feel that the mid day meal does not provide adequate nutrients to children in single meal;

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

(c) whether the Government has any proposal to spread it over two meals to provide nutrition to children properly; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the views of the experts, NGOs and the State Governments in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) In consultation with nutritional experts, 450 calories and 12 grams of protein at primary stage and 700 calories and 20 grams of protein at upper primary stage is provided through hot cooked meal under the Mid Day Meal Scheme. This is adequate from the point of view of nutritional value as well as the consumption ability of children of this age group.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

Improvement in Education System

4749. SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:

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

(a) whether the Government has revised norms for giving weightage to attendance and internal assessment to improve the present system of education;

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

(c) whether these norms are likely to be implemented all over the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the broad guidelines drawn in this regard; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (e) Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) has initiated a strengthened form of school based assessment and Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation (CCE) in the schools affiliated to it at secondary level w.e.f. October 2009. Moreover the external examinations have been de-emphasised so that there will be no Class X Board Examination w.e.f. 2011 for students studying in CSSE's Senior Secondary schools and who do not wish to move out of the CBSE system after Class X. However, such students of Senior Secondary Schools who wish to move out of the CBSE system after Class X will be required to take CBSE's External Examination. As far as attendance is concerned, there is no change in the earlier stand in this regard and no additional weightage has been decided for attendance. As per the scheme of the Central Board of Secondary Education, the academic year has been divided into two terms. Each term will have Formative and Summative Assessments as follows:—

Term I (April-September)

Formative Assessment-1 (Weightage—10%)

Formative Assessment-2 (Weightage—10%)

Summative Assessment-1 (Weightage—20%)

Formal Pen and Paper test at the end of term

Term II (October-March)

Formative Assessment-3 (Weightage—10%)

Formative Assessment-4 (Weightage—10%)

Summative Assessment-2 (Weightage—40%)

Formal Pen and Paper test at the end of term.

Formative Assessment could be based on learning activities like debates, discussions, oral competitions, quizzes, recitation, extempore speeches etc. This is aimed at giving feedback to the students and teachers in improving teaching learning practices. The pen and paper tests can also be there. CBSE has already implemented these norms from October 2009 in all its affiliated schools.

NCC in KVs

4750. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the NCC is incorporated in each and every Kendriya Vidyalaya (KV) of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether some KVs in the country do not have NCC in their schools;

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

(e) the reasons for not including NCC in these schools; and

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

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

(b) NCC is available in 70 Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) in the country. The details are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. Except for 70, the remaining KVs do not have NCC.

(e) NCC is not compulsory in KVs.

(f) Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan is in dialogue with NCC Directorate on provision of NCC in KVs.

Statement

Name of the Region	No. of KVs Applied/Regd.	NCC allotted	Troop strength		
			Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
Bhopal	10	(1) KV Neemuch	50	—	50
Bhubaneswar	07	(2) KV Puri	33	17	50
		(3) KV Berhampur	25	25	50
		(4) KV Cuttack	50	—	50
		(5) KV Sambalpur	50	—	50
		(6) KV Chilika	42	—	42
		(7) KV No. 1 BBSR (2nd shift)	33	17	50
		(8) KV Baripada	34	16	50
		(9) KV Khurda Road	—	25	25
		(10) KV Namkum	50	50	100
		(11) KV HEC Ranchi	25	—	25
		(12) KV Ramgarh	30	—	30
		(13) KV ARC Charbatia	50	—	50
Chandigarh	17	(14) KV No. 1 Rohtak	50	50	100
		(15) KV No. 4 Ambala	50	50	100
		(16) KV Yol Cantt.	68	32	100
		(17) KV No. 1 Hussainpur	50	—	50
		(18) KV No. 1 Ambala	50	—	50
		(19) KV Hissar	—	50	50
		(20) KV Kapurthala	50	—	50
		(21) KV Ferozeour	50	—	50
Chennai	15	(22) KV No. 1 Madurai	50	—	50
		(23) KV No. 1 Kochi	67	33	100

1	2	3	4	5	6
		(24) KV Karaikudi	30	20	50
		(25) KV No. 2 Tambram	100	—	100
		(26) KV No. 1 Pondicherry	50	—	50
		(27) KV IIT Chennai	100	—	100
Dehradun	13	(28) KV Birpur	—	47	47
		(29) KV PL Meerut	100	—	100
		(30) KV AFS Sarsawa	50	50	100
		(31) KV No. 1 Shahjahanpur	55	—	55
Delhi	07	(32) KV INA Colony	50	50	100
		(33) KV No. 2 Delhi Cantt	50	—	50
		(34) KV Andrews Ganj	100	—	100
		(35) KV No. 4 Delhi Cantt	100	—	100
		(36) KV Sector 8 Rohini	100	—	100
		(37) KV Tagore Garden	100	—	100
Guwahati	16	(38) KV Upper Shillong	30	—	—
		(39) KV Jorhat	100	50	150
		(40) KV Tezpur No. 1	100	50	150
		(41) KV Narangi	52	45	97
		(42) KV Happy Valley	28	—	28
Hyderabad	05	(43) KV Picket	100	22	122
		(44) KV No. 1 Vijayawada	50	—	50
		(45) KV No. 1 Uppal	70	30	100
		(46) KV Trimulgherry	—	50	50
		(47) KV Guntakal	20	—	20
		(48) KV Begumpet	50	—	50
Jabalpur	20	(49) KV COD	20	13	33

1	2	3	4	5	6
		(50) KV No. 1 STC Jabalpur	20	12	32
Jaipur	12	(51) KV No. 1 Jodhpur	309	244	553
		(52) KV Eklingarh	50	—	50
		(53) KV No. 1 Ajmer	50	—	50
Jammu	04	(54) KV No. III Amritsar	35	15	50
		(55) KV Suranassi	50	50	100
		(56) KV No. 1 Udampur	50	—	50
		(57) KV No. 1 Akhnoor	40	25	65
		(58) KV No. 2 Jammu	50	—	50
Kolkata	05	(59) KV No. 1 Kanchrapara	50	27	77
		(60) KV IIT Kharagpur	33	17	50
		(61) KV Berhampur	100	10	110
		(62) KV Command Hospital	50	50	100
		(63) KV Ballygunge	50	—	50
Lucknow	05	(64) KV Fatehgarh	50	—	50
Patna	07	(65) KV Kankarbagh	50	50	100
		(66) KV No. 2 Gaya	28		50
		(67) KV GTC Varanasi	25		50
		(68) KV Danapur Cantt.	50		50
Silchar	21	(69) KV Debrugarh	50	—	50
		(70) KV Tinsukia	50	—	50
		70	3,802	1,339	5,141

Environmental Balance

4751. SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is formulating any

policy to maintain environmental balance in view of arbitrary exploitation of minerals from hills and rivers;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) Ministry of Environment and Forests had constituted a Group under the Chairmanship of Secretary (E and F) to evolve model guidelines regarding environmental aspects of quarrying of minor minerals. The report of the Group containing its recommendations has been forwarded to all the State Governments and other concerned agencies. The recommendations *inter-alia* included the minimum size of the lease, duration of lease and depth of river bed mining.

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

[Translation]

Laboratories under CSIR

4752. SHRI ADHI SANKAR: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) Laboratories/Research Centers in the country, location-wise;

(b) the achievements of each Laboratory and Research Centre during the last three years;

(c) whether the Government proposes to set up more research centers/laboratories in the country;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME 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) CSIR has 37 constituent laboratories, details of which are at Statement-I.

(b) The S and T output of CSIR laboratories in last three years has been as below:

Papers published—12231

Patents filed—551 (Indian); 839 (foreign)

Patents granted—1243 (Indian); 983 (foreign)

The details are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) and (e) In the remaining period of the XI Five Year Plan, three institutes are proposed to be set up by Ministry of Science and Technology and Earth Sciences. They are National Centre for Molecular Materials in Kerala by Department of Science and Technology (DST), National Institutes of Marine Biotechnology in Tamil Nadu by Department of Biotechnology (DBT) and National Centre for Seismology in Uttar Pradesh by Ministry of Earth Sciences.

Statement-I

CSIR Institutes/Laboratories

Sl. No.	Laboratory/Institute
1.	Advanced Materials and Processes Research Institute (AMPRI), Bhopal
2.	Central Building Research Institute (CBRI), Roorkee
3.	Centre for Cellular and Molecular Biology (CCMB), Hyderabad
4.	Central Drug Research Institute (CDRI), Lucknow
5.	Central Electrochemical Research Institute (CECRI), Karaikudi
6.	Central Electronics Engineering Research Institute (CEERI) Pilani

Sl. No.	Laboratory/Institute	Sl. No.	Laboratory/Institute
7.	Central Food Technological Research Institute (CFTRI), Mysore		(IMMT), Bhubaneswar
8.	Central Glass and Ceramic Research Institute (CGCRI), Kolkata	23.	Institute of Microbial Technology (IMTECH), Chandigarh
9.	Central Institute of Medicinal and Aromatic Plants (CIMAP), Lucknow	24.	Indian Institute of Toxicology Research (IITR), Lucknow
10.	Central Institute of Mining and Fuel Research (CIMFR), Dhanbad	25.	National Aerospace Laboratories (NAL), Bangaluru
11.	Central Leather Research Institute (CLRI), Chennai	26.	National Botanical Research Institute (NBRI), Lucknow
12.	Central Mechanical Engineering Research Institute (CMERI), Durgapur	27.	National Chemical Laboratory (NCL), Pune
13.	Central Road Research Institute (CRRI), New Delhi	28.	National Environmental Engineering Research Institute (NEERI), Nagpur
14.	Central Scientific Instruments Organisation (CSIO), Chandigarh	29.	North-East Institute of Science and Technology (NEIST), Jorhat
15.	Central Salt and Marine Chemicals Research Institute (CSMCRI), Bhavnagar	30.	National Geophysical Research Institute (NGRI), Hyderabad
16.	Institute of Genomics and Integrative Biology (IGIB), Delhi	31.	National Institute of Oceanography (NIO), Goa
17.	Institute of Himalayan Bioresource Technology (IHBT), Palampur	32.	National Institute for Interdisciplinary Science and Technology (NIIST), Thiruvananthapuram
18.	Indian Institute of Chemical Biology (IICB), Kolkata	33.	National Institute of Science Communication and Information Resources (NISCAIR), New Delhi
19.	Indian Institute of Chemical Technology (IICT), Hyderabad	34.	National Institute of Science Technology and Development Studies (NISTADS), New Delhi
20.	Indian Institute of Integrative Medicine (IIIM), Jammu	35.	National Metallurgical Laboratory (NML), Jamshedpur
21.	Indian Institute of Petroleum (IIP), Dehradun	36.	National Physical Laboratory (NPL), New Delhi
22.	Institute of Minerals and Materials Technology	37.	Structural Engineering Research Centre (SERC), Chennai

Statement-II*Laboratory-wise Patents and Publications data during last three years*

Lab Name	Patents Filed and Granted during last three years (2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10)			
	Filed		Granted	
	India	Foreign	India	Foreign
1	2	3	4	5
AMPRI	7	0	14	1
CBRI	4	0	12	0
CCMB	6	27	3	11
CDRI	25	33	22	40
CECRI	7	26	38	2
CEERI	4	0	10	0
CFTRI	58	15	154	118
CGCRI	15	3	103	17
CIMAP	5	16	35	50
CIMFR	18	3	48	35
CLRI	19	15	36	30
CMERI	8	7	17	6
CSIO	1	4	9	21
CSMCRI	32	114	30	88
IGIB	8	36	25	72
IHBT	10	34	17	31
IICB	13	24	6	21
IICT	50	118	113	112
IIIM	21	15	33	33
IIP	11	26	35	5

1	2	3	4	5
IITR	1	1	9	1
IMMT	16	6	40	3
IMTECH	5	38	8	17
NAL	15	1	23	2
NBRI	12	2	16	64
NCL	47	84	196	77
NEERI	5	8	17	7
NEIST	19	5	27	2
NGRI	6	29	1	4
NIIST	21	42	29	27
NIO	2	15	21	21
NMITLI (Sch.)*	4	28	0	0
NML	28	9	28	10
NPL	22	33	34	25
EMR (Sch.)**	26	22	32	30
SERC	0	0	2	0
Grand Total	551	839	1243	983

*New Millennium Indian Technology Leadership Initiative Scheme.

**Extra Mural Research Schemes.

<i>Research Paper Published during last three years (2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10)</i>		1	2
Lab Name	Numbers		
		CCMB	363
		CDRI	776
		CECRI	482
		CEERI	42
		CFTRI	555
1	2		
AMPRI	106		
CBRI	48		

1	2
CGCRI	307
CIMAP	155
CIMFR	82
CLRI	483
CMERI	55
C-MMACS	34
CRRRI	18
CSIO	68
CSIR Hqrs.	5
CSMCRI	386
IGIB	297
IHBT	175
IICB	415
IICT	1628
IIIM	171
IIP	81
IITR	288
IMMT	241
IMTECH	167
NAL	166
NBRI	300
NCL	1228
NEERI	285
NEIST	163
NGRI	390
NIIST	641

1	2
NIO	397
NISCAIR	12
NISTADS	29
NML	324
NPL	804
SERC	64
Grand Total	12231

[English]

Sale of Forest Land

4753. SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR:

SHRI RAJIAH SIRICILLA:

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

(a) whether large areas of forest land are being sold to corporate bodies in the States;

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

(c) the steps taken/being taken to stop this sale as it may affect the tribals living in the forest?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (c) No, Madam. No forest land is being sold to corporate bodies in the States. However, under the provisions of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, forest land is diverted for non-forestry uses without changing the legal status of the forest land. Some of these diversions are for corporate bodies. So far, about 14,203 ha of forest land in 221 diversion proposals has been diverted for various non-forestry uses in favour of different corporate bodies. The State-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Sl. No.	State/UT	Approved	
		No. of cases	Area Diverted (in ha)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	0	0.00
2.	Andhra Pradesh	13	151.63
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	2.30
4.	Assam	0	0.00
5.	Bihar	0	0.00
6.	Chandigarh	0	0.00
7.	Chhattisgarh	17	907.31
8.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	0	0.00
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0.00
10.	Delhi	0	0.00
11.	Goa	4	115.32
12.	Gujarat	8	2136.85
13.	Haryana	0	0.00
14.	Himachal Pradesh	36	1089.08
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0.00
16.	Jharkhand	4	419.16
17.	Karnataka	64	3152.97
18.	Kerala	2	2267.86
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0.00
20.	Madhya Pradesh	4	48.49
21.	Maharashtra	15	373.90
22.	Manipur	0	0.00
23.	Meghalaya	0	0.00

1	2	3	4
24.	Mizoram	0	0.00
25.	Nagaland	0	0.00
26.	Odisha	26	2595.61
27.	Puducherry	0	0.00
28.	Punjab	4	14.70
29.	Rajasthan	7	119.96
30.	Sikkim	2	91.23'
31.	Tamil Nadu	3	73.39
32.	Tripura	0	0.00
33.	Uttar Pradesh	5	25.40
34.	Uttarakhand	4	460.62
35.	West Bengal	2	157.25
Total		221	14203.02

NB: The above Approved cases pertain to Forest area more than 1 ha.

Centres of Academic Excellence

4754. SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is contemplating to set up National and International Centres of Academic Excellence in the country, specially in the State of Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken in this regard during the Eleventh Plan Period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) The Xlth Five Year Plan envisages the setting up of 30 Central Universities including 14 Innovation Universities aiming at World

Class Standards, 8 new Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs), 7 new Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs), 10 new National Institutes of Technology (NITs), 3 Indian Institutes of Science Education and Research (IISERs), 20 new Indian Institutes of Information Technology (IIITs) and 2 new Schools of Planning and Architecture (SPAs).

Out of the above, 16 new Central Universities have already been established in hitherto uncovered States, except Goa (Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir [2], Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and Uttarakhand). All the 8 new IITs have also become operational i.e. in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Rajasthan, Orissa, Punjab, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Himachal Pradesh. IIMs at Shillong (Meghalaya), Rohtak (Haryana) and Ranchi (Jharkhand) have also become operational. Societies of 4 new IIMs

at Tiruchirappalli (Tamil Nadu), Raipur (Chhattisgarh), Kashipur (Uttarakhand), and Udaipur (Rajasthan) have been registered. IISERs at Mohali (Punjab), Bhopal (Madhya Pradesh), Thiruvanthapuram (Kerala) have started functioning from temporary premises.

NITs have been operationalized in Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Goa, Puducherry, Sikkim, Delhi and Uttarakhand. There is already an NIT in Warrangal (Andhra Pradesh). 2 new SPAs at Bhopal (Madhya Pradesh) and Vijaywada (Andhra Pradesh) have started functioning from the academic session 2008-09.

The States selected for establishing Innovation Universities are Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

National Innovation Council

4755. SHRI K.R.G. REDDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has recently formed National Innovation Council;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the aims and objectives of such Council?

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.

(b) The National Innovation Council has been constituted under Shri Sam Pitroda Adviser to PM on Public Information Infrastructure and Innovations and the Council consists of 16 other eminent persons. A copy of Order issued in this regard is annexed.

(c) The Council will prepare a Roadmap for the Decade of Innovation 2010-2020. The various tasks assigned to the Council are given in para 3 and 4 of the Order which is given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

New Delhi, the 18th August, 2010

Order

Subject:—Setting up a National Innovation Council.

With the approval of the Prime Minister, a National Innovation Council is hereby set up under Shri Sam Pitroda, Advisor to the Prime Minister on Public Information Infrastructure and Innovations. The Council will prepare a road map for the Decade of Innovation 2010-2020.

2. Besides the Chairperson, the other Members of the Council are as under:

- (i) Shri Arun Maira, Member, Planning Commission
- (ii) Dr. K. Kasturirangan, Member, Planning Commission
- (iii) Dr. Ramesh Mashelkar, Former DG, CSIR
- (iv) Shri Kiran Karnik, Policy Analyst (former President, NASSCOM)
- (v) Dr. Devi Prasad Shetty, Health Professional and Entrepreneur (Founder, Narayana Hrudayalaya)
- (vi) Shri R. Gopalakrishnan, Industrialist and Entrepreneur (Executive Director, Tata Sons)
- (vii) Ms. Kiran Mazumdar Shaw, Biotechnologist and Entrepreneur (Chairman and MD, Biocon)
- (viii) Shri Shekhar Kapur, Film Director and Producer
- (ix) Shri Saurabh Srivastava, IT Entrepreneur and Venture Capitalist (Chairman, CA Technologies)
- (x) Shri Anil K. Gupta, Professor, IIM Ahmedabad (Executive Vice Chairman, National Innovation Foundation)

- (xi) Prof. Sujatha Ramadorai, Professor, Tata Institute of Fundamental Research.
- (xii) Shri Chandrajit Banerjee, Director General, CII.
- (xiii) Shri Amit Mitra, Secretary General, FICCI
- (xiv) Dr. Samir Brahmachari, DG, CSIR
- (xv) Shri Sanjay Dhande, Director, IIT Kanpur.
- (xvi) Shri R. Gopalakrishnan, Additional Secretary, Prime Minister's Office Member-Secretary
3. The tasks assigned to the Council are as follows:
- (i) Evolving an Indian model of innovation, with focus on inclusive growth;
- (ii) Delineating policy initiatives within the Government, required to spur innovation;
- (iii) Developing and championing innovation attitudes and approaches;
- (iv) Creating appropriate eco-systems and environment to foster inclusive innovation;
- (v) Exploring new strategies and alternatives for innovations and collaborations;
- (vi) Identifying ways and means to scale and sustain innovations;
- (vii) Encouraging Central and State Governments to innovate;
- (viii) Encouraging universities and R and D institutions to innovate;
- (ix) Facilitating innovations by SMEs;
- (x) Encouraging all important sectors of the economy to innovate;
- (xi) Encouraging innovation in public service delivery; and
- (xii) Encouraging multi-disciplinary and globally

competitive approaches for innovations.

4. The Council shall also promote the setting up of State and Sector Innovation Councils to help implement strategies for innovation in States and for specific sectors.
5. The Office of the Advisor to the Prime Minister on Public Information Infrastructure and Innovations will serve as the Secretariat for the National Innovation Council and will be responsible for all administrative and operational work.
6. The travel costs of the Members will be met in accordance with the current guidelines of Government of India. Members will also be entitled to TA/DA for travelling in the country for activities related to the Council's work, including for outreach and state-level meetings.

Sd/-

(Rajive Kumar) Joint Secretary to the
Government of India
Tel: 23014720

Copy to:

1. Shri Sam Pitroda, Advisor to the Prime Minister on Public Information Infrastructure and Innovations.
2. All Members of the Committee.
3. Ms. Sudha Pillai, Member Secretary, Planning Commission.

Copy also to:

3. Shri Amit Agrawal, Director, PMO, w.r.t. PMO's ID No. 360/03/C/3/202010 ES.2 dated 12-8-2010.

Approval for Nuclear Plant

4756. SHRI SOMEN MITRA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has accorded in principle approval for setting up of nuclear plant in Haripur in West Bengal;

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government to acquire land for the purpose;

(c) the compensation package worked out by the Government in this regard; and

(d) the time by when the plant is likely to be operationalised?

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) to (d) The state government has advised a calibrated approach in this regard and as a first step, public awareness activities only have been taken up. The compensation, Resettlement and Rehabilitation Package and land acquisition are yet to be discussed with the state government. Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited (NPCIL) is closely interacting with Government of West Bengal for taking up pre-project activities including land acquisition at the site so as to start work on first two reactors in the year 2012. The completion period for the first set of reactors is six years.

Setting Up of TV Channel by Universities

4757. SHRI P. VISWANATHAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the universities in the country including Delhi University have set up/propose to set up TV channel;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the said TV channels are likely to be set up in each universities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D.

PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) According to available information, so far no Central University, except Indra Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU), has set up any TV channel. The IGNOU is running four TV channels, viz, "Gyan Darshan I", an educational channel, "Gyan Darshan II", for building interactivity in distance learning process, "Gyan Darshan-3" for the benefit of teachers and students of technical courses and, "Gyan Darshan-4" for students of conventional higher education system. The University of Delhi has informed that it has not set up any TV channel, nor is there any proposal in this regard. Since each Central University is a statutory autonomous body governed by its respective Acts, Statutes and Ordinances, no definite time frame for setting up of a TV channel can be indicated.

Single Income Criteria

4758. SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is planning to increase the income ceiling per annum for the students of Economically Weaker Section Category (EWS);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to set up single income criteria for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes/Other Backward Classes, Minorities and EWS Categories;

(d) if so, the time by which such criteria will be introduced; and

(e) if not, the manner in which the Government plans to bring parity among these categories?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (e) Ministry of Human Resource Development is presently administering the following schemes for students, including those belonging to Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) Category:—

1. National Means-cum-Merit Scholarship from Class-IX to XII.

2. Central Sector Scheme of Scholarship for College and University Students.
3. Interest Subsidy for the period of moratorium on Educational Loans for Technical and Professional courses.

The income criteria for Central Sector Scheme of Scholarship for College and University Students and Interest Subsidy for the period of moratorium on Educational Loans for Technical and Professional courses is Rs. 4.5 lakh annually for all categories, whereas the income criteria for National Means-cum-Merit Scholarship from Class-IX to XII is Rs. 1.50 lakh annually for all categories.

Regularisation of Encroachments on Forest Land

4759. SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

- (a) the forest area under encroachments as on date and the details of encroachers, State-wise;
- (b) whether the Union Government has announced their regularisation using 1980 as the baseline;
- (c) if so, the details of requests received for regularisation of encroachments made prior to 1990 and after 2000 separately and the area thus regularised and distributed amongst tribals, so far, State-wise;
- (d) the efforts made towards regularisation of whole area as requested by the States;
- (e) whether some States have regularised encroachments in rural and urban areas during the last three years and the current year;
- (f) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Union Government thereto;
- (g) the names of States who have formed District Level Committees for this purpose;
- (h) whether the Union Government has also directed for removal of illegal encroachments;

(i) if so, the area thus cleared so far, State-wise; and

(j) the rehabilitation package announced for evicted families?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (j) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Test Flight of Solar Power Plane

4760. SHRI C. SIVASAMI: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a solar powered plane was experimented and its test flight took off from Switzerland;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the reaction of the Government thereto and the action taken for promotion and application of such technology 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) and (b) Yes, Madam. Various News Agencies and website of Project Solar Impulse (www.solarimpulse.com) have reported that a Prototype Solar Plane HB-SIA developed by Ecole Polytechnique Federale de Lausanne and sponsored by a conglomerate of industries flew 26 hours 9 minutes on 7-8 July, 2010 to complete the first night flight propelled only by Solar Energy stored during the day.

(c) The vision of the Solar Plane experiment is to promote renewable energy technologies by demonstrating efficiency of solar energy technology systems and their capability of offering innovative aeronautical solution for addressing unachieved challenge of solar powered night flight. The Government is conscious of need to promote renewable energy applications and research in

the area of harnessing solar energy is being pursued vigorously.

[Translation]

Conversion of Waste/Sea Water into Potable Water

4761. SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY:
RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:
SHRI MANICKA TAGORE:
SHRI IYARAJ SINGH:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government grants funds under any scheme for conversion of waste water and sea water into potable water;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the funds allocated and released to various 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) to (c) Schemes related to urban drinking water and rural drinking water are undertaken by the Ministry of Urban Development (MoUD), and Department of Drinking Water Supply (DoDWS) in the Ministry of Rural Development respectively. As per information provided by MoUD and DoDWS, central grant has not been released for conversion of waste water into potable water. MoUD has, however, informed that under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), the Projects for setting up of desalination plants within 20 kms from sea shore and other Urban areas predominantly facing Water scarcity due to brackish Water and non-availability of surface source are eligible for central grant to the tune of 80% of the approved project cost. MoUD has also informed that under JNNURM, a Detailed Project Report titled "Setting up of 100 million litres day (MLD) Sea Water Desalination Plant at Minjur" Chennai for conveying desalinated product from Minjur to the Chennai city has been approved at an estimated cost

of Rs. 87.80 crore in February, 2007. The project has been completed and commissioned. The Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) has accorded approval for implementation for setting up of 100 MLD Sea Water Reverse Osmosis Desalination Plant at Nemmeli, Chennai, on 2-1-2009 and sanctioned a grant of Rs. 871.24 crore (100%). Rs. 52.68 crore have been released as 1st, 2nd and 3rd instalments by MoUD for the Sea Water Desalination Plant at Minjur and Rs. 300 crore has been released as 1st instalment for setting up of 100 MLD Sea Water Reverse Osmosis Desalination Plant at Nemmeli, Chennai.

As per information furnished by the Central Ground Water Board, during the year 2005, ten Reverse Osmosis plants were provided by Ministry of Rural Development to Andaman and Nicobar Islands at a cost of about Rs. 1.31 crores.

Ministry of Earth Sciences has informed that the scheme on desalination plants in the Lakshadweep envisages setting up of a total of 9 desalination Plants developed by National Institute of Ocean Technology (NIOT) in various islands of Lakshadweep. Towards implementation of the scheme, grants were released in two instalments. The initial fund to a tune of Rs. 26.60 crores have been allocated for 3 islands (Agatti, Minicoy and Andrott) whereas an allocation of Rs. 32.68 crores has been made for the remaining 5 islands (Chetlat, Kadmat, Kiltan, Kalpeni, and Amini).

[English]

Degrees Awarded by Deemed Universities

4762. CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the degrees awarded through Distance Education by the Deemed Universities are valid for purpose of employments to the posts and services under Central/State Governments;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government has declared the

Vinayaka University as Deemed University under Section 3 of the UGC Act, 1956;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether the degree awarded by Vinayaka University is also valid for the purpose of employment to the posts and services under States/Central Government.

(g) if so, the details thereof; and

(h) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) The Central Government vide Notification No. 44 dated 1st March, 1995 has already clarified the status of recognition of qualifications for employment under Central Government which *inter alia* states that all the qualifications awarded through Distance Education by the Universities established by an Act of Parliament or State Legislature, Institutions Deemed to be Universities under Section 3 of the UGC Act, 1956 and Institutions of National Importance declared under an Act of Parliament stand automatically recognized for the purpose of employment to posts and services under the Central Government, provided it has been approved by Distance Education Council (DEC), and wherever necessary by All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE). However, it is for the State Governments to take a view in the matter.

(d) and (e) Yes, Madam. Vinayaka Mission Research Foundation, Salem (Tamil Nadu) was declared as an institution deemed to be university vide Ministry of Human Resource Development's Notification dated 1-3-2001 in accordance with the provisions contained under Section 3 of the UGC Act, 1956.

(f) to (h) Central Government recognises the degrees awarded by the Universities established by an Act of Parliament or State Legislature, institutions deemed to be Universities under Section 3 of the UGC Act, 1956 and also institutions of national importance declared under an Act of Parliament for the purpose of employment under it subject to required statutory approvals. However, it is for the State Governments to take a view in the matter.

Setting Up of Schools

4763. SHRI BHARAT RAM MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the locations of each residential school of senior secondary level in the country established or running by the Voluntary Organisations (VOs) with the help of Ministry to provide free education to the children of BPL families and weaker sections of the societies in rural areas as on date, State-wise;

(b) the name of the Organisations which are engaged to create infrastructure to set up educational institutions in rural areas of Rajasthan for the above purpose for the last three years and the current year;

(c) whether the officials concerned are creating hurdles in the way to set up above mentioned educational institutions in Alwar district of Rajasthan;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) Ministry of Human Resource Development is not implementing any scheme to provide assistance to voluntary organizations to establish residential school of senior secondary level. Under the Centrally sponsored scheme "Grant-in-aid to voluntary organizations working for Scheduled Castes" implemented by Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, grant is provided to the voluntary organizations, *inter alia* for running residential Primary/Secondary schools. Such schools are run either in rented premises or premises of organizations. State-wise details of voluntary organizations assisted for running up of residential secondary schools are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) No assistance has been provided to any voluntary organization in Rajasthan by the Ministry of HRD to create infrastructure to set up residential schools of senior secondary level during the last three years and the current year.

(c) to (e) Do not arise.

Statement

Location of Residential Secondary Schools run by Voluntary Organisations under the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment's Scheme of Grant-in-aid to Voluntary Organisations working for Scheduled Castes during 2007-08 to 2009-10

Sl. No.	Name of State/ UT	Name and Address of Voluntary Organisations	Project address
1	2	3	4
1.	Delhi	Ahil Bhartiya Mahila Udyog Kalyan and Shiksha Samiti, B-290, New Ashok Nagar, Opp. East End Apartment, Delhi-96	Ambedkar Nagar, Gautampuri, Dadri, Distt. Gautambuddhnagar, Uttar Pradesh
2.	Delhi	Harijan Sevak Sangh, Gandhi Ashram Kingsway Camp, Delhi-110009	Ishwar Nagar, Okhla, Delhi
3.	Karnataka	Dr. Sri Jachani Rastriya Sevapeeta, No. 49, H.B. Samaja Road, Basavanagudi, Bangalore-560004, Karnataka	Dharmaguru Peotna Bajepalli, Kolar
4.	Karnataka	Swabhimman Education Society (Old name Sree Ramakrishna Education Society), Vedavathinagara, K.H.B. Colony, Hiriya-572144, Distt. Chitradurga, Karnataka	At Dharampur Village, Hiriya, Tq. Chitradurga Distt. Karnataka
5.	Maharashtra	Adarsh Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, 74, Adarsh Colony, Nakane Road, Dhule, Maharashtra	Nakane, Tal, District Dhule, Maharashtra
6.	Maharashtra	Bhagyodaya Bahudessiya Shikshan Sanstha, 102, Om Sai Apartment, VIP Road, Bhagyanagar, Ta and Distt. Nanded, Maharashtra	At P.O. Palsa, Tq. Hadgaon, Distt. Nanded, Maharashtra
7.	Maharashtra	Jijamata Shikshan Prasark Mandal, Salagara (D), Tq-Tuijapur-413601, Distt. Osmanabad, Maharashtra	At P.S. Mule, Salagara (D), Tq. Tuljapur, Osmanabad, Maharashtra
8.	Maharashtra	Mahila Utkarsh Pratishthan, Civil Line Risod, Distt. Washim, Maharashtra	Bibkheda, Tq. Risod, District Washim, Maharashtra
9.	Maharashtra	Matoshri Bahuuddeshiya Vikas Shikshan Sanstha, 33-B, Cosmos Town, Jayatala Road, Trimurthy Nagar, Distt. Nagpur, Maharashtra	Mowad Road, Narkhed, Tal Narkhed, District Nagpur, Maharashtra
10.	Maharashtra	People's Education Society, Shri Shivaji Vidyalya Road, Near Navjeevan Hospital, Suvarna Nagar, Buldana-443001, Maharashtra	Lande Layour, Near Preeti Matching Center, W. No. 18, Buldhana, Maharashtra
11.	Maharashtra	Priyadarshni Shikshan Sanstha, Subhas Nagar, Koregaon, Distt. Satara, Maharashtra	Koregaon, Tal Koregaon, Satara District, Maharashtra

1	2	3	4
12.	Maharashtra	Shri Nalanda Magasvargiy Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Khadkut, PO Mahdev Pimpalgaon, Tq. Ardhaspur, Distt. Nanded, Maharashtra	PO Mahdev Pimpalgaon, Tq. Ardhaspur, Distt. Nanded, Maharashtra
13.	Odisha	Ambedkar Educational Complex, At Kanyashram, Niladri Vihaer, Chandrasekharpur, Post Saileshree Vihar, Distt. Khurda, Bhubaneshwar-21, Odisha	At Kanyashram, Niladri Vihaer, Chandrasekharpur, Post Saileshree Vihar, Distt. Khurda, Bhubaneshwar
14.	Odisha	Ambedkar Kalyan Samiti, At/Po: Baliapaj, Distt. Balasore, Odisha	Ginapore, Po. Baliapal, District Balasore, Odisha
15.	Odisha	Arun Institute of Rural Affairs, At-Aswakhola, Po: Karamul Via-Mahimagadi, Distt. Dhenkanal-759014, Orissa	At Bhadimara, P.O. Lipinda Disttt. Sambalpur, Odisha
16.	Uttar Pradesh	Gramin Uthan Sansthan, Village and Po-Bhatain Khurd, Distt. Kushinagar, Uttar Pradesh	Village and P.O. Bhatahi Khurd, Kushinagar, Uttar Pradesh
17.	Uttar Pradesh	Sarvodaya Ashram, Village-Sikandarpur Block and Post. Tandiyawan Distt. Hardoi, Uttar Pradesh	Village-Sikandarpur Block and Post. Tandiyawan distt. Hardoi, Uttar Pradesh
18.	West Bengal	Sidhu Kanu Education Society, B-37, Aurobinda Nagar (Judge Court Road), PO and Distt:— Midnapore-721101, West Bengal	Vill. Tasarara, P.O. Kamargeria, Distt. Paschim Medinipur, West Bengal

Election of Resident Welfare Association

4764. SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the time prescribed for election of the office bearers of Residential Welfare Associations in Government colonies in Delhi;

(b) the action that lies against individuals who claim to be representatives who were not elected to Residents Welfare Association or who ceased to be such representatives after the expiry of the stipulated term of office;

(c) the action being taken to debar such persons from using the stationery of Residents Welfare Association after expiry of their term; and

(d) the steps being taken to audit the accounts of

Welfare Associations and to ensure that the collections are not siphoned away or appropriated for unauthorized purposes?

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) The guidelines provide that election of office bearers and members of the Managing Committee of Central Government Employees Residential Welfare Associations shall be held every two years.

(b) and (c) The guidelines provide that in case, the Secretary/Treasurer/Other Office-bearer of the

outgoing Managing Committee fails/refuses to hand over complete charge to the Secretary/Treasurer/Other Office-bearer of the newly elected Managing Committee within the due date, his conduct shall be viewed as 'Unbecoming of a Government Servant'. This will attract the provisions of the Central Civil Services (Conduct) Rules, 1964 rendering him liable to disciplinary action.

(d) The guidelines provide that Auditor shall be appointed by the Managing Committee before the end of March every year for audit of accounts of that financial year from amongst the regular members of the Association (other than a sitting member of the Managing/Executive Committee). He shall audit the accounts of the Association and obtain clarifications in this regard, if necessary, from the office-bearers of the Managing Committee.

[Translation]

Relaxation to Girls in Admission

4765. SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI:

SHRI MAHABAL MISHRA:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to enact a legislation regarding fixing a quota and providing other relaxations to the girl students in several schools/colleges/universities of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of existing schemes in this regard;

(d) the details of relaxation provided to the girl students so far;

(e) whether such provisions are also applicable to the girl students studying in private schools/institutes; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) There is no proposal to

enact any legislation regarding fixing a quota and providing other relaxations to the girl students in schools, colleges and universities.

(c) and (d) For admission in Kendriya Vidyalaya, there is a special provision for admission for single girl child in class I and class VI onwards, subject to a maximum of two children per class. In Kendriya Vidyalayas all girl students are exempted from paying tuition fees and single girl students are exempted from paying Vidyalaya Vikas Nidhi also.

In Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya (JNV), education is free and entire expenditure including boarding and lodging, uniform, textbooks etc. is borne by the Samiti. Girl students are exempted from payment of Navodaya Vikas Nidhi. Efforts are made that 1/3rd of the students admitted to each JNV are girls.

(e) and (f) The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 provides that a school, including an unaided school not receiving any kind of aid or grant to meet its expenses from the appropriate Government or the local authority, shall admit in class I, to the extent of at least twenty-five per cent of the strength of that class, children belonging to weaker section and disadvantaged group, as defined in Section 2(d) of the Act, and provide free and compulsory elementary education till its completion.

Preservation of Primitive Tribes Culture

4766. SHRI ARJUN MUNDA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the schemes run by the Government to protect and preserve the culture of primitive tribes in the country including Aadam Tribes;

(b) the work undertaken in term of publicity and compilation of the primitive tribesman folk songs of bravery; and

(c) the details of participation of the primitive Aadam Tribes in the first war of independence for the country in 1857?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) While there is no comprehensive scheme operated by the Ministry of Culture that is specifically for the protection and preservation of culture of primitive tribes including Aadam tribes, a scheme for 'Financial assistance to professional Groups and individuals engaged for specific Performing Arts projects' is being implemented, under which financial assistance is provided to dramatic groups, theatres groups, music ensembles, Children's theatres and for all groups of performing art activities in the country including those dealing with tribal culture. Also under the scheme for "Financial Assistance for Setting Up and Promotion of Local and Regional Museums", it is open to State/UT Governments, autonomous bodies and non-governmental agencies to apply for financial assistance for setting up museums on tribal culture. One such proposal has been approved in principle and Rs. 10 lakh have been released for preparation of a detailed project report for a museum on Naga heritage. In addition, the seven Zonal Cultural Centres, the Anthropological Survey of India and the Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Manav Sangrahalaya at Bhopal also have schemes in this field.

(b) and (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

[English]

Environment Restoration Projects

4767. SHRI HEMANAND BISWAL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the environment restoration projects going on in the State of Orissa by mining companies are according to agreement signed initially;

(b) if so, the details of the ongoing projects in the State;

(c) if not, the details of the modifications in the agreements which is applicable as on May 2010?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM

RAMESH): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Environment and Forests while according environmental clearance to mining Projects stipulates conditions whereby the mining companies are required to undertake and implement Progressive Mine Closure Plans and a Final Mine Closure Plans. These form part of the Environmental Management Plan of the mining project and reclamation is undertaken whereby the land is reclaimed with plantation after completion of mineral extraction and restored for post mining use.

(c) The mining companies are required to regularly submit progress thereon as part of the Compliance Report of environmental clearance conditions.

[Translation]

Myanmar Leader's Visit to India

4768. SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL:

SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL:

SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any agreements have been signed by India and Myanmar during General Than Shwe's visit to India;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the highlights of these agreements including the assistance provided to Myanmar by India; and

(c) the other areas of interest discussed, particularly in the backdrop of insurgent groups being active in the border areas?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) to (c) During the visit of Senior General Than Shwe, Chairman of the State Peace and Development Council (SPDC) of the Union Myanmar from 25th to 29th July 2010, the following agreements/MoU were signed:

1. Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters.
2. MoU on Information Cooperation.

3. Agreement on the cooperation in the fields of Science and Technology.
4. MoU on small developmental projects.
5. MoU on conservation and restoration of Ananda Temple in Bagan.
6. Agreement for Line of Credit of US\$ 60 million for Railway Infrastructure Project.

India is assisting Myanmar in the areas of road infrastructure, railways, capacity building, Industrial Training, vocational training, IT and telecommunication. The important infrastructure projects include Tamu-Kalewa-Kalemyo and Rhi-Tidim road projects; Trilateral Highway between India, Myanmar and Thailand; Kaladan Multi-modal Transport project; supply of locomotives and construction of transmission lines. India was also amongst the first countries to rush emergency relief assistance to Myanmar in the aftermath of Cyclone Nargis in 2008.

Further, during the visit of Senior General Than Shwe, both sides agreed to further strengthen the close cooperation between the security forces of the two countries in tackling the pernicious problem of terrorism and reiterated the assurance that the territory of either would not be allowed for activities inimical to the other and resolved not to allow their respective territory to be used for training, sanctuary and other operations by terrorist and insurgent organisations and their operatives. Both sides also agreed to strengthen cooperation and collective efforts of the two countries along the border to fight insurgency.

[English]

Conference on Climate Change

4769. SHRI JOSE K. MANI:
SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL:
SHRI K.R.G. REDDY:

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

- (a) the details of the recent deal on equitable share

of carbon space between Brazil, South Africa, India and China (BASIC);

(b) the breakthrough likely to be arrived at the ensuing Conference in Cancun;

(c) whether the European Union has blamed BASIC group for the indecisive outcome of the Copenhagen Conference and expressed similar concerns for Cancun Conference;

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

(e) whether India has put forward the climate change issues at World Trade Organisation recently; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) The Ministers from Brazil, South Africa, India and China (BASIC) met on 25-26 July 2010 at Rio de Janeiro and underlined the need for understanding the economic, social, scientific and technical implications of equitable access to carbon space and strengthening a common consideration of this matter amongst BASIC countries.

Ministers emphasized that equitable access to carbon space was a central element in the building of balanced and comprehensive outcome of the Climate Change Negotiations.

(b) The Climate Change negotiations are aimed at arriving at agreed outcomes in Cancun on all elements of the Bali Action Plan and the second commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol. The BASIC Ministers emphasized the importance of achieving a balanced outcome in Cancun on these issues including those relating to long term goal of climate stabilization, equitable access to carbon space, further commitments by Annex I Parties under the Kyoto Protocol, fast start finance, and measurement, report, and verification of commitments and actions of Annex I and non-Annex I countries.

(c) and (d) Developed countries including the

European Union had sought a legally binding outcome at Copenhagen that included mitigation obligation of all countries including Developing countries like India. However, it has been the endeavour of the BASIC Group of countries as part of the Group of 77 and China to work constructively in the multilateral negotiations to strengthen the climate change regime in accordance with the principles and provisions of the Convention.

(e) and (f) Climate Change issues have not been proposed by India for discussion at World Trade Organisation.

Atrocities Against Tribals

4770. SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY:

SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR:

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

(a) whether his Ministry has received a letter from the Ministry of Home Affairs pointing out thereto unlawful activities and malpractices of the Forest Department in Madhya Pradesh and its atrocities against the tribals;

(b) if so, the facts of the matter; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) A Demi-Official letter dated 7th June 2010 from Union Home Secretary with a note regarding forest management in scheduled areas of the State of Madhya Pradesh has been received in the Ministry of Environment and Forest. The allegations pointed out in the letter have been denied by the State Government of Madhya Pradesh.

(c) A Consultative meeting was held in the Ministry on 23rd July, 2010 and 7th August, 2010 with Principal Chief Conservator of Forests and other Field Officers from Naxal Affected States and Social Activists, wherein

the issues such as defreezing of ban on recruitments to Group 'C' and 'D' posts, synergy between Gram Sabhas and Joint Forest Management Committees (JFMCs), strengthening of forest infrastructure for frontline staffs including improvement of mobility, and increased role of Forest Departments in other developmental activities like improving school infrastructure, drinking water supply, sanitation and health, road communication, etc., were highlighted.

Relocation of Tigers

4771. SHRI M.K. RAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of tigers are living outside the tiger reserve area in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State/location-wise?

(c) whether the Government is actively thinking of relocating these tigers to the tiger-reserves;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the success achieved by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) As per the findings of the recent All India tiger estimation in 2008 using the refined methodology as recommended by the Tiger Task Force, done in collaboration with the Wildlife Institute of India and tiger States, 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. The said findings indicate a poor status of tiger population in areas outside tiger reserves and protected areas.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) and (e) Question does not arise.

Statement*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 Plan 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
Odisha	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	6168	46	39	53
Tamil Nadu	9211	76	56	95
Western Ghats	34094	412	336	487
North East Hills and Brahmaputra Flood Plains				
Assam*	1164	70	60	80
Arunachal Pradesh*	1685	14	12	18
Mizoram*	785	6	4	8

1	2	3	4	5
Morthern 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.

Appointment of Lokayuktas

4772. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:

SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) the names of States having Lokayukta;
- (b) whether the Union Government is considering to issue Advisory to the States not having Lokayukta to appoint them and to ensure their proper functioning;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether there is no uniform system of Lokayukta status as framed by different States and the system has not yielded the desired results;
- (e) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (f) whether Senior Bureaucrats, MPs, MLAs and other legislatures have been kept out of the purview of Lokayuktas;
- (g) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (h) the Jurisdiction and terms and conditions of Lokayuktas 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) A list of States having Lokayukta is enclosed as Statement.

(b) No, Madam.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) to (h) The Lokayukta at the State level falls in the domain of the State Governments. Therefore, it is for the State Government concerned to take a view in the matter. The jurisdiction, terms and conditions of Lokayuktas vary from State to State. While government servants are under the purview of all Lokayuktas, only some cover elected representatives.

Statement

List of States having Lokayukta

1. Andhra Pradesh
2. Bihar
3. Chhattisgarh
4. Haryana
5. Himachal Pradesh
6. Karnataka
7. Kerala
8. Madhya Pradesh

9. Maharashtra
10. Odisha
11. Uttarakhand
12. Uttar Pradesh
13. West Bengal
14. NCT in Delhi

[Translation]

Concurrent Assessment of SSA

4773. SHRI DILIP SINGH JUDEV:

SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:

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

(a) whether several independent agencies have been authorized by the Government to undertake a concurrent assessment of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) launched by the Government;

(b) if so, the agencies authorized in this regard;

(c) whether these agencies have been asked to submit their reports to the Government annually; and

(d) if so, the year-wise out come of the assessment during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (d) Yes, Madam, 42 independent agencies of national repute have been engaged on a two yearly basis to monitor the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) programme. These Monitoring Institution (MI) submit reports every six months. The names of the MIs and the number of half yearly reports received from them during 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 is enclosed as Statement. The half yearly reports submitted by the MIs are shared with the concerned State Project Directors of SSA of the States/UTs for appropriate follow-up and remedial action. The reports of the MIs are posted on the website www.ssa.nic.in. Besides, the Institute of Public Auditors of India (IPAI), an independent agency has also been engaged for concurrent financial review to cover all the States/UTs. It submits reports to the Ministry annually, which are shared with the concerned States/UTs for taking necessary corrective action. In addition, SSA conducts third party evaluation through independent agencies for the civil works taken up in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Jammu and Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

Statement

Status of the Monitoring Reports during the year 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10

Sl. No.	Name of the Monitoring Institution	State/UT	Report received during the Year 2007-08		Report received during the Year 2008-09		Report received during the Year 2009-10 (1st six months)
			Ist	IIInd	Ist	IIInd	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	National Institute of Rural Development, Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh	1	1	1	1	1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2.	Rajiv Gandhi University, Itanagar	Arunachal Pradesh	1	1	1	1	—
3.	Gauhati University, Guwahati	Assam	1	1			—
4.	Jamia Millia Islamia, Delhi	Bihar	1	1	1	1	—
5.	A.N. Sinha Institute of Social Studies, Patna	Bihar	1	1	1	1	1
6.	Regional Institute of Education, Bhopal	Chhattisgarh	1	1	1	1	—
7.	Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda (M.S.), Vadodara	Gujarat	1	1	1	1	—
		Daman and Diu			1		—
8.	Sardar Patel Institute of Economic and Social Research, Ahmedabad	Gujarat	1	1	1	1	—
9.	Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra	Haryana	1	1	1	1	1
10.	Himachal Pradesh University, Shimla	Himachal Pradesh	1	1	1	1	1
11.	University of Jammu	Jammu and Kashmir			1		
12.	University of Kashmir, Srinagar	Jammu and Kashmir	1	0	1		—
13.	Xavier Institute of Social Service, Ranchi	Jharkhand	1	1	1	1	1
14.	Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bangalore	Karnataka	1	1	1		—
15.	Regional Institute of Education, Mysore	Karnataka	1	1	1		—
16.	Centre for Development Studies Trivandrum	Kerala	1	1	1	1	—
		Lakshadweep					
17.	Tata Institute of Social Science, Mumbai	Maharashtra	1	1	1	1	—
		Madhya Pradesh	1	1	1		—
		Goa			1	1	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
18.	Madhya Pradesh Institute of Social Science Research, Ujjain	Madhya Pradesh	1	1	1	1	—
19.	Indian Institute of Education, Pune	Maharashtra Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	1	1	1	1 —
20.	Manipur University, Manipur	Manipur	1	0	1	1	—
21.	North Eastern Hills University, Shillong	Meghalaya	1	1	1	1	—
22.	Mizoram University	Mizoram	1	1	1	1	1
23.	Nagaland University	Nagaland	0	0	1		—
24.	Nabakrushna Choudhury Centre for Development Studies, Bhubaneswar	Odisha	1	1	1	1	1
25.	Dr. Parshuram Mishra Institute of Advanced Study in Education Sambalpur	Odisha	1	1	1	1	1
26.	Punjab University, Chandigarh	Punjab Chandigarh	1	1	1	1	— —
27.	Institute of Development Studies, Jaipur	Rajasthan	1	1	1	1	—
28.	Social Policy and Research Institution, Jaipur	Rajasthan					—
29.	Centre for Development and Communication Studies, Jaipur	Rajasthan					—
30.	University of North Bengal, Darjeeling	Sikkim	1	1	1		—
31.	IIT Madras	Tamil Nadu	1	1	1	1	1
32.	Indian Institute of Management, Bangalore	Tamil Nadu	1	1	1	1	1
33.	Tripura University, Tripura	Tripura	1	1	1	1	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
34.	Giri Institute of Development Studies, Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh	1	1	1	1	1
35.	Govind Ballabh Pant Social Science Institute, Allahabad	Uttar Pradesh	1	1	1	1	1
36.	Centre of Advanced Development Research, Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh	1	1	1	1	—
37.	University of Lucknow, Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh	1	1	1		—
38.	National Institute of Administrative Research, Mussorie	Uttaranchal	1	1	1	1	1
		Rajasthan	0	1			
39.	Indian Institute of Management, Kolkata	West Bengal	1	1	1		—
		Andaman and Nicobar			1		—
40.	Visva-Bharti University, Sriniketan	West Bengal	1	1	1	1	1
41.	Centre for the Study of Developing Societies, Delhi	Delhi	1	1	1	1	1
42.	Pondicherry University, Puducherry	Puducherry	1	0	1	1	—
Total			39	37	43	35	16
				Total 76	Total 78		Total 16

Constitution of JBCCI

4774. CAPT. JAI NARAIN PRASAD NISHAD: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any role in constituting Joint Bipartite Committee for Coal Industry (JBCCI);

(b) if so, the details thereof along with its aims and objectives and the tenure of the said Committee;

(c) whether the Government proposes to resolve all the pending issues of coal mines workers through this Committee;

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

therefor;

(e) whether some labour unions have recently protested against the constitution of JBCCI; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) Joint Bipartite Committee for the Coal Industry (JBCCI) is constituted with the approval of the Government and in accordance with the guidelines issued by the Department of Public Enterprises.

(b) JBCCI is a committee consisting of the management and representatives of Central Trade Unions operating in the coal industry, which negotiates and decides the wages and salaries and other allowances for the workers of the coal industry. In 1973, a Joint Bipartite Wage Negotiations Committee for the coal industry was set up which later came to be known as the JBCCI. The tenure of one JBCCI exists till the next committee is constituted. The last JBCCI (JBCCI-VIII) was constituted on 18-5-2007. Under JBCCI-VIII, the National Coal Wage Agreement-VIII (NCWA-VIII) was signed on 24th January, 2009. The validity period of NCWA-VIII is for 5 years from 1-7-2006 to 30-6-2011.

(c) and (d) The scope of the NCWA covers the wage structure including dearness allowance, fitment in the revised pay, fringe benefits, service conditions, welfare, social security, pension and safety of the employees. All the pending issues on these matters are resolved through the JBCCI. In the NCWA, which is signed by the JBCCI, there is a provision to constitute a Standardization Committee, which discuss and decide any issue arising in this regard. Decided issues are accepted by the management and the employees of the coal industry.

(e) and (f) Labour unions, who are not represented in the JBCCI, raise the issue for inclusion of their union also in the JBCCI. Recently, one of such labour unions, viz. National Front of Indian Trade Unions with headquarters at Dhanbad represented against the present JBCCI and requested for reconstitution of the JBCCI by including their union also. Their request could not be acceded to as they are not having adequate representation in CIL and its subsidiary coal companies.

[English]

Introduction of Siberian Tiger Genes

4775. SHRI K.C. SINGH 'BABA':
SHRIMATI PRIYA DUTT:

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

(a) whether genes of Siberian tigers were

accidentally introduced during the experimental breeding of tigers in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any study was conducted to assess the reasons for high mortality of tigers under this breeding programme; and

(d) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) No, Madam.

(b) to (d) Question does not arise.

[Translation]

Clearance for Mining

4776. SHRI MADHU KODA:
SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT:

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

(a) the details of the companies which have been given environment and forest clearance for mining in Jharkhand and Orissa during the last three years, and the current year;

(b) the guidelines issued by the Government to the said companies while granting permission;

(c) whether the companies are implementing the guidelines properly;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) The details of the environmental clearances and forestry clearances for mining projects granted in the States of Jharkhand and Orissa during the last three years and during the current year are given below:

Year	Environmental Clearance		Forestry Clearance	
	Orissa	Jharkhand	Orissa	Jharkhand
2007-08	24	14	09	04
2008-09	56	19	15	16
2009-10	11	12	14	05
Current Year	08	03	—	03

(b) The Ministry of Environment and Forests while according environmental and forestry clearances to mining Projects stipulates conditions whereby the mining companies are required to undertake and implement measures, the compliance report of which are to be regularly furnished to the Regional Office of the MOEF, Bhubaneshwar and to the State Governments.

(c) to (e) The companies are required to regularly submit compliance reports to the Regional Offices of this Ministry and to the State Governments and where non-compliance is noted or reported, the companies are directed to undertake time-bound mitigative measures besides initiation of appropriate legal and administrative action.

[English]

**Railway Line between Omanthai
and Pallai**

4777. SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:

SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:

Dr. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Government and Sri Lanka have signed a commercial agreement for construction of railway line between Omanthai and Pallai;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the date of

commencement of the project;

(c) whether the Indian Government has promised financial assistance of \$ 185 million for the said project, which is a part of the larger package of assistance of railway infrastructure in north eastern province of Sri Lanka; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) to (d) Government of India is assisting Sri Lanka in the construction of Railway lines in Northern Sri Lanka. In this regard, India has offered nearly US \$ 800 million to Sri Lanka as Lines of Credit.

The track-laying on the Omanthai-Pallai Railway Sector will be implemented by IRCON and RITES at an estimated cost of US \$ 185.35 million. The agreement between IRCON and Sri Lanka Railways was signed on 11 January 2010. The time required for the execution of the project is 30 months from the commencement date.

Joint Forest Management Committees

4778. SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Joint Forest Management Committees (JFMCs) in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether crores of rupees have been allocated/ released to these JFMCs for the various forest-related

schemes to be implemented in tribal areas;

(c) if so, the details of the schemes implemented so far and likely to be implemented, State-wise including Andhra Pradesh; and

(d) the details of beneficiaries from the above schemes, State-wise including Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) As per the information available with the Ministry there are 1,05,323 Joint Forest Management Committees (JFMCs) in the country as on 17-08-2010. The State-wise details of number of JFMCs are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) to (d) The Ministry of Environment and Forests is providing funds to the States under Centrally Sponsored Scheme of 'National Afforestation Programme (NAP)' for regeneration of degraded forests and adjoining areas in the country including State of Andhra Pradesh. The scheme is being implemented through a decentralized mechanism of State Forest Development Agency (SFDA) at State level, Forest Development Agency (FDA) at Forest Division level and Joint Forest Management Committees (JFMCs) at village level. As on 31-03-2010, 800 FDA projects have been approved in 28 States in the country to treat an area of 1.69 million hectare (mha) through 42,535 JFMCs since inception of the scheme in 2002. The outlay for 2010-11 is Rs. 303.00 crore for National Afforestation Programme (NAP). In addition, the Ministry also provides assistance to JFMCs under Centrally Sponsored Scheme 'Intensification Forest Management Scheme' and has so far released 12.42 crores during 11th Five Year Plan as on 31-03-2010. The State-wise details of released of funds and number of JFMCs under National Afforestation Programme (NAP) are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

In addition to the above, State Governments are providing funds to JFMCs under State Plan, Externally Aided Schemes, MGNREGS and schemes of other Ministries of Government of India for forestry works.

Statement-I

Compiled on 17-08-2010

Sl. No.	Name of State	Total No. of Joint Forest Management Committees in the State/UTs.
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7718
2.	Bihar	675
3.	Chhattisgarh	7887
4.	Goa	21
5.	Gujarat	3044
6.	Haryana*	1075
7.	Himachal Pradesh	1109
8.	Jammu and Kashmir*	4861
9.	Jharkhand	10903
10.	Karnataka	4850
11.	Kerala	605
12.	Madhya Pradesh	15228
13.	Maharashtra	12653
14.	Orissa	11521
15.	Punjab*	1378
16.	Rajasthan	5282
17.	Tamil Nadu	3337
18.	Uttar Pradesh*	2096
19.	Uttarakhand	1824
20.	West Bengal	4368
	Total	100435

1	2	3
NE and Sikkim		
1.	Assam	1558
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	447
3.	Manipur	577
4.	Meghalaya	359
5.	Mizoram	529
6.	Nagaland	771
7.	Sikkim	155
8.	Tripura	472
Total		4868

1	2	3
Union Territories		
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4
2.	Chandigarh	Nil
3.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	16
4.	Daman and Diu	Nil
5.	Lakshadweep	—
6.	New Delhi	Nil
7.	Puducherry	Nil
Total		20
Grand Total		105323

*Figures based on the year 2006.

Statement-II

Funds released under different Centrally Sponsored Scheme as on 31-3-2010

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	States	No. of JFMCs	National Afforestation Programme Amount Released (2002-03 to 2009-10)	Intensification of Forest Management Scheme Amount Released (2007-08 to 2009-10)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2555	84.67	0.20
2.	Chhattisgarh	2611	158.51	—
3.	Gujarat	2157	127.38	0.80
4.	Haryana	2265	102.22	0.19
5.	Himachal Pradesh	1556	58.73	0.16
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	1836	55.28	—
7.	Karnataka	1560	157.84	—
8.	Madhya Pradesh	3270	142.98	—

1	2	3	4	5
9.	Maharashtra	3092	134.69	0.15
10.	Orissa	3547	105.99	0.56
11.	Punjab	1192	21.91	0.10
12.	Rajasthan	996	49.46	0.16
13.	Tamil Nadu	1580	101.73	0.25
14.	Uttar Pradesh	2752	193.23	0.13
15.	Uttarakhand	1900	72.34	0.80
16.	Goa	26	0.64	—
17.	Jharkhand	2495	118.09	1.44
18.	Bihar	978	34.12	0.85
19.	Kerala	615	45.58	0.21
20.	West Bengal	1960	46.16	3.30
	Total (Other States)	38943	1811.57	9.30
21.	Arunachal Pradesh	481	25.69	0.74
22.	Assam	810	65.51	0.68
23.	Manipur	578	54.80	0.34
24.	Nagaland	456	62.78	0.40
25.	Sikkim	244	54.60	—
26.	Tripura	271	29.79	0.30
27.	Mizoram	528	106.70	0.54
28.	Meghalaya	224	25.91	0.12
	Total (NE States)	3592	425.79	3.12
	Grand Total	42535	2237.36	12.42

Increase in Haj Quota

4779. SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received representations from various quarters including the Members of Parliament regarding increase in the Haj quota; and

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

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) There are 17 States where the number of applications for Haj 2010 are more than the quota allotted and from where, in general, there is a demand for allotment of more quota.

(b) The quota of States is allotted on the basis of the percentage of the Muslim population as per the 2001 census and any increase will depend on the results of the ongoing census.

Shortage of Officers in CBI

4780. SHRI SUBHASH BAPURAO WANKHEDE:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the shortage of officers and prosecutors in the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) is a main reason for delay in trials;

(b) if so, the details of the vacancies and the period from which these are lying vacant;

(c) the reasons therefor;

(d) the time by which these vacancies are likely to be filled;

(e) whether the Government is considering to hire prosecutors for the premier investigating agency on contract basis; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME 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 trial of cases investi-

gated by the CBI, takes longer time than conventional cases as it often involves complicated questions of fact and law, necessitating examination of a large number of witnesses and proving voluminous documents. The accused also generally exhausts all the possible avenues available under the criminal justice system to prolong trial proceedings.

(b) to (d) As on 01-07-2010, out of 6050 sanctioned strength in CBI, 899 posts in various grades were lying vacant. Occurrence and filling up of vacancies are ongoing process.

(e) and (f) Yes, Madam. The Government has notified a scheme for engaging Law officers on contractual basis for a period upto five years, to facilitate speedy trial of cases investigated by the CBI.

[Translation]

Tribal Villages

4781. SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:
SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:

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

(a) the number of tribal villages in the country, State-wise;

(b) the criteria laid down for declaring any village as a tribal village;

(c) whether the Government has prepared any action plan for the development of these tribal villages;

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

(e) the extent to which the said scheme has been implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (e) The Ministry of Environment and Forests has not laid down any criteria for declaring any village as a tribal village in the country. Accordingly, no action plan has been prepared for the development of tribal villages.

Study on E-Waste

4782. SHRI GANESH SINGH:

SHRI S. SEMMALAI:

SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:

SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN:

SHRI ASADUDDIN OWASI:

SHRI T.K.S. ELANGOVAN:

SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR CHOUDHARY:

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

(a) the existing policy of the Government regarding import of electronic and plastic waste from abroad;

(b) The quantum of import of such materials during the last three years and the current year, year-wise;

(c) whether the Government has recently conducted a study on the dangers posted by e-waste in the country and if so, the outcome thereof;

(d) whether the responsibility for disposal of e-waste lies with the manufactures in Europe and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by Union Government to enforce similar regulation in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) The Ministry of Environment and Forests has notified the Hazardous Wastes (Management, Handling and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2008 for proper management and handling of hazardous wastes. As per these Rules, import of hazardous wastes, including e-waste and plastic waste, for disposal is not permitted. Import of such wastes is permitted only for reuse or recycling or reprocessing with the permission of the Ministry of Environment and Forests.

(b) From April 2009 to July 2010, the Ministry has conveyed no objection for import of 8,000 MT of e-waste and about 19,325.3 MT of plastic waste.

(c) E-wastes are known to contain certain toxic constituents in their components, which if not handled

properly, can pose risks to human health and the environment. The Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) has published Guidelines for Environmentally Sound Management of e-waste in 2008. These Guidelines provide the approach and methodology required to be followed for environmentally sound management of e-waste.

(d) and (e) The Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment Directive (WEEE) of the European Community provides for producers to set up collection systems for electronic waste generated from products manufactured by them. The Ministry of Environment and Forests has published the draft notification of e-waste (Management and Handling) Rules 2010, which is based on the concept of Extended Producers Responsibility i.e. the producers will have the responsibility for setting up collection systems for channelizing e-waste generated from their products to registered recyclers.

[English]

Exploitation of Mineral Wealth from Forests

4783. SHRI K. SUDHAKARAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been alarming level of exploitation of mineral wealth viz. coal, iron ore, copper, etc., from forests;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has evolved a sustainable policy on exploitation of mineral wealth from forests;

(d) if so, the salient features of the policy; and

(e) the time by which this policy is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Environment and Forests has not received any information, so far, indicating alarming level of exploitation of mineral wealth from forests.

(c) to (e) The Ministry of Environment and Forests has the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 in place, which regulates diversion of forest land for non-forestry purposes including exploitation of mineral wealth viz. coal, iron ore, copper, etc., from forests. While approving such diversion proposals, following specific mitigation measures are stipulated—

- Phased reclamation of mined area.
- Safety zone area, its afforestation and fencing.
- Afforestation on one and half times degraded forest land in lieu of the area used for safety zone.
- In case of underground mines, areas on surface to be fenced and afforested.

First Aid in Schools

4784. SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:

SHRI K. SHIVKUMAR *alias* J.K. RITHEESH:

SHRI P. VISWANATHAN:

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

(a) whether there is lack of awareness about Disaster Management Plan amongst schools in Delhi and even first aid in case of an emergency, is hard to administer;

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereon and reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Delhi Commission for Protection of Child Rights (DCPCR) recently framed an exhaustive set of guidelines to ensure better handling of medical emergencies; 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) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) The Delhi Commission for Protection

of Child Rights (DCPCR) has framed guidelines for better handling of medical emergencies in school. As per the guidelines, the school authorities shall ensure promotion of positive school health and monitoring of medical preparedness, introduction of safety and accident prevention in regular curriculum, maintenance of basic safety standards of the school building, appointment of a doctor on call and tie-up with nearby hospitals for medical emergencies, formulation of a proper emergency response plan for coping with different types of medical emergencies, constitution of an emergency response team and school health committee, availability of basic first aid provision, maintenance of proper record and documentation of emergency cases, preparation of individual emergency care plan for students suffering from any life threatening disease or having special needs, availability of ambulance, provision of complete health check-up of students, organizing workshops and health orientation programme for parents, observance of important days related to health, appointment of counselor, encouraging guidance and counseling for responsible behavior and positive mental health of students, in the school.

National Education Plan

4785. SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:

SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

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

(a) whether the Union Government has described the Eleventh Five Year Plan as 'National Education Plan';

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the World Bank Report estimates that only 10 to 25 per cent of general college graduates are suitable for employment;

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

(e) whether the country need 2.3 million knowledge professionals by 2010; and

(f) if so, the steps taken by the Government for

improving the quality of education in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) The Government has not described Eleventh Five Year Plan specifically as 'National Education Plan'. However, the Eleventh Five Year Plan places highest priority to Education as a central instrument for achieving rapid and inclusive growth. It presents a comprehensive strategy for strengthening the Education Sector covering all segments of the education pyramid. The share of education on the total plan outlay has been increased from 7.7% in Tenth Five Year Plan to 19.24% in the Eleventh Five Year Plan.

(c) and (d) Providing good quality of education has always been a major concern of the Government. It has been the Government's endeavour to ensure continuous and sustained improvement in the quality of education at all levels. Improvement in quality of education is one of the objective of Eleventh Five Year Plan.

(e) and (f) There is a mismatch between demand and supply in the education sector. To cater to this need, Eleventh Five Year Plan aims at major expansion of education system by setting up of new institutions as well as upgradation of existing ones.

Scholarships for Students

4786. PROF. RANJAN PRASAD YADAV: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the scholarships provided to various category of students during each of the last three years, State-wise;

(b) the mechanism put in place for assessment of the number of scholarships to be granted;

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government for proper implementation of the schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) The details of scholarships provided to students, category-wise and State-wise, are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) Under the 'Central Sector Scheme of Scholarships for College and University Students', 82,000 fresh scholarships are awarded every year and each State has been allocated a quota out of these, based on the ratio of its population in the age-group 18-25, after segregating the share of CBSE and CISCE. Under the 'Scheme of Scholarship for students studying Hindi in non-Hindi Speaking States', scholarships are provided as per proposals sent by the State Governments. Under the 'National Means-cum-Merit Scholarship Scheme', scholarships are given to 1 lakh new students from class IX every year by fixed quota to each State/UT giving 2/3rd weightage on the basis of enrolment of students in classes VII and VIII and 1/3rd weightage to population of children of relative age group.

(c) Adequate publicity of the scheme among prospective students is being ensured by the States/UTs.

Statement

Sl. No.	State	Central Sector Scheme of Scholarship for Colleges and University Students (Launched in 2008-09)		Scheme for Scholarship to Students from Non-Hindi speaking States*		National Means-cum-Merit Scholarship (Launched in 2008-09)
		No. of Beneficiaries 2008-09	No. of Beneficiaries 2009-10	No. of Beneficiaries 2007-08	No. of Beneficiaries 2008-09	No. of Beneficiaries 2009-10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Assam	128	176	—	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2.	Bihar	2	—	—	1104	718
3.	Goa	80	83	5	135	—
4.	Gujarat	3883	3397	162	857	—
5.	Haryana	1591	300	—	1364	102
6.	Himachal Pradesh	109	461	—	437	77
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	6	37	—	81	7
8.	Kerala	1536	1460	—	3473	3473
9.	Madhya Pradesh	2558	2640	—	2700	—
10.	Maharashtra	911	856	—	9579	6547
11.	Mizoram	3	1	—	103	103
12.	Nagaland	2	11	—	2	—
13.	Punjab	678	832	—	1911	383
14.	Rajasthan	1167	3978	—	1777	306
15.	Tamil Nadu	4883	—	—	6069	1119
16.	Uttarakhand	158	—	—	857	655
17.	Uttar Pradesh	39	1477	—	8999	1520
18.	Andhra Pradesh	5246	—	352	6070	6347
19.	Orissa	157	82	286	2151	—
20.	Jharkhand	19	—	—	902	493
21.	Tripura	75	—	32	136	38
22.	Meghalaya	26	18	—	113	130
23.	Manipur	21	—	—	203	109
24.	Karnataka	3794	3564	—	1632	1347
25.	Chhattisgarh	—	—	—	210	67
26.	West Bengal	1974	—	—	2601	409
27.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—	122	86
28.	Sikkim	—	—	—	57	58

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	—	—	—	42	21
30.	Chandigarh	—	—	—	85	52
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	—	—	—	22	22
32.	Daman and Diu	—	—	—	16	—
33.	Lakshadweep	—	—	—	—	—
34.	Puducherry	—	—	18	125	125
35.	Delhi	—	—	—	629	207

*The number of beneficiaries for the year 2008-09 and 2009-10 is Nil as this scheme is under review and no proposal was received.

Tourism Activities in Tiger Reserves

4787. SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:
SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL
KHATGAONKAR:
SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:

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

(a) whether the Union Government has urged the State Governments to halt tourism in the core areas of tiger reserves and regulate the surroundings;

(b) if so, whether a number of States including Madhya Pradesh have permitted the tourism in the tiger reserves, national parks and sanctuaries in the State;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the corrective measures taken/being taken by the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (d) Advisories have been issued to States for regulating tourist visitation in tiger reserves *vis-à-vis* the carrying capacity, to avoid disturbance to wild animals. As per the provisions of the Wildlife

(Protection) Act, 1972, as amended in 2006, the core areas are required to be kept as inviolate for the purposes of tiger conservation.

Allocation of Lignite Blocks

4788. SHRI HARIN PATHAK:
SHRIMATI DARSHANA JARDOSH:
SHRI C.R. PATIL:
SHRI BALKRISHNA KHANDERAO SHUKLA:
SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN:
SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of lignite reserves in the State of Gujarat, district-wise and their present status;

(b) the reasons for not allocating the lignite block in the districts of Kuchh and Bharuch for mining to the Gujarat Minerals Development Corporation (GMDC);

(c) whether the Union Government has offered any alternative lignite block in its place in the State of Gujarat to GMDC:

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons 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) As per the report of Geological Survey of India the District-wise quantum of lignite reserves in the State of Gujarat as on 01-04-2010 is given below:—

(in Million Tonnes)

District	Proved	Indicated	Inferred	Total
Kuchh	300.61	32.10	33.09	365.80
Bhavnagar	0.00	0.00	299.17	299.17
Bharuch	724.76	118.59	491.23	1334.58
Surat	218.28	108.71	336.21	663.20
Total	1243.65	259.40	1159.70	2662.75

(b) The following lignite blocks have been allocated to Gujarat Mineral Development Corporation (GMDC) in the different Districts of Gujarat including Kutch and Bharuch Districts:—

Kutch District: (i) Akrimota, (ii) Pannandhro, (iii) Mata na Modh

Bharuch District: (i) Rajpardih/Amodh G-19 extension

Bhavnagar District: (i) Surka (North)

Surat District: (i) Tadkeswar

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

Classified Documents on Wikileaks

4789. SHRI MANISH TEWARI:

SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is cognizant of the 92,000 classified documents pertaining to the conflict in Afghanistan that have emerged on the website *Wikileaks*;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government tasked anyone/agency with the responsibility of persuing these documents considering that Afghanistan is an area of strategic interest to India;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the classified documents now available on *Wikileaks* support to the fact that the ISI paid to the Taliban and the Haqqani network specifically target Indians, Indian projects and Indian interests in Afghanistan;

(f) if so, the details thereof;

(g) the number of such attacks on Indians that took place in Afghanistan since 2001;

(h) whether India is going to raise the issue with Pakistan; and

(i) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) and (b) Government is aware of material, purportedly from US Government sources, put on the website *wikileaks.com* on July 25, 2010.

(c) and (d) Government continuously monitors all

reports and developments pertaining to India's security and national interest.

(e) and (f) The documents published by *Wikileaks* point to links of Pakistan's intelligence agency with terrorist groups fighting in Afghanistan and planning attacks in Afghanistan, including on Indians.

(g) There have been nine terrorist attacks on Indians in Afghanistan that resulted in fatalities, with a total of twenty Indians killed in these attacks.

(h) and (i) India's concerns related to terrorism emanating from territory under Pakistan's control have been consistently conveyed to Pakistan. India has also called upon Pakistan to fulfil, in letter and spirit, the solemn commitment given by the leaders of Pakistan of not allowing its soil for terrorist activities directed against India in any manner.

Vision 2020 Document

4790. SHRI UDAY SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has asked State Governments to come forward with their 'Vision 2020 Document' on targets to be achieved in higher education;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the response of the State Governments in this regard;

(c) whether the Union Government proposes to improve the quality of higher education provided by State bodies and to remove the various malpractices in these educational institutions; 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) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) For the purposes of improving quality of higher education and preventing and prohibiting malpractices by all higher educational institutions in the country, except the institutions engaged mainly in

agricultural education and research, Government has introduced two Bills in Parliament, namely, (i) The National Accreditation Regulatory Authority for Higher Educational Institutions Bill, 2010, and (ii) The Prohibition of Unfair Practices in Technical Educational Institutions, Medical Educational Institutions and Universities Bill, 2010. These two Bills respectively provide for making accreditation mandatory for the purposes of improving quality and for prohibiting and punishing unfair practices by higher educational institutions.

[Translation]

Teaching of Sanskrit

4791. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether after introduction of changes in Class Tenth of CBSE schools, teaching standard of Sanskrit language has declined;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) No such report has been received. In fact, the pass percentage in Sanskrit language paper in class 10 Board examination conducted by Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) has gone up from 97.53% in 2009 to 98.19% in 2010.

Excavation in Vaishali

4792. Dr. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of times excavation have been carried out in Vaishali in Bihar and the dates of excavation;

(b) the details of historical items discovered in such excavation at each time;

(c) the condition of preservation of the excavated

items and places where the items have been preserved at present;

(d) whether the Government proposes to preserve these archaeological items in the museum at Vaishali; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) The Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) has conducted excavation for five field seasons (1989-90 to 1992-93) at Kolhua, District Muzaffarpur, Bihar which is a part of the ancient city of

Vaishali.

(b) The details of historical items discovered are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) The excavated items are preserved by the respective institutions who conducted excavation in Vaishali. Some of the materials excavated by the Archaeological Survey of India are also, preserved and kept in safe custody and in display or in reserve collection at Archaeological Museum Vaishali.

(e) The items recovered by the other Institutions can also be displayed in Vaishali Museum provided that the controlling institutions are willing to transfer the excavated materials to the Archaeological Museum, Vaishali, which lies close to the excavated site.

Statement

Details of Excavations and Historical Items Discovered in Vaishali, Bihar

Sl. No.	Year of Excavation	Name of the Excavator	Name of the Institute	Area of Excavation	Findings
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	1904-05	T. Block	Archaeological Survey of India	Vaishali, Dist. Muzaffarpur, Raja-Vishal-ka-Garh	Remains of brick building, T.C. Seals depicting the name of Vaishali
2.	1912-13	D.B. Spooner	Archaeological Survey of India	Vaishali, Dist. Muzaffarpur, Raja-Vishal-ka-Garh	Punch Marked Coin, Terracotta Seals
3.	1956-57	A.S. Altekar	K.P. Jayaswal Research Institute, Patna	Vaishali, Dist. Muzaffarpur, Relic Stupa and Abhishek Pushkarni	Foundation level of the wall, cast coin, Copper Punch Mark Coin, gold leaves, Terracotta figurines belonging to Sunga Period
	1957-58			Vaishali, Dist. Muzaffarpur, Raja-Vishal-ka-Garh	Terracotta sealing, brick debris belongs to Sunga Period, Sushan Coin, Painted Grey Ware
4.	1958-59	S.R. Ray assisted by L.A. Narayan, B.S. Verma	K.P. Jayaswal Research Institute, Patna	Vaishali, Dist. Muzaffarpur, Raja-Vishal-ka-Garh, Bhimsen-ka-Palla, Chakramdas	Terracotta seals and sealing with Brahmi Script, NBPW, Cast Copper Coin.

1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	1959-60	S.R. Ray	K.P. Jayaswal Research Institute, Patna	Vaishali, Distt. Muzaffarpur, Baniya and Lalpura (near Chaturmukhi Mahadeva)	NBPW, Terracotta figurine belongs to Kushan Period.
	1960-61			Vaishali, Dist. Muzaffarpur, Bania, Virpur	NBPW, Toy cart wheel, Punch Marked Coins, Virpur-Chaur- pd-I, II, III
6.	1975-76	V.K. Mishra	Patna Circle	Kolhua, Dist. Muzaffarpur	Brick Pradakshina-Patha, T.C. head of monkey
7.	1988-89	B.K. Sharan		Vaishali, Distt. Muzaffarpur, Raja-Vishal-ka-Garh	Structural remains and community well of Kushana Period. Antiquity like sling ball, beads, disc, ear studs, skin rubbers, seals and sealings
8.	1989-90	L.C. Singh	Excavation Brnach-III, Patna	Kolhua, Dist. Muzaffarpur	Ramains of Monastery, Motive Stupa, Beads, balls, games man, hopscotch, stone and glass beads, T.C. snake hood, human and animal figurines etc.
	1990-91				Expose Stupa, Inscribed emulate, NBF Ware, grey ware.
	1991-92				Expose Stupa, NBP Ware, grey ware
	1992-93				Expose structure.
	1993-94				—Do—
9.	1995-96	C.P. Sinha	K.P. Jayaswal Research Institute, Patna	Hajipur, Dist. Vaishali	—Do—
10.	1996-97	L.C. Singh C.P. Singh B.K. Chaudhary	Patna Circle K.P. Jayaswal Research Institute	Hajipur, Dist. Vaishali Hajipur, Dist. Vaishali	—Do— Period-I (Chalcolithic) Period-II (Pre-N.B.P. Ware) Period-III (NBPW) Period-IV (Kushana) Period-V (Gupta)

1	2	3	4	5	6
11.	1997-98	K.K. Muhammad	Patna Circle	Kolhua, Dist. Muzaffarpur	—Do—
12.	1997-98	C.P. Singh B.K. Chaudhary	K.P. Jayaswal Research Institute	Hajipur, Dist. Vaishali	Period-I (Chalcolithic) Period-II (Pre-N.B.P. Ware) Period-III (NBPW) Period-IV (Sunga-Kushana)
13.	1998-99	K.K. Muhammad	Patna Circle	Kolhua, Dist. Muzaffarpur	—Do—

*[English]***Regional Study Centre of ISM**

4793. SHRI MUKESH BHAIRAVDANJI GADHVI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received any proposal from the State of Gujarat to set up a regional study centre of Indian School of Mines, Dhanabad in the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the present status of the proposal?

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

*[Translation]***Historical Fort of Satpura**

4794. SHRI DATTA MEGHE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the 300 years old historical fort of the Satpura range in Bhandara district of Maharashtra is in dilapidated condition which requires urgent repair and renovation;

(b) if so, whether the Government has sanctioned

Rs. 2.33 crore for the renovation and beautification of the said fort;

(c) if so, whether any plan has been formulated to make it even more attractive for the tourists; 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) There is no centrally protected fort of Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) in Satpura range of Maharashtra and hence no amount has been sanctioned for repair and renovation. However, there are four protected monuments in Bhandara district of Maharashtra which are in a good state of preservation.

*[English]***International Conference on Digital Libraries**

4795. SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU) and the Energy and Resources Institute have organized the International Conference on Digital Libraries recently;

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

(c) the extent to which the country has been benefited by the said Conference; and

(d) the details of the decisions of the said conference so far implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (d) As per information provided by Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU), the University and TERI have organised the International Conference on Digital Libraries during 23rd-26th February, 2010 with the objective to provide a platform for interaction among experts, researchers, academics and students on the issue of bridging the digital divide through knowledge sharing. The Conference provided vision to the Information and Communication Technology (ICT) enabled education, including web-based methodologies, etc. for furtherance of the objectives of Distance Learning. One of the major recommendations of the Conference was to strengthen ICT infrastructure under which already 8,500 colleges have been given the broadband connectivity.

[Translation]

Monuments in Rajasthan

4796. SHRI RAM SINGH KASWAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the historical monuments/heritage sites in Rajasthan which are declared of national importance along with their names and places of location;

(b) whether the Government is contemplating to include more monuments/heritage sites in Rajasthan in the list of monuments/heritage sites of national importance;

(c) if so, the details thereof, location-wise and circle-wise;

(d) the details of the monuments in Rajasthan conserved by the Union Government/Archaeological Survey of India;

(e) the amount of expenditure incurred on the conservation and maintenance of these monuments during the last three years and the current year; and

(f) the details regarding names and places/location of the monuments in Rajasthan having provision of tickets for entry and the year-wise revenue earned through entry fee at these monuments 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) There are 162 monuments/sites declared as of national importance in Rajasthan. The list is at Statement-I.

(b) and (c) The following four monuments/sites have been identified for consideration as of national importance in Rajasthan:

1. Sita Ramji Temple, Deeg, Bharatpur
2. Rambagh Palace, Deeg, District Bharatpur
3. Jamwan Ramgarh Fort, Jaipur, District Jaipur
4. Bala Qila in Alwar and a step well in Neemrana in Alwar

(d) The details are at Statement-II.

(e) The expenditure incurred on conservation, preservation and maintenance of centrally protected monuments/sites in Rajasthan during the last three years and the current year upto June, 2010 is under:

(Rupees in lakhs)

Year	Expenditure
2007-08	285.00
2008-09	257.62
2009-10	275.55
2010-11 (upto June, 2010)	51.38

(f) There are three centrally protected ticketed monuments in Rajasthan. The details of revenue earned through entrance tickets at the monuments during the last three years and the current year (upto June, 2010) are as under:

(Amount in Rupees)

Name of Monument	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 (upto June)
Chittaurgarh Fort	32,82,810	35,10,295	37,65,955	5,64,905
Kumbhalgarh Fort, Distt. Rajsamand	52,42,890	21,23,800	24,68,070	62,240
Deeg Palace, Deeg, Distt. Bharatpur	2,57,385	2,61,625	2,67,930	2,37,595
Total	87,83,085	58,95,720	65,01,955	8,64,740

Statement-I*List of Centrally Protected Monuments in Rajasthan*

Sl. No.	Name of Monument/Site	Locality	District
1.	Adhai Din-ka-Jhonpra	Ajmer	Ajmer
2.	Baori on the Ajmer-Jaipur Road	Ajmer	Ajmer
3.	Badshahi Haveli	Ajmer	Ajmer
4.	Delhi Gate consisting of one archway	Ajmer	Ajmer
5.	Gateway of Taragarh Hill	Ajmer	Ajmer
6.	Marble Pavilions and Balustrade on the Ana Sagar Bandh and the Ruins of the Marble Hamman behind the Ana Sagar Bandh	Ajmer	Ajmer
7.	Saheli Bazar Buildings in Daulat Bagh	Ajmer	Ajmer
8.	Tomb of Allauddin Khan known as "Sola Thumba"	Ajmer	Ajmer
9.	Tomb of Abdulla Khan and his wife	Ajmer	Ajmer
10.	Tripolia Gate	Ajmer	Ajmer
11.	Magazine Building in Akbar Fort	Ajmer	Ajmer
12.	Kos Minar erected by Emperor Akbar	Ajmer-Jaipur Road	Ajmer
13.	Kos Minar erected by Emperor Akbar	Ajmer-Jaipur Road	Ajmer
14.	Kos Minar erected by Emperor Akbar	Chatri	Ajmer
15.	Sarai	Chatri	Ajmer

Sl. No.	Name of Monument/Site	Locality	District
16.	Kos Minar erected by Emperor Akbar	Chugra	Ajmer
17.	Kos Minar erected by Emperor Akbar	Hoshiara	Ajmer
18.	Kos Minar erected by Emperor Akbar	Hoshiara	Ajmer
19.	Kos Minar erected by Emperor Akbar	Kair	Ajmer
20.	Kos Minar erected by Emperor Akbar	Khanpura	Ajmer
21.	Mahal Badshahi	Pushkar	Ajmer
22.	Bhandasar Jain Temple	Bikaner	Bikaner
23.	Jain Temple of Susani Goddess	Morkhana	Bikaner
24.	Siva temple and ruins	Arthuna	Banswara
25.	Mahakal and two other temples	Bijolia	Bhilwara
26.	Rock Inscriptions (12 century)	Bijolia	Bhilwara
27.	Rock Inscriptions within the Paraswanath Temple compound (12 century)	Bijolia	Bhilwara
28.	Ancient temple known as Kaneriki Putali	Khadipur Village	Bhilwara
29.	Wall Paintings of Hardoti School in the palace	Bundi	Bundi
30.	Ancient Mound	Nainwa	Bundi
31.	Ancient Mound	Keshwarai Patan	Bundi
32.	Ghateshwar Temple	Badoli	Chittaurgarh
33.	Kund	Badoli	Chittaurgarh
34.	Shrinagar Chawri	Badoli	Chittaurgarh
35.	Temple of Ashtamata	Badoti	Chittaurgarh
36.	Temple of Ganesh	Badoli	Chittaurgarh
37.	Temple of Sheshashayan	Badoli	Chittaurgarh
38.	Temple of Shiv and Kund	Badoli	Chittaurgarh
39.	Temple of Trimurti	Badoli	Chittaurgarh
40.	Temple of Vamanavatar known as Narad Temple	Badoli	Chittaurgarh

Sl. No.	Name of Monument/Site	Locality	District
41.	Fort of Chittaur as a whole	Chittaur	Chittaurgarh
42.	Mahanal Temple and Math	Menal	Chittaurgarh
43.	Ancient Ruins	Nagari	Chittaurgarh
44.	Hathiwada enclosure with inscription together with adjacent in S. Plot No. 301	Nagari	Chittaurgarh
45.	Ancient site and remains together with adjacent area comprised in whole of survey no. 2: 991, 992, 993, 994/1, 994/3, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000 and 1002.	Nagari	Chittaurgarh
46.	Archaeological sites and remains	Nilodh/Jeora	Chittaurgarh
47.	Ancient Mounds	Badopal	Hanumangarh
48.	Ancient Mounds	Bhadrakali	Hanumangarh
49.	Ancient Mounds	Dhokal	Hanumangarh
50.	Fort Bhatner	Hanumangarh	Hanumangarh
51.	Three Ancient Mounds	Kalibangan	Hanumangarh
52.	Ancient Mounds	Manak	Hanumangarh
53.	Ancient Mounds	Munda	Hanumangarh
54.	Ancient Mounds	Peer Sultan	Hanumangarh
55.	Ancient Mounds	Pilibangan	Hanumangarh
56.	Two Ancient Mounds	Mathula	Ganganagar
57.	Ancient Mounds	Chak 86	Ganganagar
58.	Ancient Mounds	Bhannar Thedi	Ganganagar
59.	Ancient Mounds	Binjor	Ganganagar
60.	Ancient Mounds	Baror	Ganganagar
61.	Ancient Mounds	Rang Mahal	Ganganagar
62.	Ancient Mounds	Tarkhanwala Dera	Ganganagar
63.	Jain Temple Inscription	Baroda	Dungarpur
64.	Somnath Temple	Deo Somnath	Dungarpur

Sl. No.	Name of Monument/Site	Locality	District
65.	Buddhist Caves and Pillars	Binnayaga (Dag)	Jhalawar
66.	Caves of Naranjani etc.	Binnayaga (Dag)	Jhalawar
67.	Ancient Ruins	Dalsanagar (Gangadhar)	Jhalawar
68.	Ancient Ruins	Dudhaliya (Dag)	Jhalawar
69.	Buddhist Caves	Hathiagor	Jhalawar
70.	Buddhist Caves, Pillars, Idols	Kolvi (Dag)	Jhalawar
71.	Old Temples near the Chandrabhaga	Jhalrapatan	Jhalawar
72.	Ancient Mound	Abaneri	Dausa
73.	Baori	Abaneri	Dausa
74.	Harsat Mata ka Mandir	Abaneri	Dausa
75.	Banjaron ki Chhatri (containing two pillars similar to railing pillars of Bharhut Stupa)	Lalsot	Dausa
76.	Ancient Mound	Maheshra	Dausa
77.	Ancient Mound	Raniwas	Dausa
78.	Ancient Mound	Sikrai	Dausa
79.	Sun Temple	Amber	Jaipur
80.	Jama Masjid	Amber	Jaipur
81.	Laxmi Narain's Temple	Amber	Jaipur
82.	Sri Jagat Siromaniji temple	Amber	Jaipur
83.	Pundrikji-ki-Haveli Paintings in a room	Brahmpuri	Jaipur
84.	Temple containing Fresco paintings	Gultaji	Jaipur
85.	Excavated Site	Sambhar	Jaipur
86.	Excavated Site	Bairat	Jaipur
87.	Fort including Ancient Temples	Jaisalmer	Jaisalmer
88.	Ancient Site	Lodruva Patan	Jaisalmer
89.	Fort	Mandore	Jodhpur

Sl. No.	Name of Monument/Site	Locality	District
90.	Ruins of Temples	Ganesh-Ganj or Atru	Baran
91.	Yupa Pillars	Badwa	Baran
92.	Temple (12 century)	Baran	Baran
93.	Ancient Ruins and Structural Remains	Krishnavilas	Baran
94.	Old Temples, Statues and Inscriptions	Shargarh	Baran
95.	Siva Temple and two unpublished Gupta Inscriptions	Charchoma	Kota
96.	Temple, Fort wall and Statues	Dara or Mukandara	Kota
97.	Temple with Inscriptions	Kanswa	Kota
98.	Percian Inscriptions in a Baori	Alanpur	Sawai Madhopur
99.	Jain Temple	Sawai Madhopur	Sawai Madhopur
100.	Ranthambhor Fort	Ranthambor	Sawai Madhopur
101.	Harshnath Temple	Sikar	Sikar
102.	Bisal Deo ji's Temple	Bisalpur	Tonk
103.	Ancient Mound	Bundwali Doongri	Tonk
104.	Ancient Mound	Gariagarh (Newai)	Tonk
105.	Devapura Barodia Mounds	Jhalia	Tonk
106.	Hathi Bhata	Khera	Tonk
107.	Ancient Mound	Nagar	Tonk
108.	Excavated Site	Nagar	Tonk
109.	Inscription in Fort	Nagar	Tonk
110.	Mand Kila Tal Inscription	Nagar	Tonk
111.	Yupa Pillars in Bichpuria Temple	Nagar	Tonk
112.	Inscription	Panwar	Tonk
113.	Excavated Site	Rairh (Newai)	Tonk
114.	Kala Pahar Temple	Todarai Singh	Tonk
115.	Kalyanraiji's Temple	Todarai Singh	Tonk

Sl. No.	Name of Monument/Site	Locality	District
116.	Laxmi Narainji's Temple locally known as Gopinathji's Temple	Todarai Singh	Tonk
117.	Old Baories locally known as Hadirani-ka-kund	Todarai Singh	Tonk
118.	Pipaji's Temple	Todarai Singh	Tonk
119.	Akbar's Chhatri	Bayana	Bharatpur
120.	Ancient Fort with its Monuments	Bayana	Bharatpur
121.	Brahmabad Idgah	Bayana	Bharatpur
122.	Islam Shah's Gate	Bayana	Bharatpur
123.	Jahangir's Gateway	Bayana	Bharatpur
124.	Jhajri	Bayana	Bharatpur
125.	Saraj Sad-ullah	Bayana	Bharatpur
126.	Usa Mandir	Bayana	Bharatpur
127.	Lodhi's Minar	Bayana	Bharatpur
128.	Delhi Gate outside the Bharatpur Fort	Bharatpur	Bharatpur
129.	Fateh Burj near Anah Gate	Bharatpur	Bharatpur
130.	Jawahar Burj and Ashtadhatu Gateway inside the Bharatpur Fort	Bharatpur	Bharatpur
131.	Moat surrounding the Fort wall	Bharatpur	Bharatpur
132.	FOit walls including Chowburja gate and approach bridges at the chowburja and ashtadhatu gates	Bharatpur	Bharatpur
133.	Deeg Bhawan (Palaces)	Deeg	Bharatpur
134.	Looted gun	Deeg	Bharatpur
135.	Marble Jholla	Deeg	Bharatpur
136.	Kaccha Bag	Deeg	Bharatpur
137.	Chaurasi Khamba temple	Kaman	Bharatpur
138.	Ancient Mound	Malah	Bharatpur
139.	Ancient Mound	Noh	Bharatpur

Sl. No.	Name of Monument/Site	Locality	District
140.	Collasal image of Yaksha	Noh	Bharatpur
141.	Lal Mahal	Rupvaa	Bharatpur
142.	Shiva temple	Neelkanth	Alvar
143.	Ancient site	Bhangarh	Alvar
144.	Ancient Remains	Pandrupol	Alvar
145.	Lal Masjid	Tijara	Alvar
146.	Ancient Ruins	Kalyanpur	Udaipur
147.	Sas Bahu Temples	Nagda	Udaipur
148.	Fort of Kumbhalgarh as a whole	Kumbhalgarh	Rajasamand
149.	Ghat with inscriptions pavilions and Toranas (together with adjacent area comprised in S. Plot No. 344).	Nav Chowki Rajsamand	Rajasamand
150.	Archaeological Sites and Remains	Gilund	Rajasamand
151.	Babur's Garden (Charbagh)	Dholpur (Jhor)	Dholpur
152.	Jogni-Jogna Temple	Dholpur/Sone-ka- Gurja	Dholpur
153.	Shergarh Fort	Dholpur	Dholpur
154.	Wall painting in the palaces of Maharaja Gopal Lal	Karauli	Karauli
155.	Haldighati	Dara	Rajsamand
156.	Badshahi Bagh	Nathdwara	Rajsamand
157.	Chetak Samadhi	Raktatalai	Rajsamand
158.	Rakta Talai	Tehsil-Nathdwara	Rajsamand
159.	Ruined Palace of Maharana Pratap at Chavand	Sarada	Udaipur
160.	Mahal known as Hawa Mahal, Veerpura (Jaisamand)	Sarada	Udaipur
161.	Hawa Mahal known as Roothi Rani Ka Mahal, Veerpura (Jaisamand)	Sarada	Udaipur
162.	Protection of Brahma Temple	Pushkar	Ajmer

Statement-II

Details of expenditure incurred for conservation of centrally protected monuments in Rajasthan by the Archaeological Survey of India during the last three years and the current year upto June, 2010

Sl. No.	Name of the Monument	2007-08 (Rs.)	2008-09 (Rs.)	2009-2010 (Rs.)	2010-2011 (Upto June 2010) (Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Brahma Temple at Pushkar, District Ajmer	9,360	—	—	—
2.	Adhai-din-ka Jhonpra, Ajmer	5,60,760	6,20,138	1,10,077	—
3.	Badshahi Haveli, Ajmer	21,582	7,644	9,487	—
4.	Delhi Gate at Ajmer	—	78,594	2,02,078	38,160
5.	Gateway of Taragarh Fort, Ajmer	20,246	—	2,500	—
6.	Marble pavilion and Balutrade on the Annasagar Bund and the ruins of the marble Hamam behind the Annasagar Bund and Saheli Bazar at Ajmer	2,70,233	21,70,521	6,02,765	58,750
7.	Tombs of Abdulla Khan and his wife, Ajmer	15,013	380	2,216	—
8.	Kos Minars erected by Emperor Akbar, Jaipur-Ajmer Road	—	—	41,786	—
9.	Tripolia Gate, Ajmer	500	1,000	—	—
10.	Mahal Badshahi, Pushkar, Distt. Ajmer	3,13,698	4,75,487	—	—
11.	Sarai, Chhatri, Distt. Ajmer	4,81,535	1,500	—	—
12.	Baori at Jaipur-Ajmer Road, Distt. Ajmer	1,200	500	1,000	—
13.	Tomb of Allauddin Khan known as Sola Khamba, Ajmer	1,000	1,500	—	—
14.	Kala Pahar Temple at Todarai Singh, Distt. Tonk	2,90,476	10,58,433	3,74,395	—
15.	Kalyan Raiji's Temple at Todarai Singh, Distt. Tonk	11,834	15,100	2,000	—

1	2	3	4	5	6
16.	Laxmi Narain Temple at Todarai Singh, Distt. Tonk	14,163	15,100	2,500	—
17.	Pipaji Temple at Todarai Singh, Distt. Tonk	11,334	1,000	2,000	—
18.	Old Baori known as Hadirani ka Kund at Todarai Singh, Distt. Tonk	14,118	24,866	1,53,158	—
19.	Bisaldeoiji's Temple at Bisalpur, Distt. Tonk	1,500	6,000	2,000	—
20.	Excavated Site, inscription in fort and yupa pillars in Bichupura temple, Nagar Fort, Distt. Tonk	1,68,372	1,85,706	4,000	—
21.	Hathi Bhata at Khera, District Tonk	30,107	—	3,086	86,577
22.	Excavated Site, Rairh (Newai), Distt. Tonk	1,000	1,000	1,000	—
23.	Siva Temple (Group of temples) at Neelkanth, Distt. Alwar	8,08,991	4,66,162	2,99,598	37,015
24.	Ancient Site, Bhangarh, Distt. Alwar	11,83,585	22,36,439	18,57,038	—
25.	Lal Masjid, Tijara Distt. Alwar	3,48,037	3,01,520	15,219	33,300
26.	Harshat Mata Temple, Chand Baori and Site at Abaneri, Distt. Dausa	1,10,432	8,91,196	2,80,546	2,94,356
27.	Bajaron ki Chhatri, Lalsot, Distt. Dausa	1,500	—	1,200	—
28.	Fort wall including Moat Wall, Chowburja gate, approach bridges at the Chowburja, Ashtadhatu gate and Jawahar Burj, Bharatpur, Distt. Bharatpur	12,69,860	2,52,162	6,52,058	2,26,578
29.	Ancient Fort with its Monuments Bayana, District Bharatpur	4,08,579	10,237	2,18,100	1,65,914
30.	Jhijhari at Bayana, Distt. Bharatpur	—	—	—	—
31.	Jahangir's Gateway at Bayana, Distt. Bharatpur	3,000	1,000	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6
32.	Islam Shah's Gate, Brahmbad, Distt. Bharatpur	6,521	2,000	—	—
33.	Usha Mandir, Bayana	—	3,000	—	—
34.	Idgarh, Brahmbad, Distt. Bharatpur	6,300	—	—	—
35.	Lal Mahal, Roopwas, Distt. Bharatpur	1,41,428	1,24,471	3,08,259	66,737
36.	Akbar ki Chhlatri at Bayana, Distt. Bharatpur	—	—	2,08,198	—
37.	Collosal Image of Yaksha at Noh, Distt. Bharatpur	2,500	1,51,099	2,52,735	48,701
38.	Babur's Garden, Dholpur	2,200	57,110	—	—
39.	Fort of Chittaurgarh as a whole, Chittaurgarh	39,30,251	35,56,611	21,14,682	2,37,714
40.	Ancient Site and Remains at Nagari, Distt Chittaurgarh	1,01,808	48,820	60,984	—
41.	Group of Temples at Badoli, Distt. Chittaurgarh	2,03,210	5,60,799	1,34,468	—
42.	Mahanal temple and Math at Menal, Distt. Chittaurgarh	12,04,893	11,60,287	19,77,239	1,16,550
43.	Kaner ki Putli at Khadipur, Distt. Bhilwara	7,560	3,000	2,000	—
44.	Mahakal and two other temples at Bijolia, Distt. Bhilwara	9,000	4,18,000	92,142	—
45.	Deeg Palaces, Deeg, Distt. Bharatpur	17,23,808	5,68,805	8,60,058	5,74,972
46.	Chaurasi Khamba temple at Kaman, Distt. Bharatpur	5,74,273	11,86,102	5,67,122	—
47.	Excavated Site, Sambhar, Distt. Jaipur	58,930	—	—	—
48.	Laxmi Narain Temple at Amer, Distt. Jaipur	1,05,534	8,000	24,975	28,477

1	2	3	4	5	6
49.	Sri Jagat Shiromani Temple at Amer, Distt. Jaipur	3,28,609	68,148	84,658	48,398
50.	Sun Temple at Amber, District Jaipur	10,080	7,480	6,000	46,237
51.	Pundrikji Ki Haveli at Brahmपुरi, Jaipur	1,76,766	61,280	1,38,992	68,072
52.	Akbari (Jama) Masjid, Amer, Distt. Jaipur	4,12,326	—	6,000	87,176
53.	Excavated Site at Bairath, Distt. Jaipur	56,590	18,400	5,000	—
54.	Ancient site/mounds at Rangmahal, Distt. Sri Ganganagar	19,960	2,05,217	6,81,574	3,975
55.	Ancient site/mounds at Kalibangan, Distt. Hanumangarh	70,320	2,18,607	17,000	3,675
56.	Ancient site/mound at Pilibangan, Distt. Hanumangarh	62,000	1,30,436	—	—
57.	Ancient site/mound at Bhanter Their, Distt. Sri Ganganagar	32,280	36,954	—	—
58.	Bhatner Fort, Hanumangarh, Distt. Hanumangarh	14,88,181	4,27,958	27,21,041	6,95,979
59.	Harsh Nath Temple, Harsh; distt. Jaipur	10,39,105	1,36,524	22,356	—
60.	Ancient Mound at Bhadrakali, District Hanumangarh	23,740	—	15,000	—
61.	Ancient Site/Mound at Barar, District Sri Ganganagar	23,100	54,818	6,500	—
62.	Fort including Ancient temples, Jaisalmer	1,81,043	9,515	10,834	—
63.	Ancient site Lodruvapatan, Distt. Jaisalmer	10,900	4,600	—	—
64.	Mandor Fort, Mandor Distt. Jodhpur	1,34,450	9,324	—	—
65.	Ranthambhor Fort, Distt. Sawai Madhopur	9,79,949	18,47,166	35,75,440	10,40,005

1	2	3	4	5	6
66.	Ghodi Baori at Alanpur, Distt. Sawai Madhopur	—	—	—	—
67.	Ruins of Temples at Atru, Distt. Baran	3,01,244	6,995	7,00,341	3,05,822
68.	Ancient Ruins and Structural Remains at Krishnavilas, Distt. Baran	65,354	3,40,016	18,79,003	3,70,825
69.	Old temple, statues and inscriptions at Shergarh, Distt. Baran	65,026	35,000	—	—
70.	Wall paintings of Hardoti School in the Palace, Bundi	73,785	15,150	3,000	—
71.	Old temple near Chandrabhaga, Jhalapatam, Distt. Jhalawar	45,544	22,902	10,481	—
72.	Buddhist Caves at Hathiagor, Distt. Jhalawar	25,270	3,000	6,200	—
73.	Buddhist Caves, Pillars and Idols at Kolvi, Distt. Jhalawar	16,270	35,307	706	—
74.	Buddhist Caves and Pillars at Binayaga, Distt. Jhalawar	26,735	3,000	2,000	—
75.	Buddhist Caves of Naranjani at Dag, Distt. Jhalawar	20,670	4,000	1,500	—
76.	Ancient Ruins at Dalsagar (Gangdhar), Distt. Jhalawar	8,700	—	1,000	—
77.	Ancient Ruins at Dudhalia (Dag), Distt. Jhalawar	6,240	—	—	—
78.	Temple with Inscriptions at Kanswa, Distt. Kota	72,960	5,000	3,000	—
79.	Temple, fortwall and Statues at Dara, Distt. Kota	6,89,756	2,000	5,400	—
80.	Shiva temple and two unpublished Gupta inscriptions at Charchoma, Distt. Kota	31,360	6,700	1,000	—
81.	Shiva temple, Ancient Remains and Ruins at Arthuna, Distt. Banswara	10,08,866	22,62,604	24,59,899	1,23,661
82.	Somnath Temple, Dev Somnath; Distt. Dungarpur	4,11,540	6,12,099	46,517	1,06,357

1	2	3	4	5	6
83.	Kumbhalgarh Fort as a whole, Kumbalgarh, Distt. Rajsamand	45,15,288	38,07,716	33,00,776	1,97,514
84.	Ghat with inscriptions, Pavilions and Toranas at Navchowki, Rajsamand	73,316	4,800	1,500	—
85.	Ancient Site at Gilund, Distt. Rajsamand	7,600	—	—	—
86.	Ancient Ruins at Kalyanpur, Distt. Udaipur	1,14,029	90,284	46,506	—
87.	Sas Bahu Temples at Nagda, Distt. Udaipur	1,41,396	5,31,520	1,67,075	4,769
88.	Chetak Samadhi at Balicha, Distt. Rajsamand	1,01,133	28,812	15,420	—
89.	Pratap Smarak at Chawand, Distt. Udaipur	28,492	2,000	12,780	—
90.	Badshahi Bag at Haldighati, Distt. Rajsamand	5,88,337	1,79,849	82,675	15,758
91.	Rakta Talai at Khamnor, Distt. Rajsamand	5,62,731	92,381	75,400	6,000
Total		2,85,01,272	2,57,62,412	2,75,55,243	51,38,024

*[English]***Coal Mining Policy**

4797. SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR:
SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is facing shortage of coal despite ample non-coking reserves available in the country;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to formulate a comprehensive coal mining policy;

(d) if so, the salient features of the policy; and

(e) the time by when the policy 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 SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL):

(a) and (b) As per Geological Survey of India, the inventory of total coal resources in the country as on 1-4-2010 was 276.81 billion tonnes. However, out of these total reserves, the reserves in "proved" category are only 39.67% and the balance is under "inferred and indicated" category. Further, the quantity of mineable/extractable coal out of the proved category is lower as

it is dependent on geo-mining conditions, technology available and used for mining etc. Further, the demand of coking and non-coking coal in the country is not being met fully at present from indigenous sources alone. The consumers are also resorting to import of coal on cost considerations and quality. As per Annual Plan 2010-11, while the All India coal demand has been estimated at 656.31 million tonnes, the indigenous coal availability is estimated at 572.37 million tonnes and the gap is likely to be met through import.

(c) No, Madam. At present, there is no such proposal under consideration.

(d) and (e) Does not arise, in view of reply given in respect of part (c) of this question.

[Translation]

Boarding Schools

4798. SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to open boarding schools for boys on the lines of Kasturba Gandhi Girls' boarding school;

(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) There is no proposal in the Department of School Education and Literacy to open boarding schools for boys on the lines of Kasturba

Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBVs) which cater to girls at upper primary level belonging to SC, ST, OBC and Minority Communities in educationally backward blocks in the country. The enrollment and retention level of boys in the elementary education system is relatively better than that of girls. KGBVs, as girls only facilities are set up in accordance with the principles of 'affirmative action' towards girls from marginalized sections.

Indian Soldiers Posted in UN Mission

4799. SHRI JITENDER SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the nation-wise number of Indian soldiers posted in various nations of the world as part of the United Nations Peace Mission:

(b) whether the United Nations has made a demand for more soldiers; and

(c) if so, the details of additional number of soldiers demanded by the UN?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) A Statement indicating nation-wise deployment of Indian Peacekeepers in UN Peacekeeping Missions is enclosed. India is currently the third largest contributor of troops (military and police) to the United Nations Peacekeeping Operations with a total strength of 8919 personnel serving in 9 out of 15 UN Peacekeeping Missions around the world.

(b) and (c) The UN requests member states to contribute troops from time to time. There is no pending request for additional number of soldiers.

Statement

Indian participation in current UN Peacekeeping Operations (as on end July 2010)

UN Mission	Contribution	Strength
UNIFIL (UN Interim Force in Lebanon)	Troops (1 Infantry Battalion)	896
MONUSCO (UN Stabilisation Mission in DR Congo)	Troops (4 Infantry Battalions), Staff Officers and Air personnel	4,248

UN Mission	Contribution	Strength
	Military Observers	51
	Formed Police Unit (2) ITBP/BSF	249
UNDOF (UN Disengagement Observer Force)	Troops	190
Golan Heights on the Syria-Israel border		
UNMIL (UN Mission In Liberia)	Formed Police Unit (2) CRPF (includes one full female FPU)	248
UNMIS (UN Mission in Sudan)	Troops	2634
	Military Observer	17
	Civilian Police	46
UNOCI (UN Operations in Ivory Coast)	Military Observer	08
UNFICYP (UN Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus)	Civilian Police	07
UNMIT (UN Integrated Mission in East Timor)	Civilian Police	25
MINUSTAH (UN Stabilisation Mission in Haiti)	Formed Police Unit (2) CISF/Assam Rifles	299
	Contingent Troop	1
Total		8919

[English]

Handling of Radioactive Materials

4800. SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA:

SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL:

SHRI SHATRUGHAN SINHA:

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL:

Dr. RATTAN SINGH AJNALA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the workers engaged in the nuclear

plants and facilities as well as those handling radioactive materials directly or indirectly, knowingly or unknowingly, are the first victims of the radiation;

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

(c) the details of accident cases, noticed during the last two years related to nuclear energy waste; and

(d) the amount spent by the Government on disposal of nuclear waste in the country during the said period?

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) By virtue of their proximity to radioactive materials and nature of work the workers engaged in the nuclear plants and facilities do have a potential for exposure to radiation. Recognising this, a number of safety measures (both engineered and administrative) and controls are built into these plants and facilities with the objectives of avoiding accidental exposures to any worker or other personnel.

The plants and facilities are designed, constructed and operated such that entry to highly radioactive areas is not allowed during unit operation. The built in safety of the nuclear power plants with defence in depth features, radiation shielding provision, stringent operating requirements, adequate and continuous radiological safety surveillance and strict compliance to radiation protection procedures by individual workers at work ensure that radiation exposure received by occupational worker is always within the permissible limit. Also, adequate emergency preparedness and response mechanism enforce the relevant rules and practices with respect to radiation protection at these plants and facilities. No worker is allowed to be exposed to radiation levels exceeding the internationally allowed limits confirming to radiological safety. Radiation workers are regularly monitored.

By the above measures, there is no undue risk to the radiation workers in Nuclear Power Plants and facilities.

(c) There has been no accident cases related to radioactive waste in Nuclear fuel cycle facilities in last two years.

(d) The cost of disposal of nuclear waste involves storage, segregation, transportation, volume reduction, treatment and disposal. In the country, the nuclear waste is disposed at the nuclear installation itself. In a twin

220 MWe PHWR reactor about 50-60 m³ of radioactive solid waste is disposed off annually. Also, about 30,000 m³ of liquid effluent are treated to remove bulk of the radioactivity. The remaining effluents which are virtually free from activity are discharged annually after monitoring within the limits set by the regulatory authorities. The annual cost of disposal of waste at a reactor site is about Rs. 55 lakhs on solid waste and about 40 lakhs on liquid waste.

Strike in NLC

4801. SHRI A. GANESHAMURTHI:
SHRI M. ANANDAN:
SHRI MANICKA TAGORE:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the employees union of Neyveli Lignite Corporation (NLC) has given any ultimatum for their proposed strike with regard to their wage revision, etc.

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action proposed to be 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) No, Madam.

(b) and (c) Certain unionized workers had earlier resorted to strike from 30-6-2010 to 5-7-2010 on the issue of wage revision. The matter was taken up by the Regional Labour Commissioner (Central), Chennai and the issue was resolved amicably by entering into an MOU with the recognized unions and the strike was called off.

National Transport Development Policy

4802. SHRI NANA NAGESWARA RAO: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has recently set up a high level Committee under the Chairmanship of

Deputy Chairman of Planning Commission to suggest a framework for National Transport Development Policy;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time frame by which the policy framework would be ready?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) High Level Committee has been set up under the Chairmanship of Dr. Rakesh Mohan to suggest a framework for National Transport Development Policy.

(b) A copy of the Office Memorandum (OM) issued in this regard, including Terms of Reference of the Committee is annexed as a Statement.

(c) The tenure of the High Level Committee for submission of report is 18 months. The policy framework would be finalized after the Committee submit its recommendations.

Statement

New Delhi, the 11th February, 2010

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Subject: Setting up of the National Transport Development Policy Committee as a High Level Committee.

It has been decided to constitute a High Level Committee, the National Transport Development Policy Committee (NTDPC) under the chairmanship of Shri Rakesh Mohan who will hold this assignment in an Honorary capacity with the status of a Minister of State.

2. The Terms of Reference of the Committee will be as under:—

(i) To assess the transport requirements of the economy for the next two decades in the context of economic, demographic and technological trends at local, national and global levels.

- (ii) To recommend a comprehensive and sustainable policy for meeting the transport requirements keeping in view the comparative resource cost advantages of various modes of transport i.e. road, rail, air, shipping and inland water transport with a special focus on the modes that have developed less than economically desirable and the need to:
- (a) encourage a rational mix of various modes of transport in order to minimize the overall resource cost to the economy,
 - (b) ensure balance between the ability of transport to serve economic development and to conserve energy, protect the environment, promote safety, and sustain future quality of life,
 - (c) ensure universal rural connectivity,
 - (d) address the special problems of remote and difficult areas on the one hand and of urban and metropolitan areas on the other, and
 - (e) adopt and evolve suitable technologies for cost effective creation, economical maintenance and efficient utilization of transport assets.
- (iii) To assess the investment requirements of the transport sector and to identify the roles of state and private sector in meeting these investment needs and to suggest measures for greater commercial orientation of transport services. In this context the Committee should pay particular attention to reviewing the experience with the PPP approach or suggest ways of modifying it further.
- (iv) To examine the laws, rules and regulations pertaining to various modes of transport and traffic and to suggest measures for strengthening their enforcement in the interest of the community and streamlining the procedures and processes in line with the needs of a fast growing modern economy.

- (v) To identify areas where data base needs to be improved in order to formulate and implement policy measures recommended by the Committee.
- (vi) To suggest measures to improve the capacity to evolve and implement projects.
- (vii) To suggest measures for implementing various components of the recommended policy within a specified time frame.
- (viii) To recommend any other measure which the Committee consider relevant to the items (i) and (vii) above.

3. The Committee may get special studies carried out by expert bodies. The Headquarters of the Committee will be at New Delhi. The Committee may visit such places and consult such stakeholders and experts as may be considered necessary for its work. The tenure of the Committee shall be 18 months.

4. the Committee will be serviced by the Planning Commission.

5. The composition of the NTDPCC shall be as under:—

Chairman

Shri Rakesh Mohan (in Honorary capacity, with status of MoS).

Members:

- (1) Chairman, Railway Board
- (2) Secretary, Ministry of Urban Development
- (3) Secretary, Ministry of Road Transport and Highways
- (4) Secretary, Ministry of Civil Aviation
- (5) Secretary, Ministry of Shipping
- (6) Secretary, Department of Financial Services
- (7) Secretary, Ministry of Coal
- (8) Secretary, Ministry of Power
- (9) Secretary, Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas

- (10) Adviser to Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission
- (11) Chairman, RITES
- (12) Shri K.L. Thapar, Chairman, Asian Institute of Transport Development
- (13) Shri M. Ravindra, former Chairman, Railway Board
- (14) Shri S. Sundar, former Secretary, Transport and Shipping
- (15) Shri D.P. Gupta, former DG Roads
- (16) Prof. Dinesh Mohan, IIT Delhi
- (17) Shri Bharat Seth, MD, Great Eastern Shipping
- (18) Dr. Rajiv B. Lall, MD, IDFC
- (19) Shri Mohandas Pai, Infosys
- (20) Shri Cyrus Guzder, Chairman, AFL Group
- (21) Senior Consultant (Transport), Planning Commission as Member Secretary

Sd./-

(Puneet Agarwal)
Deputy Secretary
Tele : 23016576

To

Chairman and Members of the Committee.

Copy forwarded to:—

- (1) Shrimati Sudha Pillai, Secretary, Planning Commission.
- (2) Shri Davinder P.S. Sandhu, Director, Prime Minister's Office with Reference to their D.O. No. 430/31/C/12/2010-ES.I, dated 9-2-2010.

Sd./-

(Puneet Agarwal)
Deputy Secretary

[Translation]

Yamuna River Development Authority

4803. SHRI BHUDEO CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a high powered committee was constituted by the Prime Minister in the year 2007 for cleaning and development of the river Yamuna;

(b) if so, the details of the achievements made by this Committee;

(c) whether the proposal for reconstituting the Yamuna River Development Authority under the chairmanship of the Lieutenant Governor of Delhi is being considered; and

(d) if so, the time by which the cleaning work is likely to be started and the amount likely to be spent on it?

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

(b) and (c) The Technical Advisory Group (TAG) constituted by the High Powered Committee for Yamuna River Development has submitted its report suggesting an operational plan for rejuvenation of Delhi stretch of the river. TAG has also recommended a two tier statutory framework for the establishment of National River Authority and the State River Basin Development Authority.

(d) A number of projects for abatement of pollution of River Yamuna are under implementation. To ensure that untreated waste water is not discharged into Yamuna, Government of NCT of Delhi/Delhi Jal Board has prepared a scheme for laying interceptor sewers along the major drains namely Najafgarh, Supplementary and Shahdara. The project has recently been approved by CCEA under JNNURM at a cost of Rs. 1357 crore.

To supplement the efforts of the State Governments in addressing the problem of pollution of the River Yamuna, Government of India is implementing

Yamuna Action Plan (YAP) with assistance from Japan International Cooperation Agency, Government of Japan, in a phased manner. Under YAP-II, which commenced in December, 2004 at an approved cost of Rs. 624 crore, major portion of the outlay i.e. Rs. 387.17 crore, has been allocated to Delhi.

[English]

Appointment of Officers in CIL

4804. Dr. CHARAN DAS MAHANT:
SHRI JAGDISH THAKOR:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Coal India Limited (CIL) and its subsidiaries follow guidelines of Department of Personnel and Training (DOPT) for appointment of Director/ Rotational Director, Members in the coal companies;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any irregularities have been reported in the appointment of these officers;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government has conducted any enquiry in this regard;

(f) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(g) the action taken against the officials found guilty 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) Public Enterprises Selection Board (PESB) initiates advance action for filling up the posts in PSUs two years before occurrence of vacancy and circulates the job descriptions for these posts. Thereafter, PESB conducts interviews and considers the names of candidates for making selection to these posts. After obtaining mandatory vigilance clearance of the empanelled candidates from the Central Vigilance Commission, the proposal is sent to Department of

Personnel and Training for obtaining the approval of the competent authority.

No such officers as Rotational Director, Members are appointed in Coal India Limited. However, part-time non official Directors are appointed on the Boards of Directors of various coal companies on the recommendation of the Department of Public Enterprises and after obtaining the approval of the competent authority.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) to (g) Does not arise in view of the answer given to part (c) of the question.

World Bank Visit to Karnataka

4805. SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank representatives had visited Karnataka to study some water implementation projects;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the objectives of the visit; and

(c) the matter discussed and decisions arrived in consultation with the State Government of Karnataka?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) to (c) A World Bank mission visited Karnataka from June 8 to 19, 2010 to review the implementation of the Karnataka Community-Based Tank Management Project.

The team visited about 20 tanks in 6 districts to meet Tank User Groups (TUG) and inspect works, and also had discussions with District Project Unit (DPU) staff. The field visits allowed the team to assess social mobilization and group formation; TUG procurement; physical progress with and construction quality of tank improvement activities; maintenance of accounts and other books by Tank Management Committees (TMC; the elected governing body of the TUG); and procurement actions carried out at district level.

The main focus of the discussions has been the timely use of the remaining funds to rehabilitate as many tanks as possible and empower TUGs to take charge of operation and maintenance of the rehabilitated tanks. A total of 3,800 tanks in 18 districts is targeted. Another point of discussion was the future sustainability. The Bank team discussed with senior government officials the need to have an institutional structure in place that can monitor TUG performance on a regular basis and that can post-project provide support, as needed, to TUGs.

Streamlining Education

4806. SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering a proposal for streamlining of the education set up for children between 4-6 years of age in the country;

(b) if so, whether currently, no such mechanism exists at a national level for children of this age, who are classified in the pre-school category;

(c) whether after the implementation of the Right to Education Act, the Government has decided to focus on pre-school children;

(d) whether the formation of the new policy has been proposed in an effort to implement HRD's formula for making education less stressful experience for children, so that the attempt will be to shield children from overburden and stress at the pre-school level; and

(e) if so, the time by which a final decision for implementation of the scheme is likely to be considered?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Under the Integrated Child Development Service (ICDS) Scheme, as on date 3,46,21,548 children between the age group of 3-6 years are being provided pre-school education in the Anganwadi Centres. Improving pre-school education under ICDS is an ongoing process.

(c) to (e) Section 11 of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 provides that with a view to prepare children above the age of three years for elementary education and to provide early childhood care and education for all children until they complete the age of six years, the appropriate Government may make necessary arrangement for providing free pre-school education for such children. The RTE Act has come into force with effect from 1st April, 2010.

Violence in JNU Campus

4807. SHRI ANTO ANTONY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been increase in the incidents of violence in Jawahar Lal Nehru University (JNU) campus during the last one year;

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

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to maintain peaceful atmosphere in the University?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) According to the information furnished by Jawaharlal Nehru University, there has been no increase in the incidents of violence on the University campus during the last one year.

(c) For maintaining peaceful atmosphere in the campus, while the University is ensuring scrutiny of all individual and vehicles at the entry gates, it has deployed security guards, particularly at nights, at all sensitive locations Night patrolling has also been intensified and all acts of reported violence are enquired into and persons involved are proceeded against.

[*Translation*]

Indian Officials in Pakistan

4808. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the

alleged atrocities committed against/ill treatment meted out to officials of Indian Embassy in Pakistan during the last three years till date;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has raised this matter at international fora; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) to (d) There have been instances of violation by Pakistan of the privileges and facilities to which officials of High Commission of India, Islamabad and members of their families are entitled under the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations, 1961. The Government of India has taken up with the Government of Pakistan all such instances and has reminded Pakistan its commitments under the Vienna Convention. Government remains committed to taking all necessary measures for the safety and security of the personnel in Indian Missions abroad.

Vacancies of Non-Teaching Employees

4809. SHRI KAPIL MUNI KARWARIA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state

(a) the number of vacancies of non-teaching employees as against the sanctioned strength in Allahabad University;

(b) whether the working of the University is adversely affected due to shortage of employees; and

(c) if so, the time by which recruitment is likely to begin?

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 of Allahabad, against the sanctioned strength of 641 non-teaching positions, in the University, there are 123 vacant posts. The University has clarified that though these vacancies do affect the smooth working of the University, the same

is, upto an extent, taken care of by engaging persons on fixed wages and on contract basis. The filling up of vacancies is an ongoing process and, therefore, no definite time-frame can be indicated.

[English]

Institutes of Higher Education and Skill Development Programmes

4810. SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) has been signed with United Kingdom (UK) to set up new Institutes of higher education and skill development programmes;

(b) if so, the details thereof,

(c) the other collaborations or agreements signed with UK in the education sector during the recent past; and

(d) the number of students likely to be benefited as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (d) No, Madam. During the Visit of Hon'ble Minister of Human Resource Development to UK from 13th to 16th January 2010, a Joint Statement between the Ministry of Human Resources Development of the Government of India and the Department of Business, Innovation and Skills on behalf of the Government and the Devolved Administrations of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland was signed on 13th January 2010 to strengthen institutional links at all levels of the education sector i.e. elementary education, secondary education, post-secondary education and professional education.

Apart from Joint Statement, 7 MoUs between educational institutions from India and their counterpart institutions in UK, were also signed earlier this year. While some of the MoUs are between specific institutions

in India and the UK, other collaborations relate to different activities for development of the education sector and will benefit wider student community.

Scope of RTE Act

4811. SHRI SANJOY TAKAM:
SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA:

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

(a) whether excluding children in the age group 0-6 and 14-18 from the 'Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act' is in contravention to the UN Convention on the Right of the Child, to which India is a signatory; and

(b) the measures taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to ensure that children of age group 0-6, who cannot afford to start their education before they attain the age of six, are not adversely affected?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 is a consequential legislation of Article 21A of the Constitution which states that the State shall provide free and compulsory education to all children in the 6-14 age group in such manner as the State may, by law, determine. Section 11 of the RTE Act provides that the appropriate Government may take necessary steps to provide free pre-school education to children in the 3-6 age group in order to prepare them for elementary education. Under the Integrated Child Development Service (ICDS) Scheme, 3,46,21,548 children between the age group of 3-6 years are being provided pre-school education in the Anganwadi Centres.

[Translation]

Admission in CBSE Affiliated Schools

4812. SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:
SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:

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

(a) whether the Government has received complaints regarding certain CBSE affiliated schools admitting students on the basis of religion;

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

(c) the action taken by the Government against such schools?

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Backlog Vacancies of SCs/STs/OBCs

4813. SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has issued any directions to the State Governments to clear the backlog vacancies of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes in Government services;

(b) if so, the details of the directions issued and the extent of compliance by the State Governments in this regard; and

(c) the mechanism by which the Union Government ensures compliance of the directions issued and the action taken against those defaulting States for failing to comply with the Union Government directions?

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) No, Madam. The State Governments have their own mechanism for formulating the policy of reservation for SCs, STs and OBCs in State Government services and implementation thereof.

[English]

Development Projects in Naxal Affected Areas

4814. SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has undertaken or proposes to undertake development projects in the naxal affected districts of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the funds provided for the same;

(c) the details of the projects pending for approval presently;

(d) whether a meeting was convened by his Ministry in July-August, 2010 in Delhi to take stock of development projects;

(e) if so, the salient features of the deliberations; and

(f) the follow-up action taken including funds made available for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (c) The Ministry has not undertaken any development project separately in naxal affected districts of the Country. Hence, provision of funds and pending projects does not arise. However, the Ministry has proposed various activities in 35 worst naxal affected districts during a consultative meeting of 23-07-2010 and 07-08-2010 including the followmg:—

- (i) Initiative for modernization of Forest Departments on the lines of Police Department to strengthen the department for taking up various developmental activities.
- (ii) Tribal youth to be recruited at the cutting edge level to play a role of Community Foresters or Para-Foresters under Green India Mission and Compensatory Afforestation fund Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA).

- (iii) Activities like capacity building of tribal population for sustainable practices for harvesting and value addition to Minor Forest Produce (MFP) and also to give minimum support price on the lines of agricultural produce.

(d) to (f) A National Conference on role of forestry administration in 35 worst Leftwing Extremism Affected areas was convened on 07th August, 2010 at New Delhi to plan strategy and possible role of Forest Departments in these areas. During the Conference the issues such as defreezing of ban on recruitments to Group 'C' and 'D' posts, synergy between Ciram Sabhas and Joint Forest Management Committees (JFMCs), strengthening of forest infrastructure for frontline staffs including improvement of mobility, and increased role of Forest Departments in other developmental activities like improving school infrastructure, drinking water supply, sanitation and health, road communication, etc. were highlighted.

Pay Scale of ACFs

4815. SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry had recommended the pay scale of Assistant Conservator of Forests (ACFs) at par with the DANICs and DANIPs before the 6th Central Pay Commission (CPC);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Anomaly Committee constituted a Andman and Nicobar (A and N) had also recommended the pay for ACFs to be at par with DANICs and DANIPs and whether the same has been received by the Ministry;

(d) if so, the details of the actions taken thereon;

(e) whether the recommended pay scales have been awarded to the ACFs of Andaman and Nicobar Islands; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY

OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Environment and Forests had recommended uniform pay scales for subordinate Forest Service personnel of States and Union Territories at par with Police and Revenue Services.

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) to (f) The recommendations of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands Administration *inter-alia* recommending the pay scales of ACFs at par with the DANICs and DANIPs have been received. It was found as per the Allocation of Business Rules issued by the Cabinet Secretariat, the subject "Forests and Forest Administration" of Andaman and Nicobar Islands falls within the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Home Affairs, as well as the Ministry of Environment and Forests. Since the provision is overlapping, this Ministry has taken up the matter with the Ministry of Home Affairs on 09-07-2010 with the request to take it up with the Cabinet Secretariat to define a clear mandate in the respect the Forest Department of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands as well as other Union Territories.

[Translation]

Primary Education

4816. SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the name of the language to be used for imparting primary education as provided under the Right to Education Act, 2009;

(b) whether the State Governments have not complied with the provisions of the Act; and

(c) if so, the action taken by the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) Clause (f) of sub-section (2) of section 29 of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 provides that

the medium of instruction shall, as far as practicable, be in the child's mother tongue.

(b) and (c) It is the duty of the appropriate Government (Central Government and State Governments) and the local authority to implement the provisions of the RTE Act.

[English]

Lower Primary Schools in Assam

4817. SHRI SANSUMA KHUNGGUR BWISWMUTHIARY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken any initiatives in response to several representations made by the Bodo Sahitya Sabha and the elected representatives in Parliament to persuade the State Government of Assam to provincialise all 724 numbers of Venture Lower Primary Schools, 320 numbers of M.E. (Upper Primary) Schools and 180 numbers of High Schools of Bodo medium with immediate effect in conformity with provision of Right to Education Act, and with Article 350A etc. in order to help rescue the moribund Bodo medium education from the jaws of impending total collapse;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government plans to extend adequate amount of special Central fund to the State Government of Assam for this purpose; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (e) Under the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009, the appropriate Government is required to provide free and compulsory elementary education to all children in the 6-14 age group in a neighbourhood school within a period of three years. High schools fall in the domain of

the Assam Secondary Education (Provincialisation) Act, 1977.

Under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), funds are provided for opening of government schools at elementary stage.

Financial Assistance for Vocational Courses

4818. SHRIMATI J. SHANTHA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any programme undertaken by his Ministry to give financial assistance for vocational courses in catering technology;

(b) if so, the guidelines for the financial assistance;

(c) the number of States who have received such assistance;

(d) whether any proposal for financial assistance from the State Government of Karnataka has been received; and

(e) if so, 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 (e) The centrally sponsored scheme of Vocationalisation of Secondary Education envisaged financial assistance to the State Governments/UTs for offering various vocational courses in their schools at higher secondary stage including courses on hotel management and catering technology. However, no assistance has been given to any State/UT since 2007-08. No proposal for financial assistance has been received from the State Government of Karnataka during the current year.

[Translation]

Commission for Scientific and Technical Terminology

4819. SHRI RATAN SINGH: Will the Minister of

HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the aims and objectives of establishing Commission for Scientific and Technical Terminology (CSTT);

(b) the funds earmarked during the Eleventh Five Year Plan for this Commission;

(c) the details of achievements made by the Commission during each of the last three years and current year;

(d) the number of English words for which the Commission has evolved equivalent Hindi words;

(e) whether these words are being used in school/college syllabuses and other fields;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the future plans of the Commission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) The aims and objectives of establishing Commission for Scientific and Technical

Terminology (CSTT) are as under:—

- Review of the work done in the field of scientific and technical terminology.
- Formulation of principles relating to co-ordination and evolution of scientific and technical terminology in Hindi and other languages.
- Coordination of the work done by different agencies in the States in the field of scientific and technical terminology, and approval of glossaries for use in Hindi and other Indian languages as may be submitted to it by the concerned agencies.
- The Commission may also take up preparation of standard scientific textbooks using the new terminology evolved or approved by it, preparation of scientific and technical dictionaries and translation into Indian languages of scientific books in foreign languages.

(b) The fund allocated to the Commission for Scientific and Technical Terminology during the Eleventh Five Year Plan till 2010-2011 are as under:—

Year	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011
Allocation	Rs. 360.00 lakh	Rs. 367.00 lakh	Rs. 450.00 lakh	Rs. 500.00 lakh

(c) The details of achievements made by the CSTT during each of the last three years are available in the Annual Reports of the Ministry of Human Resource Development posted in its official website's link at <http://education.nic.in/AR/annualreports.asp>.

During the current year 2010-2011 (upto August, 2010), the Glossaries being prepared/reviewed by the CSTT are Comprehensive Glossary of Science, Comprehensive Glossary of Humanities and Social Sciences, Plasma Physics Glossary, Insurance Glossary, Political Science glossary, Library Science Glossary, Pathology Glossary, Biotechnology Glossary, Commerce Glossary, Botany Glossary, Operation Research

Glossary, History Glossary, Electricity Glossary, Ayurvigyan Paribhasha Kosh, Psychology Glossary, Chemistry Encyclopaedia (Review), Information Technology Encyclopaedia (Review).

(d) Approximately 9,40,000 words.

(e) and (f) Scientific and technical words prepared by CSTT are being used in the textbooks prepared by National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT).

(g) The future plans of Commission for Scientific and Technical Terminology include the following:—

- Compilation/Evolution of National Terminology.
- Developing Terminologies in scheduled languages.

Exchange of Teachers

4820. SHRI TUFANI SAROJ: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has recently formulated a scheme under which teachers between India and USA are to be mutually exchanged under various educational programmes;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the criteria followed for selection of teachers under this programme;

(d) whether the teachers from Kendriya Vidyalayas are proposed to be selected under this programme;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the time by which the said scheme is likely to be implemented?

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

(b) to (f) Do not arise. However United States-India Educational Foundation (USIEF) under Fulbright Teacher Exchange programme provides direct exchange of teachers between India and USA. 13 Kendriya Vidyalaya teachers have visited America and vice-versa under this exchange programme since the year 2006-07. The USIF (Fulbright) has its own criteria for selection.

[English]

Recognition of Indian Degrees in Foreign Countries

4821. Dr. MANDA JAGANNATH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Government had recently held talks with foreign countries for securing recognition of Indian degrees in these countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the countries where Indian degrees are already recognized; and

(d) the benefits likely to accrue to the Indian students as result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (d) Yes, Madam. The Government of India, Ministry of Human Resource Development has signed Educational Exchange Programme (EEP)/Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the following countries, which expressly talks about mutual recognition of degrees.

1. Mongolia
2. Armenia
3. Tanzania
4. Guyana
5. Israel
6. Australia
7. Hungary
8. Syria
9. Uzbekistan
10. Thailand
11. Sri Lanka
12. Mexico
13. Croatia
14. Ecuador
15. Saudi Arabia
16. China
17. Portugal

18. Ethiopia
19. Vietnam
20. Oman
21. Norway
22. Chile
23. Czech Republic
24. Botswana
25. Malaysia
26. Canada

A number of foreign countries have already accorded equivalence to the +2 stage/degree level qualifications with their corresponding examinations/degrees and Indian students are allowed to pursue higher education in their universities.

Minority Education Institutions

4822. SHRI ADAGOORU H. VISHWANATH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government exercises some control over the minority educational institutions being run in various States:

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the autonomy enjoyed by these institutions in matters of admission, framing of curriculum, tuition fees, etc.;

(d) the total number or minority educational institutions at present in each State/Union Territory; and

(e) the financial assistance provided to these institutions directly or indirectly by the Union Government during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) Minorities have a right to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice subject to adherence to standards prescribed by

the statutory regulatory authorities.

(d) and (e) Whereas the information regarding number or minority educational institutions in various States/Union Territories is not maintained centrally, the Central Government has provided financial assistance of Rs. 16.03 crore to 39 minority educational institutions, during the last three years, under the Scheme for Infrastructure Development of Private Aided/Unaided Minority Institutes (Elementary Secondary/Senior Secondary Schools (IDMI).

Stagnation in IFS

4823. SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether more than 20 State Forest Service (SFS) Officers eligible induction into Indian Forest Service (IFS) are stagnating in Andaman and Nicobar (A&N) Islands as on date;

(b) if so, the action taken/being taken by the Government in this regard;

(c) whether DPC for induction of SFS officers into IFS Cadre, mandatory to be held every year, has not been held after 1996 till 2009 for the eligible SFS Officers of Andaman and Nicobar Islands;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether the Union Territory (UT) segment of the AGMUT Cadre has been further fragmented UT-wise and more than 9 vacancies are lying unfilled as on date; and

(f) if so, the justification thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (f) One vacancy has been determined on the basis of proposal received from Andaman and Nicobar Administration for the year 2009 (as on 1-1-10) to be filled up by promotion of SFS officers of Andaman and Nicobar segment of AGMUT Cadre during 2010. Further action in the matter will be taken by the Andaman and Nicobar Administration in consultation with Union Public Service Commission.

12.00 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Now Papers to be laid.

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Foreign Trade Policy and Handbook of Procedures Volume I (Hindi and English versions) for the period from 27th August, 2009 to 31st March, 2014 (updated as on 23rd August, 2010).

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-3007/15/10]

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 of the Memorandum of Understanding (Hindi and English versions) between the Bharat Immunologicals and Biologicals Corporation Limited and the Department of Biotechnology, Ministry of Science and Technology for the year 2010-11.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-3008/15/10]

- (2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of Section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951.
 - (i) The Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Ninth Amendment Regulations, 2010 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 617(E) in Gazette of India dated 23rd July, 2010.
 - (ii) The Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Eleventh Amendment Regulations, 2010

published in Notification No. G.S.R. 618(E) in Gazette of India dated 23rd July, 2010.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-3009/15/10]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): I beg to lay on the Table:

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under various Sections of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986:—
 - (i) S.O. 1111(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 14th May, 2010, constituting the Uttarakhand State Ganga River Conservation Authority comprising of Chairperson and members, mentioned therein, for effective abatement of pollution and conservation of the river Ganga.
 - (ii) S.O. 1906(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 4th August, 2010, delegating the power vested in it under Section 20 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, subject to certain conditions.
 - (iii) S.O. 1907(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 4th August, 2010, authorizing the Uttarakhand State Ganga River Conservation Authority or any other Authority or officer authorized by such Authority for the purpose of filing complaint for taking cognizance of any offence under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.
- [Placed in Library, See No. LT-3010/15/10]
- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Centre of Excellence for Medicinal Plants and Traditional Knowledge, Foundation for Revitalisation of Local Health Traditions, Bangalore, for the year 2008-2009, along with Audited Accounts.
 - (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English

versions) by the Government of the working of the Centre of Excellence for Medicinal Plants and Traditional Knowledge, Foundation for Revitalisation of Local Health Traditions, Bangalore, 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-3011/15/10]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): I beg to lay on the Table:

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Allahabad Museum, Allahabad, for the year 2008-2009, along with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Allahabad Museum, Allahabad, for the year 2008-2009.

- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-3012/15/10]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Museum Institute of History of Art, Conservation and Museology, New Delhi, for the year 2008-2009, along with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Museum Institute of History of Art, Conservation and Museology, 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-3013/15/10]

- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Manav Sangrahalaya, Bhopal, for the year 2008-2009, along with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Manav Sangrahalaya, Bhopal, for the year 2008-2009.

- (6) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (5) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-3014/15/10]

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 English versions) of the Indian Institute of Science Education and Research, Thiruvananthapuram, for the year 2008-2009 along with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Institute of Science Education and Research, Thiruvananthapuram, for the year 2008-2009.

- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-3015/15/10]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Science Education and Research, Kolkata, for the year 2008-2009, along with Audited Accounts.

[Shrimati D. Purandeswari]

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Institute of Science Education and Research, Kolkata, 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-3016/15/10]

- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, for the year 2008-2009.

- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, for the year 2008-2009, together with Audit Report thereon.

- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, for the year 2008-2009.

- (6) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (5) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-3017/15/10]

- (7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Council for Teacher Education, New Delhi, for the year 2008-2009.

- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Council for Teacher Education, New Delhi, for the year 2008-2009, together with Audit Report thereon.

- (iii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Council for

Teacher Education, New Delhi, for the year 2008-2009.

- (8) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (7) above.

- (9) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Technology, Patna, for the year 2008-2009, along with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Institute of Technology, Patna, for the year 2008-2009.

- (10) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (9) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-3018/15/10]

- (11) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Technology, Raipur, for the year 2006-2007, along with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Institute of Technology, Raipur, for the year 2006-2007.

- (12) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (11) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-3019/15/10]

- (13) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Technology, Calicut, for the year 2008-2009, along with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Institute of Technology, Calicut, for the year 2008-2009.

- (14) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (13) above.
[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-3020/15/10]
- (15) A copy of the UGC (Institutions Deemed to be Universities Regulations, 2010) (Hindi and English versions) published in the Notification No. 146 in Gazette of India dated the 26th May, 2010 under sub-section (1) of Section 26 of the University Grants Commission Act, 1956, containing Addendum/Corrigendum thereto published in Notification No. F. No. F. 6-1(11)/2006(CPP.I) dated 2nd August, 2010.
[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-3021/15/10]
- (16) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Visva-Bharati, Santiniketan, for the year 2008-2009, together with Audit Report thereon.
- (17) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (16) above.
[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-3022/15/10]
- (18) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, for the year 2008-2009.
(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, for the year 2008-2009.
- (19) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (18) above.
[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-3023/15/10]
- (20) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the University of Allahabad, Allahabad, New Delhi, for the year 2008-2009.
(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the University of Allahabad, Allahabad, New Delhi, for the year 2008-2009.
- (21) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (20) above.
[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-3024/15/10]
- (22) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Advanced Study, Shimla, for the year 2008-2009, along with Audited Accounts.
(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Institute of Advanced Study, Shimla, for the year 2008-2009.
- (23) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (22) above.
[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-3025/15/10]
- (24) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Rajasthan Council of Elementary Education (Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan Programme), Jaipur, for the year 2008-2009, along with Audited Accounts.
(ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Rajasthan Council of Elementary Education (Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan Programme), Jaipur, for the year 2008-2009.
- (25) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (24) above.
[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-3026/15/10]
- (26) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Rajiv Gandhi

[Shrimati D. Purandeswari]

Shiksha Mission (Madhya Pradesh Rajya Shiksha Kendra, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan), Bhopal, for the year 2008-2009, along with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Rajiv Gandhi Shiksha Mission (Madhya Pradesh Rajya Shiksha Kendra, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan), Bhopal, for the year 2008-2009.

- (27) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (26) above.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-3027/15/10]

- (28) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Gujarat Council of Elementary Education (Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan Mission), Gandhinagar, for the year 2008-2009, along with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Gujarat Council of Elementary Education (Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan Mission), Gandhinagar, for the year 2008-2009.

- (29) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (28) above.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-3028/15/10]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Telecommunication (Broadcasting and Cable Services) Interconnection (Sixth Amendment) Regulations, 2010 (Hindi and English versions) published in the Notification No. F. No. 6-7/2010-B and CS in Gazette of India dated the 2nd

August, 2010 under Section 37 of the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India Act, 1997.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-3029/15/10]

THE MINISTER OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (DR. M.S. GILL): On behalf of Shri Pratik Prakashbapu Patil, I beg to lay on the Table:

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Sports Authority of India, New Delhi, for the year 2008-2009, along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Sports Authority of India, New Delhi, for the year 2008-2009.

- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-3030/15/10]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): I beg to lay on the Table:

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—
- (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Andhra Pradesh State Irrigation Development Corporation Limited, Hyderabad, for the year 2008-2009.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Andhra Pradesh State Irrigation Development Corporation Limited, Hyderabad, for the year 2008-2009, along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-3031/15/10]

12.01 hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

AND

BILL AS PASSED BY RAJYA SABHA*

[English]

SECRETARY GENERAL: Madam; I have to report the following:

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Nalanda University Bill, 2010 which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 21st August, 2010."

2. Madam, I lay on the Table the Nalanda University Bill, 2010, as passed by Rajya Sabha on the 21st August, 2010.

for Grants (2010-11), pertaining to the Department of Biotechnology, Ministry of Science and Technology*

[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): Madam, I beg to lay a statement regarding the status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 205th Report of the Standing Committee on Science and Technology, Environment and Forests on Demands for Grants (2010-11), pertaining to the Department of Biotechnology, Ministry of Science and Technology.

12.02 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PAPERS LAID ON
THE TABLE

3rd Report and Minutes

[English]

SHRI HARIN PATHAK (Ahmedabad East): I beg to present the Third Report (Action Taken) (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Papers Laid on the Table and Minutes relating thereto.

12.03 hrs.

STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS

- (i) (a) **Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 205th Report of the Standing Committee on Science and Technology, Environment and Forests on Demands**

*Laid on the Table.

12.03¼ hrs.

- (b) **Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in 209th Report of the Standing Committee on Science and Technology, Environment and Forests, pertaining to the Department of Science and Technology, Ministry of Science and Technology****

[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): Madam, I beg to lay a statement regarding

*Laid on the Table and also placed in Libraty, See No. LT-3032/15/10.

**Laid on the Table and also placed in Libraty, See No. LT-3033/15/10.

[Shri Prithviraj Chavan]

the status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 209th Report of the Standing Committee on Science and Technology, Environment and Forests, pertaining to the Department of Science and Technology, Ministry of Science and Technology.

The Standing Committee on Science and Technology, Environment and Forests laid their 209th Report on 23rd April, 2010 in the Lok Sabha. In all there were 21 recommendations in the 209th Report of the Committee. The present status of implementation is detailed in the appended Annexure which may be allowed to be laid on the Table of the House.

12.03½ hrs.

- (ii) **Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 1st Report of the Standing Committee on Coal and Steel on Demands for Grants (2009-10), pertaining to the Ministry of Coal***

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): Madam, I beg to lay a statement regarding status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 1st Report of Parliamentary Standing Committee on Coal and Steel on Demands for Grants (2009-10), pertaining to the Ministry of Coal.

The 1st Report of the Standing Committee on Coal and Steel (15th Lok Sabha) was presented to the Lok Sabha on 18-12-2009. Action taken statements on the recommendations/observations contained in the report of the Committee had been sent to the Standing Committee on Coal and Steel on 12th March, 2010.

*Laid on the Table and also placed in Libraty, See No. LT-3034/15/10.

There are 23 recommendations made by the Committee in the said report where action is called for on the part of the Government.

The present status of implementation of the various recommendations made by the Committee is indicated in the annexure to my statement which is laid on the Table of the House. I would not like to take the valuable time of the House to read out all the contents of this Annexure. I would request that this may be considered as read.

12.03¼ hrs.

- (iii) **Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 5th Report of the Standing Committee on Information Technology on Demands for Grants (2010-11), pertaining to the Department of Posts, Ministry of Communications and Information Technology***

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): Madam, in compliance with the direction 73(A) of the hon. Speaker, Lok Sabha, I beg to lay on the table of the House a detailed action taken report on the recommendations pertaining to the Department of Posts contained in the 5th report of the Standing Committee on Information Technology without taking the valuable time of the House.

12.04 hrs.

- (iv) **Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 3rd Report of the Standing Committee on Rural Development on Demands for Grants (2009-10), pertaining to the Department of Drinking**

*Laid on the Table and also placed in Libraty, See No. LT-3035/15/10.

Water and Sanitation, Ministry of Rural Development*

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI AGATHA SANGMA): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table of the House a statement on the status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 3rd Report of the Standing Committee on Rural Development on Demands for Grants for 2009-10, pertaining to the Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation, Ministry of Rural Development.

The Standing Committee on Rural Development (Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation) (15th Lok Sabha) examined the Demands for Grants of the Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation for the financial year 2009-10 and laid its 3rd report to the Lok Sabha on 17th December 2009. The report contained 34 recommendations.

The Department considered the report and submitted the Action Taken Replies on the comments/ observations of the Committee contained in the 3rd Report to the Standing Committee on Rural Development of Ministry of Rural Development, Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation on 24-2-2010. The Committee accepted the ATR in respect of 29 recommendations. The Committee decided not to pursue 2 recommendations. In respect of 1 recommendation, the Committee has not accepted the reply furnished by the Department. For 2 recommendations, final reply is awaited from the Department.

The present status of implementation of the various recommendations made by the Committee is indicated in the Annexure to my statement, which is laid on the Table of the House. To avoid wasting the valuable time of the House, I would request that the contents of the Annexure may be considered as read.

*Laid on the Table and also placed in Libraty, See No. LT-3036/15/10.

12.04½ hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Rehabilitation of Sri Lankan Tamil Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) and steps taken by the Government in regard thereto

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Calling Attention. Shri T.R. Baalu.

[Translation]

SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO (Khammam): Madam Speaker, I want to raise my point.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Why are you raising it now, let the calling attention take place. Be seated now, it is not the time to raise your point. Please sit down.

[English]

SHRI T.R. BAALU (Sriperumbudur): With your kind permission, Madam, I call the attention of the Minister of External Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:

"Rehabilitation of Sri Lankan Tamil Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) and steps taken by the Government in regard thereto."

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): I rise to respond to the House on the Calling Attention Notice regarding the rehabilitation of Sri Lankan Tamil Internally Displaced Persons and steps taken by the Government in regard thereto.

After the cessation of conflict in northern Sri Lanka in May 2009, nearly 3 lakh Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) emerged out of the conflict zone. They were housed in camps by the Government of Sri Lanka. It is understood that currently, around 30,000-35,000 IDPs remain in these camps. India has constantly held the view that the cessation of the conflict in Sri Lanka in May 2009 and the 2010 elections provided a historic

[Shri S.M. Krishna]

opportunity to address all outstanding issues in a spirit of understanding and mutual accommodation and to work towards genuine national reconciliation. The expeditious resettlement and rehabilitation of IDPs is integral to that process.

During the recent visit of President Mahindra Rajapaksa to India in June this year, we underlined on the urgent need for the resettlement of remaining IDPs along with speedy rehabilitation, reconstruction and development in the north and the east of Sri Lanka. The President of Sri Lanka indicated that he would endeavour to resettle all remaining IDPs by end-December this year.

I would like to remind the hon. Members that, even before the hostilities concluded, India had been assisting the IDPs inside and outside the conflict zone. Subsequently, India spontaneously stepped forward to assist Sri Lanka in the rehabilitation of the IDPs. Prime Minister immediately announced a package of Rs. 500 crore for Sri Lanka.

In the initial stages, since the immediate focus was on humanitarian assistance, Government supplied 2,50,000 family packs to IDPs provided by the Government of Tamil Nadu. These family packs consisted of a variety of daily-use items including food, clothing and medicine and provided the much-needed succour to the IDPs. We also dispatched an emergency medical hospital to treat the injured IDPs emerging out of the conflict zone. From March to August 2009, more than 50,000 patients were treated, including those requiring major surgical operations. Our field hospital did exemplary work under very trying conditions. We had also provided medical supplies. Given the challenges arising out of the conflict, Government also arranged for an artificial limb fitment camp, better known as Jaipur Foot, in March-April this year. The team of experts did commendable work to fit artificial limbs and other devices to nearly 1400 beneficiaries.

In addition to the humanitarian assistance, we simultaneously took up assistance to help resettle the IDPs. Seven of our demining teams are now currently

working in Sri Lanka. The work of these demining teams has undoubtedly helped speed up the resettlement of the IDPs, particularly in the districts of Vavunia and Mannar where large tracks of land have been made fit for habitation and agricultural and other activities have resumed.

In order to ensure that the IDPs have a roof over their heads, India has supplied more than 7900 tonnes of roofing and shelter material. Our roofing sheets have been distributed in all five districts of the Northern Province and helped thousands of families resettle in their villages. We also supplied 4 lakhs cement bags to be distributed among the resettling IDPs to help them renovate their houses.

Hand in hand with resettlement, we had tried to address the issue of livelihood for those being resettled. A delegation of agricultural experts led by the Indian Council for Agricultural Research visited Sri Lanka last year. We have already supplied 70,000 agriculture starter packs. We have also agreed to supply seeds, tractors and other agricultural implements. The samples of the seeds requested have already been sent to Sri Lanka and are awaiting phyto-sanitary certification. We hope that our timely assistance will help the IDPs in the forthcoming Maha season itself. During the visit of President Rajapaksa, we have agreed to take up the rehabilitation of war widows in Batticaloa in Eastern Sri Lanka with the involvement of Self-Employed Women's Association (SEWA).

As Sri Lanka transitions from the humanitarian to the rehabilitation and reconstruction stage, India has come forward with substantial and generous assistance to help rebuild Northern and Eastern Sri Lanka.

During the recent visit of President Rajapaksa to India, we announced a major initiative to support a programme for construction of 50,000 houses. We will soon launch a pilot project of 1000 houses: We have set aside an amount of nearly US\$ 800 million as Lines of Credit for undertaking the reconstruction of railway infrastructure in northern Sri Lanka. Contracts for three of these railways lines have already been signed. Just as the work on the Indian-assisted railway project

between Galle and Matara in South Sri Lanka is ahead of schedule, I am confident that these railway projects will also be completed expeditiously.

Developments of human resources in Sri Lanka have always received the priority attention by Government. Apart from the two vocational training centres established earlier at Hatton and Puttalam, Government has decided to assist Sri Lanka in setting up vocational training centres in Northern, Eastern and Central Sri Lanka in tune with their requirements. India would extend assistance for the rehabilitation of Kankesanthurai harbour as well as renovate the Duraippah stadium and construct a Cultural Centre in Jaffna to revive cultural activities in that city. As a part of our assistance for an integrated development, we would also assist in repairing schools, hospitals and other community facilities in the region. I would also like to add that our traditional assistance to the Indian-origin Tamils in Sri Lanka will not only continue but also be expanded.

I would like to assure this august House that India is doing all it can to assist the Government of Sri Lanka to rehabilitate the Sri Lankan IDPs. The establishment of the Consulate General of India in Jaffna will also help in this process. I have no doubt that our contribution has been crucial in their humanitarian and resettlement efforts and will continue to play a significant role in the future as well for restoring normalcy in the lives of these IDPs in Northern and Eastern Sri Lanka.

SHRI T.R. BAALU: Madam, with great anguish and mental agony I would like to draw the attention of the Government of India, through the august House, about the sad plight of Sri Lankan Tamils.

Madam, this Calling Attention is not only intended to demand from the Government of India to extend more help but also to request the Government to prevail upon the Government of Sri Lanka to see to it that the money sent to them, or any such help that is being extended, is spent properly. The Government of Sri Lanka should be held accountable. The money that has already been sent has not been utilized properly.

The sad plight of the Sri Lankan Tamils living in

the Northern and Eastern provinces of Sri Lanka is unheard of in the entire history of the world. The Tamilians living in Northern and Eastern provinces of Sri Lanka have suffered a lot. They were subjected to devastating miseries during the civil war that long lasted for more than 25 years. This arms struggle started because of the large scale discrimination against the Sri Lankan Tamils who were deprived of education and the employment opportunities. The Tamilians living there were considered as the second-rate citizens in their own country.

Madam, Indian Tamils, led by my beloved leader, Dr. Kalaignar Karunanidhi, had been conducting agitations like *dharnas*, Hunger Strikes, *Rail Roko* and *Road Roko* to draw the attention of the Government of India and the world—but it has not been able to catch the attention of the Sri Lankan administration. He wanted to draw the attention of the United Nations to this effect. He collected one crore signatures which along with a Memorandum were submitted to the Secretary-General of United Nations but all this has not prevailed upon the Sri Lankan administration.

Madam, though the civil war has ended the reasons that led to the war still exist. The poor children of Sri Lankan Tamils are not yet given the right of education or the employment opportunities. Tamil language itself is being considered as the second-rate language. For the information of this House, the Tamilians are being treated as the second-class citizens. They are not bestowed with the normal life. About 52,000 Sri Lankan Tamils are still behind the barbed wire fencing. They are yet to recover from the trauma of war. The state of emergency still exists in Sri Lanka. The security forces of Sri Lanka say that the threat of LTTE still exists. They are saying this to keep surveillance blanket on Sri Lankan Tamils; to keep on deploying the armed personnel in Northern and Eastern provinces of Sri Lanka.

On July 29, 1987, our great and a beloved leader, Shri Rajiv Gandhi, had brought Mr. Jayawardhane to the negotiation table to see that Indo-Sri Lanka Accord is made. What has happened to the Indo-Sri Lanka

[Shri T.R. Baalu]

Accord? We have lost one of the giant and the most beloved leaders of this country who sacrificed his life for the same cause. The Indo-Sri Lanka Accord has not materialised. What has happened to the 13th amendment which the Sri Lankan Parliament had made? It has not been implemented. The political solution has not been achieved. They are fooling and...* not only India but also the other world countries.

In a recent interview, Mr. Rajapaksa has said that there is no hurry to formulate a political solution. If there is a solution at all, it will be home grown. It will be home grown and not according to the Indian wisdom or the world wisdom or the US wisdom but it would be home grown. In the same interview, he has also said that they will take their own time to find a solution and that we cannot ask for an instant solution like instant noodles. This is what he has expressed in an interview. It means he is very much clear. He is not intending to go for a full political solution. The Sri Lankan President is not only...India but also the whole world.

MADAM SPEAKER: Please expunge that word.

SHRI T.R. BAALU: India could not prevail upon the Sri Lankan Government to restore normalcy in spite of all their help of Rs. 500 crore initially and of Rs. 800 million US dollars for the construction of infrastructural facilities in the North-East region. Nothing is happening.

I would like to submit that on 15-4-2010, 1,94,590 persons were resettled which means they came out of the camps but not yet settled. They have not yet gone to their home towns where they want to go. They came out of the barbed wire fencing. On the request of my Leader, Dr. Kalaignar Karunanidhi, hon. Prime Minister and Madam Soniaji, a delegation visited Sri Lanka. The Indian Government permitted us to go there to have an on the spot study. The Congress MPs and MPs belonging to DMK and VCK of Tamil Nadu went there. We had seen the torn out plastic sheet tents there. They were leaking. Children and old people were lying on the ground and they were subjected to health hazards.

Even after that, things have not improved. You said that 30,000 to 35,000 people are there. I do not want to contest the figure but even today more than 52,000 people are stranded there in the barbed wire fencing. I would like to draw the attention of the august House and the Government of India that when we, all the ten Members visited there, we were taken to the camps but not to the 14 camps wherein children aging 10 to 14 years, were kept in duress under the military custody. We were not taken to that particular areas. They say that these young children have been trained by the LTTE. Even if they were trained by LTTE, they should be treated humanly.

They should not be subjected to any coercive methods. The Government of India should supervise that. Now, if there is any real truth in that; if realistically such things are going on, then the Government of India should come forward and see to it that these people are taken care of.

Madam, the Sri Lankan Government shall be prevailed upon by Government of India to have a political solution at least now as per the 13th Amendment. The innocent children kept in duress in military camps should be released immediately. There should be rehabilitation of the IDPs. Around 52,000 people living behind the barbed wire fencing and should be sent back to their destinations. There were around 30,000 Muslims kept separately, in the district of Puttalam during the struggle. They now want to return to their homes. Those people should be sent back to their homes safely and their re-settlement should be done properly. The Government of India should send an Emissary so that he can go and see as to what is happening there and also assess the ground reality and report to the Government of India so that proper action can be taken.

Madam, it is now the monsoon season and there are torrential rains especially in the northern end of Sri Lanka. So, I would like the Government of India to see that these people are settled quickly; settlement means not shifting the people from one camp to another camp. The re-settlement as is being said by the Sri Lankan

*Not recorded.

people is not actually re-settlement in the true sense. People are being shifted from 'x' camp to 'y' camp. The same kind of conditions as prevailed in the 'x' camp is there in the 'y' camp as well.

Madam, I would like to thank the Government of India for having done so much. The pragmatic approach of the Government of India is appreciated. But at the same time the Government of India should prevail upon the Sri Lankan Government to see that normalcy is restored immediately for a better life of Sri Lankan Tamils.

*SHRI A. GANESHAMURTHI (Erode): Madam Speaker, While thanking you for this opportunity I would like to put forth certain points to call the attention of the Government and to know whether the displaced and distressed Sri Lankan Tamils have been sent back to their homeland areas inhabited by them prior to their being put in the makeshift camps within the confines of barbed wires.

Both the Minister and Baalu came out with certain statistical figures. It has been stated that the Sri Lankan Tamils have been sent back from the refugee camps to their traditional areas where they were residing for long, but it is far from truth. The Minister has also come out with a list of help and assistance from our end and information about the fund allocations made, amount spent and rehabilitation measures taken by our Government to Sri Lanka. Our Foreign Minister's statement is like claiming to have tasted sweetness after tasting with the tongue a piece of paper having written on it the word 'sugar'. The fact remains that the displaced Sri Lankan Tamils who were forced to live in the inhuman makeshift camps have not been shifted back to the areas in which they were originally residing and leading their lives.

We get to know of this from the world media. Press freedom has been curtailed and not much is known to the outside world about the real situation prevailing over there in Eelam. Journalists are prevented from going near the camps. Even a team of our MPs

*English translation of the speech originally delivered in Tamil.

who went there were not taken to places beyond a point. The facts about the real situation could not be gathered easily because there is a kind of iron curtain. There is now a world beyond the iron curtain. This is the situation of Tamils in Sri Lanka. NGOs from several parts of the world are spreading information from what they have heard and seen in bits and pieces.

Tamils who are the sons of the soil Eelam have been made to live like secondary citizens in Sri Lanka. The Sri Lankan Tamils will not have an area of their own to live in. Justice and rehabilitation cannot be expected from Rajapakse who has stated that there will not be Tamil homeland any more.

MADAM SPEAKER: Please come up with your question.

SHRI A. GANESHAMURTHI: I am coming to it, Madam. Before that, there is a point to make. I would like to see for yourself as to how they can rehabilitate and how they will restore the lives of Tamils and how they will send them back to their traditional areas where they have been living all along. Tamils are denied of their rights. The Sinhalese Army is occupying the areas where Tamils used to live down the years. Sinhalese people are being settled to live there in the Tamil-dominated areas. I would like to know from the Government what supervisory or monitoring mechanism was evolved to watch the way in which our relief and rehabilitation assistance were spent. We know that they have not been spent on Tamils for whom we had sent help. It is gathered that it is being spent on Sinhalese who are being settled in the places from which Tamils have been displaced. I urge upon the Government to understand the ground reality that our rehabilitation measures are not really rehabilitating the Tamils but only the Sinhalese people who are being settled there with the patronage of their Government. So, I urge upon the Government to immediately stop sending the relief materials and extending assistance.

The Government in Sri Lanka has resorted to genocide and is busy in wiping out the Tamil race displacing them from their birth places and traditional areas where they used to live. The Sri Lankan

[Shri A. Ganeshamurthi]

Government doesn't have a mind to help the Tamils to get back their life and livelihood again. There is a Government in Sri Lanka that denies permission even to a UNHCR team to visit those refugee camps. The fact remains that even UN teams are not allowed to ascertain the truth and the ground reality. We need to assess the human rights violations inflicted against the Tamils. At a time when even the UN teams are refused to monitor, how can the Government of India monitor and review the way in which our assistance is spent on the needy Tamils who continue to remain as Internally Displaced Persons still? What are the efforts you have taken so far to ascertain facts? They are out to see that there is no race as Tamil race in the Sri Lankan soil. They are being systematically wiped out to perish once and for all.

The Government there is being charged as a Government of war criminals. Even the Government of India has been notified of this, but still our Government is extending assistance which is not really reaching the Tamils. Why do we hesitate to extend assistance to ascertain war crimes and human rights violations there? Our assistance, in fact, will be used against the Tamils and how can we continue to extend assistance? Will the Government of India realize that they have a responsibility to put an end to the elimination of a race in the neighbourhood? What is the yardstick you have with you to measure and ascertain the extent to which the assistance extended by us has been spent by the Sri Lankan Government? Will the Government of India take steps to send a fact finding team along with a Special Emissary to Sri Lanka? I would like to know whether the Government would include the representatives of various political parties, NGOs and human rights organizations.

SHRI P.R. NATARAJAN (Coimbatore): Madam Speaker, I thank you for the opportunity which you have given to me to draw the attention of the House towards the fate of the Sri Lankan Tamils who are Internally Displaced Persons.

As mentioned in the statement of the hon. Minister,

the team of experts did commendable work to fit artificial limbs to nearly 1400 persons and rehabilitation for war widows. Regarding infrastructure, railway work has been undertaken and India would extend assistance for the rehabilitation of Kankesanthurai harbour as well as renovate the Duraiappah Stadium and construct a Cultural Centre, new schools and hospitals. These are the things which have been assured towards the infrastructure of the Sri Lankans.

I would like to ask a question through you, Madam, to the hon. Minister. A nation is part and parcel of the United Nations Organisation. The UNO has decided to have an inquiry on the war crimes committed by the Sri Lankan Army during the civil war whereas the Sri Lankan Government is not prepared to accept that inquiry. Will the Minister tell the House whether he believes the statement given by the Sri Lankan Government regarding the figures like 35,000 and so on? Do you believe that the figures are correct?

According to us, figures are honestly disclosed by our hon. Member, Shri T.R. Baalu. Even after six months, a team has visited Sri Lanka but they have not disclosed the facts before us. Now, our friend, Shri Baalu, has disclosed some figures honestly. Being second largest ally in the UPA-II, they have given some figures in the august House and I thank Shri Baalu for it.

Before I conclude, Madam, I request the Government through you that a team of Members of Parliament belonging to all political parties should be formed to monitor the rehabilitation work done by the Sri Lankan Government with the monetary help of the Indian Government. We request the hon. Minister through you for a formation of a Delegation consisting of Members of all parties to be sent to Sri Lanka to monitor the rehabilitation work there.

Dr. M. THAMBIDURAI (Karur): Madam Speaker, thank you for giving me an opportunity to express my Party's views about the rehabilitation of the Sri Lankan Tamils in Sri Lanka.

Everybody knows that lakhs of Sri Lankan Tamils

are suffering there. During and after the civil war, most of the people disposed of their properties and they are suffering a lot. But the Sri Lankan Government is not giving any importance to the rehabilitation of the Sri Lankan Tamils. The human rights organisations, the Red Cross and even the United Nations have not been allowed to see them.

I heard the Minister and I also read his Statement. I am disappointed with his Statement. It looks like a Statement not of a Minister, but of a Governor of Rotary Club, Lions Club, etc.

What exactly we want? This was made clear by my leader Hon. Amma Ms. J. Jayalalithaa when she said that "rights of Tamils living in Sri Lanka should be honoured, their rights should be respected and they should get equal status as that of the Sinhalese majority. The Government should ensure that the Tamils in the Island lead a peaceful life." This is our demand.

Towards this end, our beloved leader Rajiv Gandhi took a lot of efforts. In 1987, Rajiv Gandhi-Jayewardene Accord was signed. What happened to that Accord? What is the Government doing in that regard? Rajiv Gandhi lost his life because of his efforts to settle this Tamil issue.

The present Government must take some initiative to see that this problem is solved. Extending an assistance of Rs. 500 crore would not solve this problem. We have to see that Sri Lankan Tamils get equal rights and we have to see that they are properly settled there. Then only the problem will be solved.

Then, regarding the Army camps, what is now going on there? Now-a-days the Sri Lankan Government is doing it in a different way. In the name of defence, etc. they are occupying the Tamil areas and are setting the Army camps there. The Sri Lankan Tamils are opposing that. But the Sri Lankan Government is not at all bothered.

Regarding the Rajiv Gandhi-Jayewardene Accord, they are not doing anything. Rajapaksa is ridiculing that. This is an insult to the Indian Government. Therefore, the Indian Government must become serious about this.

The United Nations' Secretary-General constituted a Tribunal and sent a team to Sri Lanka to see what is happening to the Sri Lankan Tamils and also to inquire into the killings of the innocent Tamils. But the Sinhala forces obstructed that. They have not allowed the Tribunal to go and see them.

Therefore, what I am requesting is that the Government must insist upon the Sri Lankan Government to allow the UN team to go and see what is happening there.

Some kinds of doubts are persisting in our minds and a sort of impression is being created in our minds. For example, the Indian Government gives an impression that it wants to promote bilateral relations with Sri Lanka bypassing the settlement of this issue. It appears that it wants to see this issue die a natural death. This is what I feel. Therefore, we have to see that the interest of Sri Lankan Tamil is safeguarded. That is more important. For that we have to take steps. An impression is being created that India is pursuing a strategy towards Sri Lanka at the cost of Tamils. That is the impression we are getting.

Our hon. Member said that a delegation of Tamil MPs had gone to Sri Lanka. Who were the Members of that so called delegation? Did it include Members from other parties? ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please let him speak. ...*(Interruptions)*

Dr. M. THAMBIDURAI: You are telling that it was a delegation. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

*(Interruptions)...**

MADAM SPEAKER: Let us have the Calling Attention.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

Dr. M. THAMBIDURAI: Please listen to me. ...*(Interruptions)* Give me a chance. ...*(Interruptions)* There was no Member from the Opposition parties; there was no journalist; and there was no representative from the human rights organizations in that delegation.

The hon. Prime Minister has not responded to that. ...*(Interruptions)* They never mentioned as to what has happened there and whether any solution was found to this problem. ...*(Interruptions)* The delegation went there. They got some rewards and mementoes. That is all. They have not solved any problem. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

*(Interruptions)...**

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri P. Lingam.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please take your seat.

...*(Interruptions)*

Dr. M. THAMBIDURAI: India should take into consideration the aspirations of 6-7 crores of Tamil population. It will be counter-productive if we do not respect their hopes and aspirations. Sri Lankan Tamil issue should not be allowed to die a natural death. India should necessarily take up the matter with the Sri Lanka Government and find an amicable political solution to the Sri Lankan problems, and to rehabilitate the suffering Tamils living in refugee camps in that Island nation. ...*(Interruptions)*

Madam, as my hon. Leader Hon. Amma J. Jayalalithaa requested, we would request the Government to send a delegation, consisting of all the parties, to see the suffering of the Tamils there and try to remove them. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri P. Lingam.

**SHRI P. LINGAM (Tenkasi): Madam Speaker, in our neighbouring Sri Lanka, Tamils have been rendered as Internally Displaced Persons languishing in refugee

*Not recorded.

**English translation of the speech originally delivered in Tamil.

camps maintained by their army and I would like to draw the attention of this august House about the plight of Tamils who have been rendered so in their own country as secondary citizens. Through you, I would like to draw the attention of the Government and make certain points.

Violating international norms meant for refugee camps and subjecting the inmates in an inhuman condition ignoring human rights, the Sri Lankan Government has put behind the barbed fences in the open their own Tamil citizens. Through this august House, we have apportioned funds and sent to Sri Lanka to carry out relief and rehabilitation measures much required by the hapless Tamils there. We now find that the Minister has come out with a statement mentioning about the works that are going on as stated by the Sri Lankan authorities. It is evident that proper supervising or monitoring or a review has not been carried out by our Government about the way in which the funds sent from here have been spent to benefit the Tamils there. Through this Call Attention Motion, we would like to know whether true attention is paid to the problems of Sri Lankan Tamils languishing in IDP camps.

When we are pointing out that more than three lakhs of Sri Lankan Tamils are suffering, the Minister himself accepts that more than 35,000 people are yet to be rehabilitated and moved away from the IDP camps which are like concentration camps. I would like to know from the Government whether we can remain mute spectators to the sorry plight of Tamils there when they are made to remain still as displaced persons in their own country even after one year of the end of the war waged by their Government.

Hon. Speaker, our Foreign Policy to help establish peace in the lives of the people of the world, as carved out by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru must guide-us. Through Non-Aligned Movement, we have strived hard for world peace and harmony. When Sri Lankan Tamils are facing hardship and when peace has not been restored in their minds, how can we afford to ignore and how and why

our Government seems to remain not bothered about the conditions prevailing there which does not augur well for own political situation in our country? There are people of two races in Sri Lanka and the Tamil race has been deprived of all its rights. When such a thing is going on in our own neighbourhood, in Sri Lanka, I cannot resist a question to ask of this Government as to what is our stand in the international affairs. I urge upon this Government to ensure a political settlement there. ...*(Interruptions)* I also urge upon the Government to send a Delegation consisting of Members from all the parties to visit Sri Lanka and to see the situation prevailing there for themselves, ...*(Interruptions)* At least, Madam Speaker can send a Parliamentary Delegation to see that our funds are spent properly on the Tamils there.

MADAM SPEAKER: Please conclude. Nothing will go on record.

*(Interruptions)...**

MADAM SPEAKER: Please take your seat. Please conclude. Thank you so much. Please take your seat.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please take your seat.

Nothing will go on record. Hon. Minister.

*(Interruptions)...**

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing is going on record. Please take your seat.

*(Interruptions)...**

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing is going on record except what the hon. Minister says.

*(Interruptions)...**

MADAM SPEAKER: Please take your seat. Nothing is going on record except what the hon. Minister says. Please sit down. It is not going on record.

*(Interruptions)...**

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA: Madam, Speaker a few concerns, with reference to the well-being of the Tamil Minorities in Sri Lanka, have been expressed by the hon. Members. The Government shares the concern of the hon. Members and it is our endeavour to see that a just and fair settlement of all the outstanding issues between the Sri Lankan Tamils and the Sri Lankan Government will be arrived at so that there is amity, peace and harmony amongst the people of Sri Lanka.

Very recently, President Rajapaksa was in Delhi and the Prime Minister did take up with President Rajapaksa the need for a meaningful devolution package, building further on the 13th Amendment and beyond. We will certainly stay engaged with the Government of Sri Lanka. The Government will continuously monitor the situation there. Shri Baalu mentioned about the figures, the people who are in the camps but the figure, as has been conveyed to us, is around 35,000-40,000.

Then, there are other hon. Members who have given a picture saying that still there are much more than the figures that I have mentioned here. Well, we will continuously monitor whatever is happening on that front. I would like to reiterate that the assistance that is given by India reaches to the beneficiaries. Let us not forget that we are dealing with a friendly Government. Sri Lanka is a friendly country with India with whom we have various generational contacts.

Dr. M. THAMBIDURAI: May I submit one point?
...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA: Let me complete and then you can speak. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please take your seat. Let the Minister reply. Thambiduraiji, let the Minister reply.

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA: Madam Speaker, I am not yielding. ...*(Interruptions)* Let me complete.

You can certainly, with the permission of the Chair, ask question.

Now, doubts have been expressed whether the

[Shri S.M. Krishna]

beneficiaries have received the aid which has been sent by the Government of India. Well, we are heavily depending upon the International Red Cross and then the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to constantly monitor whatever aid that has been given by India to the Sri Lankan Tamils. So, they are closely monitoring the aid that has been given by India to Sri Lanka and then we depend upon them, and then based on their assessment, which is being given to us periodically, we take it up with the Government of Sri Lanka.

A mention was made that the Government should keep engaged with the Sri Lankan Government. A senior official from the Ministry of External Affairs is visiting Sri Lanka very soon and then, I myself am planning to go to Sri Lanka some time in the course of the end of the month or certainly next month which will certainly give me an opportunity. Perhaps, the senior level officer, who will be going before me to Sri Lanka, would be given an opportunity to find out what exactly the facts are, and then based on those facts, which will come to our notice, and then depending upon whatever information that has been provided to us by the hon. Members in the course of their statements made on the floor of this House, I will certainly take it up with the Government of Sri Lanka.

There was a mention about a delegation of Members of Parliament who went to Sri Lanka.

Let me clarify that the Delegation was sent by the political parties—the Congress and the DMK. Nothing prevented the other political parties also from going to Sri Lanka. *...(Interruptions)* When an occasion comes, you do not offer yourself to go there but you always try to find fault whenever somebody goes to act in order to help the Tamils in Sri Lanka. *...(Interruptions)* So, as a result of this—my visit there and then the senior official from the External Affairs Ministry visiting Sri Lanka—I do not think the time is ripe for the Parliamentary Delegation to visit Sri Lanka at this point of time. *...(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, the House will take up the next item, Item No. 17—Shri P.K. Bansal.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI T.R. BAALU: Madam, I want to ask a question. *...(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: The hon. Minister has replied to that. You have already asked the question.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI T.R. BAALU: All that we wanted is to have a political settlement and the implementation of the 13th Amendment. What is the reaction of the Central Government? I would like to know whether the Government has got any reliable information from the Government of Sri Lanka in this regard. *...(Interruptions)*

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA: Madam, I did point out that the hon. Prime Minister made particular reference to the 13th Amendment and beyond when President Rajapaksa visited India. So, the Government of India's stand is that a settlement which is acceptable to the Tamil minorities of Sri Lanka within the ambit of the 13th Amendment and beyond has to be worked out so that peace and tranquility is restored in Sri Lanka. *...(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: The House will now take up Item No. 17. *...(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: I gave him a chance because he is the one who has raised it.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: This will go on endlessly. Everyone will ask a question now. You were supposed to ask a question when you were speaking. At that time, you gave a long lecture and did not ask a question.

...(Interruptions)

Dr. M. THAMBIDURAI: Madam, my point is this. The hon. Minister himself has stated that the time is not still ripe for the Parliamentary Delegation to visit Sri Lanka. *...(Interruptions)* It means that still the situation is in a fluid condition and the Tamils are not properly treated and have not properly been rehabilitated.

...(Interruptions) In that case, I would like to know when the time is going to be ripe to take an All-Party Delegation to Sri Lanka to see that the Tamils are rehabilitated. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: All right. In future, I suppose you can take care of that during the next visit. Thank you very much.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-3037/15/10]

12.53 hrs.

MOTION RE: TWENTIETH REPORT OF
BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

[English]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): Madam, I beg to move:

"That this House do agree with the Twentieth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on 21 August, 2010."

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Twentieth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on 21 August, 2010."

The motion was adopted.

12.53½ hrs.

GOVERNMENT BILLS

(i) Arms (Amendment) Bill, 2010*

[English]

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Arms Act, 1959.

*Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section 2, dated 25-8-2010.

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Arms Act, 1959."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I introduce the Bill.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: You be seated.

SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE (Aurangabad): madam Speaker, let this Bill be transferred to the Standing Committee. ...(Interruptions). Transfer this Bill to the Standing Committee. ...(Interruptions) Inspector will spread corruption over there. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: This will be referred.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: It will go to the Standing Committee. ...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Whatever you want is being carried out. Now, be seated.

12.54 hrs.

(ii) Constitution (One Hundred and Fourteenth
Amendment) Bill, 2010*

(Amendment of articles 217 and 224)

[English]

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

*Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section 2, dated 25-8-2010.

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY: I introduce the Bill.

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, matters of urgent public importance.

[Translation]

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN (Bhagalpur): Madam, I have given notice regarding Vishwanathan Anand, he has been insulted.

MADAM SPEAKER: Who has been insulted?

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Madam, you have congratulated Vishwanathan Anand from this Chair. He has been insulted and doubt has been raised about his citizenship. I have given notice and that has been listed as well. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Your notice is here.

[English]

SHRI PULIN BIHARI BASKE (Jhargram): Madam Speaker, I would like to raise a matter of urgent national importance regarding the dilapidated condition of Kolaghat Bridge, known as Sarat Setu, on the river Rupnarayan between Kharagpur and Dankuni in NH-6. It is the only road bridge on this National Highway connecting the States of South India and Eastern India. This bridge is now in worst condition. Any major accident may happen at any time. This road is a part of the Golden Quadrilateral Project the Central Government. One parallel new bridge is urgently needed to avoid any accident. A bridge has been constructed by the National Highway Authority of India on the side of the old bridge. But it is now incomplete. Thousands of vehicles ply on the old bridge from South India to Eastern India, including Kolkata everyday. It is also a

matter of great concern that this bridge, including the road of the Golden Quadrilateral Project, is not completed, but toll tax is collected from all vehicles. I would like to draw the attention of the Minister of Road Transport and Highways in this regard and request the Government to construct the bridge as early as possible.

SHRI B. MAHTAB (Cuttack): Madam Speaker, I rise to raise a very important matter of urgent public interest.

As part of a new strategy called 'Far East Defence', the Chinese Military is seeking to project its naval powers well beyond the Chinese Coast from the oil ports of the West Asia to the ship lanes of the Pacific. The speed with which China is building long range capabilities is a strategy which is a sharp break from the traditional narrower doctrine of preparing for war over the self-governing Island of Taiwan or defending the Chinese Coast. Chinese Admirals say that they want warships to escort commercial vessels that are crucial to their country's economy from as far as the Persian Gulf across the Indian Ocean to the Strait of Malacca to help secure Chinese interests in the resource-rich South and East Chinese seas. It no longer is content to trust the security of sea lanes. Its definition of its own core interests has expanded along with economic clout. Since December, 2008, China has maintained three ships in the Gulf of Aden. In late March, two Chinese warships docked in Abu Dhabi. For the first time, the modern Chinese Navy made a port visit in the Middle East. Seeing this, other countries have begun responding to Chinese rising naval ambition. South East Asian nations like Vietnam, Malaysia and Singapore have been quietly acquiring more submarines, missiles and other weapons in response. What is our response? We have a large coastline exposed in the East and the West. When the US has placed Chinese underwater submarine base in Hainan Island under close surveillance, what are we doing? We cannot be sitting ducks in between these two nations.

I would demand from the Government an appropriate answer to this. I would like to know what strategic steps have been taken to protect our coast,

our sea line and our ships. Are we playing an important role in the Indian Ocean or just playing second fiddle?

13.00 hrs.

[Translation]

SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM (North Mumbai): Madam Speaker, I am grateful to you for giving me permission to put forth in the House, a very important topic related to Mumbai, during the Zero Hour. This important topic is in regard to the construction of an international airport in Mumbai. A need in this regard is being felt in Mumbai for the past several years as the existing airport is too small and the remaining available land has been encroached upon on a large scale. Therefore, another airport should be built over there. I think that for the last 15 years, the state Government has been sending this proposal to the incumbent Union Government. However, the Union Government has been vacillating in its response.

Madam Speaker, I very well recall that our Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singhji had, last year sanctioned the proposed airport in Navi Mumbai. The proposed airport with an envisaged amount of about Rs. 10,000 crore has been going through various obstacles on environmental issues. In this scenario, I would like to make a request to the Government that it should give permission for this airport at the earliest while ensuring maintenance of environmental balance. About 300 to 400 planes daily land at the present airport over there. There is no space at the airport to accommodate landing of any more number of planes. There is a proposal to let 500 more planes land over there, but the existing arrangements do not allow it and so permission is not being granted for it. At present, the situation is that a single plane has to hover around for about half an hour for landing. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Now conclude.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM: Hovering around for half an hour means that there is an expenditure of 1.0 to 1.5 lakh rupees per plane. ...*(Interruptions)* I am concluding in one minute...*(Interruptions)*. Due to the hovering around

of each plane daily, we are wasting fuel to the tune of Rs. 1,000 crore per year and are mixing about 3900 kg carbondioxide every day in the atmosphere. In such a condition, the Union Government should immediately take a decision to build an airport, be it at Navi Mumbai or Kalyan, as Mumbai is a very important city, a financial city of the country...*(Interruptions)*. I would like to submit that the Government should take a decision to sanction the proposal for a new airport in such a city at the earliest. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ (Mohanlalganj): Madam Speaker, three villages, Padminkheda, Rampurgarh and Bindaua of my Lok Sabha constituency area of Mohanlalganj which are adjoining to the capital of Uttar Pradesh, Lucknow are also close by the constituency of the hon. Chairperson of the UPA who is sitting here. On 21 August 2010, three children died over there in one of the villages while being administered the measles vaccine and another two children lost their lives in another village.

Madam, I would like to bring to your notice that while being administered this vaccine during the campaign for mother and child, these children started frothing from their mouth and died in the laps of their mothers. Not only this, there was another team campaigning in another village—Padminkheda administering the vaccines of DPT and measles. There also children died in the lap of the mothers. When all these children were taken to the community centre, there was only lamentation of the mothers and commotion of the people. No Government official visited that place.

I would like to submit with much agony, as you, the chairperson of the UPA as well as myself are women and mothers. I have come to this House with a complaint on behalf of all these women. The scheme being run by the Government to give two drops to the children is bringing death for the children. There is negligence on behalf of doctors. I would like to submit with much agony and resentment that such a painful incident has occurred due to the indifference of the whole system in which young children lost their lives. There is gross negligence of the Union and State

[Shrimati Sushila Saroj]

Governments in this regard. An investigation team has reached the community centre of Mohanganj at this juncture.

Madam Speaker, there is a physically challenged person named Sunil who has lost his child. He is unable to walk and is carried in someone's lap for questioning. That person faints over there. Similarly, a girl, belonging to Unnao and just 19 year old, was having her six-month-old daughter playing in her lap. She had gone over there to tie rakhi on her brother's arm. When the vaccination campaign was being run over there, her brother sent her child for vaccination. When she got her daughter vaccinated, she immediately started frothing from her mouth and lost her life. The mother asked the 'Asha' to look after the condition of her child. The people present over there told her that the child is unconscious and she should take her to the community centre. When the child was brought to the community centre, the nurse and the Asha accompanying her left the dead child and fled from the hospital.

Madam Speaker, I want to state that a very agonizing and heart rending condition has been created over there. Even the police personnel were unable to carry out the 'Panchnama' after observation of the corpses to send them for post mortem. I want to say that there has been gross negligence on the part of Central Government as well as State Government of Uttar Pradesh and it seems that spurious drugs and expired drugs have been used. The Chairperson of UPA is sitting here, and I demand that the Central Government should pay a compensation of Rs. 5 lakh each to the families to which the deceased children belonged. Apart from it, the State Government should also pay a compensation of Rs. 5 lakh each to the bereaved families. These families are very poor, they live in huts and they did not have money even for purchasing coffin for their dead children. Therefore, my submission is that each such families should be allotted with 3 acres land out of the panchayat land for cultivation.

Madam Speaker, even as matter had still not cooled down one more child died in Allahabad 12 hrs after being administered a vaccine. It is gross carelessness. A team should be sent there and persons guilty in this regard should be punished. Victim families should be given compensation. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN (Ghosi): It is a very serious issue and State Government of Uttar Pradesh has dealt with it seriously. All the persons responsible in the regard have been suspended. Affected families have been provided compensation and the matter is under investigation. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: The Members who want to associate themselves with this issue may send their names to the Table. Shri Shailendra Kumar is associating himself with this matter. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing is going on record except what Dr. Ratna De says.

*(Interruptions)...**

Dr. RATNA DE (Hooghly): Madam Speaker, West Bengal is the second largest producer of potato in the country. Production of potato has increased to 95 lakh tonnes in 2010 from 55 lakh tonnes in 2009. ...*(Interruptions)*

There has been discrimination in the distribution of potatoes. Farmers are selling their produce at throw away prices. Persons who buy potatoes from farmers in the villages are selling at a good price in the market. But farmers who put their sweat are left in the lurch literally. This trend of squeezing gullible farmers is going on for a long time. Farmers are losing heavily. Corruption is rampant in purchase of produce, particularly potatoes in West Bengal. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Mr. Minister wants to say something, listen to him.

*Not recorded.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): Madam Speaker, the hon. Minister for Health and Family Welfare, Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad, sent a team of doctors to go and verify and report back to him. Therefore, the Central Government is also seized of the matter, and the State Government is also taking steps. As soon as the Minister gets the report, we will come back to the House. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Sarojji, why are you on your legs, hon. Minister has explained. Please take your seat.

[English]

Dr. Ratna De, please continue.

Dr. RATNA DE: All this injustice is going on for a long time because there is no Government agency to buy directly from farmers their produce by paying an honourable price. The farmers are incurring losses in West Bengal.

I would request the hon. Minister of Agriculture to look into this serious injustice meted out to the potato farmers of West Bengal and to introduce Minimum Support Price for potatoes in West Bengal so that farmers are not taken for a ride by anyone. Thank you, Madam.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY (Guwahati): Madam Speaker, I want to apprise the House that Assam's boundary touches Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland and Meghalaya. Lot of activities are going on in bordering states for encroaching Assam's territory.

[English]

Nagaland has already snatched lots of land in Golaghat, Sibsagar and Jorhat districts.

Recently, on the 14th of August, in the Charipung

area of the Assam Arunachal border, the armed local people properly supported by NSCN-IM attacked two villages—Ochimbasti and Hathirosa. These villages are in the border of Assam.

Madam, in 1967, Assam Arunachal border had been constitutionally demarcated. This area is divided by the river Teok. One side of the river is Assam and the other side is Arunachal. The villages which were attacked by the Arunachal people with the support of NSCN-IM fall under Assam.

On the 24th August, that is, yesterday, when the Assam Minister visited that area, again it has been reported that NSCN-IM, supported by the armed local people, attacked the people in these villages and resorted to firing. So, dead and callous Assam Government could not do anything. They could not safeguard the people and they could not safeguard the properties of the people. Even the *thana* which belongs to the Assam area has been destroyed.

So, I would urge upon the hon. Prime Minister, who is a Member from Assam, to take a serious note of the situation, and give protection to all the people.

Madam, we want peaceful relation and peaceful existence with our brothers and sisters of all the bordering areas of our State. So, I urge upon the Central Government to kindly take serious note of the situation.

I would also urge upon the hon. Home Minister to personally visit this area to take stock of the situation and give protection to these people—bitterness is already increasing—so that there should not be no more hardships to the people of this area.

SHRI ANTO ANTONY (Pathanamathitta): Respected Madam, I would request the Government to introduce a Bill to establish a Carbon Exchange Market for rubber. India has lead the global climate change initiative and benefited from the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) projects but it does not have a single carbon exchange market operating in the country. Rubber trees is a unique agro-forestry asset with multiple utility contributing

[Shri Anto Antony]

tremendously to industry, employment besides helping in carbon mitigation in green house gas (GHG) emission and conserve the environment.

Rubber has a tremendous potential to neutralize the carbon footprint of industry linked to it besides generating alternative energy. The establishment of commodity exchange had helped stabilize prices of agricultural commodities and in a similar manner establishment of carbon exchange market can help in carbon mitigation and usher in investment flows in the industry and provide additional resources to small and marginal cultivators. Even the Ministry of Environment and Forestry is mulling on the issue of national carbon budgeting and establishment of carbon exchange market will help valuably to revitalize the rubber plantation to withstand fluctuations arising from international trade and contribute to livelihood security and rural development. The cost of mitigation is lower at rural level and the industry too will be able to reap the benefits of the exchange market and contribute in their social responsibility. This initiative will also help India gain mileage in the international negotiation on Climate Change and lead the global initiative.

The development of Carbon Exchange Market will help in stabilizing the income of rubber farmers' income, help in farmers during the replanting stage for six years when there is no income to the farmers. This market will also help strengthen rubber co-operative societies providing valuable assistance to the small and marginal farmers. It would also help in increasing the asset value of the farmers and increase the credit worthiness. Even the crop insurance and the commodity market exchanges can be interlinked to revitalize plantation crop and offset the increase in the cost of cultivation and the uncertainties of weather.

The Government needs to introduce a Bill for the establishment of a carbon exchange market for in the same pattern as the Commodity Exchange Market with base capital support by the Government of India and incentivizing the industry to take advantage of these markets besides providing a relief to the small and

marginal farmers for their contribution in sequestering the carbon from the environment. So far India has been trading carbon through the International markets and does not have a domestic carbon exchange market.

Therefore, I would plead to the Government to introduce a Bill to establish a Carbon Exchange Market for rubber using its forward industrial linkage and provide safeguards to the income of the small and marginal farmers besides removing the carbon from the atmosphere and contribute to global mitigation. This would be a pioneering initiative and help the country to lead the global initiative on climate change.

[Translation]

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN (Bhagalpur): I am thankful to you for allowing me to speak. I am greatly pained to raise an issue. Vishwanathan Anand is such a player in the country who has brought name and fame to the country. Apart from Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna award, he has been conferred with Padma Shree, Padma Vibhushan and Padam Bhushan by the government of India. So far as chess is concerned, he won laurels for India throughout the world. But, I am very sad to say that despite the fact that Vishwanath Anand brought laurels to the country, the Ministry of Human Resource Development has asked the Ministry of External Affairs to find out the facts about his nationality. ...*(Interruptions)* what can be greater insult than this. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY: Madam, it is injustice. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: You sit down.

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: He has already been conferred with an honorary degree higher than a doctorate. It is a matter of great honour for him. Mothers Teresa also was a foreigner before setting here and this country honoured her, Dalai Lama, too, is an outsider but we honour him. But, see the irony, doubts over the citizenship of an Indian national who has brought name and fame to the country. It is disrespect to him. Madam, you have congratulated several players from this very chair. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Alright, you have made your point. Now you take your seat.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Arjun Meghwal and Dr. Rajan Sushant are also associating on this issue. Nothing else will go on record.

...(Interruptions)*

13.17 hrs.

GOVERNMENT BILLS

(iii) Salary, Allowances and Pension of Members of Parliament (Amendment) Bill, 2010**

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, Item No. 19A. Mr. Pawan Kumar Bansal.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): Madam, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Salary, Allowances and Pension of Members of Parliament Act, 1954.

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Salary, Allowances and Pension of Members of Parliament Act, 1954."

The motion was adopted.

MADAM SPEAKER: The Minister may now introduce the Bill.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: I introduce *** the Bill.

*Not recorded.

**Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section 2, dated 25-8-2010.

***Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

MADAM SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again at 2.15 p.m.

13.18 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till Fifteen minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

14.15 hrs.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at Fifteen minutes Past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Hon. Members, the matters under Rule 377 be laid on the Table of the House. Those Members who are desirous of laying their matters under Rule 377 on the Table of the House may send slips at the Table within 20 minutes. Only those matters for which slips have been received at the Table shall form part of the proceedings. The rest of the matters shall be treated as lapsed.

- (i) **Need to resume the construction of Pala Maneri and Vishnugad Pipalkoti hydro-electric projects and to continue the construction of Lohari Nagpala power project in Uttarakhand**

[Translation]

SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ (Garhwal): Through you, I would like to draw attention of this House to hydro power projects of Uttarakhand. Very first elected Government of the state resumed Maneribhali II Hydro-Power project which was lying closed for a decade. This project is now supplying 304 MW power to Uttarakhand. Subsequently 480 MW Pala Maneri Hydro-Power project was started which has now been closed by the present State Government.

Now the State Government has recommended to

*Treated as laid on the Table.

[Shri Satpal Maharaj]

the Prime Minister of closing 600 MW Lohari Nagpala project being commissioned by NTPC. The irony is that approximately Rs. 600 crore have already been spent on this project and closure of it will involve further expenditure of thousands of crores of rupees. Similarly, 444 MW Vishugad Pipalkoti hydro-electric project is also impeded. So far, Rs. 100 crore have been spent on this project also. When Uttarakhand was dubbed as the power house of the country industries flocked to the State. But, now since the projects are getting closed the state is getting trapped in power crisis and industries are fleeing from the state. If the projects get closed in this way, than it would become impossible to set up industries not only in Uttarakhand but in the entire country and the Government's target of providing electricity to every house hold by 2012 will become a distant dream.

The Government can reconsider regarding rehabilitation, resettlement and basic problems of people affected by the said projects but at the same time we should not lose our natural power generation capacity. Quite clearly I admit that environmental aspect should invariably be kept in mind but unwanted restrictions should not create bottlenecks in the development of a backward state like Uttarakhand.

In view of it, I urge the Central Government that giving topmost priority to the Palamaneri and Vishnugad Pipalkoti projects of national interest should be immediately started for generating power from Ganga waters and the recommendations for scraping Lohari Nagpala Project should not be acceded to. My submission is that work on those projects should be completed forth with in the national interest.

- (ii) **Need to introduce passenger trains on Secunderabad-Bangalore, Hyderabad/Secunderabad-Goa and Hyderabad/Secunderabad-Mahaboob Nagar routes in Andhra Pradesh**

[English]

Dr. MANDA JAGANNATH (Nagarkurnool): The Government of Andhra Pradesh has sent proposals for introduction of following trains:—

- (1) Daily Express train between Secunderabad—Bangalore.
- (2) Daily Super fast train between twin cities of Hyderabad/Secunderabad to Goa.
- (3) Diesel Multiple Unit (DEMU) services between Hyderabad/Secunderabad to Mahabubnagar.

Introduction of above trains will facilitate the south-bound passengers, timely connectivity and relieve the congestion on already existing trains. Now all the trains on the routes of Hyderabad/Secunderabad to Bangalore via Mahabubnagar-Kurnool-Dronachalam-Gunthakal are running with full capacity.

Though the request has been made by the State Government for introduction of above trains, it has not been materialized.

I request the Ministry of Railways to take necessary action to introduce the above trains between the destinations mentioned with a stop at Gadwal railway station in respect of the trains between Hyderabad/Secunderabad to Bangalore and Hyderabad/Secunderabad to Goa.

- (iii) **Need to construct barrages over river Yamuna to meet the shortage of drinking water in Delhi**

[Translation]

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL (North East Delhi): If the quantum of water that flows in Yamuna in Delhi area is stored in a reservoir then Delhi won't face shortage of drinking water round the year. Former planer of Delhi Development Authority had envisioned a plan proposing deepening and metalling of surface of Yamuna. In Delhi, Yamuna passes through a distance of 50 km from Palla to Okhla but water flows through a distance of only 21 kms, remaining length of Yamuna in Delhi remains dry. At some of the places it is one-and-a-half-kilometer wide and at other places it is upto three-and-a-half-kilometer wide. There was a plan for constructing barrage on either banks of Yamuna and also metalling its surface upto a certain width. The proposed barrage would serve the purpose of a reservoir

and Delhi would have got water from it round the year. Work on this plan was started in 1993 and later this plan was stalled.

Another plan was put up before the Governor in the year 1997 which was approved in principle. Under this plan, there was a plan for constructing reservoir ten kilometer before Wazirabad barrage and there was a provision for constructing a new barrage at the same place. Experts are of the view that if a new barrage is constructed at Okhla, Yamuna water can be conserved.

I urge the Central Government for considering these action plans expeditiously and finalize these plans for tackling problem of drinking water in Capital Delhi.

(iv) Need to start construction of proposed Thermal Power Project in Kathua district, Jammu and Kashmir

[English]

CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH (Udhampur): The Jammu and Kashmir Power Development Corporation Limited (JKPDC) identified three locations for establishment of Thermal Power Projects each one in Kashmir, Rajouri and Kathua District in the State of Jammu and Kashmir. The proposal has been sent to the Central Government. The NTPC examined the proposal in detail and found only one project feasible, which was proposed to be established along River Ujh, at Kathua District. The NTPC also prepared the pre-feasibility Report of the project in the year 2004 and submitted the same to Jammu and Kashmir State Power Development Corporation Limited (JKSPDC) for further action and to initiate the tendering process, for preparing Detailed Project Report (DPR). One Thousand Kanals of land for the said project has also been identified and if necessary, more land can be made available. More than 6 years have been elapsed, the JKPDC could not initiate the tendering process till date and may be, not in a position to prepare the same. The establishment of Thermal Power Project at Kathua District, is essential in the larger interest of the people of Jammu and Kashmir. Further delay in commissioning, may jeopardize the interest of the people of the State, where the growth rate of educated unemployed youths is increasing day by day.

I, therefore, urge the Government to direct the concerned authorities to get the DPR of Ujh 1000 M.W. Thermal Power Project, prepared by NTPC so that the pre-construction activities, at the proposed site, could be started, at the earliest. This will indeed also pacify a section of youths of the state, who will be employed in the proposed project.

(v) Need to ensure effective implementation of various schemes meant for upliftment of Pahari Korba people in Chhattisgarh

[Translation]

Dr. CHARAN DAS MAHANT (Korba): Pahari Korba is an ancient tribal community. Pahari Korba and Birhor Development Authority in Chhattisgarh has completed 30 years since its creation. This authority has been functional in Bilaspur, Sarguja, Raigarh and Jashpur districts since 1996. As per a survey out of 27109 Pahari Korba families only 2469 families live under the jurisdictional area of Raigarh-Jashpur Development Authority having a total population of 10852. It is spread across 88 villages in Bagicha and Manohar Development blocks in Jashpur district. Kamarima Village of Bagicha development block is considered as the biggest village of Pahari Korbas. In this village 195 families are living whose population in 793. The authority after coming into creation with an objective of their development and upliftment, initiated number of schemes but almost all the schemes seem to have failed in achieving their desired targets. So far as development is concerned, Pahari Korbas living in Jashpur project area don't have clothes for covering their bodies, not even two square meals to eat. Despite spendin crores of rupees no improvement is visible in their standard of living. Therefore, my submission is that initiative should be taken for improving standard of living of Pahari Korbas.

(vi) Need to take steps to check recurring floods in Gomti river in Sultanpur Parliamentary Constituency, Uttar Pradesh

Dr. SANJAY SINGH (Sultanpur): River course of Gomti is spread over 90 kms in my parliamentary constituency Sultanpur. 50 to 100 villages were very badly affected due to flood caused during rainy season

[Dr. Sanjay Singh]

in Gomti river in 1952, 1962, 1975, 1984, 2004 and 2009 and many villages were swept away. It resulted in massive land erosion on river banks and crops worth crores of rupees were destroyed, animals got swept away and there was loss of lives.

I urge the Central Government for conducting survey of areas affected by land erosion, take steps for necessary afforestation, for taking other effective measures so that people living on either sides of the river Gomti can live safely.

(vii) Need to constitute a separate NCC battalion for Idukki district, Kerala

[English]

SHRI P.T. THOMAS (Idukki): I would like to invite the kind attention of the government towards the urgent need for constituting a NCC battalion for Idukki District. Most of the NCC school units in Idukki district are now clubbed with the battalions of adjacent districts. For years, there has been a popular demand for constituting a new battalion for Idukki district. A commission headed by NCC deputy director in Kerala, Lakshadweep directorate visited Idukki district and submitted its report strongly recommending the establishment of a separate battalion for the district. I request the concerned ministry to consider this demand on top priority and sanction a separate NCC battalion for Idukki district without further delay.

(viii) Need to provide compensaiton to villagers whose property and crops have been damaged by wild elephants in Jashpur, Raigarh and Surguja districts of Chhattisgarh

[Translation]

SHRI DILIP SINGH JUDEV (Bilaspur): I would like to draw attention of the Government to brutal attacks by wild elephants on poor people and tribals living near forest areas in Jashpur, Raigarh and Sargunga district. Wild elephants in flocks enter the villages and destroy their crops and even houses. Many a times elephants crush men when they are asleep.

Therefore, I urge the Central Government for providing appropriate compensation to the people who have been killed by wild elephants and also for providing adequate financial assistance to those whose houses or crops have been damaged as well as for taking steps for protecting people of this area from wild elephants.

(ix) Need to take adequate steps for proper maintenance, care and beautification of Tanginath Shiva Temple in Gumla district of Jharkhand

SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT (Lohardaga): A grand temple of Baba Tanginath which is of historical and archeological importance is located at a distance of 75 kms from district headquarters Gumla under my parliamentary Constituency. Apart from historical and rare idols of Lord Shiva, an ancient and big size Trishul is also available there. From tourism and religious angle also this temple is very important. In the absence of proper security and maintenance of idols in the temple are lying under open sky. It hurts the religious faith of people of this area. The temple of Bab Tanginath has a pauranic importance and idols placed in this temple are excellent pieces of art of tribals. This temple has ample scope of tourism. But in the absence of proper maintenance, security and other facilities this temple has been the victim of constant negligence. Idols of pre-historic age found during excavation at Bel hills of Dumri are on the verge of extinction. Devotees throng to this place round the year, specially during Shivaratri days.

I urge the hon. Minister of Culture to give proper direction for ensuring security in temple premise and its beautification in view of its grandeur and the faith of large number of devotees coming to the temple so that devotees coming from not only this area but all over the country can enjoy facilities and the temple can be developed from tourism point of view.

(x) Need to accord priority in providing Naptha produced from Barauni Oil Refinery, Bihar to small and medium scale industries in the state

Dr. BHOLA SINGH (Navada): At the time of setting up Barauni Oil Refinery it was decided that Naptha

produced in this refinery would be utilized for running local small and medium industries and in view of it 60 wax related units came up along with 17-18 Carbon Coke units. It was also decided that first naphtha would be supplied to local industries and factories. After that only it would be supplied to other states or abroad. Ironically Management of Barauni refinery did not comply with this direction and consequently wax related and other small and medium units in Barauni are facing closure and some other units which are running are on the verge of closure. Bihar is a victim of backwardness and unless industries are developed here it won't emerge as a developed state.

Therefore, I urge the Central Government to instruct management of Barauni refinery to comply with the policy formulated by the Central Government and supply Naphtha to local industries on priority.

- (xi) **Need to provide a permanent gate at railway crossing near Potahi railway station in Patliputra Parliamentary Constituency, Bihar**

PROF. RANJAN PRASAD YADAV (Patliputra): I would like to draw attention of the Minister of Railways to unsafety of people in absence of a railway crossing at Potahi railway station in my parliamentary constituency Patliputra. This station caters to the need of people of 30-40 villages of Kevra Panchayat under Punpun block. Lives of people are always at risk while crossing this station. In the absence of a permanent railway crossing a number of accidents have occurred. Therefore I urge the hon. Minister of Railways for directing concerned officers for taking necessary action for construction of a permanent railway crossing so that fatal accidents can be prevented and precious lives can be saved.

- (xii) **Need to provide stoppage of trains in Jalpaiguri Parliamentary Constituency, West Bengal to prevent the incidents of elephants and rhinoceros being killed by running trains**

[English]

SHRI MAHENDRA KUMAR ROY (Jalpaiguri):

Rampant killings of Rhinoceros and Elephants by the running trains in the forested area of my Constituency Jalpaiguri in West Bengal have become a great concern for the people of this area. During the last one year Rhinoceros and Elephants have been killed on the railway tracks.

If adequate stoppages could have been given at all the stations located in the dense forest sanctuaries, the problem could have been solved.

I urge upon the Minister of Railways to provide adequate stoppages at all the stations in the forest sanctuary area so that the lives of Rhinoceros and Elephants could be saved. This would also preserve the sanctity of the sanctuaries.

- (xiii) **Need to repair the damaged canals and spillways of Nagarjunasagar Dam in Andhra Pradesh**

SHRI M. VENUGOPALA REDDY (Narasaraopet): Nagarjunsagar Dam Project in Andhra Pradesh comprises dam and two main canals. For the last five decades, the project has been providing irrigation facility to 3 million acres of agricultural land located in Guntur, Praskasam, Nalgonda, Khammam, Krishna and West Godavari districts and also generating hydropower of 960 MW. During October, 2009 floods in Krishna river took place in Andhra Pradesh and Nagarjunsagar Dam flood gates were opened to release the flood water of over 25 lakhs cusecs. A whopping 946 TMC flood water has been discharged from 1 October to 6 October, 2009 from Srisaillam Dam to Prakasam Barrage through Nagarjunsagar Dam which received unprecedented rain water in last 100 years.

At present, the Masonry dam is in a dangerous, unsecured position and major damages have been caused to spillways. In certain places damages have also occurred in surface concrete lining and also in lower portion. Even after 10 months little work has been done to repair the damaged portion.

For the last two months heavy rains are pouring in catchment area of Krishna basin in the states of

[Shri M. Venugopala Reddy]

Karnataka and Maharashtra. Srisailem dam can take input of 60 TMC of water and Nagarjunasagar dam input could be 120 TMC and it totals to 180 TMC. Now the people of my constituency and experts are worried that the safety of the dam may be in jeopardy if flood occurs before the spillway is repaired.

I urge the Central Government to impress upon the State Government of Andhra Pradesh to repair the damaged canal system of Nagarjunsagar dam.

14.16 hrs.

THE CIVIL LIABILITY FOR NUCLEAR DAMAGE BILL, 2010

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, the House will take up Item No. 21, Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage Bill.

Shri Prithviraj Chavan.

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) I beg to move:

"That the Bill to provide for civil liability for nuclear damage, appointment of Claims Commissioner, establishment of Nuclear Damage Claims Commission and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration."

I am very happy to take the indulgence of the House to consider the Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage Bill which really culminates the journey which the Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh undertook in July of 2005 to Washington to end the nuclear isolation of India, which we suffered after the first Pokhran's Test. A

special regime to stop India from developing nuclear technology was put in place, the wholly architecture, by the name of Nuclear Suppliers Group, was put in place and we were completely denied elite high technology in the field of nuclear energy.

We, therefore, developed our own technology with whatever sources of uranium that we had in the country. We mastered the complete fuel cycle, right from mining, processing uranium, fabricating fuel, designing our reactors and generating electricity, and even after generating, the management of waste and reprocessing of the waste. The complete fuel cycle was mastered by our engineers and scientists.

Today, India boasts of a modest nuclear power programme, roughly, 4,500 MW in a total electricity generation capacity of 1,60,000 MW. It may not appear to be great but it is a very important option which we cannot afford to ignore, we cannot afford to ignore developing it further. The energy component of atomic energy is important. Even if you do not consider the strategic importance of our atomic energy, the medical benefit, the agriculture benefit, the benefit for our energy security in the future is far too important.

Dr. Bhabha set down a three phase programme. We completed the first phase. We mastered the pressurized heavy water reactor phase. We have gone to a capacity level of 500 MW. The second phase of fast breeder reactor, which will generate plutonium, is underway. Next year, we will start our first fast breeder reactor at Kalpakkam, and then on we hope to go on to the third phase where we start using our thorium resources of which we have the second largest reserve in the world. When we reach the thorium stage, we can really dream of energy security in the true sense.

From more sense than one, nuclear energy is important and we have decided when the Prime Minister undertook that historic journey to Washington in July of 2005 that we must work hard to end our nuclear apartheid and nuclear isolation. We are a different country, post 1991 economic reforms. We are in a position to spend money for building nuclear reactors. But we did not have technology beyond what we have

got. We did not have uranium beyond what we have got today.

That is why, after years of hard work, years of debate in this House, we were able to conclude in 2008 an agreement with the international community which has allowed us to participate in international civil nuclear commerce. The next logical step was to introduce a Civil Nuclear Liability Regime, a Regime which is present in 28 out of 30 countries which produce nuclear power. Only two countries—India and Pakistan—did not have a Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage Law and that is precisely what we are bringing now.

It is this country which suffered the worst industrial accident in history in Bhopal. Taking all those concerns on board the Government has continued to work. It was started in 2002, even before that, when we set up the Kudankulam Plant with the Russian collaboration. I would like to acknowledge here the work done by the then Government in 2002 to start thinking about enacting a Civil Nuclear Liability Regime. The then Government could not complete its task, which fell to our domain to take that task further. But before that, the International Civil Nuclear Cooperation Agreement had to be signed. That having been done, we are carrying the work further and we have come before the House to pass the Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage Bill, 2010.

What does this Bill seek to achieve? This Bill is for prompt payment of compensation to victims who are really third parties in the case of an unforeseen nuclear accident. We have seen what happened in Bhopal. We did not have a prompt compensation payment system in place and that is why the victims of Bhopal Gas Tragedy had to run from pillar to post. The Government had to take the responsibility of getting payments from the operator. That is why, it is very important that we follow what happens in the rest of the world. 28 countries have a domestic legislation, which defines clearly the responsibility of each actor—the operators, the vendors, the sellers, the designers, consumers and the Government. The role of each actor in the nuclear energy production programme has to be codified and responsibility has to be fixed on each of them. This is precisely what this Bill seeks to achieve.

The Bill was referred to the Standing Committee on Science and Technology consisting of Members from all political parties. They took efforts to understand this complex legislation. It has got a technical dimension, an economic dimension, and an important legal dimension. I must thank the Members of the Standing Committee on Science and Technology who really took the pains. The number of meetings that they had I think was unprecedented. After discussing, consulting, taking evidence of experts in all these fields, the Standing Committee has made some valuable suggestions. The Government consulted Opposition leaders, the Government also consulted experts while the Standing Committee was considering the Bill. I am happy that the Government has tried to take on board the concerns of the Standing Committee, the suggestions of the Standing Committee, suggestions of the leaders of political parties, suggestions of the civil society groups and the media. We have come to the House with 18 amendments which strengthen the Bill, which bring in features, which originally we had not thought of.

Sir, I come before the House and say with all humility that there is an unprecedented political consensus across the political stream, including the civil society or whatever people we could bring on board. There was a slight contention about a few items. We explained them the logic of why we brought in some of the amendments, particularly the amendment to clause 71 and why the Government took the responsibility of taking on the insurance load. We explained to the leaders. Personally my leader, the Leader of the House, Shri Pranab Mukherjee, convened many meetings of the senior leaders and we bridged our differences. I am grateful to all important political parties that have, by and large, accepted our concerns. We have accepted their concerns.

I have today brought a new amendment to clause 17, for which there was a lot of political debate and public debate, which is a consensual amendment as agreed to by the principal Opposition Party, as agreed to by the Left Parties. But Left Parties still have some concerns. We have tried to address all their concerns. We have tried to tell them that this is not to help any

[Shri Prithviraj Chavan]

country and this is not aimed at pleasing any particular leader. We are a large country and we will have a large programme. We are thinking of something like 40,000 plus megawatts expansion from the current capacity of 4,500 megawatts. Therefore, we are talking to four major suppliers of large nuclear reactors. We are talking to France's Areva. We are talking to Russia. We are also talking to two other companies—GE Hitachi and Westinghouse. These companies are Japanese-American companies. We will continue to talk to other countries which have advanced nuclear technology, and the talks are going on. We want to expand our choice so that we get the best deal.

We have identified locations where these plants or these nuclear parks will come up. These parks will start off initially with two reactors each and expand to four, six and eight reactors, wherever possible. Therefore, it is certainly not aimed to please anyone in the country. Of course, we are buyers and we have a large amount of commitment on the nuclear programme. Therefore, the countries, who hope to sell equipment to us, are all coming to us, whether it is France, Russia, US or Japan with which we are having interactions. All these countries, which have high technology, are talking to us.

Sir, without taking much of the time, I just would like to thank everyone who has worked very hard to build a political consensus, and made us accept some amendments. We were not very happy, but we have accepted amendments moved by BJP that the operator's liability limit should be increased from Rs. 500 crore to Rs. 1,500 crore. Today, the limit of Rs. 1,500 crore of the operator is exactly the same as US has for its industry. It is a very old, 60 year old industry in the US. They also started with a very low figure and gradually they have reached to the figure of US \$ 300 million. Today we have matched the figure that the US has for its operator.

We have brought in some new amendments beyond what the Standing Committee had recommended. We accepted the concerns of my friends

in the Samajwadi Party. The Samajwadi Party, along with the Left Parties and the BJP, was very insistent that this Bill must say upfront that only public sector companies will be allowed in the field of nuclear power. This is precisely what we have accepted and put upfront in the Bill. The preamble has been strengthened to say that it is a prompt payment compensation limit. There will be no litigation allowed and the victim will get prompt compensation straightaway.

I want to allay one more fear. Initially fears were expressed that maybe you are cutting short the jurisdiction of Indian courts. We have very specifically said that nothing, which exists today, is taken out. Whatever laws are existing today, like criminal law going after wrong-doers and evil-doers and the people who cause accidents and all those laws which we are using to prosecute the perpetrators of Bhopal crime, remain intact. None of those laws have been abridged in whatsoever capacity. With all humility, I would like to submit to the House that this law is only for protecting the victims who might suffer from an unfortunate accident. They should get prompt payment without having to knock at the doors of the court, going from High Court to Supreme Court. It is for them and only for them. It is only in the interest of the victims who might suffer in an unfortunate accident that this Bill is being brought to the House.

I will say one more point and conclude. There are concerns about safety. Let me tell you that the world has about 14,000 reactor years of experience. There are 430 reactors working in the world and we have got 19 of them working in India. India has an experience of 400 reactor-years, and I am proud to say that there was not a single accident in India's nuclear programmes.

There have been two accidents in the world, namely, one in Ukraine and one in America. In the accident in Ukraine, two people died and 28 firemen—who went to douse the fire—died and there was radiation leakage, which was because of faulty design as it did not have a double containment. As regards the Three Mile Island (TMI) accident of US, there was a leakage and a meltdown, but not a single fatality.

There was no leakage at all whatsoever. If you bar these two accidents and a few accidents in the research facility, nuclear energy programme is extremely safe. Particularly, after the Chernobyl accident and the TMI accident, everybody has only worked very hard at making the nuclear programme secure.

I am proud to say that NPCIL, our flagship company, which produces nuclear energy in the country, has an impeccable safety record. The second public company, namely, Bharatiya Nabhikiya Vidyut Nigam Limited (BHAVINI)—which has started its first plant in Kalpakkam, Chennai—is building a Fast Breeder Reactor (FBR) and it will be the second public sector corporation. We have already signed an agreement with NTPC, a large public sector company, which is a 15 per cent privately held company and NPCIL.

We will welcome any investment, but in a minority role and not in a majority role. We will not permit any private sector, whether Indian or foreign, to come and operate nuclear power energy. We welcome Indian industry, which has completely built the Indian nuclear power programme and many of them have done outstanding work. We welcome the Indian industry to join this programme. They need not have any fear and apprehension that anything, which did not exist today, is being brought in through this Bill. I also welcome the foreign suppliers who may have fears that this law may be too stringent against them. No, it is not at all so. It has exactly the same provisions of the Criminal Liability Law that is there, and we cannot move away from our Constitutional provisions and statutory provisions.

In an imported large reactor like the one we want to build in Ratnagiri, it will eventually be a 10,000 MW site. Six reactors of 16,500 MW will be built in Ratnagiri. It will be 10,000 MW at one location when the project gets completed.

What is the advantage of nuclear energy? People ask this question. I will just give one comparison in my opening remarks. If we are to build a solar power plant of the capacity of 10,000 MW, then imagine the amount of land that is required for it. A nuclear power plant will require 600 hectares of land and 2/3rd of it will be

a green park around the nuclear island. It will be an eco-park, but the 10,000 MW solar power plant will take 20,000 hectares of land, of course, at today's technology. The Uranium-based nuclear power plant of 10,000 MW will require 350 tonnes of Uranium. But what will be the coal requirement for a 10,000 MW coal plant? One would require one shipload of coal every day, and, of course, the ash that comes out of it and the carbon-di-oxide that comes out of it. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: You are talking about the present technology. Read it in the advancement of science and technology.

SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN: The advancement of science and technology will happen in the nuclear energy also. Please do not forget this. Therefore, from the environmental concerns and from the global warming concerns for India's need and quest for clean energy, a nuclear energy is very important. I urge the House to support the legislation that we have brought to the House after huge amount of consensus across political spectrum and the civil society. I commend the Bill to the House. Thank you, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to provide for civil liability for nuclear damage, appointment of Claims Commissioner, establishment of Nuclear Damage Claims Commission and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration."

SHRI JASWANT SINGH (Darjeeling): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, first of all, I must sincerely commend the hon. Minister of State, Shri Prithviraj Chavan, for the energy, application and assiduity with which he has worked towards achieving a consensus. I have known him for quite a few years, and I have always commended and complimented him on his commitment.

I am grateful also to the Leader of the House Shri Pranab Mukherjee who did us the courtesy of consulting with us, without which consultations, the Bill under consideration would perhaps have not reached the stage of a consensus that it has. I feel that I must also

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mention, Sir, that this is my first intervention in the House after a gap of over 15 months.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): It is your first maiden speech.

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ (Vidisha): It is not his maiden speech; he spoke on the Finance Bill.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: Still it makes me feel energized; it is after all a long sabbatical that I have had. Anyway, life is a new-old thing, so we take it as it comes:

"Rahiman Thadhe Baithiya Dekh Samay ka Pher..."

Sir, I must come to the Bill proper. It is a very serious issue that we are discussing because every thing nuclear is a very serious issue. We cannot take it with any degree of flippancy. It is also an issue which does not lend itself to oratorical flourishes or any kind of rhetorical invectives, etc. The hon. Minister of State spoke eloquently on the relevance of nuclear energy. The essence of the nuclear energy is nuclear power. I accept the statistics that he has cited that of the so many hundreds of plants, there have been only two major incidents or accidents. I think that does not lend itself the kind of commitment that is needed or conviction about the safety of this energy, or casualness in approaching it and because it cannot be done. I do want to very briefly cite to you that even Albert Einstein who in 1939 wrote to the then President of the United States of America—he wrote really to President Roosevelt, a fellow scientist—to say "one of the great mistakes in my life I made was to recommend the conversion of the nuclear energy into destructive energy." Now, this potential for destruction always being there, the approach of anybody who use this energy for peaceful purposes has to be extremely mindful of the consequences should a mischance happen.

Sir, this legislation has generated much comment. It has also generated the kind of activity by the Treasury Benches, particularly the able Minister of State, to try and achieve a consensus. I must also commend the

media because I found that the watchdog role of the media in this particular legislation has really been commendable. I would like to cite particularly Siddharth Varadarajan, I think you have also mentioned his name, and also others like Brahma Chellaney who have commented very well.

Why do we need such a Bill? You, Mr. Minister, tried to explain it at great length. The aim was, Mr. Prime Minister, Sir, was to achieve 10,000 MW by A.D. 2000. I do not wish to repeat as to what stood in our way to actually achieve that because that aim or target of 10,000 MW was cited by late Mrs. Gandhi as a possible objective to be achieved long way back.

The previous Government, thereafter, chose the path of foreign intervention. And you chose the path of getting others involved so that we could purchase more nuclear plants, open ourselves to uranium imports, etc. I do not have to go through all that. But there were any number of reports, I am sure the hon. Minister knows, that, have addressed this question. The very first in 1999 we had Dr. JIRO KONDO Report. It is with some degree of some hesitation that I say that the MEA, in which I had the honour of serving, initiated the progress of preparation of such a Bill. I did not want to speak in first person singular but it is also a fact that as the Chairman of the Estimates Committee I had initiated an examination of nuclear plant safety, which report was subsequently cited very favourably even in the international quarters.

The parentage, the origin, the genesis of this particular legislation, as the hon. Minister of State himself said, lies in the nuclear agreement of 2005. The Bill, therefore, has its roots in that particular first step. Thereafter, the difficulty that has arisen subsequently in the management of the piloting of this Bill has arisen because, amongst various other factors there has been some hesitation, from the very beginning, on the part of the Government to accept the parentage of the Bill. The genesis lies in 2005. Thereafter, there is a further decision that acted as a kind of, if I might put it to you in idiomatic terms, an IOU. That IOU was signed on 10th of September, 2008 by the then Foreign Secretary,

upon the instructions of the hon. Prime Minister. That became an IOU through which we committed ourselves to the United States of America, to purchasing a certain number of power plants and of a certain megawattage that was then cited. That IOU of 10th September, 2008 thereafter became the impulse which, suddenly, now in 2010, has been activated because we anticipate, or we expect, or we read reports of the visit to India of the President of the United States of America.

I say that while one could discuss and repeatedly examine the question of the relevance and role of nuclear plants in the total energy sector, as to whether the impulse of the urgency or the kind of hustling almost which the Government has engaged in in recent weeks, I should say, would have been absent if the requirement of the encashment of that IOU had not arisen. In simpler terms,

[Translation]

A hundi was signed on 10 September. We have received that Hundi. Let us, we realize money from that Hundi. The problem arises because of that Hundi. It reduces the importance of this Bill.

[English]

And it is not in harmony with the high sentiments that otherwise you, Mr. Minister of State, have with such eloquence and commitment, given voice to.

What are the issues, therefore, that we have to cover? I have to rely, Mr. Deputy Speaker, against normal parliamentary convention to note to read out a prepared text because I do not belong to the Treasury Benche, as only the Treasury have the liberty to read from prepared texts. I would like also to quote some part and to read out such parts as are of a central relevance that lies in the fact that we seek to import nuclear power equipment, as the hon. Minister of State said. If we do not wish to import and if we wish to continue to pursue only the indigenous, the Bhabha three stage route, or whatever else, then, of course, there is no relevance of this Bill except I do, personally believe that the country must have a Civil Nuclear

Liability Bill even for its own internal use, which view I have shared on several occasions with my other colleagues.

It is also a fact that of the suppliers that today are in a position to provide us plants—Russia, France, the United States, South Korea and Japan—they would all expect that the buyer has relevant laws that cover provisions of this nature. I wish to say, Sir, and I share with the House that potentially as of today for we, India, is in the market to obtain up to almost 40 nuclear power plants. I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to how much this 40 would cost. I do also submit to you that there is no other country in the world today that is in a position to buy 40 plants. No other country wants to. We are, therefore, not in a weak position. It is a buyer's market and in terms of the market, he must, therefore, approach this whole issue, including this Bill, with that factor as the central guiding factor. We should not be persuaded. I do not know as to how much 40 nuclear power plants would cost but whatever they cost, and I appeal particularly to the Finance Minister, you are so assiduous and careful with the finances of the country, may I appeal to you to apply yourself particularly to this aspect—we are in a buyer's market—we do not have to always follow the dictates of the sellers and I do get an impression in this that we are being told by the United States of America, 'do it before President Obama comes', so that we are able to do this. Do not do it. They have to sell to us because they have no other market. If you did it, and if you went down this path with care, you would carry the country with you. I assure you on this. The whole purpose is to carry a larger community of India with you, not a small section of the United States of America. I do not say it with any chauvinistic exaggeration, I say it as a common Indian and appeal to you to take this into consideration.

I have to quote here the Government's viewpoint, Mr. Deputy Speaker, and what Shri Balachandran has stated with lucidity, it says "if it is felt that India's long term energy security will require substantial reliance on nuclear power and plans to achieve that would be possible in a shorter period, only with imported reactors"

[Shri Jaswant Singh]

and equipment, then, this Bill has a relevance, and then, any Bill that goes beyond the norms of international convention in signing supplier liability will result in denial of reactor."

That is the substance of the Government's position; and that is what has initially persuaded the Government to come out with drafts that it did. We are objecting it, working on the basis that whether it is true that we have an energy programme or not, whether it is true that we have a different view on that or not, now that is a matter of past; that is a *fait accompli*; there are going to be nuclear power plants. You are thinking in terms of 40; you are committing the country and the future generations to a nuclear programme. Please, therefore, consider the future generations of India, not simply the present President of the United States of America.

I am not and I do not say this with any degree of disrespect or denigration to the visiting dignitary. I have personally, in my different capacities, which my Party had assigned me to, worked for very close relations with the United States of America, but very close relations for an assertive and a resurgent India. So, you do not have to bother about that.

That is why, the whole question of suppliers' liability needs to be carefully considered and considered with great attention. Now, it has been suggested by some that imports from Russia can be obtained without that. If imports from Russia can be obtained without such commitments of suppliers' liability, then why do we do with other countries or why do we do this with the United States of America.

There are three reasons. Firstly, it would be an over-simplification, I think, with whatever information I have, to say that—perhaps you can clarify that; actually Russia has some difficulties in agreeing to this. Secondly, when Russia finally, which it wants very much to become and enter the WTO as a member, then it would not be able to do any specialized deals of this kind. The third and the principal difficulty here is again

the IOU of 10th September 2008. There is no such IOU with Russia. There are agreements; they are now asking for a similar treatment as we gave to the United States of America.

So, the Parliamentary Standing Committee—Mr. Minister is right—had spent a great deal of time. They examined a range of officials and non-officials. It would not be proper on my part to comment on the Standing Committee's endeavours, except perhaps to share with you that at times, it was very difficult to understand what the Standing Committee actually means. I am not criticizing; I am simply quoting what the Standing Committee had said. This is something that is directly from the Standing Committee. It says:

"So far as the International legislation concerning nuclear liability laws is concerned, the Committee was also informed that as far as the Convention on Supplementary Compensation, CSC, which has been developed under the auspices of International Atomic Energy Agency, IAEA, provides for relations among all countries that accept the basic principles of nuclear liability law and an international fund to compensate for nuclear damage, in the event of nuclear incident."

I read it 4-5 times and I have read it again. I still cannot make any sense out of it, is this what you are trying to do, Mr. Minister? This is very curious use of language; otherwise, it is an unintelligible use of language. I would not pursue this further, but because of its origin and the manner in which the Government hustled the Committee to finish its work; it created great doubts in our mind—why are you hustling? Why are you hustling the Committee, why are you hustling the Parliament and why are you hustling the entire issue, which is otherwise a very important issue?

The Bill makes the operator, essentially, of a nuclear facility absolutely responsible for any damage without any means to establish any proof or liability. This is done, as in all Nuclear Liability Acts, to make it possible for the victim of any nuclear incident, accident to be compensated, as you said, expeditiously within a

specified time period and without having to establish any liability whether of the operator or anybody else before any Court or Authority. Most such Act further enacted to make sure that the operator has adequate resources directly or by way of insurance and, therefore, to cover all accidents except the gravest kind of accidents. You have cited Chernobyl. No insurance activity can possibly cover any incident like the Chernobyl. It is the minor incidents that get the insurance cover. There are other aspects of the insurance and rewarding compensation to which I will come in a moment.

It is really Clause 17 (b) of the Bill dealing with the operators' right to recourse, or the right of recourse which then became the bone in our throat. You have worked over time to remove that bone. I do not know if that bone has been fully removed. We will examine carefully the long list of amendments that you have moved.

The International Convention gives the operator the right of recourse against the supplier. Firstly, "(a) such a right is expressly provided for in contract in writing; (b) or the nuclear incident has resulted from the act of commission or omission of a person done with the intent to cause damage". This arises from Article 10 of Vienna Convention and also Article 6 (f) of Paris Convention. The original Bill that you moved had said that the operators have a right to recourse where the nuclear incident has resulted from the wilful act or from gross negligence on the part of the supplier of material, equipment or services or of his employees. This is an exact replication of what is contained in the Bill that is relevant in South Korea. May I submit you, Mr. Minister, India is not South Korea and we do not have to follow the example, whether of South Korea or any other. I do not say it again with an exaggerated sense; India is uniquely India. We will bumble along, we will make mistakes, we will do what we are doing in Commonwealth Games and yet at the end of it, do all this some sense shall have emerged, and that liberty, but that kind of cushion or what is called *jugad* is sadly not available in the realm of the nuclear power plant, for the reasons

that I shared with you earlier about the enormous damage capacity of the nuclear energy.

I do not want to go into the history of what the Committee did and the suppliers' liability etc. You have cited an example of the United States of America. The United States of America, which is commonly cited as permitting suppliers liability, does not always operate through the operator. Whether the supplier is held responsible for the liability or not, it has to be paid by the operator. Nowhere else, in any of the countries that you have cited, in any Nuclear Liability Bill, the supplier is held responsible. I accept that.

15.00 hrs.

That is why either of the two conditions that we have tried to submit to you and get you to admit should be taken into account. The kind modification that you have agreed, I have not had the chance to study that. You seek to bring this Bill, that you have moved, in line with the international convention. The smaller bone of 'and' was removed, and suddenly 'intent' came in; a larger bone which continue to trouble us still, till now. Of course, one is this 'bone' proper. The second thing is that from where have these bones emerged because the Committee recommends something; you speak with some of my colleagues; they discuss the issue with you; you agree and then you go into the labyrinths of bureaucracy or wherever and out of that endeavour something emerges and there again is a 'bone'. This is what has caused all this delay and this is what has persuaded me to say that it seems that all this has been hustled. I accept what my colleague and valued friend said. He suggested that I must raise an objection about the Chairman of the Nuclear Power Corporation going public. We are engaged in this discussion, and whereas he has a right to give his view, but I do not think he has a right to question what the Parliament is doing or to comment on it. It is because an entire climate was created that it is a free for all. When we want, we will bring an 'and', and if the Parliament says remove 'and', then we will bring in 'intent'. Therefore, the questions arose about the real intent of the Government of India. I spent some time, I must say Mr. Minister, and I went to the Oxford compact

[Shri Jaswant Singh]

dictionary to learn what is this intent? I also went to the Roget's Thesaurus to see what is this intent? Why does it crop up at the time like King Charles's head one obstacle after another cropped up. Sir, I do I accept that we will always examine what we are going to purchase. Of course, we already have a Bill which permits the Government of 49 per cent private ownership. Forty-nine per cent is a very large percentage of shareholding. But eventually I will be coming to that in a minute. Now ultimately I accept that it is the operator and the Regulator of India who will firstly, judge the effectiveness, the *bona fides* or what is called due to diligence through which you judge the capacity and the capability prudently to see whether the supplier is in a position to supply us what we are wanting to buy, and to ensure that the supplier provides the right equipment. Why thereafter, do we still insist on these safeguards? Because the possibility of error, because also of the consequences of a nuclear error which are enormous. There is a second possibility, Mr. Minister you tangentially touched it. But it is very essential in today's environment in which this Bill has been brought and that is Bhopal. The consequences of Bhopal continue to affect us, continue to influence and they continue to seize our sensibility in this entire debate.

15.05 hrs.

[SHRI FRANCISCO COSME SARDINHA *in the Chair*]

What, therefore has happened as I shared with, in a private conversation, the Leader of the House the challenge of governance now requires us to meet the shortage, meeting the energy shortages through the nuclear route and the public policy in question in this regard.

You have to reconcile these two, which are apparently in conflict. Why are they in conflict? Firstly, because the nature of nuclear energy is such that everything nuclear is treated with a great degree of caution and scepticism. Secondly, why nuclear? It is because we have all along, up till now, treated nuclear as rather a closed door activity which is why Pandit

Nehru had made it the 'Atomic Energy Commission', like the 'Planning Commission' because he did not want the effort of the country to be trapped in bureaucratic rigmarole that otherwise today seizes India in its fist. It became a Commission. But the adverse consequences of a Commission were that it got removed from public scrutiny, public information and concern, everything nuclear became a kind of closed door secret activity. Now, with the kind of an effort we are currently making to get the world community involved, when legislations are being brought, a contrary demand arises in public mind. What is it? Is it dangerous, or not dangerous? It, therefore, becomes incumbent on the Government to work on the foundation of this and to re-educate. It is no longer a question, Mr. Minister, of taking Parliament along with you. You have to carry the country with you. That is public policy. You have the interest of the State. That, of course, requires energy. Who questions that? But how do you reconcile it? Not through secrecy.

I submit to you here that there is a great deal of disquiet Mr. Prime Minister that we have that there have been initiatives taken by the Government which came to Parliament as after thoughts, as a kind of *ex post facto* discussion. You are right that you have often given us assurances in Parliament when in 2005 the journey of nuclear co-operation started. I do not want to cover that entire thing again. The same questions arise about this. The impression created is that Government has not been candid enough, and that the Government has tried to hustle us suddenly. If the IOU was of 2008, then why in the eighth month of 2010, are you suddenly in a hurry to get it done? That is the question. You do not have to answer to me, but you have to answer the question that arises in the minds of our citizens.

Sir, this is where, I might be over-using the example of the bone, the bone got stuck. This is what you are essentially trying to do; to achieve facilitation for suppliers of nuclear commerce and reconcile with public perception and policy. You are trying to reconcile these two, which is not an easy task. I accept it. But you have gone about it in a fashion that raises questions which only you can answer. I do ask these questions idly, I do ask these questions but not with

any malign intent. I ask these questions because I am really concerned. It is an important step that India is taking. Candour is essential. In such an important step, you cannot be anything else but candid about the whole matter.

Dr. Manmohan Singh has taken many steps in this regard. I appeal to him to take the observations that I have made in the right spirit because along with the kind of secretiveness, there is also, if you permit me to say and as some of my friends say, a kind of 'sleigh of hand', a trickery. If you agree to one formulation 'and', it goes back and returns with 'intent' and you agree to remove 'intent' and it comes in again, give an impression of repeated and continuous 'sleigh of hand'.

It is not really a card game of that nature that we are seized with. It is a very serious endeavour. So, to carry the Parliament with you Candour is a must, your task then would relatively be a simpler and an easier way.

I must very shortly cover some other issues too. I have covered the rationale behind the issue but there are some other difficulties. There are difficulties with the amendments that have already been moved. I must acknowledge how much I have benefited by discussing the amendments which my colleague, Shri Yashwant Sinha. I wish very much that he had intervened because on the amendments he is certainly far more able.

Broadly, there are larger, conceptual and fundamental questions. There are drafting and other procedural difficulties which I have just covered. We have covered the question of why there is this kind of artificial urgency. In the hierarchy of priorities, is this the most important activity? I am sorry to say it but perhaps, we are also guilty and answerable. I do think this Government has changed the hierarchy of priorities. I would personally wish to spend much more time in what is happening in Jammu and Kashmir today, I agree, this is an important piece of legislation, but what is happening in Jammu and Kashmir is also the most centrally important issue that concerns the country today. The hon. Prime Ministry quite rightly had also pointed out that the question of Maoists is a challenge that

poses the most serious challenge to India's internal security. I would think that that would rate a higher priority but you have made efforts on this. I really think that there is a very able Home Minister for whom I have very high regard. He should have been given the freedom to operate, to try and arrive at a consensus to sit with us. He could sit with us and talk about Kashmir or about the Maoist or other law and order issue. But I do not want to continue to labour on this point.

Then there is some conflict and confusion between Foreign Policy, international relations and Non-Proliferation. I have said that India stands apart, India is not South Korea or Japan. We stand apart because we are not an NPT country. We are also not a CTBT country. Yet, we are a nuclear power and also that we are recognised as standing on the doorsteps of being a nuclear country....Therefore, we have to conduct ourselves in a similar fashion. We do not have to conduct ourselves as a kind of a supplicant to the United States of America. We are in a buyers' market and we have to, therefore, work on the basis of being able to dictate terms as we had done earlier when we were discussing in the WTO or elsewhere not dictating terms but standing for India. That is all that is required.

So, there is a question that arises about private versus public ownership. 49 per cent private ownership in any case is permitted at the present moment. Do you intend to go further? If you do not intend to go further, then some of the provisions and amendments really raise questions about it. You have to answer all of them. I do not want to harp on them all the time.

There is also a question of technology upgradation. Of course, it is self-evident that if we import such plants, it will enable us, through the import itself to upgrade our technology. It is axiomatic. You kindly acknowledge late Homi Bhabha's three steps. I begin to suspect that it is languishing.

And, we keep on asking about the status of thorium. What is the status of thorium? There is no satisfactory answer. We had also dealt with this subject. It is not fault finding. I have been out of circulation for the last six years, thus I am not current with the latest

[Shri Jaswant Singh]

developments. If I ask you this question, it is not to assign any blame but it is to share a sense of concern. How can you abandon the thorium route? That, ultimately, is the answer for India's self-reliance. If it is that in the interim you wish to do this then calculate cost benefit; I do not know how much a nuclear plant will cost us. Would that additionality help us? I recognise the difficulty of the indigenous versus the imported debate. I had to deal with the difficulties of the DRDO once. I do not want to go into any details. I accept the difficulty of even the Atomic Energy Commission. We say more than what we can achieve. It is perhaps not such a bad thing. It is an aspiration. The Government needs to encourage them.

Sir, I now come to the overhang of uncertainty in the international relations, particularly on the question of NPT and the CTBT. The NPT Review is one of the important factors. What would happen if it is agreed, as is entirely likely? We cannot be a signatory to the NPT. We cannot, as things stand now, subscribe to the CTBT. As things are progressing, I do foresee that the United States of America, which has a Democratic Government, will insist upon this because that is their international programme then what happens in the case of nuclear holocaust? Which is why, I have a different approach to compensation. I shared it with you also, with the hon. Prime Minister and the Leader of the House; I do not think you can ever compensate for a real nuclear holocaust. The concept of compensation is to provide money in lieu of loss of land. If people lose land, you pay some money. How do you compensate the loss of life? Let me just cite you an example of our immediate Western neighbour. How do you compensate the kind of tragedy that has today struck Pakistan? One-fifth of the country has been badly devastated. Then, millions and millions of people have been uprooted. Villages have gone, have been obliterated in the flood. You know how many were killed in Hiroshima in one strike. Nuclear accidents, Heaven forbid, do not fall in the category of ordinary compensation. That is why, I have shared it with my

colleagues when we first discussed this issue. I have some difficulties with compensation. I do not have an immediate answer. If you would, perhaps, say and justify that what I am saying is from a philosophical point of view rather than an executive point of view, I think Governments quite often must and do have to address even philosophical questions, particularly about uncertainty when we are talking of an issue like a nuclear plant which can really devastate millions. Therefore, it is no good saying that you have raised the compensation from Rs. 500 crore to Rs. 1500 crore. My colleagues, perhaps, would find it adequate.

I have also some difficulty in regard to some of the amendments that you have moved. I shall come to them in a moment. But very briefly, I would say that one of the technical points is there. You have said that each of the plants is really of 1650 MW capacity plant.

Please correct me if I am wrong. I don't think 1650 MW nuclear power plants are in use anywhere in the world, whether they be French or US. These 1650 MW plants will be used in India for the first time. Are you convinced that these 1650 MW plants have been fully tried and tested?

Now I wish to move towards the amendments and to my conclusion. You must resolve the issue of 'intent'. I don't want to read the amendments because that will take the time of the House. But the central question remains about 'intent'. How can you prove 'intent'? Therefore, I believe you will address it.

I also wish to refer to a provision made for Special Drawing Rights. I don't understand this because if none of the operators is going to be foreign, this will not be necessary. Unless you have a commitment which is behind a cloak—and this commitment is to the USA whose domestic legislation requires this to be included—this will not be required. If you have any such commitment, please be candid; please I tell us why this SDR is required.

There is another one here on page 6, after line 8, insert,

"Provided that the Central Government may, by notification, assume full liability for a nuclear installation not operated by it if it is of the opinion that it is necessary in public interest."

Now, all the nuclear plants in the country are operated by the Government. They are actually operated by a public sector undertaking which is owned by the Government. If it is not operated entirely by the Government, you wish to achieve it by notification. I don't understand this. It is confusing and makes us wonder as to why you are doing it.

Sir, I have moved my amendments. I do not wish to read them now. But I wish to add that the Government will have to address itself to the question of amending the Atomic Energy Act of 1962. Unless that is done, a number of untidy aspects of this hazard will remain. Then, you will also have to amend the Insurance Act. But in the present situation, a question has arisen about inspecting the 'hot zone' which is the core of a nuclear plant. You will have to address this point also.

I understand that during the Standing Committee's examination of this Bill the Environment Secretary said that the aspects of environment are fully taken care of. I personally feel that it is a bit of a bureaucratic answer. The aspects of environmental damage are enormous and I do not think we have the experience or even the understanding of what goes into it. You cited the example of Chernobyl nuclear blast. I don't think the Environment Ministry studied the consequences. Have they gone to Chernobyl and studied what happened there and what were the consequent damages to the environment?

Sir, I wish to say that we are a greatly water-stressed country. We have the largest population of cattle in the world.

We have the second largest population of goat and sheep after Australia. We have the second largest population of human beings. We have the largest population of camel. Please do not laugh at 'camel'.

They are all very large aspects of our country's resource. When I talk of water, that water is a need for them also. I would have been remiss in my intervention if I have not said this.

I must conclude by saying please accept the amendments that we have moved. If you accept the amendments, we will support the Bill. I, in turn, accept that India is not an island. We have to live with others, but we have to live with our head held high and we have to live in the forefront of comity of nations not as following them. I will be together with you and in step with you, but please give to us, to the country and to the Parliament what is our due. Give us *Izzat*, give us the needed information, give us Candour and give us truth.

[Translation]

SHRI MANISH TEWARI (Ludhiana): Hon. Chairman, Sir, first of all I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on this important Bill. I have always been a fan of Shri Jaswant Singh's eloquence and it becomes extremely difficult to speak on this issue after his speech. But, I shall, first of all, bow my head before Dr. Homi Bhabha, Dr. Vikram Sarabhai and numerous other scientists of India, who laid foundation of India's nuclear programme and inspite of many difficulties, carried it forward. During the nuclear age, India's difficulties started from 18 May, 1974 when India, under the then Prime Minister of India Shrimati Indira Gandhi carried out first nuclear test. On the one side, Buddha smiled at Pokhran and on the other, the world frowned at us. A Suppliers' Group came into existence in 1974. It got converted into Nuclear Suppliers' Group in 1975. Restrictions were imposed on India. But inspite of them, the Indian scientists carried out nuclear programme forward. The NDA Government carried out second nuclear test in 1998. The restrictions on us were tightened but it could not deter our scientists. Hon. Jaswant Singh, the then Deputy Chairperson of the Planning Commission, started negotiations with strobe Talbott of the USA to break through those restrictions. It gave way to the next step in strategic partnership.

[Shri Manish Tewari]

After the UPA Government came into power in 2004, that process was pushed forward by the then and incumbent Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh and a treaty on nuclear energy was signed with America. Thus, the nuclear apartheid, started in 1974, came to an end. Now, the result is that India has been holding parleys with not only America, but also France, Canada, Russia, Kazakistan and Japan—the country, which has borne the brunt of nuclear bomb—for nuclear cooperation. Now, the question arises, why this legislation is necessary for India. The simple answer is, we need energy.

Sir, I represent an industrial city. The factories of that city undergo power outrages for 4 days in a week. The industrialists spend Rs. 12 per unit to get power through generators. What are the resources from which we get power? They are coal, water, wind and sun.

Sir, first of all, I shall talk about coal. India for a great measure, depends upon coal for power. Even today, the clean coal technology has not been developed. If we remained dependent on coal for power, there will be a day when the entire Indian sky from Kashmir to Kanya Kumari will not be visible. For example, I was in Beijing, the capital of China, for two and half days before the commencement of the session of Parliament. During that period, I could not see the sun even for a moment because all the factories around Beijing run on coal and there was much pollution because of this. Perhaps for 200 days out of 365 days of a year, the sun does not appear on the horizon. Now, we have to decide whether we need such type of development which pushes us towards these energy resources and impinge directly upon the environment.

Sir, the second issue is water. The Parliament and the entire country knows very well the resistance shown by the environmentalists and the political leaders to the big dams, in particular to the Sardar Sarovar dam and the big projects, which has resulted in considerable delay in their execution. Now, we came to wind and solar energy. It is a fact that the world does not have technology by which we can harness wind or solar energy economically.

If India has to development, it must use nuclear energy. As on date, India generates 1,35,000 MW power. It may be 1,40,000 MW. If India has to grow at the rate of 9 per cent, it needs 4,50,000 or 5,00,000 MW power by 2030. Wherefrom we shall get this much power? We shall get this power from nuclear power plants. Hon. Jaswant Singhji, has mentioned Bhopal, but it was due to the tragedy of Bhopal that this House had passed the Public Insurance Liability Act in 1991. The nuclear accident is not covered under that Act. As far as international perspective is concerned, we must see, what is the situation at international level.

Sir, there are 437 nuclear power plants in the world. Among them, 416 are located in 30 countries. And among this number of countries, 28 countries have a liability structure. Just two countries, India—which has 19 nuclear power plants—and Pakistan—which has 2 nuclear power plants do not have any liability regime. Therefore, it is necessary that when we are trying to increase our nuclear capacity, we should bring into existence such a system by law. I shall try to answer the questions raised by Sh. Jaswant Singhji. This Bill provides that the operators of the nuclear power plants will be the Indian public sector companies. No foreign company or citizen will be allowed to run any nuclear power plant in India. No doubt, the suppliers from India as well as from abroad will help us in increasing our capacity.

Sir, now I shall talk about the objections of the Bill. It aims at providing a process through which the victims of any nuclear accident can get compensation without troubling themselves in courts of law, whether in India or abroad. Secondly, it clearly informs the operators of any nuclear power plant about the quantum of compensation for which they should get insurance. I agree with Sh. Jaswant Singhji that in case of nuclear accident, no amount of compensation can provide succour to the people. But it is imperative to prescribe the insurance benchmark for setting up any industry.

Sir, Shri Jaswant Singh was right in saying that the process for enacting this piece of legislation did not start today. It got started in 2000 during the NDA Government.

Professor Kortino, Law college, Bangalore and Professor Rajgopal had studied the international regime and suggested to pass such type of bill in India also. Now, what will be the procedure of the Act? In any event of accident, the Atomic Energy Regulatory Board, a permanent and independent body, will declare that such an accident has happened. He will immediately appoint Claim Commissioner. It has been explicitly stated about the Claim Commissioner that the compensation has to be fixed within 15 days. How much will be the compensation? For compensation the operator will have to give Rs. 1500 crore. The hon. Minister stated about the liability regime, I would like to come on that issue later on. The provision of Rs. 1500 crore is in conformity with the best liability regimes of the most advanced countries. Besides, in case of major accidents, the liability of the Government will be upto Rs. 22 crore. Subsequently, as you may wish, in case any international agreement is signed, the accruals arising therefrom will also be given to those affected. Besides, I would like to state one more thing that the government has reserved to itself the right to raise this compensation if it or the Parliament may deem it fit. Along with it, the Government of India has taken upon itself the responsibility to provide compensation in case any accident take places due to natural calamity or terrorist attacks. Simultaneously, the Bill explicitly states that in case the incident is of a larger magnitude and the Government thinks that it is beyond the jurisdiction of the Claim Commissioner, it may constitute a Nuclear Claim Commission.

Sir, now I would like to come to clause 17 about which detailed discussion has been held in media and the House as well as outside it. I would like to tell you that the first atomic reactor had been set up in 1957 in Pitsburg. The output of that reactor was of 60 megawatt. During the last 43 years, two accidents have taken place in the nuclear plants, which has been mentioned by the hon. Minister and Jashwant Singhji. The accident that took place at Three Mile Island did not involve any loss to life and property. The operating company of that plant was American and the reactor was also built by the American company.

However, some such reasons evolved over there

causing the accident, but fortunately no loss of life and property took place. Similarly, so far as the question of Chernobyl is concerned, the operator over there was the Soviet Government and the reactors were built by the Soviet companies. Despite all the safeguards therein, such a reaction and a chain of events started over there which led to the chernobyl accident in which 30 people lost their lives and subsequently 2500 people also died.

As of now, there are 437 atomic reactors in the world. During the last 43 years, 2 of them have witnessed accident. As the hon. Minister stated in regard to the nuclear programme of India that it is a matter of pride for us that there has been no accident in them. However, despite all these safety records, the Government of India, the UPA Government has become the first government to incorporate section-17 under this Bill to ensure that the supplier are also made accountable. In case, it is found that an accident has taken place due to some patent defect or design defect, the supplier will have to owe up its accountability to give compensation, be he from India or abroad. Perhaps, we are the first country, which has incorporated this clause in particular.

Now let me come to the international agreement. It has been stated a number of times that the liability enshrined in the Price Andersen Act is 10 billion dollar while this liability is lesser in America. When the Price Andersen Act had been enacted in 1957, the American Government had put the liability at 280 crore. With the development of the nuclear industry in America, this amount was gradually raised to 10 billion dollar by way of raising the insurance amount through the formulation of a private insurance bill. Canada is an advanced country and India had received its first reactor—Cyrus—from it. The liability in Canada is to the tune of 33 crore, it is 202 crore in China and 575 crore in France.

Whenever a bill is formulated, efforts are made to ensure coordination among public, consumers and investors, as in case the amount of insurance is raised too much, it will have direct impact on the cost of power. The consumer will have to purchase costlier power.

[Shri Manish Tewari]

At last, I would like to tell one thing, Shri Jaswant Singhji mentioned section-17 a number of times.

[English]

And I would like to do it in English so that I do not make a mistake about it. Presuming for the sake of argument that Clause 17 did not exist in this Bill, anybody who understands an iota of commerce and as to how commercial transactions are done would tell you that no buyer, no operator would ever enter into a contract which does not completely indemnify himself against the supplier. So, even if Clause 17 would not have been a part of this Bill, then also no operator, no buyer would have entered into any agreement which would not have completely indemnified himself because

[Translation]

In case, any accident takes place, the supplier will become bankrupt and along with it its remaining ancillary companies will also become bankrupt. The agreement pertaining to commercial contract and the agreements with regard to establishment business practice,

[English]

all of them understand very well that indemnification of liability is something, which is sacrosanct with the buyer. I would just like to conclude by saying

[Translation]

our country is in need of development and the collaboration of all the political parties is required for that purpose. It is all right that we fight with one another for political space. However, side by side when the question of the country arises, we should demonstrate multi-partisanship and I would like to appeal to the whole House today that India needs energy for its development and whatever steps the Government has taken is in view of this need. I would like to request you all this much only that you support This Bill.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me an

opportunity to speak on the Civil Nuclear Liability Bill, 2010 pertaining to any nuclear accident. Just now, hon. Jaswant Singhji from Opposition and Bhai Manishji from the ruling side put forth their respective points. Mr. Chairman, Sir, from the point of view of raising the nuclear power generation, this Bill is very important for the present time. In this Bill our scientists have envisaged to raise the nuclear power generation seven times i.e. 22000 megawatt by the year 2022 and 60,000 megawatt by the year 2032. I think that the burden of liability being left on the consumer country instead of the nuclear power generating country is not proper. So far as accountability is concerned, it will have to be fixed for both the countries. I would not like to go into detailed figures, however, if the country has to be developed, this Bill is very important and a need of the hour. That is why, during the tenure of last Lok Sabha, the Samajwadi Party and our leader Mulayam Singhji had supported the nuclear pact as it is concerned with the development of the country. We have supported it to ensure that power generation is raised in the country. I think that recently during the past week in this Session we had held discussion on the Bhopal gas tragedy. If the Bhopal gas tragedy of such a magnitude had not taken place on this a decision has come after 26 years, I think, we would not have discussed on the Bill pertaining to civil liability for nuclear damages at such a length. However, in the recommendations made by our Parliamentary committee, it has been stated that our private operators may be kept aside from the atomic establishment and this work should be carried out entirely under the supervision of the Government, then only, the target of our development could be achieved. There was some dilemma in regard to the amount of compensation in this regard and the Members from various parties have asked for the raising of this compensation amount. Demand has been made to raise it from Rs. 500 crore to 1500 crore. A number of hon. Members and parties have asked for fixing it at Rs. 10,000 crore. In the wake of Bhopal gas tragedy, we need to be very cautious, God forbid such an accident ever take place, however, we need to be cautious and we need to make an effort to ensure the safeguarding of the interest of the common men.

The atomic reactors that are being set up for power generation in our country have benefits on one hand yet there is likelihood of environmental damage as well. However, as the question is pertaining to development, setting up of atomic reactors is a must.

It is heard that the US President is arriving in November. I think that a gift in the form of this Bill is envisaged for him. However, if any decision is taken in the interest of the country, that should not be viewed in a wrong perspective. There have been proposals for many amendments in this Bill. Hon'ble Jaswant Singhji, Basu Devji and Hon'ble Prithviraj Chauhanji have also moved a number of amendments. I think that the apprehensions in the minds of our colleague members have been removed and they should acknowledge it and all should support it as it is a matter of interest for the country and development of the country is also involved therein. Earlier, it was proposed to be introduced during the last session, but in my view, it would have been a hasty decision. No such decision should be taken in haste which could cause damage to the country or a burden on it. It is better that this Bill has been suitably amended even if it has been brought with some delay after the apprehension have been removed. The Hon. Prime Minister is sitting in the House, Prithvirajji is also sitting here, I would like to submit that the lack of clarity in regard to the compensation liability between the nuclear reactor supplier company and its Indian operators should be made crystal clear. There should not be any doubts left in this regard. It should not happen that the foreign supplier may impose inappropriate trade practices contrary to the market conditions on India leading to any loss to our country. It has been seen that there have been five major accidents, not only in our country, but across the world so far. These have been Chernobyl in Ukraine, Three mile Island, even in Kaiga nuclear reactor in Karnataka, a number of people fell ill after drinking the cooler water. In Sellafield, Britain, America in 1957, at Laguna in Japan and also in Canada and at Narora of Rajasthan in India, Small accidents have taken place in the nuclear power plants. We have discussed in the House the

Bhopal gas tragedy. We should take it seriously to prevent any such accident which could put our country in difficulty.

There is a proverb that let bygones be bygones. We should look forward towards future to ensure that our country move towards development and taking lesson from the past events, we need to be very cautious. So far as the question of compensation is concerned, a comparison is made with the US, it is higher in other countries., God forbid any such accident in our country, but in case any such incident takes place, the affected persons should get adequate compensation. In view of the Bhopal gas tragedy, we will have to ponder over this matter seriously.

Nuclear damages claim commission has been constituted and instead of a commissioner, the Government has constituted a commission which is a good thing. A commissioner could have monopoly, but as the Bill provides for a commission, it would have a chairman and members with 30 years of experience.

16.00 hrs.

These will be very expert persons and the Government has proposed to set up this commission under the stewardship of a retired judge of the Supreme Court. My second suggestion is that this commission should be mandated to give its decision in a time bound manner in case of requirement. We should try for this. With these words I conclude while supporting this Bill.

SHRI DHANANJAY SINGH (Jaunpur): Mr. Chairman Sir, I thank for givin me an opportunity to present my party's views on this important subject and at the same time I would like to extend my thanks to party leader who has given me this opportunity to present the views of the party on this important subject.

Sir, every possible effort should be made to meet the energy requirements of the country. However we need to pay attention towards ensuring that the interests of the citizens of the country may not be jeopardised and we should give it priority. There has been much apprehension within and outside the House in regard to this Bill as of now. Various types of discussions were

[Shri Dhananjay Singh]

taking place among the political class regarding the timing of this Bill and questions were raised pertaining to its context. Outside the House, we were coming across the newspapers reporting about the comprehensiveness of this Bill and about its language. While the ruling side and the opposition fought over this Bill, I think that the biggest question about this Bill is pertaining to its justification. What is the justification behind the introduction of this Bill? When an Act is already existing in our country with similar contents and our extremely qualified colleague Manishji was also stating that the Public Liabilities Insurance Bill and Atomic Energy 1962 are existing in our country, we need not have required the introduction of this Bill. Could the provisions of this Nuclear Civil Liability Bill not be incorporated in these Bills? Somewhere, there has been a rising tendency to often introduce in the House a new Bill. As such, we need to avoid this tendency. In my view, in this way we are also adversely affecting the specific law making capability of this House.

I would like to give a very important suggestion. I am putting forth this point as at least 262 rules and laws have been formulated by the House concerning the labourers in the country and most of them, about 90 per cent of these laws are inoperational as on date. As one point regarding justification had been raised, that's why I thought it necessary to submit. This is my opinion and I would like to submit that what was the justification behind the introduction of this Bill when the Atomic Energy Act, 1962 already existed. The way this Bill has been introduced in a haste, it appears that our national leadership is in a dilemma. You may call it dilemma or under pressure. The way the international and national events have unfolded and reactions have come regarding this Bill, it appears that our leadership is somewhere under pressure. When we work under pressure, we are definitely unable to take a right decision. When we are not able to take a right decision, we will be able to present correctly the feelings of the House and the public. This Bill has been introduced in a haste. The leader of the Bharatiya Janata Party, Shri Jaswant Singhji stated that this Bill has been introduced

in a haste to obtain the membership of the CSC (Convention on Supplementary Compensation of Nuclear Damage). It appears that the Government is taking decision under pressure to obtain the membership of an institution which function entirely under the auspices of a particular country and as such has introduced this Bill. I would like to put forth before you some of the important suggestions of my party. This has been per chance that the question of Bhopal was raised. In the wake of the Bhopal gas tragedy, this Bill has been introduced and there is a need to learn a few lessons from history. The draft of this Bill shows that no lessons have been learnt from the Bhopal tragedy.

16.07 hrs.

[SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN *in the Chair*]

The cause of the Bhopal gas tragedy was minor, but the damage was enormous leading to the loss of thousands of lives and impacting lakhs of people. God forbid any such incident in this country. In our country nuclear power plants are being run for the last 40 years and the PSUs have been running them and no accidents have taken place till date. While we may pray that God forbid any such accident, such things must be assumed. The need of the hour is to develop IEC (Information Education of Communication) system. I would like to contend about the Bhopal accident that had awareness been created at the time of the setting up of the plants, the tragedy of such a magnitude could have been averted. That's why, it is required that wherever plants are set up, awareness programme be launched to educate the people. A sense of fear is created in case of the setting up of nuclear plants and the people get scared to think that there would be accidents. As such, the people need to be educated. They should be made to understand that nothing of that sort would happen. Our country has a long history. The incident of Ukraine has been mentioned. The accidents of America has also been cited. We are fortunate that no such incident has taken place in our country and God may forbid them in future.

Madam, there are some suggestions and appre-

hensions of our party. We want that the hon. Minister may respond by addressing our apprehensions and incorporating our suggestions.

[English]

The provision of the Atomic Energy Act, 1962; Science and Technology Committee Report; Standing Committee on Environment and Forest Committee recommendation relating to Section 1 (3)(a) may be incorporated,

[Translation]

this would be proper in national interest. A foreign company should not be made an associate as an operator with it. It was mentioned in the House that foreign operators shall not be included but it should not hinder the domestic companies from having collaboration with foreign players. The hon. Minister should give reply to this question also. Further, there should not be any ceiling on the amount of compensation.

[English]

There should not be any lower or upper limit.

[Translation]

In the case of any accident, we should estimate the damage and compensation should be on the basis of that damage

[English]

Liability should be fixed on supplier also in the form of security money in advance, especially on private companies who are supplying from abroad.

[Translation]

If Foreign companies supply us good, they should deposit money as security. As the largest buyer of the world, we should buy on our own terms. Why should we purchase on other's terms? It will be good if these provisions are incorporated.

Madam, further, I would point to one more thing, BHEL and L and T supply 80 per cent equipments of nuclear plants at present. BHEL is public sector

undertaking. If we shall strengthen it, we shall be able to meet the Maximum supply from within. Thus, our dependence on foreign countries will be reduced and a lot of controversies will die down. No doubt, we need to learn the lessons from Bhopal and France a speedy compensation disbursal policy. This matter has been touched upon earlier and I support it.

It is said that the time period for claim settlement should be 20 years. My party feels that it affects at least two generations. Therefore, the period should be minimum 30 years. this is my important suggestion to the hon. Minister.

Further, it is said that the Parliamentary Committee has not resolved the apprehensions of the Ministry of Home Affairs. I wish that at the time of making final format of the Act, you should resolve their queries. We cannot deny the possibilities of Naxal and terrorist attacks in this country. The naxalites blow up railway tracks. The terrorists attacked the Indian Science Centre. Therefore, we should have comprehensive security arrangements. Secondly, we are entrusting the operators with a new responsibility. The Government is responsible for this. I am given to understand that the Government should try to clear the fog regarding this matter.

Further, I have some suggestions on this Bill. There is cloused 10 in the Bill which provides that

[English]

A person shall not be qualified for appointment as Claims Commissioner unless he is a District Magistrate for a Central Government official.

[Translation]

I feel that instead of a government official, it will be better to appoint a judge of High Court under this clause. The Clause 20 provides that

[English]

The Commission shall consist of a Chairperson and such other members not exceeding six, as the Central Government may by notification appoint.

[Shri Dhananjay Singh]

[Translation]

I feel that the hon. Minister should set up a Joint Parliamentary Committee. Incidentally, hon. Prime Minister has been sitting here. Later on, the Committee should appoint a Commission of four persons. It should consist of at least three nuclear specialists and one judge of Supreme Court. I request that the hon. Minister will try to pay attention towards this clause.

Chernobyl has also been mentioned here. The accident at Chernobyl not only impacted Ukraine, but also entire Europe. It has also wide-ranging impact on agriculture. It has claimed the lives of a number of animals and the animals, which are being born, are handicapped. We need to set up a Crisis Management Group to look after animals, environment and a host of other such things. We should think of setting up hospitals. We don't have big hospitals of that level. We need to think in this regard. Madam, you belong to Bhopal. If the city would have had a major hospital, the people would not have died in such a large number. Wherever we set up power plants, we should also set up big well-equipped hospitals. Also these plants should be away from populated areas. We should also add provisions regarding criminal procedure negligence.

One thing has not been mentioned, when Shri Jaswant Singh was speaking, I thought, he will speak about it. Whenever any operator, supplier or any big officials dealing with the nuclear plants will go abroad, he will have to inform the Ministry of Home Affairs. Had this provision been around at the time of Bhopal gas tragedy, we would have been saved from a lot of controversies in this House regarding Anderson. The allegations are being levelled at the people who are alive as also those who are dead. We need to provide ourselves a cover against such allegations. This is not just an issue of power generation. There are intelligence reports that the BARC is the hottest target on the hit list of terrorists. Therefore, it would be prudent to keep the Ministry of Home Affairs in the loop about the Movement of these people.

Madam, I would like to put forth some more such important suggestions. This Bill had generated a lot of heat and dust. I was expecting a stormy discussion in the House, but it is being discussed in a very coll and calm atmosphere. Therefore, nothing can be said. ...*(Interruptions)* The hysteria, which this Bill had generated in Media, has died down.

While concluding, I would like to say that Shri Jaswant Singhji, who is ex-Minister for External Affairs, has said that we are working under pressure of the USA. We need to focus on the fact that the member countries of the Nuclear Supplier Group function under pressure of America. We cannot shy away from this. What type of relations we would be maintaining with America when we have been and are under constant threat from our neighbouring countries. Whenever we have brought this to the notice of USA, it has preferred our adversary over us. Now, what is the guarantee today that in the event of any crisis in the future, America will continue its supply to us? What option we will have if our relations with US are strained? I hope that the hon. Minister will reply to this question.

Madam, our party shall take its stand either to support or oppose the Bill depending on the inclusion of our recommendations or otherwise by the government.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV (Madhepura): The number of meetings which the Standing Committee has taken constantly and continuously on Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage Bill, 2010 is unparalleled by any other standing committee. The Committee spent a lot of time in deliberations. A cabinet note has also arrived. The main issues of discussion therein viz. the words 'and' and 'intention' have been sorted out through dialogue. I shall not repeat what Shri Jaswant Singhji and our other colleagues have put forth at length. But I would certainly like to underline here the fact that the Government has shown haste in bringing this Bill and has put in a great deal of exercise and this certainly reveals to the country - one thing viz. this measure is being taken under external pressure though the reality may be otherwise.

Madam, yesterday, some diplomats were discussing this issue and a former ambassador openly

stated that the USA being a super power will be a beneficiary along with other countries with superior power. The nuclear industry is diffused in the entire world. The truth about the Chernobyl accident in Russia has not divulged before the world. We don't know how many persons died there or how many persons are still suffering? The Bhopal tragedy in our country was a different type of accident.

We are discussing about radiation. What type of impact it will have on humanity; only Japan or Russia can tell us. I am of the opinion that nuclear energy will be highly expensive. I know that it will benefit just a handful of people in the country. We have four alternatives—wind, sun, water and coal. Manish Tiwari has said that they are costly; coal is an exhaustible source. It can help us for another 200 years. By debating upon the Bill brought forward by the Government, a way amid all the people has been carved out by it. I shall not create any hurdle in that way because what I shall speak now, has lost all meaning. My speech will be lost in the din, which has gripped our country. If our country had adopted another course, we would have fared better. Shri Jaswant Singhji has raised a number of questions like Kashmir, Naxalism. Naxalism has engulfed a vast area. Naxalism is more serious issue and we should think about it immediately. I am given to think that ever since we have got independence, the burning question, which we need to address, is the needs of 80-90 per cent people. They are so poor, impoverished that their condition is beyond any description.

After independence, we had leaders like late Jawahar Lal Nehru and Gandhiji and our country had a standing in the world. Later on, I have seen a number of governments, but they did not have a good image in the world. No country, without being strong within, can reach an understanding with another country on equal footing. Why this Bill generated this much trouble? After Chernobyl, the nuclear trade in the USA has cooled down. They are looking for new markets and definitely these will be the market of Europe and America. They have plundered humanity through trade and the strength

of science and innovation. Their industry is presently at a standstill. You can see that during the global crisis, our economy was hit badly and we had announced a package. In the same way, this industry was given a package in the USA. I feel that the supplier too of that country has been putting pressure somewhere. I cannot say whether the government too has been feeling that pressure, but we do feel and the country feels that they are putting pressure at some or the other point bidding our country to do certain things, delete and insert, 'intend' do not bring in direct responsibility. They are turning out levers with the intent to have their way with us. But their intent will be hard to prove and that too from as far away as India is from America. We have seen this in the case of Bhopal. I am not troubled at the escape of Andersen. I belong to a village, which is just 30 kilometer away from Bhopal. The ease with which Mr. Andersen escaped from India made me feel inferior, a weaker person of a weak country. He committed such a horrendous crime and fled. The phone calls were made from America to get him released. To whom the calls were made? There will be no benefit from this debate. Had we had another man as Prime Minister, he might have done the same. No Prime Minister can confront the Americans. I do not know Shri Jawahar Lal Nehru. I have seen Indiraji, she was gutsy and had grit but those were different times. There was USSR then to come to our rescue. It is disintegrated now. Even now, whenever the issue involving Mr. Anderson is discussed, I do not participate in the discussion because I know, nothing will come out of this. I feel that the dream for nuclear energy will never be fulfilled. We have been generating 10000 MW power whereas the installed capacity is 40000 MW. Manishji had been saying that it will be much costlier than solar energy and wind energy. But there is no risks in solar and wind energy and we have got plenty of those resources. Nature endowed its bounty on us. I have been seeing for the last 20-30 years, a number of people use biogas to illumine their homes. No doubt, we have to meet the world standards, but we cannot leave culture and manners behind. We cannot remain isolated in the world. In the ancient times, there used to be a big domestic market in this country. The market,

[Shri Sharad Yadav]

the culture and the civilization need to march in hand to hand. For example, the people of this country are known for thrift. This quality was instrumental in winning independence, The whole Gandhian philosophy and movement is built on thriftiness. That was something, which we need to give to the world. We should remember the Member of Parliament. How much apparel they used to wear? What their requirements used to be? Just a handful of people have spread the net of requirements. The right-minded people of this country spend little, wear less clothes. They do not suffer during any scarcity crisis. There is no gain saying the fact that we should keep ourselves in touch with the world. Madam Chairman, you belong to Indore. You know that that region is known for its music and dance, which is matchless in the world. The dance of our country is based on seven rhythms. The body, eyes, feet, anklets, everything move in rhythm. But we could not spread it in the world. India's greatest invention in science is rhythms but we were unable to spread them in the world. You can see the dance of other countries on T.V. channels. They show the body massage the entire day. These things used to be shown in circus. Now, it has become dance. It means, they are showing circus in dance. Our civilization is of greater vintage than that of theirs. Our civilization and dance is matchless. These concepts of industry, development have been borrowed.

Madam Speaker, my argument will not be accepted. The people have negotiated a way out of this and I shall not be a hurdle in their way. I could have created hurdle if I had the guts to do so. I am telling the truth and one need to have guts to accept truth. The hon. Minister has gone, otherwise, I would have told him to show pluck. He should tell us that we have just one path to tread and that is what has been treaded by Europe and America. We should accept the truth because it always ennobles/honours the man, howsoever, good or bad he may be.

There has been a lot of discussion on the Bill. I had the opportunity to participate in the discussion; therefore, I do not want to speak much on this Bill, which is being passed with unanimity. Shri Jaswant

Singhji has proposed some recommendation on this Bill. ...*(Interruptions)* I would like to say that there is no deal on it. I am just helpless. Do not talk like this. Do not point fingers. We wish that this country develops on its own.

I just want to say that the economists of India know it very well that no one knows, whether the world survives or not, but our country will certainly survive because of the way it has adopted. The people of our country live in harmony with nature. No doubt, the people from the Left will do hair splitting but I wish that this Bill got through unanimously.

The amount of compensation, which was Rs. 500 crore earlier has been enhanced to Rs. 1500 crore. You must have seen what happened to Nagasaki. If such a tragedy strikes, to whom will you distribute the money because no living being will survive in its aftermath? So, the Government should impose the condition that the culprit will have to make efforts to make the surroundings, as they were earlier. Therefore, I feel that even Rs. 1500 crore is less, considering the fact that it will involve a lot of spending. If you do not believe me, you can see for yourself at Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

With this I conclude and thank you a lot. This Bill is being passed unanimously. The treasury benches hold parleys with the Opposition for this and accepted their amendments. This is good.

[English]

SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY (Kolkata Uttar):
Madam, I rise to support the Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage Bill, 2010.

In the Objects and Reasons of the Bill the purpose of the Bill for which it has been introduced has been very clearly mentioned. Many political parties, including those which think that India must not possess nuclear power for energy and it has to remain only within the possession of China, they should try and follow the purpose as has been mentioned in the Objects and Reasons of this Bill. I would just like to quote a few lines from that:

"...in the unlikely event of a nuclear incident or

accident, there may be damage to individuals, property and environment on a large scale. The geographical scope of damage caused by a nuclear accident may not be confined to national boundaries and it may have trans-boundary effects. In such an event, it is desirable that protection is accorded to victims of such incident or accident by a third party liability regime. It is necessary to give compensation to persons if they suffer nuclear damage as a result of a nuclear incident and therefore it is important to make provision to ensure clarity of liability and the requirement to pay compensation."

This is the need of the hour. Energy is produced either from coal or from hydel sources. But coal reserves in the country gradually are getting exhausted and a time will come when we would have no coal left for captive power plants to be supported by coal. Fossil fuels are getting exhausted. So, it is our feeling that nuclear power is certainly a power of the future. Without nuclear power economic development of a big country like India is never possible. This experiment has become successful. Take the example of France. Eighty per cent of the total electricity in France is being produced by nuclear power projects. This Bill covers the nuclear power plants, the research reactors as also the other nuclear establishments. More or less, all political parties have extended their support to this Bill with some amendments which the Government may think of considering.

Madam, we would certainly support the Bill but not by keeping our eyes closed. We would certainly keep our eyes open to the issues like the suppliers. We would certainly take initiatives to see that disasters, as it happened in Bhopal are not repeated again. We must see to it that the qualities of the projects that are being sent by the foreign countries to our country, the suppliers, are checked properly with due importance and priority. It has also to be seen that a vast country like India should not be allowed to be used by others for selling their projects irrespective of their qualities. It has to be seen that a vast country like India should not be allowed to be used by others to sell their products in a country like India.

Madam, Indo-US Nuclear Agreement is already signed and we feel that we should take all out efforts to take proper steps as regards the Claims Commissioner. In the Bill, clause 10 mentions about Claims Commissioner. It says: "A person shall not be qualified for appointment as a Claims Commissioner unless he is or has been or qualified to be a District Judge." According to me, a person with the standard of a District Judge would not be capable enough for it. In the case of the qualification of appointment, it is a District Judge and so far as the Commission is concerned, he is being projected as a Supreme Court or High Court Judge. I would request the hon. Minister to clarify whether the District Judge is capable enough to qualify himself for appointment as Claims Commissioner. This issue may be cross-checked and clarified in the House.

Madam, we have just heard Shri Jaswant Singh. He expressed his view that India should not bow its head to any foreign power. We firmly believe that India is certain to keep its head high. It will never bow down to any force and to any political power or to any country of the world. We will certainly remain committed and see that we keep our head and flag high. We should never surrender to any other country of the world whichever powerful it may be.

India is a country which has earned its Independence after a long battle. It matters little to us whether it is the United States of America or the Soviet Union. A question arises that before Dr. Manmohan Singh meets the President of the United States, naturally this Bill has to be passed immediately on the floor of the House. I do not share and I do not agree with this idea or thinking.

I firmly believe that this Bill which has been tabled will certainly help to develop the power projects of this country and without power, a country can never develop economically. Even today, whichever steel plant and project emerges, it is asking for a captive power plant. Without a captive power plant, no steel plant can grow in the coming days. But only through pole, we cannot reach our target. We need nuclear power.

[Shri Sudip Bandyopadhyay]

In addition, we would say that there is a proposal to set up a nuclear power plant in Haripur of Bengal. We express every time that the local people have to be involved when any proposal is going to be implemented. Forceful occupancy in any case should not be allowed anywhere. It can be on the coastal area or it can take place in barren land. So, we do not agree for setting up a nuclear power plant in Haripur. Neither the local people nor the people of that State are agreeable for this. They are in a mood to send a message to the Government to take it to any coastal area to implement this Haripur project. We fully agree that it should be installed in a place which is acceptable to all of us.

Madam, we believe that this Bill is a timely one. The Government should not have any hesitation in passing this Bill, if necessary by accepting the amendments tabled by the Opposition parties.

From a very important angle, I want to mention here that there are political parties in our country which have extra territorial loyalty going beyond the borders of our country. There are political parties in our country who do not accept or who do not love India as their first home. Their first home is China. They may oppose and they may not support this Bill. But I would certainly say that we know how these parties, which are opposed to this Bill, have tried to betray the cause of our country. They have to be dealt with very firmly and cautiously. We should always be deeply concerned about these forces. We should not allow them to have their say on such issues because the interest of the country will be affected.

We the Members of this Parliament want to see that India becomes more and more powerful and economically sound. By producing and utilizing the nuclear energy, India should remain ahead of other countries of the world. We must keep our head high in the coming days.

We believe we should unanimously support this Bill. We want to see that it is passed immediately.

SHRI T.K.S. ELANGO VAN (Chennai North):
Madam Chairman, thank you. On behalf of my Party, the DMK, I express my support to this Bill.

The fear expressed by many of the hon. Members is based on the earlier use of nuclear energy. Earlier, nuclear energy was used for destructive purposes, as it was used in Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Now, the nuclear materials are used for civilian purposes, like generation of electricity that too on a high scale. The Government envisages an estimated capacity of 40,000 megawatt over a period of 25 years. A time may come, with the dwindling of petroleum reserves, and with the evolution of technology, wherein even cars will be operated with the nuclear energy. With the development of science anything is possible. But our mindset is still in Hiroshima and Nagasaki. That is the problem now we are facing.

Twenty-five years back when Bhopal gas tragedy occurred, the country did not speak against any chemical installation in the country. Even after that, in the past 25 years, many chemical industries have come up in this country. I can even say that the State of Gujarat leads in the chemical industries. So, a single accident cannot make an industry non-viable in our country. But there is a possibility of an accident. We don't have anything pessimistic in our mind. We only think optimistic. But there are possibilities of accidents. So, this Bill is necessary.

Some of the hon. Members spoke on America's high-handedness. I don't think America is showing its high-handedness or anything of that sort in this matter because we need energy, we need power and our coal-based thermal power plants are not environment friendly and only hydro power plants are environment friendly. The danger caused by thermal power plants may be less, but the danger and damage caused by nuclear power plants may be more and that is why, this Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage Bill is introduced. My humble request to the hon. Minister is that when a Bill of this importance is brought, there must be a system to make it completely democratic with the involvement of the common people, NGOs and other interested

groups and all such legislations must be made widely available for public debate and discussion for some time at least so that the Government will receive useful suggestions from the interested groups.

Secondly, there was a talk of the liability of the supplier. Section 17 of the Bill says:

"The operator of a nuclear installation shall have a right of recourse where such right is expressly provided for in a contract in writing."

We know that all the nuclear power plants are going to be run by the Government as 51 per cent of shares will be held by the Government. Why can we not make it mandatory to have an express provision of right of recourse in the agreement itself between the Government and the suppliers? That would be a way out and make even the suppliers liable and by this process, the demands of our Opposition friends will also be met.

Madam, this Bill will go a long way in ensuring energy security of the country. With the development of science and technology, this may go a long way in helping other fields also like running of automobiles with nuclear energy in this country in future. With these words, I welcome and support this Bill.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Madam Chairperson, the Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage Bill is US-centric. It is primarily drafted to serve the demands of the USA and the interests of business firms by defeating the interests of Indian victims. A commitment to this effect was given on 10th September, 2008 when the External Affairs Minister wrote a letter to the US Under Secretary of State Mr. William Burns. I have a copy of that letter and I can quote from that. It says:

"It is the intention of the Government of India and its entities to commence discussion with nuclear energy firms, conclude agreements after entry into force of the agreement for cooperation in the construction of nuclear power units at two sites

approved by the Government of India which would be capable of generating a minimum of 10,000 MW. India also recognizes the importance of establishing an adequate nuclear liability regime. It is the intention of the Indian Government to take all steps to adhere to the Supplementary Convention for Nuclear Damage."

The focus is not on the potential victims, but in this Bill, the main focus is on the nuclear operators and foreign equipment supplies.

Madam, today, we have the total capacity of generating 4,000 MW of nuclear power. We do not have Civil Liability Nuclear Damage Act. For this, the Government does not have to face any difficulty in doing business with equipment suppliers or with operators. Why do we need this legislation? Is it to protect the interests of our people or is it to do business with the United States of America?

Our target for generation of nuclear power by 2035 is about 40,000 MW. From 4,000 MW we want to achieve the target of 40,000 MW. But where from the reactors will come? We have our own technology. We have developed three-phased technology from uranium to plutonium and from plutonium to thorium. I would like to know whether the import of 40 atomic reactors to generate 40,000 MW of nuclear power would block our indigenous development of nuclear power plants on the basis of thorium which is abundantly available in our country. So, we will be permanently dependent on import.

Madam, it is quite surprising that sites have been selected and have been allocated to the foreign suppliers, particularly, three countries, the US, Russia and France. They will supply the reactors. I would like to know whether there was international bidding for this and what is the price of the reactors. Why this has been kept in dark? Even the Parliament has been kept in dark in regard to the price of the reactors. What will be the cost of the generation? That question is also there. The Government should clarify in regard to the cost of generation as it will depend on the cost of the

[Shri Basu Deb Acharia]

reactors. That has not been clarified. The entire country has been kept in dark.

Madam, we have seen two major nuclear accidents. One happened in the year 1979 in Three Milestones Island in the United States of America and another was in Chernobyl in the erstwhile Soviet Union in Ukraine. We have seen these two major nuclear accidents. We have seen the damage that was done because of the accidents. We cannot compare the accidents of nuclear power plants with other industrial accidents. We have witnessed Bhopal gas disaster.

17.00 hrs.

Today also people are suffering. Only on last Friday, 500 gas victims came to Delhi, and I took the delegation to the hon. Speaker. One 70 year old lady could not stay here. The third generation is also suffering from various ailments today also after 26 years.

In clause 6, a cap has been imposed on compensation. What is the basis of arriving at such an amount? I would like to know whether it is on the basis of Vienna Convention. The IAEA Handbook on Nuclear Law clearly states:

"The minimum liability amount under the revised Vienna Convention is 300 million Special Drawing Rights (SDRs) of the International Monetary Fund."

In another place, the same IAEA Handbook again says:

"The nuclear liability conventions require that the operator, if liable without limitation, provide financial security up to an amount that is at least equal to the minimum liability amount under the convention in question: 300 million SDRs under the revised Vienna Convention."

This 300 million SDR amount mentioned in Vienna Convention is not a ceiling; it is floor! You compare this liability amount with the liability amount fixed by other countries like South Korea or Sweden, Japan, Russia, Germany where there is no cap. They were

insisting for absolving the equipment supplier of their liabilities of 11.9 billion dollars. You have seen, when there was oil spill in the Bay of Mexico, President Obama imposed a compensation of Rs. 90,000 crore, that is \$20 billion on BP. What are we doing with UCC or Dow Chemicals? Dow Chemicals, who are now the real owner of UCC, are getting out and they are not taking the responsibility of clearing the poisonous toxic waste in Bhopal. The Government of India is quite helpless. Then why there should be a cap?

I have tabled an amendment that there should not be a cap. In case of SDR and in case of operator's liability it should be Rs. 10,000 crore. Why should it be Rs. 1500 crore? In the original Bill, it was kept at Rs. 500 crore. When the Standing Committee recommended for increasing it to Rs. 1500 crore, they have increased the amount to Rs. 1500 crore. But, why it should be Rs. 1500 crore? If the reactor is more than 10 MW reactor, the compensation for accident should be Rs. 10,000 crore. The Government should accept my amendment.

Although the Minister has circulated an official amendment, it is quite surprising when the Government agreed to amend Clause 17.

When the original Clause was amended further and when there was a suggestion in the Standing Committee for strengthening Clause 17, what the Government did surreptitiously was that they added one word 'and', and this particular word 'and' changed the entire meaning of that Clause. When there was hue and cry, uproar outside Parliament, then the Government removed the word 'and' and put another word 'intent' which further weakened that Clause. If that word 'intent' remains in that Clause, how can anybody prove the intent of the supplier? What is the intent of the Government? It is to indemnify the supplier from the very beginning. This is because of the pressure from outside the country.

What was there in Clause 17 (b) of the Bill recommended by the Standing Committee? It says:

"The nuclear incident has resulted from the consequence of latent or patent defect, supply of

sub-standard material, defective equipment, design or services from gross negligence on the part of the supplier of the material, equipment, design or services;..."

This was the recommendation of the Standing Committee.

Then, when the word 'and' was added at the last minute to Clause 17 in the recommendation of the Standing Committee, one does not know how it had been done. The Chairman, Rajya Sabha has ordered for an enquiry as to how this particular word was added to change the meaning of the entire Clause, which makes the liability on the part of the supplier contingent upon to prove that it was consequence of an act done with intent to cause nuclear damage.

17.08 hrs.

[SHRI INDER SINGH NAMDHARI *in the Chair*]

Mr. Chairman, Sir, if this is accepted, then it will become impossible to ascribe liability on the supplier. We would like to know how and why the Government is under pressure in amending one after another in order to absolve the supplier of the equipment. The Minister should clarify this point.

Then, another amendment has been moved by the Minister—it is an official amendment—to Clause 46. It was very categorically recommended by the Standing Committee. Under the present Atomic Energy Act, only the Government company or the public sector company can undertake the operation of nuclear power plant.

So, no private company can enter into this field. So, it was categorically stated that there will be no private company. But the Government has moved an amendment in clause 7 itself, which says:

"Provided that the Central Government by notification assume full liability for a nuclear installation not operated by it if it is of opinion that it is necessary in public interest."

Why is this amendment being moved by the

Government? The main intention is this. After it would be enacted, then the Government would move to amend the Atomic Energy Act to allow the private sector in nuclear power generation. By allowing private sector in nuclear power generation, they have cleverly kept the operator's liability a low amount and being subsidized by the Government. Why should there be two separate compensation amounts? One is SDR and the other is Operator's liability. Why should there not be one amount for the operator and the supplier?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Achariaji, please listen to me also. There is a constraint of time.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: I am concluding. I am on my last point now.

In the Statement of Objects and Reasons, the intent of the Government is very much clear. They are talking of the intent. What is the intent of the Government? They have mentioned about three Conventions—Vienna Convention; Paris. Convention; and the Convention on Supplementary Compensation. Now, the US is forcing us to join the Convention on Supplementary Compensation. Why? Thirteen countries have joined but only four countries have ratified the Convention on Supplementary Compensation. Unless the number of countries ratify this Convention, it would not be entered into force. That is why the US is pressurizing our country to join and ratify this Convention.

As per Vienna Convention, the suppliers are protected. In order to provide protection to the supplier, the Government's intention is to join the Convention on Supplementary Compensation. The Government should not join any of the Conventions because we would not be the gainers by joining this Convention under the US pressure. We would not be the gainer; we would not have the access to any international fund. This has been stated in the Statement of Objects and Reasons.

Therefore, I demand that the cap, which has been put in the Bill in regard to payment of compensation should be removed.

With these words, I conclude.

SHRI B. MAHTAB (Cuttack): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I stand here to deliberate on the Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage Bill, 2010.

It seems the euphoria generated by the end of India's nuclear isolation has evaporated. It seems the nuclear establishment is satisfied with getting NSG clearance only to get badly needed fuel for our present nuclear power plants and enable them to import nuclear fuel.

We were told that a goal was laid to have 20 GW of nuclear power by 2020 and a further 25 GW, post the Indo-US nuclear deal. To achieve this from the present level of 4.6 GW from 19 smaller reactors, it would need a financial investment of some Rs. 3,65,000 crore. Each plant of 1000 MW costs approximately Rs. 9,000 crore and takes five to seven years to construct. This shows the gigantic scale of the task ahead. Can the Government and the public sector NPCIL alone, deliver this, and do you have sufficient financial and technical resources to do so? It is doubtful.

We want nuclear energy but need foreign help for it. Foreigners are now willing to sell us whatever it takes to build nuclear power plants. But there is a problem. What if the nuclear power facility blows up as in Chernobyl in 1986 or develops a leak as in Three Mile Island in 1980. We would like to have a liability law. The Government has come out with this Bill, which has undergone various changes and will also be amended here again. The compensation is being increased from Rs. 500 crore to Rs. 1500 crore. But the suppliers' liability is still a matter of concern. I would like to know from the Government whether we have an agreement with Russia containing this clause. If not, then will it not be discriminatory? The USA has developed relationship with us not merely for strategic reasons but also to ensure a revival of its nuclear energy industry which has been in doldrums since 1973. Let us accept this.

The most confused and controversial issue is that of restricting suppliers' liability. Some have argued here that this will allow foreign firms to get away with murder in case their components are responsible for an

accident. This is simply false. If a nuclear supplier is guilty of direct responsibility for such an accident, it can be sued for damages on the basis of existing product liability laws and the Law of Torts, embodied in numerous Supreme Court judgements. This is completely separate and different from the compensation provided by nuclear liability norms. A victim of a nuclear accident needs to be provided compensation under both product liability and nuclear liability. Here, of course, is the crux. He can be compensated under product liability if it can be proved that a supplier, operator was directly responsible for the accident. Nuclear liability does not care who is responsible for the accident. It is similar to an *ex-gratia* payment, and it seeks only to provide speedy compensation to a victim.

The international norm is to fix this compensation on the reactor operator. Suppliers are not responsible because a single reactor can have thousands of component providers and given the life cycle of a reactor, many of these suppliers may no longer exist. I would suggest that the suppliers' liability should be part of normal product liability, which is about compensation on the basis of fault.

It is not part of nuclear liability which is about compensation regardless of fault. I am of the opinion that without private sector involvement, both Indian and foreign, the ambitious nuclear power targets cannot be met. Allowing foreign companies to participate in this sector will bring in additional finance, technology and operational experience. It will expose NPCIL to competition and stimulate it to remain competitive. Safety and security as well as liability issues should be applied uniformly to all power plants. The NPCIL should have to stand on its own feet and not depend on Government subsidies or bail-outs.

For healthy growth of nuclear power sector in the new international dispensation, there should be minimum barriers to entry by private players and an efficient regulatory system that balances the interests of producer and consumers. We are far from this. Another major compromise the Government has agreed to is to keep private firms like L and T and Tatas out of the reckoning

for running nuclear power plants. These will thus be run only by the Government or Government owned companies. That is a good starting point. But as time goes by, it may become necessary to take private players on board to meet the target, which Government agencies may find too ambitious to meet on their own. I am reminded here that the Atomic Energy Act prescribes that a company in which not less than 51 per cent of the paid up share capital is held by the Central Government can operate nuclear stations. This keeps the prospect of joint venture between private and Government companies provided that the Government holds the majority stake. It is a different matter that the Government has not announced any plans for forming such joint venture companies, but the option of doing so in future is always there with the Government and the amendment that is circulated amply demonstrates it in serial number two. I need not go into the details because of paucity of time.

I would like to draw the attention of the House towards Section 46 at Page 13 of the Bill. Section 46 says that the provision of this Act shall be in addition to and not in derogation of any other law for the time being in force and nothing contained herein shall exempt the operator from any proceedings, which might, apart from this Act, be instituted against such operator.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is a paucity of time.

SHRI B. MAHTAB: We are dealing with nuclear energy and I am dealing with the Bill. I am not talking on anything else.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now because you have given the salient points.

SHRI B. MAHTAB: I am dealing with the provisions of the Bill.

As such, no fault compensation should be in addition to what is due under the extant law. Whether this squares with Section 35, which rules out a civil court from having jurisdiction over any matter in which the Claims Commissioner under the proposed law has jurisdiction is far from clear. Laws need to be rid of fuzziness, not just of partisan politicking.

The issues, therefore, are:

- (a) The liability cap on the operator may be inadequate to punish victims in the event of a major nuclear disaster;
- (b) may block India's access to an international pool of funds; and
- (c) is low compared to some other countries.

Further, when the extent of environmental damage and consequent economic laws will be notified by the Government, this might create a conflict of interest in cases where the Government is also the party liable to pay compensation.

The right of recourse against the supplier provided by the Bill is not compliant with international agreements the Government may wish to sign. As I had stated earlier, though the Bill allows the operators and suppliers to be liable under other laws, it is not clear which other laws will be applicable. Different interpretations by courts may constrict or unduly expand the scope of such a provision.

Sir, I have read somewhere that limiting nuclear liability may affect safety standards. Once the liability of the operator is capped as this Bill states, and the nuclear damage exceeds this amount, the Government is liable to compensate victims subject to the cap. A higher insurance cover implies higher electricity costs. Calculations indicate that the electricity cost would go up.

Clause 17 of the Bill permits the operator to take recourse against the supplier. This may be an impediment if we want to join international agreements on civil liability for nuclear damage. Most countries do not provide for a right of recourse against suppliers of nuclear material. South Korea and Japan provide for recourse against suppliers, but they are not party to the conventions like Vienna Convention of 1963 and Paris Convention of 1961.

Under clause 18, claims for compensation can be filed within ten years of the date of notification of a

[Shri B. Mahtab]

nuclear incident. This may be inadequate in cases where the effects of radiation are discovered after a substantial period of time. In some cases, the effects of damage may also be discovered only in the next generation of those exposed to the nuclear radiations. Some countries provide for a period greater than ten years for claiming compensation. Germany has it more than ten years. South Korea has for loss of life and injury—within 30 years; the Netherlands have for damage to persons—within 30 years; Romania for loss of life and injury—within 30 years; but we have restricted ourselves to ten years.

In clauses 5 and 46, the Bill does not clearly define what type of law will be applicable. Differing interpretations by courts, as I had stated earlier, will lead to confusion. Compensation to be paid by an operator under this Bill....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now.

SHRI B. MAHTAB: Sir, I need another two minutes.

We have Environment Protection Act, 1986. There, the penalty is imprisonment for up to five years. We have Water Act, 1974 and we have Air Act, 1981. There, the penalties are imprisonment for up to six years and fine. We have Indian Penal Code, 1860 which prescribes imprisonment and fine for offences such as criminal negligence, public nuisance and culpable homicide. We have general principle of liability in law of torts where compensation to the extent of damage caused and exemplary damages can also be awarded as it is there in the law.

Before concluding, I would like to say that the need for sufficient power generation cannot be over-stressed. So far, foreign suppliers were reluctant to do business with us in the absence of a well defined liability law. Now this stumbling block is more or less out of the way. Many countries require operators to provide financial security. This usually helps cover the operator's liability in the event of an incident. In this respect, the US system is somewhat unique.

In addition to insurance, the law in the United States requires compulsory contribution by each operator.
...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, the time is fixed for passing the Bill. Therefore, please conclude your speech.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI B. MAHTAB: Sir, allow me to mention two more sentences.

SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI (Bhadrak): Sir, he is concluding. ...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: He is concluding.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI B. MAHTAB: Sir, it is only with your permission that I can conclude.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes, please conclude in one minute.

SHRI B. MAHTAB: I am mentioning here the last point. It is about the United States insurance. In addition to insurance, the law in the United States requires compulsory contribution by each operator to a special fund. This fund, established under the Price-Anderson Act, can be used for additional compensation. The current estimates put the fund at around US \$ 11.9 billion. Currently, in India, there is no law governing nuclear event liability. This is set to change with the introduction of the civil liability for nuclear damage, and this change is for the better.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The next speaker is Shri Adhalrao Patil Shivaji. I am giving you five minutes time to speak.

SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI (Shirur): Thank you, Mr. Chairman, Sir. Thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on this very important Bill, namely, Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage Bill, 2010.

A lot of hon. Members have spoken about whether we need nuclear energy or not. There is no doubt, looking at the country's growth and power requirement, that we do really need nuclear energy. But while

considering this, we must also think about the security and safety of the nuclear field.

This Bill was originally referred to the Standing Committee on Science and Technology for its report, and the Standing Committee has recommended certain amendments to the Bill keeping in view the national importance of this Bill. However, the Government has come out with a different version of the Bill before the House setting aside the amendments suggested by the Standing Committee.

The Committee's draft had provided for supplier liability under clause 17 (b) in the case of latent or patent defect or sub-standard material or defective equipment or gross negligence and clearly making supplier liable for the above acts. However, I fail to understand this. Why is the Government bent upon to save the suppliers from the acts of negligence and other acts suggested by the Standing Committee by deliberately adding the word 'intent' to clause 17 (c), which talks about suppliers liability implying that supplier will not be liable for an accident unless there was an intent on his part to cause it.

It is very surprising that the same word 'intent' has been brought in again though the Committee had rejected the suggestion outright at the time of consideration of the issue. This new word, which has been brought in, substantially nullifies the supplier's responsibility. What is more shocking is that the victim will have to prove that the producer or the operator supplied defective items before they can get any compensation.

Strict liability means that the victim is relieved from proving fault. This simplifies the litigation process removing any obstacles, especially, such as might exist with the burden of proof given the complexity of nuclear science. In layman's terms, strict liability means that the claimant does not need to prove how an accident occurred.

The Standing Committee also recommended the insertion of the word 'and' between the two clauses of 17 (a) and (b), which makes it mandatory for the operator to enter into an agreement with the supplier for claiming any liability from the later.

However, subsequently, this 'and' between Clause 17 (a) and (b) has also been dropped which clearly shows the Government's intent, to let suppliers off the hook. These existing provisions are neither practical nor implementable and need to be amended keeping in view the recommendations of the Standing Committee which arrived at the conclusion after a thorough examination of the Bill. I urge upon the Government to look into the matter seriously and bring necessary amendments to the Bill on the lines of the Report of the Standing Committee.

I oppose the Bill in its present form as most of the Members have taken objection to Clause 17 (b) and (c). I request the Government to consider and amend this clause 17 (b) and (c).

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): Sir, I would request you to kindly postpone the Half-an-Hour discussion matter that is listed as the last item in today's list of business at Item No. 24.

MR. CHAIRMAN: If the House agrees, it may be postponed.

SHRI B. MAHTAB: My only concern is that it belongs to our Party which had given this notice.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: We can take it up at any other time which the hon. Speaker may fix. We will have it at any other time which the hon. Speaker may fix. But my only request is for today, we may postpone that and let us continue with this discussion.

SHRI B. MAHTAB: My only concern is it should be taken up in this Session itself.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is accepted.

SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE (Baramati): I stand here on behalf of my Party in support of the Civil Nuclear Liability Bill. I am very proud to say that I come from a State which has the first nuclear reactor in this country which today also generates 1400 MW of

[Shrimati Supriya Sule]

electricity for Maharashtra. Under the leadership of Shri Vikram Sarabhai and Homibabha, Tarapur started this and today we have six other reactors which are doing exemplary work.

Today our nation which is absolutely in the robust growth, it is an energy-hungry nation today. We definitely need technologies. I think this entire debate today is focused on the electricity deficit we have. A lot of numbers country-wide have been given. To give you a little example of my State, today Maharashtra has a deficit of 5000 MW. There are schools, there are health issues and there are development projects which are all held back purely because the engine to development today is electricity and that is where our nation lags. So, I think we are all very concerned about electricity and this entire Bill has to be pushed through because we need the electricity for the growth of the country.

Today even if you notice why are we looking at this particular Bill, my colleagues who all spoke earlier have talked about natural resources which are going to die down, today environment is probably one of the hottest and most fashionable thing everybody is talking about, and you see so many projects getting delayed. Even the Power Ministry today in the State I come from has six mega-projects which are held up because of environmental clearances. What is the next option for us? The next option is this power.

If you look at France, half of energy or nearly 75 per cent of energy comes from this energy; in Slovakia, it is 54 per cent; US, though it talks a lot about it, yet does have 20 per cent. So, what option do we have, but to turn to this energy? If you notice, we need a domestic legislation. I remember looking at a very heated debate in this House when 123 Agreement was discussed. But this is a much friendlier debate. I think it is a much nicer atmosphere and we are telling the world that we are serious about our commitment of passing this and we are concerned about the people of this country. We just debated the Bhopal Gas Tragedy. I think that was an alarming step because after 25 years, we are still talking about what the people have

not got. I think we are proud to be a part of this Government which has put the damages and compensation on top of the agenda before committing anything to any country in this world.

At the international level, if you see, there are four instruments of nuclear liability: in 1960, the Paris Convention; in 1963, the Vienna Convention; in 1997, the Protocol to amend the Vienna Convention; and in 1997, the Convention on Supplementary Compensation. I think the whole of idea of bringing this is to have a domestic legislation which is our own to protect our people I do not think it has got anything to do with any other country, as many of the speakers earlier have said. The Bill addresses the most critical issues, which is the cap, which is the level of compensation, which is taken up.

I think what hon. Jaswant Singhji said in his speech was absolutely true. There is no value that can be attached to any life. Nobody wants an accident and nobody can predict an accident. But these things do happen sometimes. They have happened in various countries but not in the last 20 years. For sure, we must take care of it. In that case, we have taken the notch to Rs. 1500 crore. And that is not a cap. It can be taken ahead, if the Government intervenes. So, let us not get tied down with the Rs. 1500 crore mark.

The second point which has been taken is denoting the responsibility of specific parties. There is this whole debate of operators and suppliers going on. I do not think anybody is going to be left out. Whoever is liable for the disaster will definitely pay for it. At the same, let us not make it so stringent that people would get scared to invest. It is not only about foreigners. What makes you think we are only going to be buyers? With good technology coming, maybe in the next twenty years India would be a major player in the nuclear game and we would be supplying to other countries. We must keep that as an option.

We are even looking at setting numeric powers for liability insurance. I think insurance is something which is addressed. I am thankful to the hon. Minister

who has covered all these points. One more point is about creating authoritative bodies to assess claims. There is the Nuclear Damage Claims Commission, the Atomic Energy Regulatory Board, and the Nuclear Liability Fund, which is going to be very critical in distribution of compensation under the Bill.

The Nuclear Damage Claims Commission, in the Atomic Energy Act as well as the Environment Protection Public Liability Insurance Act today have no jurisdiction over accidents caused by radioactivity and I think the environmental impact.

Today, if you notice, we are going to set up nuclear parks. There are going to be six nuclear parks all over the country. In the State where I come from is a place called Jaipur which is going to have six nuclear reactors. Today there is no protection for it. You would be surprised but there are a lot of issues about land acquisition in this area. Unless we protect our people, give them the confidence, none of these projects are going to take off. So, we have to definitely consider this, put this entire Bill in place which gives the confidence to the people of this country that these projects are coming in their interest, for their electricity supply, and if at all something worst happens in the form of an accident, which nobody wants, they will always be protected and their generations will be protected.

Nuclear commerce is extremely critical for India. Today we talk about robust growth. Robust nuclear programmes are very critical for us to produce energy, to develop India's health research, technology, advancement in India's space programmes and stimulate global interest and investments in India. I think we need a balanced and timely and adequate compensation development programme and we have to build a globally competitive nuclear industry for our country and make all of us proud and be serious global players as a part of the Nuclear Suppliers Group.

Dr. M. THAMBIDURAI (Karur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to put forward my Party's views on the Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage Bill, 2010 brought forward by the hon. Union Minister Shri Prithviraj Chavan.

Primarily the Bill is supposed to provide liability for compensation for any damage that a nuclear installation may cause to the civilians. This Bill also provides for establishment of Nuclear Damage Claims Commission and also make the appointment of Claims Commissioner. During the normal circumstances the liability clause would not have caused so much objection or resistance. But, since this is going to be a nuclear installation and since the suppliers are going to be foreign countries, there is so much importance being given to this aspect, especially when the Bhopal gas tragedy is still alive in our mind.

We cannot imagine the level of damage a nuclear accident can cause. The main objection to the Bill was to Clauses 7(1) and 17(B). These are the things most of the Members have raised. Actually, earlier the Government wanted to introduce the Bill but it was delayed because of the apprehensions expressed by many Members. Because of that delay, so many changes have taken place in the Bill. The Government has already proposed 18 amendments to this Bill. That shows that the Government is willing to consider the views of the Members and it has no objection to their views.

My second point is related to compensation. Some hon. Members have said that people will suffer but nobody will be there to get them the compensation. Safety is very important. The Government must give importance to the safety aspect.

That is why, the Bill contain many stringent clauses concerning suppliers and operators. In Tamil Nadu, we have two facilities—Kalpakkam is already functioning as a Nuclear Energy Power Station and Koodankulam is going to start its functioning and efforts are being made in that direction. In the meanwhile, there is apprehension among the people as to whether it would cause damage to the public. Therefore, this aspect should to be dispelled by the Government.

Three apprehensions have been raised by most of the Members. One is that due to the US pressure, the Government is bringing the Bill. We must not yield to the pressure. This aspect too should be cleared by

[Dr. M. Thambidurai]

the Government. There must not be any impression credited, that our country is bowing to any pressure from any other country. This is a very important aspect, which has to be cleared.

When the US companies are coming forward to install the nuclear plants here, we have to be very careful from the suppliers point of view also. I am saying not only of the US, but of other countries also.

Regarding the compensation cap, the Government has increased the cap from Rs. 500 crore to Rs. 1,500 crore but many hon. Members have stated that there should not be any cap because in many countries, they are not insisting on the cap. Therefore, that cap can be removed. This is one of our suggestions.

Regarding the intention, about which many hon. Members have raised doubts, I do not want to go into that further. The Government must definitely have good intention to see that the Bill considers all the suggestions made by the hon. Members and the Government must take all the precautionary measures to ensure that safety of the civilians in the country is taken care of.

[Translation]

SHRI NAMA NAGESWAR RAO (Khammam): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Government intends to set up nuclear power plants in the country to remove the shortage of power in the country. For that purpose, it has identified three countries America, Russia and France. One of the hon. Members raised two issues while speaking on this bill. He contended that the biggest hurdle faced in setting up coal-based power plant is of environmental clearance. The highest coal based power production witnessed so far in China. A total of 6 lakh megawatt of power is generated through thermal power plant over there. The total generation of power in our country is 1,35,000 megawatt out of which some is generated through hydel and gas also. There are enough resources of power generation in our country. By adopting washing technology of coal and controlling its environmental impact, we can set up a number of power plants based on coal through that washing technology.

We have not fully tapped our hydel resources, not even upto ten per cent. Hydel power plants are totally environment friendly. As such, the Government should pay more attention towards them.

Why is the Government in so much haste to set up nuclear power plant, while there are other sources of power generation available in our country. We have not fully tapped our resources. Today, when we are trying to set up nuclear power plants in collaboration with the developed countries, we should look into the quantum of nuclear power generation in those developed countries, it is around 1 lac 63 megawatt in the US and it is 63,130 megawatt in France. Besides, it is 22693 megawatt in Russia and in Japan, it is 46832 megawatt. The important factor in this regard is that we are importing reactors from those countries, where power is generated through nuclear power plants, such as America, Russia and France. The operator liability and government liability of those countries is too much. The operator's liability in America is of 11,900 million dollars. The liability in France is to the tune of 861 million dollars. The liability is unlimited in Russia, as an accident has already taken place over there about which a number of hon. members have made a mention here. Besides, the Government's liability is unlimited in these three countries. I would like to ask the Government that in view of the prevailing liability in those countries, why do we not have such sort of supplier liability in our country? Why are we not demanding the same? The House should be informed in this regard that what is the liability of the operator and the supplier. The House should be informed about the country from where we are importing our reactors.

Secondly, in Russia, we are already having a dispute. There is already a dispute with Russia regarding provision of power plant for the NTPC and we have not been able to clear that dispute so far. This point should be made clear as to why we are going for nuclear collaboration with them in such a scenario. While we tell that we are power-hungry, energy-hungry, we should think first about those in the country who are food-hungry...(*Interruptions*). It is my submission that the liability issue should be looked into once again and the

farmer should be paid appropriate compensation on time for the land acquired for setting up the power plants.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: These are not to be recorded.

(Interruptions)...*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please address the Chair.

[Translation]

SHRI NAMA NAGESWAR RAO: Sir, I want to submit that the important factors have been missed. The liability of the country and its supplier from where reactors are being imported should be determined. At last, I would like to submit that there is probability of accident due to the reactors we are importing, so that should be properly covered. The supplier could shrug off his liability by passing the buck on the operator. This should not happen. This is very important and we should take our steps forward taking into account all these things. We have already an example of the Bhopal issue before our country. The government should pay attention towards it and take these things into account while moving forward in this direction.

[English]

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA (Ghatal): Sir, I rise to express my deep apprehension, deep misgivings and deep concerns at the massive programme of nuclear power generation in the country.

I have my misgivings, but that does not mean that I am not Indian. I feel that the country is hungry—hungry for power because there is no power and hungry because there is no food. Therefore, the question of meeting the demand of power is an utmost important national priority.

But the issue is nuclear power development is extremely costly. I am limiting my points. The Government has not calculated the total cost involved in the generation of nuclear power and import of 40

reactors from America. Whether a country like India can afford this and whether a poor country like India can afford this—that is the biggest question; without going into the economics of this, it is difficult to come to a conclusion.

Secondly, I do not believe that nuclear power is the only alternative for India. What is the coal deposit? We cannot say how much of coal is deposited in India because exploration has not been completed in India even today. So, nobody can say what is the actual total coal deposit in the country. Nobody has calculated the strength of hydro-electric power. So, without making a scientific assessment about the power potential the country is having, it is a myth and it is dubious to say that if we have to meet the power-hunger, we have to depend on nuclear power generation. It is a scientific myth; it should not try to impose upon the House to get this Bill passed.

Thirdly, there is a strong view; and the view is not the political view; the view is of the scientists.

The scientists' view is that excessive emphasis on nuclear power generation may undermine the development of Thorium power generation in the country. That is also equally important. I have always a feeling that sometimes Government becomes too-much one-point-centric programme. Government becomes too much obsessed with one particular consideration. I do not say that it is a political consideration. It is for the Government to clarify. But it is sometimes one-point obsession that leads to the country to a different direction than it should go.

Why this unusual hurry? I do not connect it to the visit of Obama. I am not connecting it. Somebody may do it. I may not agree. Why this unusual hurry? Why we could not have discussed it a little more? This unusual hurry arises not out of political patience and prudence but out of political compulsion. What is the political compulsion only the Government can clarify?

We are placing the order with America. I have no objection. I have no doubt. America can supply us. But

*Not recorded.

[Shri Gurudas Dasgupta]

let us believe that the American reactor industry is having no order for the last 35 years. Therefore, if somebody makes $1 + 1 = 2$, what is the answer? Are we coming to the help of the order-starved reactor industry of America? I do not know. I want the answer. Somehow, there is an inter-connection and whether this inter-connection has moved this Government so swiftly, I am not to make conclusion. Conclusion should be drawn by the people, by the history and by the posterity. I can only raise my resenting voice, dissenting voice and a voice to express concern for the people; not to be dubbed as anti-national but to be dubbed as pro-Indian who believes that India's development depends on a correct technological strategy and economic programme.

I would not comment about Obama's visit. It may be co-incident, accidental or incidental, I do not know! I do not know if this hurrying up, pushing up has something to do with the visit of a dignitary. He is welcomed to India. He is an elected President of America. We have a deep love and feeling for the country of Lincoln. Therefore, I am not connecting but somehow this unusual hurry makes people apprehensive. I do not say that I am suspicious but I am saying apprehensive.

Sir, there is also a legal opinion. The Supreme Court has said that the enterprise is strictly and absolutely liable to compensate all those who are affected by the accident and such liability is not subject to any of the exceptions which operate vis-a-vis the principle of strict liability. Therefore, I do not know whether any additional law was necessary. I am only saying that these are the mis-givings in the minds of the people including me. It is for the Government to come clear.

If despite this pronouncement of the Supreme Court, there is a law, I have no objection. "*Adhikantu na doshaya*" Let there be something more. But, there is a big 'but'. Shri Chavan has circulated an amendment: "The nuclear incident has resulted from the act of commission or omission of an individual done with the

intent...". Sir, 'intent' is a word which is ambiguous. We are passing this law. We are subject to judicial scrutiny. If in the body of the law there is 'intent', how to prove the intent? It is a psychological question. How to establish the intent? Therefore, by introducing this word 'intent' we make ourselves vulnerable to judicial pronouncements which may embarrass the Parliament.

18.00 hrs.

Therefore, the point is this 'intent' is a word which can be explained in a different way, I do not know. I only say that the Government has discussed it with everybody. I know it. I heard the speech of my friend, Shri Jaswantji, his maiden speech as a new member of BJP.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, it is 6 O' clock. We can extend the House till this Bill is passed and thereafter 'Zero Hour' matters would be taken up. I think, the House agrees.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: I have listened to the speech of Mr. Jaswantji. I must say I am not surprised. I am thrilled at the left hand support that he has given to the Government. It is good for the Government to have a support either from the right or from the left. Even if it is a left handed support, it solves the paradoxical problem of numbers. Therefore, it is good that has been done. Therefore, at the end, may I say "third party intervention is needed only between the contending parties?"...(*Interruptions*)

I am also amused that the Government is having a heavy agenda today. Along with nuclear liability, there is a legislative business for discussing the increase of pension and allowances of the Members. Therefore, we have a very heavy agenda. I do not want to take your time. The Government has given both items together.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SHARAD YADAV (Madhepura): Mr. Chairman, third party intervention is needed only between the contending parties. He has struck a right note here, it would be only fair to improve upon it.

[English]

THE PRIME MINISTER (Dr. MANMOHAN SINGH): Mr. Chairman, Sir, Shri Prithviraj Chavan, my colleague, in his introductory statement has covered a lot of territory. In the final reply to the debate, he will deal with many technical issues which have arisen in the debate.

My purpose is rather limited. I wish to state categorically that this Bill completes in a way our journey to end the nuclear apartheid which the world had imposed on India in the year 1974. To say that this is being done to promote American interest and to help American Corporations, I think is far from being the truth. As far as I am concerned, this is not the first time that I have been accused of doing such a thing. I recall and Advaniji would recall in 1992, when I had presented the Budget of the Congress Government, the whole Opposition, with a few exceptions, rose to say that I should be impeached, that this Budget had been prepared in the United States.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, history will be a judge, what we did in 1991 and how it has contributed to what. Shri Jaswant Singhji calls a resurgent and assertive India. I leave it to the people of this country to judge. It is with this very motivation that our Government has tried to complete the journey towards ending the regime of nuclear apartheid. To say that we have in a way compromised with India's national interest would be a travesty of facts.

Without going into the details, I would once again assert that while we have pursued this Bill with determination, this process was started in 1999. When I looked at the old files of the Atomic Energy Commission, I found there was a lot of work done by our scientists, by our technologists. They all came to the conclusion that India does need such a law. At that time we were not in power. But it is certainly true that when we came to power, in our discussions with the United States we signed a Memorandum of Understanding on the 10th of September in which we said we would bring such a Bill and enact such a law.

This is not, in any way, contrary to India's interest and the fact that it was stated in that memorandum was not certainly an act of anti-national intent as Shri Jaswant Singh tried to imply.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, these are some of the brief comments that I wanted to make. About technical issues that have been raised, my colleague will reply. But I do agree with Shri Jaswant Singh that nuclear energy, utilisation of nuclear energy is a serious issue and that it can be misused. Therefore, I think, all actions leading to use of nuclear energy, I think, must be done with utmost care. His concern about nuclear safety is one which I fully share and I assure the House that we have an independent Atomic Energy Regulatory Board which is an independent entity. The fact that we have so many reactors, 40 reactors and that there has not been one single incident is a tribute to our scientists and technologists who man our nuclear facilities.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, even then I take note of the sentiment that we cannot rest on our laurels. We will do everything to strengthen the Atomic Energy Regulatory Board to ensure that safety concerns receive the attention that they must if we are to use nuclear power as a major source for generating and meeting India's need for energy.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, a question has been raised whether nuclear power is a viable economic option. As of now, all the studies that I have seen done in the atomic energy establishments do state that beyond a certain distance from the coal mines nuclear energy is the preferred option even now. But technology is not constant. Technology is moving and moving fast enough. I cannot predict what the future holds for us but I would like that if the future does throw up the proposition that nuclear power is a viable option, then India should have the ability to make use of nuclear power. Development is not about fixing the technological framework. Development, in the final analysis, is an act of widening the development options that are open to the country and what our Government has done has created more opportunities, more options for India in future to meet its energy requirements.

[Dr. Manmohan Singh]

It is of course certainly true that presently hydro power presents limited options. Coal also offers limited options insofar as the effect on climate change and carbon emissions are concerned. Therefore, nuclear power is an option which we should simply not ignore. What we have done, I think, enables India to enter into nuclear commerce with other willing countries in order to widen its development options in meeting its energy requirements.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, with these words, I beg of this House to pass this Bill with unanimity.

SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL (Bhatinda): Sir, at the time of signing the 123 Agreement, it was made evident that India would have to follow the terms of the Nuclear Suppliers Group which entailed a new Act to be enacted where nuclear vendors selling reactors to India would be immune from any liability.

18.10 hrs.

[DR. M. THAMBIDURAI *in the Chair*]

It seems that in its present form, the Bill that we are trying to pass today gives the impression of doing exactly this.

It totally indemnifies the supplier of nuclear plants and channelises the entire liability for a nuclear accident on to the operator of the plant and ensures that the supplier has no responsibility to share the safety concerns with the operator especially if they come to light after the equipment has been supplied. Insulating the supplier from the responsibility means that once they have persuaded the operator on the quality of the equipment, they are not liable for any problems that may occur after that.

I feel that, by doing this, it will lead to greater risk where suppliers may, in order to keep their costs down and profits down, compromise on safety. Compromising on safety may lead to nuclear accident but the supplier will be absolved of any kind of liability according to this Bill in case any mishap occurs.

In clause 17 of the Bill which is regarding the

Recourse against Suppliers, it seems to be designed with entirely suppliers priorities in mind. By saying that the recovery of damage from the supplier will only be after the proof of the intent to cause damage is totally absurd because, first of all, anyone intending to cause damage ensures that their tracks are covered and no fingers point towards him. Secondly, if the damage is already done, the purpose is achieved, then what is the use of then finding fault with him as he has already achieved his purpose? I feel that this too needs to be changed.

Thirdly, clause 2 of the Bill says that the nuclear damage has to be notified by the Government. Clause 6 says that the Government is the one that can increase the overall cap after notification. The extent of the damages suffered will also be decided by the Government. The Government will have to pay further amount if it exceeds Rs. 1500 crores and at present, all nuclear plants are owned by the Government. So, I think, there is a total conflict of interest where the Government decides everything, decides to notify and increase the cap and then the Government itself has to pay. So, I think this clause also needs to be changed and an independent body should be given the responsibility of deciding all these points.

The main point that I would like to come to is, in case of nuclear disaster where the lives of people and property of this nation are concerned, there is no monetary liability that can match it, leave alone Rs. 1500 crores. If you look at countries like Japan where for the same liability, it is 1.2 billion US dollars. They take it that Rs. 1500 crores seems like a joke because Rs. 1500 crores today may be a lot of money but 20 years down the line, Rs. 1500 crores does not have that value and the population would be much more than today. Then will there be a body that will decide how this amount keeps increasing?

I would like to point out to you that a study was conducted by Sandia National Laboratory, a US based lab in 1982 on a nuclear plant called the Indian Point Nuclear Power Plant near New York. They did a study

that in the worst case scenario, what could be the worst damage? In 1982, they found that just the property damage of the worst case scenario would amount to almost 274 billion to 314 billion US dollars. This is more than the entire budget of the Government today. What I am trying to say is, in case of an accident, big or small, is the Government equipped to even pay this compensation that we are talking about in case the damages are so great?

When we talk about preparedness, has the Government the means to give this compensation or not? But before that, I would like to come to the preparedness of this country for disasters. Sir, there are floods, cyclones, tycoons, Tsunami, etc. If we look at the preparedness of our country, we may find that not even the basic warning equipment is in place.

Forget mitigation, relief and rehabilitation, which come after the disaster, we do not even have the basic equipment to foresee these things, be it the Bhuj earthquake, be it the Leh cloud burst, be it the tsunami, be it the flood or drought. I would go to the extent of saying that today most of the municipalities in our country do not even have a fire brigade. In case of a man-made fire incident, if we want to call up, we do not even get an answer on the phone for the fire brigade, leave alone the natural disasters. Today, we do not have preparedness for these natural disasters.

In Delhi every child knew that in the coming monsoon season there was going to be dengue and there was going to be malaria. I would like to know what was the preparedness of the Government. Today, so many people are dying of dengue. In spite of having hospitals, man-power and the logistics, the Government cannot function because it does not have the necessary works in place to avoid this. So, this is the preparedness of our country and of our Government regarding the natural disasters. So, the point that I would like to make is that when we are not prepared for natural disasters, man-made disasters, how are we prepared for nuclear disasters, which are of a huge scale, which we have not even begun to comprehend?

Today, we are talking about nuclear power and nuclear fuel. There are various other things. If we look at the Government of India's statistics, the total installed capacity is 1,62,366 megawatt. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please wind up.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL: I will cut it short and come to the point.

Today, there are many other renewable energy sources which do not carry these kinds of hazards. There is untapped potential in our country in these things.

What about environment concerns? Today, nuclear waste is so dangerous that it has become the biggest problem, not just in our country but in the entire world. Where are the environmentalists now? The radio active waste can cause danger which lasts up to several million years. There is no proper way of getting rid of this nuclear waste. Countries are pouring gallons of atomic nuclear waste into our rivers. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are many Members who are yet to speak. Please wind up.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL: There are discharges from hundreds of plants the world over of radium and thorium which have lives of 1600 to 75,000 years. Did we even think of this?

The last point which I want to say is about the security of these nuclear things. Today, just eighty tones of plutonium can make 10,000 nuclear bombs. How are we going to ensure security of all these things? Who is going to pay for ensuring the security of all these things? How can we ensure that it does not get proliferated and does not go into the wrong hands? ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please wind up.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record.

*(Interruptions)...**

SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL: While opposing this Bill in its present form, I would like to say that there is a mad rush to meet the deadline to please certain super powers. We should remember that it is the slow and steady that wins the race. Absolute, stringent and high liability clauses must be put in place to ensure total responsibility of all concerned. From A to Z, each one link of the chain must know what is his liability and what is his responsibility to ensure the safety of millions of people who have no say in this Bill, but who are going to be the worst sufferers of these disasters.

[Translation]

Dr. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (Vaishali): Mr. Chairman, Sir, there was much opposition to this bill when it was introduced. The BJP and the Leftists were very restless. After much opposition, this bill had been referred to the standing committee. Last week, the standing committee finalized its report. A reputed newspaper reported that a deal has been struck, Narendra Modi has been declared innocent, so opposition to this bill has ended. When the newspaper reported this news, the point about the deal was raised in the House. This debate spread to the every nook and corner of the country, the proceeding of the House did not take place that day. Today's discussion and the stand of the BJP prove that the deal has definitely been struck.

The question has come that what and how the deal has been done?...*(Interruptions)*

Sir, the Prime Minister just now stated that the country needs energy. Every effort should be made to ensure that energy and its supply should augment in any case. We should have energy, be it from coal, gas, water, burning of waste material, oil or nuclear fuel. Due to the nature's benevolence, our country has the potential of 1.5 lakh megawatt hydel power out of which

only 46 thousand megawatt capacity for utilization has been tapped so far. Why did not we arrange for generating 1 lakh 4 thousand megawatt hydel power? This is my number one question. I am saying that supply through nuclear energy be ensured. After using completely our hydel power potential, if we have still shortage of power, we must generate it through uranium etc. as well.

Sir, a British oil company was held responsible for an oil spill accident in Mexico. The accident claimed lives of 12-13 persons and the environment was polluted. The US president, Obama slapped a damage of Rs. 90,000 crore on the company. But, one cannot estimate the damage caused by a nuclear accident. People say that nothing has happened so far. They forget the recent incident of Kaiga in Karnataka where drinking water was contaminated with radiation and consequently, a number of people fell ill.

Sir, the threats are inestimable. The Government hiked the amount of compensation from Rs. 500 crore to Rs. 1500 crore whereas a company is being made to pay Rs. 90000 crore for taking the lives of just 13 persons. You can see, how they have measured the compensation. The liability amount in America was not raised by \$ 10 million. I hope, the hon. Minister will answer this question no. 3.

Sir, there is no accountability in the Bill. Who will be responsible, supplier, manufacturer or operator? It is not clear. This is question no. 4. The Bill does not fix responsibility. In the end, the Government of India will have to compensate from its own treasury. This is wrong. My last question is, when we are going to generate power from Thorium? How much research and development has been made in that regard? The Government should answer to these five questions and only then, it should be passed.

[English]

SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO (Purulia): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to thank you for the opportunity given to me to speak on the Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage Bill.

Sir, today, many hon. Members have taken part in the discussion on this Bill. I want to discuss a few points in brief. Today, we have 4000 MW of nuclear power. Why do we need this legislation? This is my first question. Our target is generation of nuclear power. From where will the reactors come? This is my second question.

It is quite surprising that the reactors of a particular size have been supplied by certain countries. Parliament is kept in dark about the cost of the reactors. This point has not been clarified. What is the liability in this? With India and the US reaching an agreement on the reprocessing of spent nuclear fuel, both the countries have moved closer to implementation of this nuclear deal. An agreement on the reprocessing rights had evaded finalization.

It is because of India's reluctance to allow American officials' entry into reprocessing facilities for inspection and due to the demand for more than one reprocessing facility and for narrowing of the condition under which the US can suspend the reprocessing permission. Negotiations on these contentious issues continued for months and the final agreement reflects a compromise on them with both sides feeling that their grievances and demands have been adequately addressed.

The Bill, as drafted by the Government, has provisions which are not in the country's best interests. My suggestion is that the Government should withdraw this Bill. I would request the Government to convince the country that this legislation serves our needs and interests best.

Then, as per Clause 6 of this Bill, what is the basis for compensation? What is the intention of the Government? Why is our Government under pressure to pass such a Bill? The Minister should clarify this point.

With regard to Clause 46, it is very categorically recommended by the Standing Committee that private companies can enter into this sector, but the Government has moved an amendment to that clause

now. I demand that the Government should remove the cap and allow private companies into this sector.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now. I am going to call the next speaker.

SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO: With these words, I conclude.

*SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR (Balurghat): Hon. Chairman Sir, the Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage Bill 2010 is a very controversial Bill and I rise to oppose it. It attempts to safeguard the interests of the foreign nuclear reactor suppliers. There have been debates and discussions on the provisions of this Bill in the standing committee as well as in the Cabinet. There have also been extensive discussions in the media which proves that the instructions of United States of America have been followed by the Government in toto. The suppliers are not going to accept any kind of liability according to the provisions. We all know that nuclear accidents can happen anytime, anywhere but the suppliers' responsibility and liability have not been fixed. It will merely depend upon the 'intent' of the suppliers which cannot possibly be proved. In clause 6, the fiscal liability is said to be merely Rs. 1500 crores. Suppose the incidents were to happen in USA, then the fiscal liability would have been to the tune of 10.5 billion dollar. Be it Japan, Russia or Germany, the cap is much higher than that in India.

It has also been said that the victim or sufferers will not have the right to recourse; they will not be able to move courts for getting justice. Infact the operators or suppliers will decide upon the justice and judgement meted out to the victims. Indian laws, rules and regulations will be of no use. Only the laws pertaining to USA will rule the roost. The cases will be decided according to foreign diktats. This Bill is going to thwart the tremendous scientific developments that our country had achieved. There was huge progress in the nuclear sector, in thorium and other radio-active minerals. All these developments will be hindered by the provisions on the proposed Bill.

*English translation of the speech originally delivered in Bengali.

[Shri Prasanta Kumar Majumdar]

Environment will be another casualty. Pollution level will increase in leaps and bounds. Therefore this Bill will be extremely harmful to our country on all counts. Thus I once again strongly oppose it and thank you for allowing me to put forth my views.

SHRI PREM DAS RAI (Sikkim): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise in support of the Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage Bill, 2010. My party, the Sikkim Democratic Front supports this Bill which will align our great country in the way the nuclear-enabled countries conduct their business in the civilian uses of nuclear power.

I think most of the speakers before me have covered every possible ground from why we need it and what could be the possible pitfalls. This Bill has received due scrutiny like never before. This also serves as a model in the way Bills receive due diligence before being brought to Parliament.

I agree with the concerns raised by the senior hon. Member Shri Jaswant Singh. Harnessing of nuclear power is extremely dangerous and can be very damaging as has been seen by the Chernobyl disaster.

Therefore, we must pay extreme attention to details in the processes of purchase, installation and operation. Therefore, in order to bring about sanity or orderliness in the way we handle this, the civil liability in the case of nuclear damage by regime is to be constructed in our country.

I congratulate the Government for the manner in which the Bill has undergone many amendments while in consultation with key opponents to the Bill in its original form. I would like to state that there ought to be constant vigil in the way the regime plays out in the future not only here but all over the world, eco system must keep up with the technological progress as well as the way the damages are handled. This is a fast changing scenario we need to build the flexibility to see that it will always remain current in both thought and deed at all times.

With these words, I would like to thank the hon. Chairman for giving me time. Thank you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dr. Tarun Mondal, you have to wind up in one minute. Please cooperate. The hon. Minister has to reply. So, I would request you to be very brief.

Dr. TARUN MONDAL (Jaynagar): Sir, I always remain the last speaker. I seek your indulgence. Please allow me to place four-five points only.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You place all your points in one minute.

Dr. TARUN MONDAL: Mr. Chairman Sir, I submitted a notice this morning to the hon. Speaker not to consider this Bill at all in this House because I believe that this Bill will go to serve the major interests of the foreign suppliers and not the people of our country. However, the hon. Prime Minister has already assured the House that it is going to safeguard the all round interests of our citizens.

Sir, I am putting here some scientific and economic points for the consideration of the hon. Minister. As far as pollution and waste products are concerned, not only the accidents but the disposal of waste products is still a problem all over the world to all the scientists. What the US and European countries do under the seabed or in the deserts that also pollutes our sea resources and the Earth. So, it is a perennial hazard and for that reason it should be rejected.

Sir, the cost of production of this nuclear electricity is more than produced by our conventional energy. Our country is full of resources where the hydro electricity, the bio-gas, the solar remain untapped and fossil reserves only can serve at least more than 150 years. So, we should concentrate on that point.

In a particular amendment, it has been given as ten years for filing of the claim for any property damage and 20 years for any personal damage. The radiation hazards—our evidence is Hiroshima-Nagasaki—can go as per the scientists, up to 1,50,000 years. So, there should not be any bar of time. So, I am opposing this Bill outright and I would like to appeal to the Government to concentrate on our own resources and give energy to our country.

SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN: Mr. Chairman Sir, I am extremely grateful to the Members who took part in this very informative debate and I must thank Shri Jaswant Singh who initiated from BJP side who set a very healthy and a constructive tone to the debate. We expected nothing less than this from him.

Sir, two political points have been raised, first of all, why was the Government in such a great hurry and was there a deadline. There is no deadline. I will humbly submit that we were five years too late just for the abstinent opposition of some of our friends which delayed that nuclear expansion by five years. Let us not delay it any more.

Sir, hon. Jaswant Singh Ji referred to the visit of the US President. The former Foreign Minister was unfair to our other friends from France and Russian Federation who are also coming. Let us not forget that India is a resurgent and an assertive country and we are in a position to place orders and people are interested.

I will come to the amendments soon. The Government has accepted, after wide consultation, the two points that were made particularly on the role of suppliers. I have said repeatedly that our law goes further into the jurisdiction of criminal liability which really the civil liability law should not have had. But because we suffered Bhopal, because concerns were expressed, we brought in 17 (b) clause, and there were a lot of agitations on that clause. After discussion with the senior friends from all the political parties, we have brought the word 'intent' which caused a lot of heartburn. Therefore, our Government's amendment is exactly the same as what the BJP and the Left Parties have; I am very thankful to you, Sir, for that.

The word 'intent' or the word 'wilful', all these words came not because we invented them, or there was some sleight of hand, but because these words are used in international legislations, international conventions to which we are a party. A reference was made to CSC. The CSC has been negotiated by a UN agency, IAEA, of which India is a Governing Board

Member. We have yet to draft on CSC. But there were objections by the Left parties. Yes, we do not have to join CSC right now; we will only join if the House agrees at a later date. There is no hurry; there is no compulsion to join CSC.

I am unable to accept the amendment by Shri Basudeb Achariaji, who wants the compensation to be raised to Rs. 10,000 crore. We have already accepted compensation to be raised from Rs. 500 crore to Rs. 1500 crore. It is exactly same as—in the United States which has the compensation to operators at 300 million dollars.

I would like to take this opportunity to clarify one thing. While the limits of compensation are primarily for taking insurance, you cannot have insurance with no limits, but the compensation is, in fact, unlimited. I want the House to note this fact, whatever the compensation the Commissioner or the Commission will set, that compensation will be paid.

We have also accepted the suggestion of the Opposition to create a fund like in America. The fund will be created immediately. The fund, as it grows over the number of years, will eliminate the gap which exists from the operator's compensation and the Government's figure of 300 million SDRs.

There are two-three other points. There are concerns expressed that whether buying imported reactors will compromise our three-phase nuclear programme. I want to emphatically assure the House that our research programme will not be compromised at any cost. We are going to start the fast breeder reactor next year, and I am proud to say that India now leads the world in the fast breeder technology which will produce uranium for a three-phase third stage programme. The third-stage thorium programme will require large quantities of plutonium but the research is on. We already have advanced heavy water reactor design which will be launched very soon, which will further grow the research in thorium utilization. Thorium utilization is ultimately our guarantee of energy security.

[Shri Prithviraj Chavan]

This country will never give up research on thorium or research on three-phase thorium programme.

There was a concern expressed that the nuclear industry is dead; it is in recession. I would like to inform the House that there is a nuclear renaissance everywhere. The large plants like the ones which we are considering, which have 1650 MW capacity, 1000 MW capacity, are being constructed in many countries like France, Finland, America, Russia, and China. We also will be constructing plant not with one technology but four technologies from France, Russia, Japan and the Japanese-US consortium. So, we are not putting all our eggs in one basket. We will evaluate for the best technology and we will further expand that technology. Also, we will start our own programme for similar large plants which will take some time; but our research will continue.

There are one or two last points. Hon. Jaswant Singhji talked about the closeness of atomic energy establishment, the Atomic Energy Commission. I think, it is a point well taken. There was a need, and the programme was entirely strategic, when it had to be kept close. But now that the programme has become more commercial, I think there is need for more openness, and I will take this opportunity to invite all the Members of Parliament to visit the atomic energy establishment either in Mumbai or Kalpakkam or anywhere close to their constituencies and see what good work our scientists are doing.

Gurudas Dasguptaji talked about other options, namely, coal and hydro.

Yes, coal and hydro are very important options. Nobody is saying that we are giving up the options of coal and hydro but there are problems. Therefore, we cannot ignore nuclear option. We are only expanding nuclear option. We know that in hydro there is a great opposition for large dams being built up in the country. Only the other day, my colleague, Shri Sushil Kumar Shinde announced that the Government is cancelling a major hydro project, Lohari Nagpala project, where a

sum of Rs. 600 crore has already been spent. That project has been given up because of environmental concerns.

So, hydro is not without cost, and the same is the case in respect of coal project. We must do research in clean coal technologies but there is nothing like clean coal. Coal is a dirty fuel. It is running out. Fossil fuel is running out. There will be a possibility of carbon taxation in the near future. Therefore, we have to have a strong nuclear option which this Bill has attempted to establish.

I would just say that we, all of us, have worked very hard to come to a compromise, and I would like to thank every single political party. I cannot name each one of them individually but I thank every one of them for building a consensus on this very important piece of legislation. I think, we need such legislation for non-nuclear sector also, for other strategic industries.

In the end, I wish all our hard work to create this law, and this law is never used ever because our nuclear programme will be so safe that we will never have to use this law.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for civil liability for nuclear damage, appointment of Claims Commissioner, establishment of Nuclear Damage Claims Commission and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

Clause 2

Definition

Amendments made:

Page 2, after line 23,—

of 1996 insert '(ca) "environment" shall have the same meaning as assigned 29 to it in clause (a) of section 2 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. 1986;'. (3)

Page 2, for line 29, *substitute—*

"(i) loss of life or personal injury (including immediate and long term health impact) to a person; or". (4)

Page 3, for lines 37 and 38, *substitute—*

(l) "operator", in relation to a nuclear installation, means the Central Government or any authority or corporation established by it or a Government company who has been granted a licence pursuant to the Atomic Energy Act, 1962 for the operation of that installation; (5)

(Shri Prithviraj Chavan)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): I beg to move:

Page 3, for lines 44 to 48, *substitute—*

'(o) "radioactive products or waste" means any radioactive material produced in, or any material made radioactive by exposure to, the radiation incidental to the production or utilization of nuclear fuel; (19)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put amendment no. 19 moved by Shri Basu Deb Acharia to the vote of the House.

The amendment was put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 2, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The amendment was adopted.

Clause 2, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 3 was added to the Bill.

Clause 4 **Liability of operator**

Amendments made:

Page 5, after line 3,—

Insert "(4) The liability of the operator of the nuclear installation shall be strict and shall be based on the principle of no-fault liability." (6)

(Shri Prithviraj Chavan)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 4, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The amendment was adopted.

Clause 4, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 5 was added to the Bill.

Clause 6 **Limits of Liability**

Amendments made:

Page 5, after lines 36 to 46, *substitute—*

Limits of Liability "6.(1) The maximum amount of liability in respect of each nuclear incident shall be the rupee equivalent of three hundred million Special Drawing Rights or such higher amount as the Central Government may specify by notification:

Provided that the Central Government may take additional measures, where necessary, if the compensation to be awarded under this Act exceeds the amount specified under this sub-section.

(2) The liability of an operator for each nuclear incident shall be—

- (a) in respect of nuclear reactors having thermal power equal to or above ten MW, rupees one thousand five hundred crores;
- (b) in respect of spent fuel reprocessing plants, rupees three hundred crores;
- (c) in respect of the research reactors having thermal power below ten MW, fuel cycle facilities other than

[Mr. Chairman]

spent fuel reprocessing plants and transportation of nuclear materials, rupees one hundred crores:

Provided that the Central Government may review the amount of operator's liability from time to time and specify, by notification, a higher amount under this sub-section:

Provided further that the amount of liability shall not include any interest or cost of proceedings." (7)

(Shri Prithviraj Chavan)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: I beg to move:

"Page 5, for lines 36 to 46, *substitute*—

Limits of Liability "6. The liability of an operator for each nuclear incident shall be—

- (a) in respect of nuclear reactors having thermal power equal to or above ten MW, rupees ten thousand crores;
- (b) in respect of spent fuel reprocessing plants, rupees five thousand crores;
- (c) in respect of the research reactors having thermal power below ten MW, fuel cycle facilities other than spent fuel reprocessing plants and transportation of nuclear materials, rupees three thousand crores:

Provided that the Central Government may review the amount of operator's liability from time to time and specify, by notification, a higher amount under this sub-section:

Provided further that the amount of liability shall not include any interest or cost of proceedings." (20)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put amendment no. 20 moved by Shri Basu Deb Acharia to the put of the House

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Sir, I am pressing for division on this particular amendment. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CRAVAN: Sir, I have already explained to him. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Sir, I am pressing for division on this particular amendment.

18.44 hours.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let the Lobbies be cleared—

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, the Lobbies have been cleared.

I shall put amendment No. 20 to clause 6 moved by Shri Basu Deb Acharia, to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"Page 5, for lines 36 to 46, *substitute*—

Limits of Liability "6. The liability of an operator for each nuclear incident shall be—

- (a) in respect of nuclear reactors having thermal power equal to or above ten MW, rupees ten thousand crores;
- (b) in respect of spent fuel reprocessing plants, rupees five thousand crores;
- (c) in respect of the research reactors having thermal power below ten MW, fuel cycle facilities other than spent fuel reprocessing plants and transportation of nuclear materials, rupees three thousand crores:

Provided that the Central Government may review the amount of operator's liability from time to time and specify, by notification, a higher amount under this sub-section:

Provided further that the amount of

liability shall not include any interest or
cost of proceedings.*. (20)

The Lok Sabha divided:

Division No. 1	Ayes	18.46 hrs.	Noes
	Acharia, Shri Basu Deb		Singh, Shri Jagdanand
	Baske, Shri Pulin Bihari		Tarai, Shri Bibhu Prasad
	Bauri, Shrimati Susmita		Tirkey, Shri Manohar
	Biju, Shri P.K.		
	Chowdhury, Shri Bansa Gopal		Abdullah, Dr. Farooq
	Das, Shri Khagen		Adhikari, Shri Sisir
	Dasgupta, Shri Gurudas		Adhi Sankar, Shri
	Dome, Dr. Ram Chandra		Advani, Shri L.K.
	Karunakaran, Shri P.		Agarwal, Shri Jai Prakash
	Lingam, Shri P.		Agrawal, Shri Rajendra
	Mahato, Shri Narahari		Ahamed, Shri E.
	Majumdar, Shri Prasanta Kumar		Ahir, Shri Hansraj G.
	Mondal, Dr. Tarun		Alagiri, Shri M.K.
	Natarajan, Shri P.R.		Amlabe, Shri Narayan Singh
	Panda, Shri Prabodh		Ananth Kumar, Shri
	*Rajesh, Shri M.B.		Antony, Shri Anto
	Riyan, Shri Baju Ban		Anuragi, Shri Ghanshyam
	Roy, Shri Mahendra Kumar		Argal, Shri Ashok
	Roy, Shri Nripendra Nath		Aron, Shri Praveen Singh
	Saha, Dr. Anup Kumar		Awale, Shri Jaywant Gangaram
	Sampath, Shri A.		Azharuddin, Mohammed
	Satpathy, Shri Tathagata		Baalu, Shri T.R.
	Singh, Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad		Babar, Shri Gajanan D.
			Bairwa, Shri Khiladi Lal
			Bais, Shri Ramesh
			Baite, Shri Thangso
			Bajwa, Shri Pratap Singh
			Balram, Shri P.

*Corrected through slip.

Bandyopadhyay, Shri Sudip	Dastidar, Dr. Kakoli Ghosh
Banerjee, Shri Kalyan	Davidson, Shrimati J. Helen
Bansal, Shri Pawan Kumar	Deo, Shri V. Kishore Chandra
Bapiraju, Shri K.	Deora, Shri Milind
Basavaraj, Shri G.S.	Deshmukh, Shri K.D.
Basheer, Shri Mohammed E.T.	Devi, Shrimati Ashwamedh
Bavalia, Shri Kunvarjibhai Mohanbhai	*Dhanapalan, Shri K.P.
Bhadana, Shri Avtar Singh	Dhruvanarayana, Shri R.
Bhagora, Shri Tara Chand	Dhurve, Shrimati Jyoti
Bhoi, Shri Sanjay	Dias, Shri Charles
Bhonsle, Shri Udayanraje	Dikshit, Shri Sandeep
Bhuria, Shri Kanti Lal	Dubey, Shri Nishikant
Chacko, Shri P.C.	Dudhgaonkar, Shri Ganeshrao Nagorao
Chakravarty, Shrimati Bijoya	Dutt, Shrimati Priya
Chaudhary, Dr. Tushar	Elangovan, Shri T.K.S.
Chaudhary, Shri Arvind Kumar	Engti, Shri Biren Singh
Chauhan, Shri Dara Singh	Ering, Shri Ninong
Chauhan, Shri Mahendrasinh P.	Gaddigoudar, Shri P.C.
Chidambaram, Shri P.	Gadhvi, Shri Mukesh Bhairavdanji
Chitthan, Shri N.S.V.	Gaikwad, Shri Eknath Mahadeo
Choudhary, Shri Bhudeo	Gandhi, Shri Dilipkumar Mansukhlal
Choudhary, Shri Nikhil Kumar	Gandhi, Shri Rahul
Choudhry, Shrimati Shruti	Gandhi, Shrimati Sonia
Choudhury, Shri Abu Hasem Khan	Gandhiselvan, Shri S.
Chowdhary, Shrimati Santosh	Gavit, Shri Manikrao Hodlya
Chowdhury, Shri Adhir	Gawali, Shrimati Bhavana Patil
'Commando', Shri Kamal Kishor	Ghubaya, Shri Sher Singh
Dasmunsi, Shrimati Deepa	

*Voted through slip.

Gouda, Shri Shivarama	Kaswan, Shri Ram Singh
*Gowda, Shri D.V. Sadananda	Kataria, Shri Lalchand
Guddu, Shri Premchand	Kaur, Shrimati Preneet
Handique, Shri B.K.	Khan, Shri Hassan
Haque, Shri Mohd. Asrarul	Khandela, Shri Mahadeo Singh
Hari, Shri Sabbam	Kharge, Shri Mallikarjun
Harsha Kumar, Shri G.V.	Khatgaonkar, Shri Bhaskarrao Bapurao Patil
Hooda, Shri Deepender Singh	Khatri, Dr. Nirmal
Hossain, Shri Abdul Mannan	Killi, Dr. Kruparani
Hussain, Shri Ismail	Koda, Shri Madhu
Jagannath, Dr. Manda	Kowase, Shri Marotrao Sainuji
Jain, Shri Pradeep	Krishnasswamy, Shri M.
Jaiswal, Dr. Sanjay	Kumar, Shri Kaushalendra
Jaiswal, Shri Shriprakash	Kumar, Shri Ramesh
Jakhar, Shri Badri Ram	Kumar, Shri Virendra
Jat, Shrimati Poonam Veljibhai	*Kumar, Shri Vishwa Mohan
Jawale, Shri Haribhau	Kumari, Shrimati Chandresh
*Jena, Shri Mohan	Kurup, Shri N. Peethambara
Jena, Shri Srikant	Lakshmi, Shrimati Panabaka
Jhansi Lakshmi, Shrimati Botcha	Madam, Shri Vikrambhai Arjanbhai
Joshi, Dr. C.P.	Mahajan, Shrimati Sumitra
Joshi, Dr. Murlidhar Manohar	Mahant, Dr. Charan Das
Kachhadia, Shri Naranbhai	Maran, Shri Dayanidhi
Kalmadi, Shri Suresh	Mcleod, Shrimati Ingrid
Kamat, Shri Gurudas	Meena, Shri Namoo Narain
Karwaria, Shri Kapil Muni	Meghe, Shri Datta
Kashyap, Shri Virender	Meghwal, Shri Arjun Ram

Meghwal, Shri Bharat Ram

Meinya, Dr. Thokchom

Mirdha, Dr. Jyoti

Mishra, Shri Govind Prasad

Mishra, Shri Mahabal

*Mohan, Shri P.C.

Moily, Shri M. Veerappa

Mukherjee, Shri Pranab

*Munde, Shri Gopinath

Muniyappa, Shri K.H.

Muttemwar, Shri Vilas

Nagar, Shri Surendra Singh

Naik, Dr. Sanjeev Ganesh

Naik, Shri Shripad Yesso

Napoleon, Shri D.

Narah, Shrimati Ranee

Narayanasamy, Shri V.

Naskar, Shri Gobinda Chandra

Natrajan, Kumari Meenakshi

Nirupam, Shri Sanjay

Noor, Kumari Mausam

Pal, Shri Jagdambika

Pal, Shri Rajaram

Pala, Shri Vincent H.

Palanimanickam, Shri S.S.

Pandey, Shri Gorakhnath

Pandey, Shri Ravindra Kumar

Patel, Shri Devji M.

Patel, Shri Dinsha

Patel, Shri Kishanbhai V.

Patel, Shri Praful

Patel, Shri Somabhai Gandadal Koli

Patil, Shri Pratik

Pawar, Shri Sharad

Pilot, Shri Sachin

Prabhakar, Shri Ponnamp

Pradhan, Shri Amarnath

*Prasada, Shri Jitin

Premdas, Shri

Punia, Shri P.L.

Purandeswari, Shrimati D.

Raghavan, Shri M.K.

Rahman, Shri Abdul

Rai, Shri Prem Das

Raja, Shri A.

Rajagopal, Shri L.

Raju, Shri M.M. Pallam

Rajukhedi, Shri Gajendra Singh

Ramasubbu, Shri S.S.

Rane, Shri Nilesh Narayan

Rao, Dr. K.S.

Rao, Shri Rayapati Sambasiva

Rawat, Shri Harish	Sharma, Shri Madan Lal
Ray, Shri Bishnu Pada	Shekhar, Shri Neeraj
Reddy, Shri Anantha Venkatarami	Shetkar, Shri Suresh Kumar
Reddy, Shri Gutha Sukhender	Shinde, Shri Sushilkumar
Reddy, Shri K.J.S.P	*Shivaji, Shri Adhalrao Patil
Reddy, Shri K.R.G.	Sibal, Shri Kapil
Reddy, Shri M. Venugopala	Siddeshwara, Shri G.M.
Reddy, Shri M. Raja Mohan	Singh, Chaudhary Lal
Reddy, Shri Y.S. Jagan Mohan	Singh, Dr. Sanjay
Roy, Prof. Saugata	Singh, Kunwar R.P.N.
*Roy, Shri Arjun	Singh, Shri Dhananjay
Ruala, Shri C.L.	Singh, Shri Gopal
Sahay, Shri Subodh Kant	Singh, Shri Jaswant
Sahu, Shri Chandu Lal	Singh, Shri Jitendra
Sai Prathap, Shri A.	Singh, Shri Pashupati Nath
Sanjoy, Shri Takam	Singh, Shri Rajiv Ranjan Singh <i>alias</i> Lalan
Sardinha, Shri Francisco Cosme	Singh, Shri Ratan
Saroj, Shri Tufani	Singh, Shri Ravneet
Satyanarayana, Shri Sarvey	Singh, Shri Sukhdev
*Scindia, Shri Jyotiraditya M.	Singh, Shri Uday Pratap
*Scindia, Shrimati Yashodhara Raje	Singh, Shri Vijay Bahadur
Selja, Kumari	Singh, Shri Virbbadra
Shanavas, Shri M.I.	Singh, Rajkumari Ratna
Sharma, Dr. Arvind Kumar	Singh, Shrimati Meena
Shariq, Shri S.D.	Singla, Shri Vijay Inder
*Sharma, Shri Jagdish	Siricilla, Shri Rajaiah

Solanki, Shri Bharatsinh
 Sugavanam, Shri E.G.
 Suklabaidya, Shri Lalit Mohan
 Sule, Shrimati Supriya
 Suresh, Shri Kodikkunnil
 Sushant, Dr. Rajan
 *Swaraj, Shrimati Sushma
 Tagore, Shri Manicka
 Tamta, Shri Pradeep
 Tandon, Shrimati Annu
 Tanwar, Shri Ashok
 Taviad, Dr. Prabha Kishor
 Taware, Shri Suresh Kashinath
 Tewari, Shri Manish
 Thakor, Shri Jagdish
 Thamaraiselvan, Shri R.
 Thomas, Prof. K.V.
 Thomas, Shri P.T.
 Tirath, Shrimati Krishna
 Udasi, Shri Shivkumar
 Venugopal, Shri K.C.
 Vivekanand, Dr. G.
 Vundavalli, Shri Aruna Kumar
 Vyas, Dr. Girija
 Wasnik, Shri Mukul
 *Yadav, Prof. Ranjan Prasad
 Yadav, Shri Om Prakash
 Yaskhi, Shri Madhu Goud

MR. CHAIRMAN: Subject to correction*, the result of the division is:

Ayes: 25 Noes: 252

The motion was negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The amendment was negatived.

The question is:

"That clause 6, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 6, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let the lobbies be opened.

Clause 7

**Liability of
 Central
 Government**

Amendments made:

Page 6, line 1,

for "7".

substitute "7.(1)".

(8)

Page 6, after line 8,—

Insert "Provided that the Central Government may, by notification, assume full liability for a nuclear installation not operated by it if it is of the opinion that it is necessary in public interest.

(2) For the purpose of meeting part of its liability under clause (a) or clause (c) of sub-section (1), the Central Government may establish a fund to be called the Nuclear Liability Fund by charging such amount of levy from the operators, in such manner, as may be prescribed." (9)

(Shri Prithviraj Chavan)

*Ayes: 25 + Shri M.B. Rajesh corrected through slip=26

Noes: 252 + S/Sh. Jyotiraditya M. Scindia, Jitin Prasada, K.P. Dhanpalan, Prof. Ranjan Prasad Yadav, S/Sh. Adhalrao Patil Shivaji, Jagdish Sharma, Shrimati Yashodhara Raje Scindia, S/Sh. Vishwa Mohan Kumar, Arjun Roy, P.C. Mohan, Gopinath Munde, Shrimati Sushma Swaraj, Shri D.V. Sadananda Gowda corrected through slip=265

Abstain: 1 + Shri Mohan Jena corrected through slip=2

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 7, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 7, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 8 Operator to maintain insurance or financial securities

Amendments made:

Page 6, after line 10,—

for "financial security"

substitute "financial security or combination of both". (10)

Page 6, after line 15,—

insert 'Explanation.—For the purposes of this section, "financial security" means a contract of indemnity or guarantee, or shares or bonds or such instrument as may be prescribed or any combination thereof.' (11)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 8, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 8, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 9 was added to the Bill.

Clause 10 Qualifications for appointment as claims commissioner

Amendment made:

Page 6, for lines 25 to 29, substitute—

"(a) is, or has been, a District Judge; or

(b) in the service of the Central Government and has held the post not below the rank of Additional Secretary to the Government of India or any other

equivalent post in the Central Government." (12)

(Shri Prithviraj Chavan)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 10, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 10, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 11 to 16 were added to the Bill.

Clause 17 Operator's right of recourse

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Minister has to move amendment No. 13.

SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN: I am not moving amendment No. 13. But I am moving amendment Nos. 26 and 14.

Amendments made:

Page 7, for lines 42 and 43, substitute—

"17. The operator of the nuclear installation, after paying the compensation for nuclear damage in accordance with section 6, shall have a right of recourse where-

- (a) such right is expressly provided for in a contract in writing;
- (b) the nuclear incident has resulted as a consequence of an act of supplier or his employee, which includes supply of equipment or material with patent or latent defects or sub-standard services;
- (c) the nuclear incident has resulted from the act of commission or omission of an individual done with the intent to cause nuclear damage." (26)

Page 8, omit lines 1 to 4. (14)

(Shri Prithviraj Chavan)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Basu Deb Acharia, are you moving your amendment No. 21?

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Since the Minister has moved a similar amendment, I am not moving my amendment. He has accepted my amendment.

SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN: Yes, we have accepted it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Jaswant Singh, are you moving your amendment No. 24?

[Translation]

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: A great and important leader of Rashtriya Janata Dal has accused us for connivance. I, therefore, move my amendment. Sir I beg to move:

24. Page 7, for lines 42 and 43, substitute—

Operator's
right of
recourse

"17. The operator of a nuclear installation, after paying the compensation for nuclear damage in accordance with section 6, shall have a right of recourse where—

(a) Such right is expressly provided for in a contract in writing:

Provided that any contract entered into by an operator with supplier of nuclear material, equipment or services shall be deemed to contain the right of recourse in situations when a nuclear incident/accident has resulted, as a consequence of design, manufacture or patent defect: or supply of faulty, sub-standard material, defective equipment, poor installation services or as a result of negligence of the supplier of such material, equipment or services;

(b) the nuclear incident/accident has resulted from the act of commission or omission, which shall be considered as having been done to cause nuclear damage."

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put amendment No. 24 moved by Shri Jaswant Singh to the vote of the House.

The amendment was put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Gurudas Dasgupta, are you moving amendment No. 27?

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: No.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He is not moving.

The question is:

"That clause 17, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 17, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 18 **Extinction of
right to claim**

Amendment made:

Page 8, for lines 5 to 7, substitute—

"18. The right to claim compensation for nuclear damage shall extinguish, if such claim is not made within a period of—

(a) ten years, in the case of damage to property;—

(b) twenty years, in the case of personal injury to any person, from the date of occurrence of the incident notified under sub-section (1) of section 3;".

(15)

(Shri Prithviraj Chavan)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 18, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 18, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 19 **Establishment of
nuclear damage
claims commission**

Amendment made:

Page 8, for lines 15 to 24, *substitute*—

"19. Where the Central Government, having regard to the injury or damage caused by a nuclear incident, is of the Nuclear opinion that it is expedient in public interest that such claims for such damage be adjudicated by the Commission instead of a Claims Commissioner, it may, by notification, establish Commission for the purpose of this Act." (16)

(Shri Prithviraj Chavan)

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is:

"That clause 19, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 19, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 20 **Composition of
Commission**

Amendment made:

Page 8, for Lines 27 to 31, *substitute*—

"(2) The Chairperson and other Members of the Commission shall be appointed on the recommendation of a Selection Committee consisting of three experts from amongst the persons having at least thirty years of experience in nuclear science and a retired Supreme Court Judge." (17)

(Shri Prithviraj Chavan)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 20, as amended stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 20, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 21 to 34 were added to the Bill.

Clause 35 **Exclusion of
jurisdiction of
civil courts**

Amendment made:

Page 11, line 17,—

for "No civil court"

substitute "Save as otherwise provided in section 46, no civil court (except the Supreme Court and a High Court exercising jurisdiction under articles 226 and 227 of the Constitution)". (18)

(Shri Prithviraj Chavan)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 35, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 35, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 36 to 45 were added to the Bill.

Clause 46 **Act to be in
addition to any
other laids**

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): I beg to move:

Page 13, for lines 34 and 35,

for "shall exempt the operator from any proceeding which might, apart from this Act, be instituted against such operator."

substitute "shall exempt the operator and/or the supplier of any material, design or services, from any proceeding which may, apart from this Act, be instituted against such person either in any court located in India or abroad". (23)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put amendment no. 23 moved by Shri Basu Deb Acharia to the vote of the House.

The amendment was put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 46 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 46 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 47 to 49 were added to the Bill.

**Clause 1 Short title, extent,
application and
commencement**

Amendment made:

Page 2, after line 12,—

insert "(3A) It applies only to the nuclear installation owned or controlled by the Central Government either by itself or through any authority or corporation established by it or a Government company.

33 of 1962. *Explanation*—For the purposes of this sub-section, "Government of company" shall have the same meaning as assigned to it in clause (bb) of sub-section (1) of section 2 of the Atomic Energy Act, 1962." (2)

(Shri Prithviraj Chavan)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 1, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, as amended, was added to the Bill.

The Enacting Formula was added to the Bill.

Long Title

Amendment made:

Page 1, for long title, *substitute*—

"to provide for civil liability for nuclear damage and prompt compensation to the victims of a nuclear incident through a no-fault liability regime channeling liability to the operator, appointment of Claims Commissioner, establishment of Nuclear Damage Claims Commission and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto." (1)

(Shri Prithviraj Chavan)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Long Title, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

The Long Title, as amended, was added to the Bill.

SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN: I beg to move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We will now resume 'Zero Hour'. Shri Prasanta Kumar Majumdar to speak.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned to meet tomorrow at 11 a.m.

18.59 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, August 26, 2010/ Bhadra 4, 1932 (Saka).

Annexure-I

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