

# LOK SABHA DEBATES

## (English Version)

Fifteenth Lok Sabha  
(Tenth Session)



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# LOK SABHA DEBATES

## LOK SABHA

Wednesday, May 16, 2012/Vaisakha 26, 1934 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MADAM SPEAKER in the Chair]

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Question Hour, Question No. 561, Shri S.R. Jayadurai.

SHRI RAM KISHAN (Chandoli): Haz Kota of minority community, Mohamdens in Uttar Pradesh have been reduced...(Interruption).

MADAM SPEAKER: Sit down. Let the question hour continue.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Do not do like this. Let the question hour continue.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

...(Interruptions)\*

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Let the Question Hour continue.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: You sit down. Why have you come here?

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: If your notice is received then you will get the time in Zero Hour. Sit down.

...(Interruptions)

\*Not recorded.

MADAM SPEAKER: You are speaking without permission. Nothing will go on record.

...(Interruptions)\*

MADAM SPEAKER: You sit down.

...(Interruptions)

## ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Q.No. 561, Shri R.S. Jayadurai.

### Compensation and Relocation of Villagers

\*561 SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the limits of the sterilized zones around each nuclear plant in the country;

(b) whether suggestions have been received for hike in payment of compensation and relocation of villagers including increasing the limit of sterilized zones around these nuclear power plants;

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

(d) the steps taken/being taken by the Government for payment of adequate compensation and relocation of the affected villagers?

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

(a) The land requirement for setting up a nuclear power plant is based on the need for locating plant buildings and facilities, and for establishing an exclusion zone around the reactors. The extent of exclusion zone is technology dependent fulfilling the requirement stipulated in relevant Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB) codes and it is confined within the boundary of the plant. The exclusion zone is developed as a green belt. The annulus between the plant boundary and a radius of 5 km from the reactors is defined as the

\*Not recorded.

sterilized zone as per the requirements currently stipulated in the AERB Code on safety in Siting of Nuclear Power Plants. In the sterilized zone, people can continue to pursue their livelihood and carry out their normal activities even after the setting up of the nuclear power plant and its subsequent operation. There are no restrictions on natural growth of population in the sterilized zone.

(b) and (c) Requests have been received, in the context of nuclear power plant at Kaiga, for acquiring the land lying in the sterilized zone and rehabilitation and resettlement of people residing therein. The lands already acquired are in line with the stipulations of the relevant AERB Code and there is no need for acquiring additional land in the existing sterilized zone or extending the limits of the sterilized zone. The requests for acquisition of additional land are not in conformity with guidelines on the matter or practices followed anywhere.

(d) Does not arise.

SHRI S. R. JEYADURAI: Respected Madam, today, the demand for power is rising. Our needs are rising and without power, we cannot meet these requirements. Without power, we cannot increase our industrial and agricultural production. The modern life has changed. We need power for everything. We have coal-based power plants, hydro-based power plants, and of course, gas-based power plants in the country. Our country has taken up large scale production of nuclear power to meet the growing need of power in the country. But there are inherent dangers of nuclear power. We have seen many accidents at prominent nuclear power plants in Russia and Japan. These countries used to claim their nuclear power plants are safe. People around nuclear power plants are the most sufferers. I would like to know from the Government as to how many people have been displaced till date when the previous atomic power plants were set up and as to how many people will be displaced by proposed atomic power plants in the country, particularly Kudankulam Nuclear Power Plant in Tamil Nadu? Have the people who were displaced been relocated successfully or enhanced compensation given to them?

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Hon. Member has asked several questions about the safety part, and thereafter, he came to the compensation part. Madam, I would like to submit that after the Fukushima episode, the hon. Prime Minister had a review meeting with the officials of the Atomic Energy and ordered especially the Nuclear

Power Corporation India Limited (NPCIL) to have a review of the safety measures that have been adopted in our nuclear power plants in the country. Twenty nuclear reactors are functioning the country. All of them are very safe. "16.05.2012 12 Not even one incident had happened. Nineteen are in operation and one is under maintenance.

Six Committees have been constituted by the NPCIL; one is relating to the power plants which are getting uranium from abroad; and power plants which are using indigenous uranium; power plants which are under construction. This Committee went into the whole aspect and came out with the minimum standards to be adopted which have been followed. The recommendations given by them, of which 90 per cent have been implemented. The Atomic Energy Regulatory Board also has constituted a Committee, which also submitted a Report, which is under implementation.

In our country, I would like to submit to this august House that the power plants which are in operation in our country, right from Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, U.P. and other places, are very safe.

It has been certified by the Atomic Energy Regulatory Board, by the Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited and also by the Review Committee that has been constituted by the Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited. Therefore, I would like to submit that our nuclear plants are very safe and secure.

I will now come to the compensation part. The hon. Member has specifically asked as to how many people have been displaced in the Kudankulam Project area. For the Kudankulam Nuclear Power Plant Units I and II, the number of people who lost their land is 4,514 and compensation has been given to all of them. Their lands have been acquired prior to 2003. We have got a package for the purpose of rehabilitation and resettlement of the affected people. According to the guidelines, we are providing compensation for the land acquired from them, we are giving employment for one person from the project affected families and if there are any destitute persons or old age persons, we give them life time pension so that they can survive on their own. Apart from that, if any contract is to be given, we are taking care of that also. We have got a package and the people are being provided with all the facilities by the Nuclear Power Corporation of India "16.05.2012 13 Limited. Then, two per cent

of the profit is being used for fulfilling corporate social responsibility in and around the plant area and that has also been taken care of.

SHRI S. R. JEYADURAI: Madam Speaker, my next question is about the health of the people living around these power plants as well as inside the Sterilized Zone. This is the most important aspect of my question. No atomic power plant should be set up sacrificing the lives of people. I would like the Government to assure the people of this country on this in order to clear some of their fears regarding nuclear power plants in the country.

Then, the countries which have atomic power plants in large numbers have conducted studies regarding the impact of nuclear power plants on the health of the people living around these plants and working in these plants. It is reported that the deaths of employees of these power plants and their dependents and the people living around these power plants were caused by multiple myeloma or Hodgkin's disease. I would like to know whether any such study has been conducted in India. What are the results of these studies and what are the preventive measures taken by the Government?

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Madam, as far as the health check up of the people who are living in and around the nuclear power plants is concerned, we have the Exclusion Zone where the nuclear power plant is situated. Five kilometre radius around the nuclear power plant is called the Sterilized Zone. Then, there is the Green Belt area. The Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited maintains that area. They develop the forest in the area and the Exclusion Zone where normal life activity can go on. Except hazardous industries, all other activities are allowed and normal growth of population is allowed there. Then, from the point of view of environment, we maintain the other area. We have got sensors and through them we monitor the area and regular medical check up is done to the people in that area to find out whether there is any radiation effect or not and 1,000 millisieverts is the allowed limit. But in some of the plant areas, we found that it does not even go beyond 10 millisieverts. The people around the nuclear power plant area are being educated through pamphlets and booklets, information is given through radio and television advertisements are also shown. So far, from the medical check up that we have done, 99.9 per cent, radiation is not there in and around the nuclear power plant areas in this country.

SHRI P. VISWANATHAN: Thank you, Madam Speaker. The Department of Atomic Energy, Kalpakkam has acquired land for construction of IGCAR, MAPS, BHAVINI, etc. at Kalpakkam in Kancheepuram, my parliamentary constituency, from the nearby villages.

The Administration Department of Atomic Energy has assured the land owners, apart from money compensation for the land acquired, that they will be given job opportunities to the villagers who have given their land for a noble cause. The number of the individual land owners who had provided their lands for the construction of Nuclear Power Plant, Kalpakkam, is 1,218. Out of the total 1,218 land pieces acquired, the Department of Atomic Energy Administration has given jobs to only 230 local land owner villagers.

Approximately, 90 per cent of the employees, in the total of DAE Establishment, are from other States. Madam, I am not against giving jobs to people of other States. We are all living in a united country. But as far as recruitment is concerned, sometimes, the people from Northern parts of the country are recruited and the sons of the soil cannot be recruited. These people are recruited without considering the local people, although they are eligible.

I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government would intervene in this matter immediately and take necessary action to employ land owners also from the people living in nearby villages.

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Madam, the hon. Member is referring to the nearby villages of the power plants. According to the guidelines and also the system that is followed by the Nuclear Power Corporation of India for rehabilitation and resettlement, we have, for the project affected persons, given compensation for the land, rehabilitation grant, the minimum life time pension for vulnerable persons, that I mentioned earlier, like deserted women, shelter less people, the destitute persons, civic amenities in and around area, and employment opportunity for one member in the family of the project affected area.

The hon. Member is referring to the entire radius of about 30 kms. of the plant. As I told you earlier, the exclusion zone is where the plant is situated and five kilometres of that is the sterilized zone. We are considering the people for employment who are affected within the exclusion zone. I quite agree with the hon. Member that the local population has to be given employment.

Madam, as far as Clause 'C' is concerned, the local people will be employed as far as possible. We have got a programme to start the ITI training programme for the people who are living in and around the area and after they are qualified they will be appointed there through an examination.

The number of families affected, as far as Kalpakkam is concerned and whose houses have been shifted, is 123, but the number of jobs provided is 200. I agree that it is the minimum. When I visited Kalpakkam, the hon. Member of Parliament raised that question. I talked to our officers. There was an agreement signed between the NPCIL and Bhavini, the other plant which is under construction. Now, we will definitely consider the hon. Member's concern to provide job opportunities to the people there.

*[Translation]*

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Shailendra Kumar. Go to your seat.

SHRI SHALENDRA KUMAR: Madam, many many thanks to you that you have given me the opportunity to speak. I would like to state, through you, that Lok Sabha Committee had gone to Bhopal. We were also in it. All the members of victim families and all the people of NGO's had met us there. Even today the victims of Bhopal Gas tragedy are in trouble. They have not yet received residential facility. If two-four persons of a family were have been given only one residence. Secondly, they are not getting pure drinking water. Water is not supplied to them through pipe line. Even today the water is contaminated, polluted. As a result thereof they are not healthy. Their health is not examined regularly. The medicine system is also not up to the mark. Through you, I would like to state that medical facility is not being provided to those victims as per the Government yardsticks.

Madam, through you, I would like to state that many such incidents have taken place, but the victims have neither been given adequate compensation and nor they have been rehabilitated. No arrangements have been made for health, residence and education to their children. Hon'ble Prime Minister is sitting here, V. Narayanswami ji is giving the reply. I would like to know that whether any scheme is being contemplated for the rehabilitation of the victim's families all over India?

*[English]*

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Madam, as far as the Bhopal Gas tragedy victims are concerned, it is not in the context of this Question. Even then, the Home Ministry is coordinating about the compensation and all. About water, which has got the radiation, which was mentioned, I will send a separate letter to hon. Member giving the details what steps have been taken.

As far as the compensation part for the people who were affected in other nuclear power plants, as he mentioned, is concerned, if the hon. Member has any information, he can give it to me. So far, Madam, no accident has happened. Only when they used nuclear fuel, when it came out in the belt, two employees were affected, and treatment was given. They were treated. Therefore, if he gives to me any information which is there in his knowledge, we will attend it.

*[Translation]*

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE: Thank you, Madam. After Fukuseema accident, many countries in the world have decided to close the nuclear power plants. Many countries in the world have decided to close the nuclear power plants. Many countries have done this. That is why in our country also nuclear power plants are being opposed and there is opposition everywhere. One nuclear power plant is to be commissioned at Jaitapur in Ratnagiri district of Maharashtra. The people of the area are strongly opposing it. They are doing agitation continuously.

Madam, after the incident of Fukuseema, the Prime Minister of Japan has made a statement in a press conference, which has been published in our all newspapers. When he was asked about this nuclear power plant, he said that electricity is important for the country, but people's security is even more important and unless the people permits us, we will not install nuclear power plants. In this context, I would like to know that what is the view of our Prime Minister.

*[English]*

THE PRIME MINISTER (DR. MANMOHAN SINGH): Madam Speaker, as far as the present policies with regard to nuclear power is concerned, our view is that when it comes to questions of safety, there should be no compromise whatsoever. And we will never do anything which creates doubts about the safety of these plants. As

my colleague has already mentioned, we have 19 functioning nuclear reactors and there has never been any incident. And even after Fukushima, I ordered a revisit of all the 19 reactors. Those findings of the NPCIL are on the websites for everybody to see. Our safety measures are an open book. But, at the same time, I would respectfully submit that we must keep the option of having nuclear power as an additional source of power for our country. I think, we are not in a situation in which Japan is. Japan has a much larger proportion of its power coming from nuclear plants. In Germany also, question marks have been raised about nuclear power, but Germany relies on France, for example, France has a large number of nuclear power plants. So, I think, the policy that we have right now is that we must do everything in our power to ensure foolproof safety of the nuclear plant. That we will never compromise with. But, at the same time, I would respectfully submit that it would be harmful for the country's interest to pass an Ordinance of self-denial that we shall give up the option of having nuclear power as an additional source.

[Translation]

#### Agriculture in School Curriculum

\*562 SHRI RAKESH SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether agriculture related subjects are taught in schools curriculum in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, whether the Government proposes to include such subjects in the curriculum at school level in order to keep the students abreast of the developments taking place in the agriculture sector and also to check exodus of educated people from this sector; and

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

[English]

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

#### Statement

(a) to (d) Agriculture is being offered as an elective subject at Senior Secondary level for classes XI & XII in the schools affiliated to Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE). In addition, three agriculture based vocational courses namely Horticulture, Dairying and Poultry are also being offered by CBSE at Senior Secondary Level. As far as schools affiliated to State Boards are concerned, preparation/adoption of curriculum is the responsibility of the concerned State Board Pandit Sunderlal Sharma Central Institute of Vocational Education (PSSCIVE), Bhopal, a constituent unit of National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT), has developed vocational curriculum for 31 agriculture related topics for classes XI & XII. The curriculum has been adopted by some States/UTs. Agriculture related topics are also included in NCERT's text books of Science, Social Sciences, Economics, Sociology, History, Biology and Geography.

[Translation]

SHRI RAKESH SINGH: Hon'ble Madam Speaker, I have been seen Government's reply. Our country is agriculture based country. From hundreds of year we are doing agriculture. But the circumstances emerged during last sometime, agriculture sector is in crisis. Dr. Swaminathan has said that two third i.e. 60 crore people depend on agriculture. Therefore, without improving the agricultural condition, the condition of the country cannot be improved.

Madam, according to the report of National Sample Survey Organisation, more than 45 per cent farmers want to leave agriculture and adopt some other alternatives, if available. It is a great danger for the time to come. Dr. Swaminathan has also said that in an way we give priority to industrialization, the employment opportunities become very less due to it. Where agriculture is always treated as employment oriented and there can be no alternative to it. But how much serious is Government on it. I was just now reading the reply of Hon'ble Minister. It has been said in the Standing Committee report that in the vocational classes being conducted for agriculture in schools must also comprise of Business and E-commerce, engineering and technology. A provision of only 25 crore rupees has been made for all these subjects together in the year 2010 and 2011. The more important is that only 98 lakh crore rupees have since been spent out of it. It is in this condition when our



youths want to become doctors, engineers and scientists, but non of the qualified youth want to become a farmer, because he do not treat it a respectable occupation. We are paying for that. Urbanization is growing. Therefore, my question is that will the Government bring any change in education and provide adequate funds so that the youths of country could be attracted towards agriculture?

*[English]*

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Madam, Speaker, this is an issue that has exercised our minds as well because I think that we need to look at school curriculum and ensure that the school curriculum is connected with employment opportunities. What has been happening in the past, I can tell you about the CBSE. CBSE has offered 'Agriculture' as an elective course and only 27 odd schools have taken it. As far as horticulture, dairy farming are concerned, which are vocational courses, again, most of these courses are in the North East. But the Pandit Sunderlal Sharma Central Institute of Vocational Education has developed a vocational curriculum that has been adopted by most of the States. The capacity that is created through that curriculum in the various States in this country is about 10 lakh seats. But even there, only 4.8 per cent of the children actually passed out taking those vocational courses in the States. So, the balance actually goes to other courses. And even of the 4.8 per cent, only 28 per cent get employment opportunities. Obviously, therefore, there is a mismatch between what is taught in schools and the opportunities for employment available in the agricultural sector.

So, now we are launching the National Vocational Education Qualification Framework. Madam, in this, I am not talking about the ITIs because the ITIs run several technical programs, which are very good. But what we are now doing is, revamping the whole vocational education framework by launching the National Vocational Education Qualification Framework. In that process, the National Skill Development Corporation will have Sector Skill Councils and the Sector Skill Council in Agriculture will work with the academic community to develop hundreds of courses in relation to agriculture itself and these then will be offered throughout the country. We are going to introduce this, hopefully, in the next academic session. The National Vocational Education Qualification Framework will be launched very soon. That is the Policy of this Government. I respect the sentiments of the distinguished Member that we need to create those opportunities in the agricultural sector.

*[Translation]*

SHRI RAKESH SINGH: Madam Speaker, agriculture is not a new thing in this country. Since the emergence of human civilization, agriculture had started in this country as a science, therefore, our forefathers had prepared infrastructure for it. Our forefathers had developed crops, vegetables, crops needing less water and crops curing diseases.

Madam, during British period in 1905 the British Government had sent an agricultural scientists named Albert Howard to do chemical farming. He lived here for 29 years and saw and study the Indian cultivation system. He did many experiments of chemicals farming at the institute of plant industry established by him and developed system of making organic fertilizers. But it is very unfortunate that today on this very land the scientists of agricultural colleges of this country are teaching. English agriculture to farmers.

Madam, when National Government was formed in the country, Dr. Shyama Prasad Mukherjee was Industry Minister in it. There is a place Sindri in your Bihar which is now in Jharkhand. A coal based organic fertilizer industry had been established there by him. But the industry closed with his departure.

Madam, this is the result of wrong policies and the thinking is to promote the chemical fertilizers. My question is that whether the yardsticks of modern research is agricultural education in India, will be decided by foreign countries like Monsanto, Syngenta and Walmart or we will make Indian soil, farmers language, our atmosphere and our needs will become the base for organic farming and practical agriculture, so that we can save the farmers of this country from committing suicide.

*[English]*

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: This is not strictly related to us. The original question is related to what courses we are offering in educational institutions ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please confine your answer to what is related to the original question.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Madam, as far as we are concerned, we are taking the inputs of all sectors through the Sector Skill Council to ensure that agricultural courses

are offered as a vocational course in schools throughout the country so that the benefits can actually accrue to the farming community in this country.

As far as scientists are concerned, they have their technologies, Indian scientists are working on those technologies, and only those technologies will take Indian agriculture forward.

SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS: Thank you, Madam, Speaker.

Since First Five Year Plan to Eleventh Five Year Plan, we have noticed that the resources available in the village have not been properly utilized. The resources are land, water, waste of the village and manpower. If the manpower is well trained, then they can utilize the resources available in the village and the village economy can only be strengthened thereafter. So, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether from the higher secondary level, the basic education for farming is going to be imparted to the children in future. At the same I would like to know whether to avail the Degree Certificate, at least one month or two months' or three months' physical training in the agriculture fields is given to the degree holders.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: As far as we are concerned, the National Vocational Education Qualification Framework is being developed in such a way that children are able to take subjects, including agriculture that they want to take in Class IX. So, in Class IX, there will be a certain course through which they can reach the level I based on occupational output standards that are decided by Sector Skill Councils. Once that is done, then they can move to Class X, level II in agriculture. Then, they can reach level III and level IV in Class XII. From Class X they can move on to Polytechnics. From Class XII they can go on to do a degree course. I have called the Vice Chancellors of the Universities and UGC and said: "Please have Vocational studies as a degree course in Universities." Those conversations are going on, and hopefully, this will start in the next academic year. So, we are really concerned with this issue, and we want to develop the kind of workforce that is necessary to take the country forward.

The Prime Minister has said that we need five hundred million skilled people in this country. So, the National Skill Development Corporation and the Sector Skill Councils are taking this agenda forward.

SHRI M. ANANDAN: Madam, agriculture is the backbone of our economy. This would be the scenario for a long time to come. Under such a scenario, ensuring the importance of agriculture in school curriculum would be a great service which we would be doing to the nation.

There is an urgent need to have a re-look at our school curriculum to see that agriculture gets the prime place so as to ensure that agriculture remains our main occupation.

Would the hon. Minister state the efforts that are being taken to ensure this theme or concept to make agriculture the prime subject in the school curriculum compulsory at the national level?

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: We are offering agriculture as an elective course, as I have already mentioned, in Classes XI and XII. Now, students are not taking the elective course. We are offering it as a vocational course. Not many students are taking that. Obviously there is a mismatch between what is being taught and the employment opportunities outside. That is precisely what we are now attending to in order to ensure that it does not happen.

SHRI PRABODH PANDA: Madam Speaker, as per the Report of NSO, around 42 per cent of the farmers' population is searching for an alternate option, and it has already been mentioned that it is a matter of concern. The matter about the younger generation is a matter of more concern. The young children belonging to the families of the farmers, whether qualified or less qualified, are not interested in the agricultural activities. So, if this trend continues, then what would be the fate of agriculture, which is the most potential sector of our Indian economy? In the earlier days, it was said that the Education Department was taking some programme, that is, 'Technology travels to villages'. Under that programme, the qualified or less qualified unemployed youth can be educated, can be oriented so that they can get primary agriculture education and also they can open agriculture clinics mostly for soil testing and to provide health calls to the farmers. It would be a better option for creating interest in the younger people and help the farmers' community at large. So, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether your Ministry is thinking on this line, which will be greatly helpful to the farmers' community.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: We are thinking on these lines.

11.35 hrs.

**OBSERVATION BY THE SPEAKER**

*Postponement of Starred Questions relating to the  
Ministry of Civil Aviation*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, due to unavoidable circumstances, the Minister of Civil Aviation will not be able to attend the House today. All questions listed in his name, namely Q.Nos.563, 569, 570 and 572 will stand postponed to the next date in the next Session.

11.36 hrs.

**ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—Contd.**

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Q. No. 564, Shri Radha Mohan Singh.

[Translation]

**Development of Agriculture Sector**

\*564 SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of growth achieved by the agriculture sector during the Eleventh Five Year Plan;

(b) whether the Planning Commission has suggested measures to be adopted by the agriculture sector in order to improve the declining production of oilseeds in future;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of the effective measures taken/being taken by the Government to develop agriculture sector, increase agricultural production and promote oilseeds production during the Twelfth Five Year Plan?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE

IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

**Statement****Growth in Agriculture Sector during the Eleventh Five-Year Plan**

The average of the annual growth rates of agriculture and allied sectors during the Eleventh Five Year Plan is likely to be 3.3 percent which represents an improvement over the Tenth Five Year Plan average of 2.5 percent. The mid-term appraisal of the Eleventh Five Year Plan by the Planning Commission had expected it to be around 3 - 3.5 percent. Thus though the growth rate of agriculture sector is likely to fall short of the Eleventh Plan target of 4% it represents a turn around especially seen in the context of severe deceleration during Tenth Plan.

**Measures to Augment Oilseeds Production Programmes (Supported by the Planning Commission)**

The production of oilseeds has been estimated at 30.06 million tones during 2011-12 in an area of 26.48 million hectares. as compared to 20.66 million tones during 2001-02 in an area of 22.64 million hectares. This was short to meet the estimated domestic demand of 49.2 million tonnes of Oil seeds towards 2011-12 assuming 40% dependence on edible oils. The gap in demand and supply is met through import of edible oils.

To promote the production of oil seeds the Government of India is implementing the following Schemes:

- Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds, Oilpalm and Maize (ISOPOM) launched in 2004-05, is under implementation in 14 major oilseeds growing states.
- Macro Management in Agriculture (MMA) provides oilseed production interventions in the States not covered under ISOPOM.
- Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), the States are also supplementing the efforts.
- Further, Minimum Support Price of major oilseeds has also been enhanced for the year 2011-12.
- Government of India has announced (Budget Speech) a Mission on Oilseeds & Oil Palm during Twelfth Plan Period. The proposed

strategy covers minimizing the gap in demand and supply of edible oils by way of improving productivity of major oilseeds, enhancing farm investment, micro irrigation, speedy introduction of new varieties and hybrids, supply of quality seeds with high Seed Replacement Rate (SRR) and Varietal Replacement Rate (VRR), training and demonstrations, and also by bringing more area under oil palm cultivation in potential states.

- The proposed strategy is estimated to achieve production of oilseeds at 38.50 million tonnes to be supported by Crop Specific Strategies/ Interventions across the potential States during Twelfth Plan. The demand of oilseeds by the end of 12th Plan has been estimated at 59 million tonnes leaving the balance requirement of edible oils to be met by imports.

Measures taken/being taken for development of Agriculture Sector

- Two major schemes namely Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) and National Food Security Mission (NFSM) were introduced consequent to the NDC resolution of 2007 with an outlay of Rs. 25,000 crores and Rs. 4883 crores respectively. The RKVY incentivizes States to draw up plans for the agricultural sector more comprehensively, taking agro-climatic conditions, natural resources and technology into account, and integrating livestock, poultry and fisheries more fully.
- National Food Security Mission covers Rice (142 districts – 15 states), wheat (142 districts- 9 states) and Pulses (468 districts- 16 states) to intensify production interventions in identified districts. Thus the Mission as a whole operates in the 18 states covering 480 districts.
- Besides, National Horticulture Mission (NHM); National Micro Irrigation Mission (NMIM), Horticulture Mission for North Eastern Himalayan Areas and Support to States for Extension Reforms were augmented in the Eleventh Plan.
- In the later years of the current Five Year Plan national priorities were also adopted by the States with focused interventions like Bringing Green Revolution to Eastern India (BGREI),

Pulse Village, Promotion of Nutri-Cereals, Fodder Initiative and the like were announced by the Government of India to be implemented as part of RKVY institutional structure.

- Research funding has also been enhanced considerably. ICAR outlay has been stepped-up from Rs. 2850 crore during 2011-12 to Rs. 3220 crore during 2012-13.
- To address the needs of agricultural development in XIIth Five Year Plan, the following Missions /Programmes are proposed to continue/launched:
  - (i) National Food Security Mission (NFSM)
  - (ii) National Mission on Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA including Micro Irrigation)
  - (iii) National Mission on Oilseeds and Oil Palm (NMO & OP)
  - (iv) National Mission on Agricultural Extension and Technology (covering Seed/Planting material and Farm Mechanization).
  - (v) National Horticulture Mission (NHM).
  - (vi) Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)

#### **Financial Outlays of Ministry of Agriculture – Up-scaled**

The Annual Plan outlay for the programmes/schemes of Ministry of Agriculture (DAC+DAHDF+DARE) has increased from Rs. 9118 crore in 2007-08 (Expenditure) to Rs. 21572 crore in 2011-12 (BE). The increase is mainly due to a large growth in allocation for Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)- 25000/- crore, launched in 2007-08. Out of total outlay of Rs. 87339 crore for the Eleventh Plan, the expenditure up to 2011-12 is anticipated to be around Rs. 76671 crore.

[Translation]

SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH: Madam Speaker, my question is related to the figures of the Department of Agriculture. In the answer to the question, it has been stated that in the Tenth Five year Plan, the growth rate in agriculture and allied sector was 2.5 per cent and the actual growth rate in the agriculture in the five years had not been increased even one per cent. On these basis what will be the situation in the 12th Five Year Plan, this we want to know? There has been no increase even one per cent, what are the reasons of it?

[English]

SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR: Madam Speaker, through you, I would like to inform the hon. Member and this august House that we had targeted a growth rate of four per cent in the 11th Plan in the agricultural sector over the negative growth in the earlier years. We were successful in achieving the growth rate of about 3.3 per cent in the 11th Plan. We hope to achieve a growth rate of four per cent in the 12th Plan. That is our target.

I take the point and we accept the fact that growth in the agricultural sector leads to poverty alleviation in a much faster way. That is why at the core of our inclusive growth agenda in the 12th Plan is the growth of the agriculture and allied sector.

In the Human Development Report of 2008, it has been clearly brought out that one per cent growth in the agricultural sector leads to doubling of growth in the other sectors. We are mindful of the fact that in a country where over 69 per cent of the people depend for livelihood on sustainable agriculture, the growth in the agricultural sector is of the utmost importance. That is why all through UPA-I and UPA-II, on the instructions of the UPA leadership and the hon. Prime Minister, maximum stress has been laid on allocation of resources, new technologies and new researches, which would directly impact the agricultural economy, thereby, reducing inequities in wealth and leading to structural and balanced growth in the entire economy.

I accept the concern of the hon. Member. We need to move faster in developing our agricultural sector. This was the vision of the Father of the Nation to which the entire country remains resolutely committed and more so, the UPA Government.

[Translation]

SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH: Madam Speaker, the development of the country will definitely be only when the agriculture will develop. At the time of fixing the targets for the growth of agriculture, while checking scheme we should also make provisions of the resources. I am fully confident that the Hon'ble Minister of the Planning Commission and Deputy Chairman in the Ministry of all are well acquainted with the agriculture, so definitely while fixing the targets they might have been making provisions of the resources and perhaps due to this the results would have been favourable to that.

The second question I asked was the efforts being made for the growth of agriculture sector and the provisions of Rs. 9217 crores made for the Budget under State Plan for National Agriculture Development Scheme, now in 12th Five Year Plan also, as you are the agriculturist and well informed in the field of agriculture, might have been made better provisions of the resources, for the targets in the Budget, but even after all this it appears that you will not be able to achieve a good target. For example, in the villages the farmers get a pumping set, a subsidy of Rs. Ten Thousand is given on it. Subsidy of Rupees Sixty Thousands is given for Power Tiller. It is being given since long. When the cost of Power Tiller was Rupees One Lakh Twenty Thousand the subsidy you paid was Rs. Sixty Thousand. Now you get enquire its cost has raised to Rupees One Lakh Seventy Five Thousand, but the amount of subsidy is Rupees Sixty Thousands. The cost of pumping set at that time was Rs. Twenty Thousand and you were giving subsidy of Rupees Ten Thousand. Today its price has gone up by one and a half or double but the amount of subsidy is the same. The scheme this time you made or going to make, whether you are taking the concerns of the way the prices of agriculture tools and equipments had gone up whether there is any proposal to increase the amount of subsidy?

SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR: Madam Speaker, so far the resources are concerned there is no any other consideration, as we are providing maximum resources to the agriculture sector. You have referred the figure. I would like to give you the figures that the National Agriculture Development Scheme which we started in 2007-08, under it Rupees Twenty Five Thousand crores were made available. The amount of Rs. 9,217 crore you are referring that is the amount for the first year of 12th Five Year Plan. If you multiply this amount by Five, then in the five years we are going to spend at least Rupees Fifty Thousand crores on National Agriculture Development Scheme.

Besides, I would like to inform the House, the Hon'ble Member that we had made a provision of Rs. 4,883 crores under the National Food Security Mission.

SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH: Are you going to increase the subsidy? ...*(interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: You listen to him.

SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR: We had made a provision of Rs. 4883 crore. In addition to it Agriculture Credit Insurance, Agriculture Credit Card, Five ...*(interruptions)* I am coming. ...*(interruptions)*.

SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH: What are you doing for subsidy ...*(interruptions)*

SHRI AHSWANI KUMAR: You have asked about the resources being spent on agriculture ...*(interruptions)*

SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Tell about subsidy ...*(interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Address the Chair ...*(interruptions)*

SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR: I will come to subsidy also ...*(interruptions)* I would like to inform the House that all the resources that are available in the country maximum number of resources are being used for the development of agriculture ...*(interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

...*(interruptions)*\*

[Translation]

SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR: I accept that we have to do much further. It is a very long journey which we have to cover our country is primarily an agriculture country. Our priority was, is and will be the development of agriculture ...*(interruptions)*. So far the question of subsidy is concerned, there are number of subsidies, whether we may talk of MSP, fertilizer subsidy and other many reliefs, somehow or the other the farmers are being given subsidy ...*(interruptions)*. Horticulture Mission ...*(interruptions)*. If I will complete my talk I perhaps as per my knowledge will be able to persuade you ...*(interruptions)*. It is my humble request that let me complete my talk. I would like to assure the House, that we have made efforts to apply all the available natural resources to the possible extent, the way is long and the work has to be done...*(interruptions)*. Subsidies have also been given and many types of subsidies have been given to the agriculture ...*(interruptions)*.

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

...*(interruptions)*\*

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: The Minister is answering your question, listen his reply

...*(interruptions)*

SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR: I was saying that in addition to it the farmer may get more loan and credit. Credit of Rupees Five Lakh Seventy Five Thousand crores have been made available to the farmers. 10.78 crore farmers credit cards have been issued ...*(interruptions)* and 2.77 crore farmers have been provided Agriculture Insurance.

[English]

THE PRIME MINISTER (DR. MANMOHAN SINGH): Madam Speaker, the hon. Member had asked the question if the target for the 12th Five Year Plan is four per cent per annum growth and what are its implications with regard to the resources that are needed to achieve this target?

I wish to assure the House that every effort will be made to ensure that the targets are matched by available resources. The 12th Five Year Plan is under preparation. The House would have an opportunity to discuss the 12th Five Year Plan when it is ready. You have my assurance that every effort will be made to ensure that the targets are matched by resources.

[Translation]

SHRI DEEPENDER SINGH HOODA: Thank you Madam Speaker, if we talk about the growth of agriculture sector to my mind the serious problem is in the production of fertilizer sector. It is a matter of regret that in the last ten years even a single fertilizer production Plant has not been established in the Hindustan ...*(interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please let him ask the question. What are you doing this?

...*(interruptions)*

SHRI DEEPENDER SINGH HOODA: Today on the one hand the production of domestic fertilizer had not increased in the ten years and on the other hand we are going towards nutrient base subsidy and decontrol prices. The experience which we got last year in DAP and MOPP. At the time of sowing wheat we had to import sixty per cent DAP from outside. The outsider international Cartol fixes its prices and for our farmers when CSP Calculated the cost and declared the MSP, which posed the burden on the farmers.

I would like to thank the Government that by increasing the MSP it averted the burden on the farmers *...(interruptions)*. I want to ask a question today that for increasing the production of urea as the report of implementation are coming, will the Government consider any concrete invest policy to implement it.

Madam Speaker, I would like to request you that the issue of fertilizers is an important issue. China, which was producing equal to us ten years ago today it is producing three time more than us. It is talking to export in the whole world...*(interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: What a sound? What type of sound is it?

*...(interruptions)*

SHRI DEEPENDER SINGH HOODA: My question was about urea. For increasing the production of urea will the Government bring any investment policy. For investment in urea, and installation of new urea plant and the steps being taken by the Government to increase the domestic production? This was my question.

*[English]*

SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR: Urea and fertilizer have no relation wherever with this question *...(interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

MADAM SPEAKER: What are you people doing this?

*...(interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Sharad ji, you ask the question.

*...(interruptions)*

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Madam Speaker *...(interruptions)*. The points which were placed here the Prime Minister and the Minister had given reply on these

points. It is a major issue. On this I want to say that much of the money of this country is spent on the import of oil seeds and pulses. The Minister of Agriculture has initiated Horticulture Mission. It was very necessary. The Mission has started. I do not want to go into the details of its extension, but it was a good work. The areas of our pulses and oil seeds were in better position twenty years ago than today. It is my experience that the area of Bundelkhand in Badauin near Bareilly are now not growing ground nut. But earlier the production of pulses was much high in the area of Bhopal and Jabalpur. All the farmers have now moved to Paddy and Wheat. The oil seeds and pulses were earlier at small scale but now it is on large scale. The Agriculture Minister is sitting here. Have you worked out any method on these two points. But the crop diversification for the country has become essential because much of our money is spent on import from outside, it is the difficulty. The same is with oil seeds. So from the Horticulture points, the farmers of oil seeds and pulses are also important.

The Prime Minister is sitting here. The Agriculture Minister is here. If any one of them will give answer of this question it will be better.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRY (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): Madam Speaker, it is a fact that the production of pulses in the country is less.

*[English]*

Till two years back, the total requirement of the pulses in this country was 18 million tonnes and our total production was 14 million tonnes. The Government of India has taken a conscious decision to provide a better price for pulses and also has taken up a major programme for pulses in sixty thousand villages. The outcome of this programme is that last year our production has jumped from 14 million tonnes to 18.5 million tonnes and the farmer of this country has successfully produced the country's requirement. But, still I have to accept one thing that there is more demand. That is why, we have to work more in the area of pulses.

Similarly, in the area of the oil seeds, there is a special scheme which has been introduced and monetary support has also been provided and better price has been provided.

Hon. Member has given one example about the groundnut.

[Translation]

It is a fact that in all the areas the people have shifted from groundnut to Soyabean. Here our Members who are taking care of the cultivation of Soyabean might be aware that the price of Soyabean being received by those farmers cultivating Soyabean this year had never been paid to them. With this the area of Soyabean has been increasing. The concept of second Green Revolution accepted by the Government of India, under it we take the crops of wheat and paddy again and again in Punjab, Haryana and Western U.P. In that areas we have to reduce the cultivation of Paddy and increase it in the eastern U.P. We want to pay more attention to the cultivation of oil seeds and pulses in place of Paddy in Western U.P. essentially in Punjab, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh. I believe that the farmer of India will cooperate in it and the Government of India will pay fair price to them.

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Madam Speaker, it was not the issue, but the Minister of Agriculture has raised this issue and said the persons sitting here engaged in the production of Soyabean, I want to tell him that the price being received for the Soyabean is the highest. I want to address the Minister of Agriculture that Madhya Pradesh is the biggest producer of Soyabean and it grows in plenty in my constituency. But do you know that the crop of Soyabean has damaged due to hoar frost in the last three years. ...*(interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Sushma ji, you speak addressing the Chair.

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Madam Speaker, I want to tell through you that the crop of Soyabean has damaged due to hoar froast for the last three times. The beans are full but without grains. But the hoar forest is since not included in the natural calamity, they can not get compensation as the hoar frost is not in the natural calamity. Because, you have said that the farmers producing Soyabean are getting high prices, so I want to place their apathy before the House. The Soyabean crop had been destroyed for the three times and that due to hoar frost. As the hoar frost is not in the natural calamity so they are not getting the compensation. The farmers there is crying ...*(interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: Madam, it is correct that it was the position. Last year, there was a delegation under the leadership of the Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh, Shri Shivraj Singh Chauhan, which met me, hon. Prime Minister and hon. Finance Minister.

[Translation]

He gave a suggestion that since hoard frost is not included in the natural calamity. It is required to be accepted as natural calamity. The Government of India accepted his suggestion and the people suffering losses due to hoar frost from this year onwards, the Government of India will pay compensation to them.

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Madam Speaker, I thank the Chief Minister and from my own side to the Minister of Agriculture.

MADAM SPEAKER: I want to say that it is a good measure taken.

#### Alleged Denial of visa to indians

\*565 SHRI BHISMA SHANKAR ALIAS KUSHAL TIWARI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry extends assistance to Indians seeking visa to other countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it has come to the notice of the Government that certain countries have allegedly denied visa to Indians in the name of religion;

(d) if so, the details thereof for the last three years and the current year; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) and (b) Ministry of External Affairs assists holders of diplomatic or official passports in obtaining visas of foreign countries for official/private purposes by issuing a note verbale addressed to the concerned foreign Mission requesting for visa.



(c) No instance of denial of visa to Indians in the name of religion has come to the notice of the Government.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

*[Translation]*

MADAM SPEAKER: Bhism Shanker ji the time is short. If you ask in brief you will get the answer.

SHRI BHISM SHANKER ALIAS KUSHAL TIWARI: Madam Speaker, today the entire world is coverting into a global village and all are dependent on one another. As a result of this the movement of people of the world has been increasing. Large number of people of our country go to other countries for business, tourism and employment ...*(interruptions)*. You, let me speak.

MADAM SPEAKER: Let him speak, because the time is short.

SHRI BHISMA SHANKER ALIAS KUSHAL TIWARI: In it all the students, IT professionals, who go to other countries for their studies; they do not get the facility of visa, which has much impact on their studies. In it the limit of visa is prescribed for quota category, professional category, but even half of it is not granted. The rejection rate of Indian's visa application is much higher. I want to know from the Government the progress made or whether the Government is going to make any modification in it, because it is adversely affecting the IT professional and IT Industries of India. In addition to it, the money that comes in India from foreign countries is also decreasing. The second question I want to ask is also related to it ...*(interruptions)*.

MADAM SPEAKER: When the Hon'ble Minister will reply, you do not ask so many questions but ask one question.

*[English]*

SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR: Madam Speaker, I would like, through you, to tell the hon. Member that we do facilitate business people on a reciprocal basis. A trade dialogue for bilateral promotion has been taken up. The Commerce Ministry is also dealing with it.

We understand that there has been a lot of problem with the IT industry because of the outsourcing that they get and now certain countries want that to be done

internally. There is also a problem with the visas for business people going out. We are taking up these matters with the Consulars that the visas have multientry permits for business people and that they are allowed to take on company to company basis their own people from India to work there on short-term basis.

As regards the students, we have had problems. Many countries have now revised their requirements. In Australia, where a lot of our people went, especially, from the State of Punjab, they have cut the list short. They have removed certain items for which the students were allowed. So, there was a dramatic downfall in the students that went there. However, it is going up again, and they are now trying to facilitate it. We have also issued advisories as to what the students can go for.

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## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

*[English]*

### Foreign Vendors in Telecom Sector

\*566 SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:  
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:

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

(a) the extent of participation of foreign vendors in the supply of telecom equipment;

(b) whether the Government has allowed foreign vendors including Chinese vendors to supply equipment by inviting fresh bids for millions of GSM lines and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the credibility of Chinese goods on both quality and security counts is acceptable and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government had earlier imposed ban on buying equipment from Chinese vendors and if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the efforts made to increase indigenous content in the telecom sector?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) Madam, according to TRAI recommendation on "Telecom

Equipment Manufacturing Policy" dated 12th April 2011, the contribution of all domestic products has been 12-13% in the year 2009-10. Rest of the telecom equipments were of foreign origin.

(b) The licensed Telecom Service providers are free to purchase telecom equipments for building their network according to their commercial and technical requirements from vendors of various countries including China, subject to complying with various license terms and conditions including security related terms & conditions.

(c) As per the license agreement, the Telecom Service Providers have to comply with the Quality of Service (QoS) parameters mandated by Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI), which can be met only by deploying the standard quality equipment in the network. To address the security concerns, Government issued the amendment to various telecom licenses in May/June 2011 wherein along with other security requirements, it is mandated that Licensee shall induct only those network elements into his network, which have been got tested as per relevant contemporary Indian or International Security standards by any International Agency/Laboratory of the respective standards upto 31st March' 2013, and from 1st April' 2013 the security certification of telecom equipment shall be got done only from authorized and certified agencies/labs in India.

(d) Prior to the incorporation of the above license amendments related to security concerns being made applicable to all service providers, in May, 2009, the Government had directed Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) not to procure any telecom equipment from the Chinese vendors for deployment in the sensitive/border regions of the country due to security concerns at that time. BSNL being a Public Sector Undertaking was directed to do so because its network has special relevance in times of emergency.

(e) To increase indigenous content in the telecom sector, following steps have been taken:

- (i) 100% FDI is permitted under automatic route for telecom equipment manufacturing.
- (ii) No Industrial license is required for the manufacture of telecom equipment. Simple Industrial Entrepreneur Memorandum (IEM) has to be filed with Secretariat for Industrial Assistance (SIA).

(iii) Payment of any technical know-how fee and royalty for technology transfer is under automatic route.

(iv) With a view to increase share of domestically manufactured Electronic products which includes telecom equipment also, the Government, vide Notification No. 8(78)/2010-IPHW dated 10th February 2012, has laid down the policy for providing preference to domestically manufactured electronic products in procurement of those electronic products which have security implications for the country and in Government procurement for its own use and not with a view to commercial resale or with a view to use in the production of goods for commercial sale.

Based on the above notification, each Ministry/Department has to issue notification for providing preference to domestically manufactured electronic product or products, either for reasons of security or for Government procurement. The notification would specify the percentage of procurement to be made from domestically manufactured electronic product or products, but it shall not be less than 30% of the total procurement value of that electronic product or products. Further each Ministry/Department would also specify the domestic value addition requirement which the electronic product should satisfy for the product to qualify as domestically manufactured electronic product.

Since the telecom equipments are security sensitive, Department of Telecommunications has constituted a Committee under the Chairmanship of Member (Technology) to recommend telecom product or products having security implications for the country and other actions to be taken by this department for the implementation of various provisions mentioned in the notification.

### **Illegal Phone Tapping**

\*567. SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:  
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

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

(a) whether a parallel system of recording calls through off-the-air GSM technology has been working as a form of illegal and passive mode of interception in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the users of cell phones run the risk of having their calls illegally tapped through off-the-air GSM technology that is available off-the-shelf ;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether illegal tapping of cell phones is a huge area of concern as it places the national security as well as privacy of citizens at major risk; and

(f) if so, the steps taken by the Government to check the misuse of illegal phone tapping to ensure individual privacy and prevent threat to national security?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) and (b) Madam, technical equipments are available in the international market to intercept wireless (including GSM) communications off-the air passively.

(c) and (d) Potentially, the above equipment could be used to illegally tap wireless communications. However, phone tapping is governed by provisions of the section 5 (2) of Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 and the guidelines in this regard are prescribed under Rules 419A of Indian Telegraph (Amendment) Rules, 2007. Illegal tapping of a phone is a punishable act under Section 26 of Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 with imprisonment for a term which may extent up to three years, or with fine, or with both. Further Off-the-air monitoring equipment is wireless equipment and the unauthorized possession/keeping such equipment is against the provision of Section 3 & Section 6 of Indian Wireless Act, 1933 also. Such acts are also punishable with imprisonment which may extend up to three years, or with fine which may extend upto one thousand, or with both.

(e) and (f) Taking cognizance of the risks posed by such equipment, Government has taken the following steps:-

(i) Equipment which could be used to tap communications off-the air have been moved to 'Restrictive List' from the 'Open General Licence' (OGL) list vide Department of Commerce notification No. 53/2009-14 dated 15-07-2010.

(ii) A press release was given on 31.12.2010 and a public notice was issued on 22nd March'

2011 to create awareness that possession and use of such equipment is against the provisions of Indian Wireless Act, 1933 & Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 and is liable to be punished with imprisonment for the term which may extend up to three years or with fine, or with both.

It was also directed in the public notice that person(s) and companies who have/had imported, procured or possess equipment capable of monitoring/intercepting and surveillance of communications should provide details of such equipment in the prescribed format to respective Telecom Enforcement, Resources and Monitoring (TERM) Cells of Department of Telecommunications.

(iii) The proposal has been taken up for increasing financial penalty upto Rs. 2 crores for unlawful interception by amending Indian Telegraph Act, 1885.

#### **Bottlenecks in Implementation of RTE**

\*568. SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether efforts have been under to address the issues arising out of infrastructural and financial bottlenecks in the implementation of the Right to Education (RTE) Act, 2009;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to reduce the share of the States from 35% to 25% in view of States not being in a position to contribute their share for the implementation of the RTE Act;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) and (b) The Central Government has revised the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) norms to correspond to the provision of the Right of Children to Free and

Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009. Funds are provided under SSA for infrastructure for new schools, additional class rooms, residential schools in select areas, toilets and drinking water, ramps, green fencing/boundary walls etc. Since coming into force of the RTE Act, construction of 36,808 primary and upper primary school buildings, 4,98,339 additional classrooms, 22,791 drinking water facilities and 2,49,400 toilets have been sanctioned to enable States/UTs to meet the RTE requirements.

States have been asked to saturate the requirement of drinking water and toilets in convergence with the Total Sanitation Campaign and Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission implemented by the Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation. States/UTs have also been advised for convergence with other Government schemes like Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme, Backward Region Grant Fund, Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme, etc. for saturating the requirement of playgrounds, boundary wall/fencing etc.

An estimated outlay of Rs. 2,31,233 crore has been approved for implementing the SSA-RTE programme for the five year period of 2010-11 to 2014-15. This includes the 13th Finance Commission award of Rs. 24,068 crore. The Central budget allocation for implementation of RTE-SSA programme has increased substantially from Rs. 13,100 in 2009-10 to Rs. 25,555 crore for 2012-13.

(c) to (e) In view of the requirement of funds for implementation of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009, the Government has notified that the funding pattern of 65:35 would continue for the duration of five years from 2010-11 to 2014-15 for non-NER States and 90:10 for NER States. Majority of the States/UTs have contributed their proportionate share till 31st December, 2011.

#### **Mission Mode Projects**

\*571. SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the States implementing the Mission Mode Projects (MMPs) pertaining to e-governance and the funds made available to them during the last three years, year-wise and State-wise;

(b) whether the Union Government has received proposals from various State Governments under MMPs;

(c) if so, the details thereof, project-wise and State-wise including Karnataka;

(d) the action taken by the Union Government in this regard; and

(e) the financial implications of the projects?

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

(a) Mission Mode Projects (MMPs) are implemented and funded by the concerned line Ministries/Departments. Out of the 3 approved MMP, three are being implemented directly by the Department of Electronics and Informaion Technology (Deit Y)

S.No.	MMP	Category
1.	e-District	State MMP
2.	Common Services Centers	Integrated MMP
3.	National Services Delivery Gateway (NSDG)	Integrated MMP

The list of MMPs along with the names of implementing Ministry/Departments is enclosed as Statement-I.

(b) Yes, Sir. The proposals have been received ujnder the e-District MMP.

(c) and (d) The Statewise implementation State of State DPRs is enclosed as Statement-II.

(e) The total approved budgetary outlay for the 3 MMPs implemented by this ministry are as under:

S.No.	MMP	Approved Amount (Rs. Cr)
1.	e-District (Pilot)	126.62
	e-District (National Roll Out)	1663.08
2.	Common Services Centres	1649.00
3.	National Services Delivery Gateway (NSDG)	26.28
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3464.98</b>

**Statement I**

S.No.	Mission Mode Project (MMP)	Implementing Line Ministry/Department Central MMPs	Implementation Status
1	2	3	4
1.	MCA 21	Ministry of Corporate Affairs	Post-implementation
2.	Pensions	Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances	Post-implementation
3.	Income Tax	Income Tax Department	Post-implementation
4.	Central Excise & Customs	Central Board of Excise and Customs	Post-implementation
5.	Banking	Industry Initiative	Post-implementation
6.	Insurance	Industry Initiative	Post-implementation
7.	Passport	Ministry of External Affairs	Implementation
8.	e-Office (Pilot)	Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances	implementation
9.	UID	Unique Identification Authority of India	implementation
10.	India Post	Department of Posts	implementation
11.	Immigration Visa Foreigners Registration & Tracking	Ministry of Home Affairs	implementation
<b>Integrated MMPs</b>			
12.	India Portal	Department of Electronics and Information Technology	Post-implementation
13.	NSDG	Department of Electronics and Information Technology	Post-implementation
14.	e-Trade (EDI)	Department of Commerce	implementation
15.	e-Courts*	Department of Justice	implementation
16.	CSC	Department of Electronics and Information Technology	implementation
17.	e-Biz (Pilot)	Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion	implementation
18.	e-Procurement	Department of Commerce	implementation
<b>State MMPs</b>			
19.	Commercial Taxes*	Department of Revenue C/o Ministry of Finance	implementation
20.	Treasuries*	Ministry of Finance	implementation
21.	e-District	Department of Electronics and Information Technology	implementation

1	2	3	4
22.	Land Records (NLRMP)	Ministry of Rural Development	implementation
23.	Road Transport	Ministry of Road Transport and Highway	implementation
24.	Police CCTNS	Ministry of Home Affairs	implementation
25.	e-Municipality	Ministry of Urban Development	implementation
26.	e-Panchayat	Ministry of Panchayati Raj	implementation
27.	Agriculture	Department of Agriculture and Cooperation	implementation
28.	Employment Exchange	Ministry of Labour and Employment	Design & Development
29.	PDS	Department of Food and Public Distribution	Design & Development
30.	Health	Ministry of Health	Conceptualization
31.	Education	Ministry of Human Resource Development	Conceptualization

**Statement II**

S.No.	State	e-District	CSCs Roll out Status
1	2	3	4
1.	Odisha	Pilot (live) National Roll out DPR Approved	5282
2.	Gujarat	National Roll out DPR Approved	13685
3.	Tripura	National Roll out DPR Approved	145
4.	Sikkim	National Roll out DPR Approved	45
5.	West Bengal	Pilot (Live) National Roll our DPR submitted	6064
6.	Meghalaya	Pilot (Not Live) National Roll out DPR Approved	224
7.	Puducherry	Pilot (Not Live) National Roll out DPR Approved	66
8.	Tamil Nadu	Pilot (Live) National Roll out DPR Approved	2513
9.	Karnataka	National Roll Out DPR Awaited	800
10.	Andhra Pradesh	National Roll out DPR Approved	2439
11.	Manipur	National Roll out DPR Approved	399
12.	Haryana	Pilot (Live) National Roll out DPR Awaited	0
13.	Rajasthan	Pilot (Not Live) National Roll out DPR Approved	2867
14.	Kerala	Pilot (Live) National Roll out DPR Approved	2694
15.	Maharashtra	Pilot (Live) National Roll out DPR Approved	10210
16.	Nagaland	National Roll out DPR Awaited	0
17.	Uttar Pradesh	Pilot (Live) National Roll out DPR Awaited	9448

1	2	3	4
18.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	National Roll out DPR Awaited	21
19.	Jharkhand	Pilot (Live) National Roll out DPR Submitted	3221
20.	Mizoram	Pilot (Live) National Roll out DPR Approved	136
21.	Madhya Pradesh	Pilot (Live) National Roll out DPR Awaited	9237
22.	Jammu and Kashmir	National Roll out DPR Awaited	700
23.	Bihar	Pilot (Live) National Roll out DPR has been recieved	6391
24.	Himachal Pradesh	National Roll out DPR Submitted	2852
25.	Uttrakhand	National Roll out DPR Awaited	2098
26.	Chhattisgarh	National Roll out DPR Approved	1230
27.	Lakshadweep	National Roll out DPR Approved	0
28.	Arunachal Pradesh	National Roll out DPR Approved	200
29.	Punjab	Pilot (Live) National Roll out DPR Approved	1328
30.	Assam	Pilot (Live) National Roll out DPR Approved	3881
31.	Goa	National Roll out DPR Approved	29
32.	Delhi	National Roll out DPR Awaited	0
33.	Chandigarh	National Roll out DPR Awaited	13
34.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	National Roll out DPR Awaited	Under discussion
35.	Daman and Diu	National Roll out DPR Approved	Under discussion

[Translation]

**Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan**

\*573 SHRI HUKAMDEO NARAYAN YADAV: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) envisages association of the representatives of the public;

(b) If so, the details thereof;

(c) Whether the Government is considering to constitute a vigilance monitoring committee headed by the elected Member of Parliament at the district level for effective implementation of the abhiyan; and

(d) If so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b) The Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) envisages association of the representatives of the public at National, State, District and School level. The National Mission for SSA is headed by the Prime Minister and includes the Human Resource Development Minister as the Vice-Chairman and has 3 Ministers of State, 3 Members of Parliament, 6 representatives of political parties, and 6 Education Ministers from the States as members. The corresponding State Mission for SSA is headed by the Chief Minister. The School Management Committee, consisting *inter-alia* of the elected representatives of the local authority, monitors the school and is responsible for preparing the School Development Plan.

(c) and (d) The Executive Committee of the National SSA Mission in its 3rd meeting held on 23.07.2007, decided to constitute the District Level Committee for effective implementation of SSA at District level, with all members of Parliament, Members of the State Legislature from that district as well as representatives of the local Zila Parishad and urban local bodies. In addition, the District Magistrate nominates two NGOs working on elementary education for SSA in the area. The senior-most Member of Parliament present in the meeting chairs the Committee.

The Committee is apprised of the progress of SSA implementation and offers its suggestions for effective implementation of SSA in the district. It also monitors convergence with other related government departments.

[*English*]

#### **Allocation of Coal Blocks to Power Sector**

\*574 SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the power sector is being given priority in coal linkage and allocation of coal blocks;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether some of the companies who have been allocated coal blocks have reportedly sold/assigned coal block/linkage to some foreign power companies;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government has put in place any regulation/rule or proposes to do so in order to prevent misuse of coal blocks/linkage, and

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

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI SRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b) Power sector is being given priority in allocation of coal blocks as well as in authorization of Letter of Assurance (LoA) for long term coal linkage. Out of 195 captive blocks having 44.24 Billion Tonnes of geological reserves that stand allocated till date, power sector has been allocated 81 coal blocks, including coal blocks for tariff based bidding, having reserves of 24.15 Billion Tonnes. Based on the recommendations of the Standing Linkage Committee (SLC (LT) ) for Power, the

subsidiary companies of Coal India Limited (CIL) have issued 172 Letter of Assurance covering about 1,08,878 MW for setting up power projects in the country.

(c) Ministry of Coal has no information either on the reported sale of coal linkage or assigning of coal block to some foreign power companies.

(d) to (f) Do not arise, in view of reply given to part (c) of the question.

[*Translation*]

#### **Disaster Management Support Programme**

\*575. SHRI JAGADANAND SINGH: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Disaster Management Support (DMS) programme renders assistance by way of providing proper information at all the stages of disaster management in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the effective steps being taken by the DMS in regard to increasing its role in flood management at national level so as to minimize the risk of flood;

(d) whether the State Government of Bihar was forewarned about the devastating floods of Kosi during the previous years; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) Department of Space, under the Disaster Management Support (DMS) Programme, provides information derived from satellites and aerial survey data, to the country, in near real-time basis. The information provided is mainly on impact of certain natural disasters, such as flood, cyclone, earthquake and landslide; assessment of the severity of agricultural drought; and areas affected by forest fires. Such information derived by satellite and aerial data, provided by the Department, is used by the States/Departments concerned in planning relief, rehabilitation and mitigation of disasters. Further, the Department of Space also supports emergency communication during natural disasters through satellite based fixed networks as well as mobile devices.



(c) Under the Disaster Management Support (DMS) Programme, National Remote Sensing Centre (NRSC) of ISRO generates near-real time flood inundation maps for the major flood events in the country, using satellite data and at times aerial data. These maps are made available to the central Ministries/agencies concerned as well as the State Governments for relief operations. Further, the database created for the flood prone areas using space inputs are made available at National Remote Sensing Centre. Towards capacity building, exclusive training programmes on utilization of space based products for disaster management are organised for State Government officials on annual basis.

(d) No, Madam. However, the inundation caused due to the floods in Kosi River was continuously monitored using satellite data. The inundation information and its likely course was made available to Government of Bihar, which helped them in planning the evacuation and undertaking relief measures.

(e) Does not arise.

#### **Second Shift in KVs**

\*576 SHRI CHANDU LAL SAHU:  
SHRI MAHESHWAR HAZARI:

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

(a) the number and locations of Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) in the country which are running second shift also, Statewise;

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

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

(d) the number and locations of KVs where nursery education is imparted, State-wise;

(e) whether there is any proposal to start nursery classes in KVs all over the country; and

(f) if so, the details including the locations thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL):  
(a) Presently 45 Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) in the country are running second shift. The State-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement-I

(b) No, Madam.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Nursery education is not imparted in KVs. However, in 22 KVs, pre-primary education of one year is imparted on self-financing basis. The State-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(e) No, Madam (f) Does not arise.

#### **Statement I**

*State-wise names of KVs where second shift is functioning (as on 11.05.2012)*

NAME OF STATE	Sl. No.	Name of Kendriya Vidyalaya
1	2	3
<b>DELHI</b>	1	1. New Friends Centre
	2	2. AGCR Colony
	3	3. No.3 Delhi Cantt.
	4	4. AFS Tuglakabad
	5	5. Sector 8 RK Puram
	6	6. Andrews Ganj

1	2	3
	7	7. Pushp Vihar
	8	8. Gole Market
	9	9. Vikaspuri
	10	10. Janakpuri
	11	11. Delhi Cannt. No. 1
	12	12. Delhi Cannt. No. 2
	13	13. Sector 8 Rohini
	14	14. Dwaraka Sec. V
	15	15. Lawrence Road
	16	16. Shalimar Bagh
	17	17. Pitampura
	18	18. Sainik Vihar
<b>HARYANA</b>	19	1. No.1 AFS Gurgaon
<b>UTTAR PRADESH</b>	20	1. Noida
	21	2. VKV Ghaziabad
	22	3. Kanpur Cantt.
	23	4. Raebareli
	24	5. Aliganj
	25	6. Gomti Nagar
	26	7. AMC Lucknow
<b>MADHYA PRADESH</b>	27	1. No.3, Bhopal
	28	2. No.1, Indore
	29	3. No.1, Gwalior
	30	4. Chhindwara
<b>CHHATTISGARH</b>	31	1. No.1, Raipur
<b>JHARKHAND</b>	32	1. Hinoo, Ranchi
<b>ODISHA</b>	33	1. No.1, Bhubaneswar
<b>CHANDIGARH</b>	34	1. Sector-47, Chandigarh
<b>KERALA</b>	35	1. Pattom, Trivandrum

1	2	3
	36	2. Adoor
<b>UTTARAKHAND</b>	37	1. IIP, Dehradun
	38	2. Haldwani
<b>RAJASTHAN</b>	39	1. No.5, Jaipur
<b>MAHARASHTRA</b>	40	1. AFS, Thane
	41	2. Ambernath
<b>BIHAR</b>	42	1. Kankarbagh, Patna
	43	2. Baily Road
	44	3. Danapur
	45	4. Muzaffarpur

**Statement II**

*State-wise details of KVs where Pre-primary education is imparted (as on 11.05.2012)*

SL. No.	Name of State	Sl. No.	Name of Kendriya Vidyalaya
1	2	3	4
1.	<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>	1	Begumpet
		2	Hyderabad
2.	<b>Assam</b>	3.	Khanapara
		4.	Silchar
3.	<b>Gujarat</b>	5	No. 1 Shaibaugh, Ahmedabad
		6.	SAC Ahmedabad
		7.	Rajkot
4.	<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>	8	No. 1 GCF Jabalpur
		9.	Ordinance Factory Khamariar
		10.	Singrauli
		11.	Bina
5	<b>Jharkhand</b>	12.	Hinoo, Ranchi
6.	<b>Puducherry</b>	13.	No. 1 Pondicherry
7.	<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>	14.	Moradabad
		15.	No. 1 Hindon, Ghaziabad

1	2	3	4
		16. No. 2 Hindon, Ghaziabad	
		17. No. 1 AFS Agra	
8. Uttarakhand		18. BHEL, Haridwar	
		19. Ranikhet	
9. West Bengal		20. No. 1 Salt Lake	
		21. No. 2 Salt Lake	
		22. Command Hospital, Kolkata	

[English]

### Pending CBI Cases

\*577 DR. SANJAY SINGH:  
SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the number of special courts for speedy trial of CBI cases in existence at present;

(b) whether the Government has constituted a committee to review CBI cases which are pending for more than ten years and suggest measures for their early disposal;

(c) if so, the details including the composition thereof;

(d) the details of pending cases reviewed and disposed of by the said committee; and

(e) the measures being taken for early disposal of the remaining pending cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE. (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) There were 56 courts (46 courts of Special Judge & 10 courts of Special Magistrates) functioning for CBI cases all over the country. On the recommendation of the Hon'ble Chief Justice of India, the Central Government decided to set up 71 additional special courts exclusively for the trial of CBI cases in different states. Out of these, 62 courts have started functioning.

(b) to (d) The recommendation of the Group of Ministers (GoM) to set up a Committee to study pending CBI cases, in particular, for more than a decade in various CBI courts and suggest ways for their speedy disposal including withdrawal, if need be, has been accepted by the Government. The necessary guidelines for the Committee are in process of formulation in consultation with CBI.

(e) Apart from establishment of newly created exclusive CBI courts to ensure speedy disposal of pending cases, the Central Government *inter alia* has taken following steps:-

- appointment of 43 Special Prosecutors/Assistant Special Prosecutors.
- appointment of Law Officers/Pairvi Officers etc. for 71 newly created Special Additional Courts for CBI.
- appointment to 45 posts in Technical Ranks.
- All Central Police Organizations (CPOs) as well as State Police have been requested to send nomination of officers/officials for deputation in CBI.

### Enlistment of NRI Voters

\*578. SHRI RADHEY MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated number of Non-Resident Indians (NRIs) residing in foreign countries;

(b) whether registration of the NRIs to the voters list has been initiated;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) to (d) Informal estimates collected since 2010 indicate that around 1 crore (10 million) NRIs reside in foreign countries. This does not include Persons of Indian Origin (PIOs), who have acquired citizenship of foreign countries.

All information relating to amendments to the Registration of Electors Rules, 1960 have been communicated to the Indian Missions to enable all Indian passport holders to register their names as overseas electors. The relevant forms are available on the official websites of the Chief Electoral Officers and Indian Missions. The Election Commission has issued detailed instructions to Electoral Registration Officers (EROs) for the registration of overseas Indian electors. The Indian Missions have also given publicity to the scheme of registration of overseas Indian electors.

#### **Fuel Supply Agreement**

579. SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:  
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the consumers/companies who have signed Fuel Supply Agreement (FSA) with Coal India Ltd (CIL);

(b) whether the Association of Power Producers and some others have refused to sign the new FSA with CIL;

(c) if so, the details thereof alongwith the names of customers/companies in this regard and the reasons for the same;

(d) whether the Government has initiated any steps to resolve the problem between CIL and the power producers;

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

(f) the steps taken/being taken by the Government for regular coal supply to the power companies ?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI SRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) The subsidiary companies of Coal India Limited (CIL) have concluded 1652 Fuel Supply Agreements(FSAs) covering total quantity of 438.29 Million Tonnes. The sector-wise details of FSAs concluded are as under:

S.No	Sector	Number of FSAs concluded	Quantity of coal commitment involved (Million Tonnes)
1.	Power Plants including Independent Power Producers	154	332.27
2.	Captive Power plants	235	57.24
3.	Cement	61	8.77
4.	Fertilizers	10	2.90
5.	Sponge Iron	426	23.69
6.	Aluminium	3	0.89
7.	Paper	45	1.44
7.	State Agencies	22	3.94
8.	Erstwhile Non-core linked consumers and others	696	5.15
Total		1652	438.29

(b) and (c) The Ministry of Coal/CIL has not received any categorical refusal from the Association of Power Producers or others in respect of signing of the revised model Fuel Supply Agreement (FSA). However, CIL has received a request from NTPC to consider signing of the FSA for the additional units of their existing power stations on the same parameters as done with their existing plants, but with revised trigger point on disincentive as per the Government directives. A representation has also been received from the Power Producers Association seeking certain changes in the new model FSA

(d) and (e) CIL has been asked to examine the reference received from NTPC and the representation of Association of Power Producers, for taking appropriate action.

(f) To ensure regular coal supply to the power producers, Ministry of Coal has directed CIL to sign FSAs for supply of coal as per Annual Contracted Quantity (ACQ) with assured level of 80% to the Power Plants which have been commissioned and/or would get commissioned between 1.4.2009 and 31.3.2015. This dispensation will be applicable in respect of plants having long term Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs) with Distribution Companies (DISCOMS) and which have been identified by Central Electricity Authority/Ministry of Power.

[*Translation*]

### **Computer Education**

\*580. SHRI JAYWANT GANGARAM AWALE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Government and Government-aided Upper Primary, Secondary and Higher Secondary Schools in the country which have not been covered under the schemes of "Information and Communication Technology (ICT) in Schools" and "Computer Aided Learning (CAL)", State-wise;

(b) whether the Government proposes to cover all such schools under the above mentioned schemes;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the target fixed for coverage of the above schools under the said schemes; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS

AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL):

(a) Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of "Information and Communication Technology (ICT) in Schools, Government and Government aided Secondary and Higher Secondary Schools are covered for imparting computer literacy and computer enabled education. The scheme provides for hardware/required infrastructure in schools, establishment of Smart schools to act as technology demonstrators, teacher related interventions including capacity enhancement of all teachers in ICT, national ICT awards, and support for e-content development. Out of the total of 1,90,643 schools (as per Statistics of School Education 2009-10), 94,752 schools have so far been covered under the Scheme. State-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement-I

Sarva Shiksha Abhyan (SSA) provides innovation fund for Computer Aided Learning (CAL) to maximize coverage in upper primary schools with special emphasis on Science and Mathematics. Hardware, software, training, maintenance and resource support, if required, may be included in this component. Under SSA, Rs. 50 lakh is available to each district every year for strengthening CAL in schools to support enhancement of children's learning. Activities include providing computer equipment or labs to schools, development of curriculum based e-learning materials in local languages, and training of teachers in computer use. State-wise details showing coverage of CAL under SSA for the period upto 2010-11 is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(b) to (e) The ICT in Schools scheme is intended to cover all the Government and Government aided Secondary and Higher Secondary Schools subject to availability of funds. Under SSA, each district plans for CAL in upper primary schools within the financial ceiling prescribed (Rs. 50 lakh per district).

### **Statement I**

*Details of state-wise schools approved for coverage under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Information & Communication Technology in Schools*

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Total No. of Schools covered under ICT in Schools Scheme
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	54
2.	Andhra Pradesh	11736

1	2	3	1	2	3
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	269	20.	Madhya Pradesh	4550
4.	Assam	2850	21.	Maharashtra	8200
5.	Bihar	1180	22.	Manipur	329
6.	Chandigarh	87	23.	Meghalaya	659
7.	Chhattisgarh	2200	24.	Mizoram	382
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	28	25.	Nagaland	570
9.	Daman and Diu	47	26.	Odisha	4200
10.	Delhi	1110	27.	Puducherry	380
11.	Goa	662	28.	Punjab	3569
12.	Gujarat	6380	29.	Rajasthan	6600
13.	Haryana	4217	30.	Sikkim	155
14.	Himachal Pradesh	2099	31.	Tamil Nadu	5270
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	340	32.	Tripura	1164
16.	Jharkhand	1074	33.	Uttar Pradesh	7313
17.	Karnataka	7305	34.	Uttarakhand	1625
18.	Kerala	4201	35.	West Bengal	3948
19.	Lakshadweep	12		Total	94752

**Statement II**

*Coverage of computer aided learning under Sarva Shiksha Abhyan for the period upto 2010-11*

State/UT	No. of Upper Primary Schools	% of Upper Primary schools having CAL facility
1	2	3
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	148	27.86
Andhra Pradesh	20792	20.91
Arunachal Pradesh	1027	18.91
Assam	15878	8.17
Bihar	26176	3.26
Chandigarh	104	80.95

1	2	3
Chhattisgarh	13832	10.34
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	114	12.00
Daman and Diu	40	62.26
Delhi	1178	63.70
Goa	461	67.78
Gujarat	24243	23.69
Haryana	5840	29.28
Himachal Pradesh	4409	15.11
Jammu and Kashmir	9000	11.13
Jharkhand	15681	10.12
Karnataka	25563	24.56
Kerala	5474	70.91
Lakshadweep	21	60.87
Madhya Pradesh	28921	10.60
Maharashtra	41068	11.11
Manipur	699	17.06
Meghalaya	3158	7.69
Mizoram	1043	11.09
Nagaland	523	38.39
Odisha	25771	6.75
Puducherry	217	69.47
Punjab	7105	29.10
Rajasthan	34804	11.48
Sikkim	328	26.94
Tamil Nadu	16576	30.15
Tripura	2024	4.33
Uttar Pradesh	50321	3.93
Uttarakhand	5230	30.18
West Bengal	12354	13.75
All States	400123	14.70



### Disability Policy

6441. SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has proposed to adopt a disability policy in the University Grants Commission (UGC), All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) and Central Universities;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI E. AHAMED) (a) and (b) Madam, Sir. The policy of the Government of India with regard to persons with disabilities in the matter of appointment, promotion and other opportunities as decided by the Government of India is applicable to University Grants Commission (UGC), All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) and Central Universities.

UGC has informed that it has already circulated the Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995 to Universities including Central Universities requesting them to strictly follow the provisions contained therein. In addition, the UGC XI Plan guidelines indicated that buildings should be disabled-friendly and provide barrier free access to persons with disability. Further, the construction plans should clearly address the accessibility issues pertaining to disability. The UGC has also indicated that guidelines on accessibility laid out by the office of the Chief Commissioner of Disabilities, Government of India may be followed in the case of construction and making the environment disability friendly. AICTE has also informed that while granting approval for establishment of new institutions, it has made implementation of the provisions for the benefit of disabled students mandatory.

(c) Does not arise.

### Pilots of AIE

6442. SHRI C. SIVASAMI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Air India Express (AIE) has many commanders and co-pilots; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) As on May 8, 2012, Air India Express has 98 Commanders and 87 Co-pilots flying on line and 15 Commanders and 69 Co-pilots are under training.

[Translation]

### Construction of High Rise Buildings near Airport

6443. SHRI ASHOK ARGAL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the year-wise details and the total number of applications received by the Government for constructing high rise buildings near airport in Mumbai during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) the complete details of companies which have been granted approval out of the applications received;

(c) whether these companies have been granted approval under set norms; and

(d) if not, the corrective measures taken by the Government in this regard alongwith the action taken/proposed to be taken against the guilty persons?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) Details of applications received by Airports Authority of India (AAI) for issue of 'No Objection Certificate' during the last three years and current year are 686 (2009), 800 (2010), 400 (2011) and 12 (2012). (b) The details are being compiled and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) Not applicable.

### Advance Increment Scheme

6444. SHRI JAGDISH THAKOR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government provides 80 per cent funds to teachers of the State Governments through advance increment scheme for higher education;

(b) if so, whether the said scheme was implemented in 1997 and the State Governments provide 20 per cent of these funds;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the State Government of Gujarat has recovered the said money from teachers since 1997 and if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether the State Government of Gujarat could recover the amount given by the Union Government;

(f) if not, the total amount collected by the State Government of Gujarat during the last three years;

(g) whether this amount was returned to the UGC and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(h) the action taken/being taken by the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) to (c) The Central Government had revised the pay scales of teachers in Central Universities and Colleges thereunder following revision of pay scales of central government employees on the recommendations of the fifth Central Pay Commission. The Central Government also decided to provide financial assistance to the State Governments, which had opted for these revised pay scales, to the extent of 80% of the additional expenditure involved in the implementation of the revision. The financial assistance was provided for the period from 1.1.1996 to 31.3.2000. Under the said scheme, State Governments were required to meet the remaining 20% of expenditure from their own resources.

(d) to (g) The matter falls within the purview of the concerned State Government. The Central Government has no role in the administrative matters of State Universities and colleges controlled by State Government.

(h) Does not arise.

[English]

#### **Irregularities in Recruitment**

6445. SHRI ANJAN KUMAR M. YADAV:  
SHRI MANSUKH BHAI D. VASAVA:

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

(a) whether in irregularities in recruitment in higher posts particularly in HRD unit of MTNL have been reported;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any enquiry has been conducted in this regard;

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

(e) the justification behind the number of staff in working in HRD unit *vis-a-vis* its functioning?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) to (d) A complaint regarding irregularities in recruitment in MTNL was investigated and based on the advice of Central Vigilance Commission, administrative warnings were issued to the then CMD, the Director(HR) and the GM(HRD) on 22.1.2009.

(e) The staff working in HRD unit is responsible for framing the Recruitment Rules, Promotion Policies and other Service Rules, Pension issues, Recruitment, Promotion, Training, Transport Management, Court Cases, Absorption Cases, Departmental Exams, Welfare activities for employees etc.

[Translation]

#### **Implementation of CSS by Panchayats**

6446. SHRI JITENDRA SINGH BUNDELA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of centrally sponsored schemes implemented by the Union Government through the Panchayats; Statewise including Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) the role of the State Governments in all these schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (DR. ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) and (b) A list of Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) prepared as per Statement of Budget Estimates 2012-13 of the Union Ministries is enclosed. The Central Ministries were requested by the Ministry of Panchayati Raj in January, 2009 and the Planning Commission in March, 2009 to carry out the Activity Mapping for each Centrally Sponsored Scheme/

ACA scheme in conformity with the advisory issued by the Ministry of Panchayati Raj and amend the guidelines for their scheme accordingly. During the discussion in the Planning Commission for finalizing the States' Annual Plans every year, the State Governments are persuaded to ensure that State Plans are based on District Plans consolidated by District Planning Committees, as advised by the Planning Commission through its circular dated 25th August, 2006. The role of Panchayats varies across different Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS), which are administered by different Central Ministries/ Departments. Since, Panchayat is a State subject, States vary in the extent to which they provide role and responsibilities to Panchayats in planning,

implementation and monitoring of different CSS. Among the major CSS, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme (MGNREGP), Saakshar Bharat Mission, Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) and National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) provide significant role and responsibilities to Panchayats. All these schemes are reported to be implemented in the States, which includes Madhya Pradesh as well.

In addition to the above, the Ministry of Panchayati Raj has taken up with Ministries at various levels/ meetings to provide appropriate role to the Panchayati Raj Institutions in the planning and implementation of CSSs.

### **Statement**

#### Implementation of CSS by Panchayats

#### List of CSS Scheme as per SBE-2012-13

		Rs. Crore
S.No.	Schemes/ Programmes	2012-13 (BE)
1	2	3
<b>DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE &amp; COOPERATION</b>		
1	National Food Security Mission (NFSM)	1850.00
2	National Horticulture Mission	1350.00
3	Micro Irrigation (National Mission on Micro Irrigation)	1500.00
4	Macro Management of Agriculture (MMA) Scheme	900.00
5	Integrated Oilseeds, Oil Palm, Pulses and Maize Development (ISOPOM)	575.00
6	Technology Mission on Horticulture for North East Region including Sikkim, Uttarakhand, H.P and J&K (Horticulture for North East and Himalayan States)	500.00
7	Support to State Extension Programmes for Extension Reforms	600.00
8	National Bamboo Mission	90.00
9	Mission Mode Project on Agriculture - National e-Governance Plan (NeGP)	72.00
10	National Mission on Seed (New Scheme)	1.00
11	National Project on Management of Soil & Health (National Project on Management of Soil Health & Fertility)	30.00
12	Technology Mission on Cotton (TMC)	15.00

1	2	3
NEW SCHEMES		
13	National Mission on Seeds & Planting Material (NMSPM)	1.00
14	National Mission on Oilseeds & Oil Palm (NMOOP)	1.00
15	National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA)	1.00
16	National Mission on Agriculture Extension (NMAE)	1.00
17	National Mission on Agricultural Mechanization (NMAM)	1.00
18	Integrated Scheme for Farmers Income Security (ISFIS)	1.00
Total		7489.00
DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY, DAIRYING AND FISHERIES		
19	Livestock Health & Disease Control	403.01
20	National Project for Cattle & Buffalo Breeding	180.39
21	Special Package for 31 Suicide Prone Districts (Special Livestock and Fisheries Sectors' Package for Suicide-prone Districts in A.P, Maharashtra, Karnataka and Kerala.)	35.00
22	Development of Marine Fisheries, Infrastructure & Post Harvest Operations	80.00
23	Project for Dairy Development (Dairy Development Projects )	100.00
24	Centrally Sponsored Fodder Development Scheme (Fodder & Feed Development Scheme)	50.00
25	Poultry Development (Improvement of poultry etc.)	52.50
26	Livestock Insurance	50.00
27	National Scheme of Welfare of Fishermen	50.00
28	Development of Inland Fisheries & Aquaculture	40.00
29	Establishment/Modernisation of rural slaughter houses (Establishment/Modernization of rural slaughter houses, including mobile slaughter Plants)	0.01
30	Utilisation of Fallen Animals	0.01
31	Conservation of Threatened Livestock Breeds	1.00
32	Livestock Extension and Delivery Services	0.01
NEW SCHEMES		
33	National Programme on Bovine Breeding	0.50
34	Managing Livestock	1.00
Total		1043.43

1	2	3
MINISTRTRY OF CULTURE (NEW MINISTRY in CSS)		
35	Promotion and Dissemination of Art and Culture	1.00
36	Archaeology	21.70
	Total	22.70
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE		
37	ASIDE	800.00
	TOTAL	800.00
MINISTRTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (NEW MINISTRY in CSS)		
38	National Mission on Food Processing	250.00
	TOTAL	250.00
DEPARMTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL POLICY AND PROMOTION		
39	Package for (Other than North East) Special Category States	90.00
40	NEIIPP, 2007	100.00
	Total	190.00
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS		
41	National River Conservation Plan (NRCP)	706.80
42	National Afforestation Programme (Afforestation and Forest Management )	486.40
43	Project Tiger	167.70
44	Conservation of Natural Resources and Ecosystems (Conservation of Natural Resources & Environment Protection )	94.01
45	Integrated Development of Wild Life Habitats (Wildlife Management )	96.08
	Total	1550.99
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE		
46	NATIONAL RURAL HEALTH MISSION(NRHM) (includes National Urban Health Mission)	19770.83
47	Human Resources for Health (Human Resources for Health (strengthening of Nursing Services; upgradation of pharmacy schools/colleges; strengthening/creation of paramedical institutions)	505.00
48	District Hospitals (District Hospitals strengthening/ Upgradation of State Govt.) Medical colleges	350.00
49	Cancer Control Programmes (Cancer Control)	72.00
50	National Mental Health Programme	130.00

1	2	3
51	National Programme for Prevention and Control of Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke	300.00
52	Assistance to State for Capacity Building in Trauma Care	112.00
53	Health Care for the Elderly	150.00
54	8 Pilot Projects (Pilot Projects)	86.69
55	E-health including Telemedicine	20.00
NEW SCHEMES		
56	NRHM	200.00
57	Strengthening Government Medical colleges and Central Government Health Institutions	2.00
58	Establishing New Medical Colleges	2.00
59	Setting up of State institutions of paramedical sciences in States and Setting up of college of paramedical education	2.00
60	Setting up of college of pharmacy in Government Medical Colleges	2.00
61	Strengthening of State drug regulatory system	2.00
62	Strengthening of State food regulatory system	2.00
63	Innovation based schemes	50.00
TOTAL		21758.52
DEPARTMENT OF AYUSH		
64	Promotion of AYUSH	345.00
65	National Mission on Medicinal Plants	65.00
66	Public Private Partnership for setting up of specialty clinics/IPDs.	0.57
NEW SCHEMES		
67	AYUSH Gram	0.10
68	National AYUSH health Gram	0.10
TOTAL		410.77
DEPARTMENT OF AIDS CONTROL		
69	National AIDS Control Programme including STD Control	1700.00
TOTAL		1700.00
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS		
70	Crime and Criminal Tracking Network and System	400.00

1	2	3
71	Critical Infra. In Left-wing Extremist affected Areas/Special infrastructure scheme in Leftwing extremist affected areas (2011-12)	155.00
72	Strengthening of Fire and Emergency Services	61.00
73	Police Education & Training	65.00
	<b>Total</b>	<b>681.00</b>
<b>MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION</b>		
74	SJSRY	838.00
75	Intergrated Low Cost Sanitation (ILCS)	25.00
<b>NEW SCHEMES</b>		
76	National scheme for Support to Street Vendors	50.00
77	National Programme for Urban Homeless	50.00
	<b>Total</b>	<b>963.00</b>
<b>DEPARTMENT OF SCHOOL EDUCATION AND LITERACY</b>		
78	Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)	25555.00
79	National Programme Nutritional Support to Primary Education (MDM)	11937.00
80	Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA)	3124.00
81	Scheme for setting up of 6000 Model Schools at Block level as Benchmark of Excellence	1080.00
82	Strengthening of Teachers Training Institutions	500.00
83	Information and Communication Technology in Schools	350.00
84	Adult Education and Skill Development Scheme	590.00
85	Scheme for construction and running of Girls Hostel's for students of secodnary and Higher Secodnary Schools	450.00
86	The Scheme for Providing a Quality Education in Madrassas (SPQEM)	175.00
87	Inclusive Education for the Disabled at Secondary School (IEDSS)	70.00
88	National means cum Merit Scholarship Scheme	70.00
89	Mahila Samakhya	60.00
90	The Scheme for Infrastructure Development in Minority Institutions (IDMI)	50.00
91	National Scheme for Incentive to the Girl Child for Secondary Education	100.00
92	Vocationalisation of Education	100.00
93	Appointment of Language Teachers	5.80
94	Acces and Equity	0.10
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>44216.90</b>

1	2	3
DEPARTMENT OF HIGHER EDUCATION		
95	Setting up of New Polytechnics & Strengthening of Existing Polytechnics (Sub-mission in Polytechnics)	1090.00
96	National Mission in Education through ICT	850.00
NEW SCHEMES		
97	Incentivising States for expansion inclusion and excellence	1.00
TOTAL		1941.00
MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT		
98	Health Insurance for Unorganised Sector Workers (Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana)	1100.00
99	Skill Development Initiative	700.00
100	Externally Aided Project (EAP) for Reforms and Improvement in Vocational Training Services rendered by Central and State Governments	100.00
101	Skill Development for 34 districts affected by Left Wing Extremism ([Renamed as Skill training for youth of LWE])	50.00
102	Setting up of multi-skill Development Centre (Setting up of multi-skill Development Centre at Gulbarg & Bengaluru)	5.00
103	Upgradation of 1396 Govt.ITIs through PPP	5.00
104	Koushal Vikas Yojana	50.00
105	Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour	5.00
106	Setting up of Advanced Training Institutes & Regional Vocational Training Institutes	8.00
107	Upgradation of 100 ITIs into Centres of Excellence	0.10
108	Enhancing Skill Development Infrastructure in NE States and Sikkim	33.00
109	Mission Mode Project for Upgradation and Modernisation of Employment Exchanges	20.00
110	Training of 8000 Youths of J &K	1.00
Total		2077.10
MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE		
111	For development of infrastructure facilities for judiciary	660.00
Total		660.00
MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS		
112	Multi Sectoral Development Programme for Minorities in selected of minority concentration districts	1000.00



1	2	3
113	Pre-Matric Scholarships for Minorities	900.00
114	Post-Matric Scholarships for Minorities	500.00
115	Merit-cum-Means scholarship for professional and technical courses	220.00
NEW SCHEMES		
116	Scheme for promotion of education in 100 minorities concentration towns/cities out of 251 such towns/cities identified as backward	50.00
117	Village development programme for villages not covered by MCB/ MCD	50.00
118	Support to districts level institutions in MCDs	25.00
119	Free Cycle of Girl students of class IX	5.00
Total		2750.00
MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ		
120	Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Yojana	115.00
121	Mission Mode Project on e-Panchayats	40.00
NEW SCHEME		
122	Rajiv Gandhi Panchayat Sashaktikaran Abhiyan (RGPSA)	50.00
Total		205.00
DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT		
123	National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme	33000.00
124	Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)	24000.00
125	Rural Housing-IAY	11075.00
126	Swaranjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)/National Rual Livelihood/Aajeevika	3915.00
127	DRDA Administration	500.00
128	Provision for Urban Amenities in Rural Areas (PURA) (PPP Mode)	150.00
Total		72640.00
DEPARTMENT OF LAND RESOURCES		
129	Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP)	3050.00
130	NPCLRM renamed as National Land Records Modernisation Programme (NLRMP)	150.50
Total		3200.50
DEPARTMENT OF DRINKING WATER SUPPLY		
131	Accelerated Rural Water Supply Scheme/National Rural Drinking Water Programme	10500.00

1	2	3
132	Central Rural Sanitation Scheme	3500.00
	Total	14000.00
DEPARTMENT OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS		
133	E&I for States from CRF	263.36
134	E&I for U.Ts from CRF	18.36
	Total	281.72
MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT		
135	Post-Matric Scholarship & Book Banks for SCs students	1500.00
136	Post-Matric Scholarship for OBCs	625.00
137	Hostels for SC & OBC boys (Grant for construction of Boys & Girls Hostels for SC & OBCs students)	190.00
138	Pradhan Mantri Adras Gram Yojana (Pradhan Mantri Adras Gram Yojana (PMAG) in SC villages)	1.00
139	Pre-Matric Scholarship for Children of those engaged in unclean occupations	10.00
140	Implementation of Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989	100.00
141	Pre-Matric Scholarship for OBCs	50.00
142	Scheduled Castes Development Corporations	20.00
143	Upgradation of Merit of SC/ST Students (Upgradation of Merit of SC Students)	5.00
NEW SCHEMES		
144	Post Matric Scholarship for Economically Backward classes Students (BCs)	10.00
145	Post-Matric Scholarships for students with Disabilities (Social Welfare)	33.00
146	Scheme of Assistance for Establishment of Old Age Homes for Indigenat Senior Citizens (Social Welfare)	80.00
147	Pre-Matric Scholarship Scheme for SC's	824.00
	Total	3448.00
MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION		
148	India Statistical Strengthening Project (ISSP)	200.00
149	Basic Statistics for Local Level Development (BSLLD)	10.00
	Total	210.00

1	2	3
<b>MINISTRY OF TEXTILES</b>		
150	Catalytic Development Programme (Sericulture)	202.10
151	Handloom Export Scheme (Handlooms)	2698.00
<b>NEW SCHEMES</b>		
152	Cotton Technology Mission	0.01
<b>Total</b>		<b>2900.11</b>
<b>MINISTRY OF TOURISM</b>		
153	Product/Infrastructure Development for Destinations and Circuits	575.00
<b>Total</b>		<b>575.00</b>
<b>MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS</b>		
154	Scheme of PMS, Book Bank and Upgradation of Merit of ST students	750.00
155	Scheme of Hostels for ST Girls and Boys	78.00
156	Establishment of Ashram Schools in TSP Areas	75.00
157	Research information & Mass Education , Tribal Festival and Others	15.00
<b>NEW SCHEMES</b>		
158	Pre-Matric Scholarship scheme for ST Students	86.00
<b>Total</b>		<b>1004.00</b>
<b>MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT</b>		
159	National Urban Information System (NUIS)	20.00
160	Pooled Finance Development Fund (PFDF)	0.01
<b>NEW SCHEMES</b>		
161	Scheme for promoting Innovations Research & Development of Indigenous technologies and Pilot Projects including IPT, NMT	5.00
162	Scheme for support to mainstreaming service level bench marking	10.00
163	Mumbai Metro (Equity & S.Debt)	30.00
164	Jaipur Metro (Equity & S.Debt)	25.00
165	Kochi Metro (Equity & S.Debt)	30.00
<b>Total</b>		<b>120.01</b>
<b>MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT</b>		
166	ICDS	15850.00

1	2	3
167	Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent (Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent - SABLA)	750.00
168	Conditional Maternity Benefit Scheme (Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana- Conditional Maternity Benefit Scheme (CMB))	520.00
169	World Bank Assisted ICDS Projects	102.80
170	ICPS	400.00
171	Relief to and Rehabilitation of Rape Vicitims (CSS from 2011-12)	20.00
172	NNM	250.00
173	National Mission for Empowerment of Women	25.00
<b>NEW SCHEMES</b>		
174	Implementation of Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act	20.00
175	One Stop Crisis Centre	5.00
176	Scheme for the Holistic Development of Adolescent Boys-SAKSHAM	0.10
Total		17942.90
<b>DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS</b>		
177	National Service Scheme (NSS)	80.00
Total		80.00
<b>DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS</b>		
178	Panchayat Yuva Krida aur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA)	235.00
Total		235.00
Grand TOTAL of CSS		205346.65

[English]

### **CSS in Operation**

6447. SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details and total number of centrally sponsored schemes that are currently operational, Ministry-wise;

(b) whether these schemes have separate delivery channels through which benefits get transferred to the targeted beneficiaries resulting in creation and maintenance of duplicate infrastructure;

(c) if so, whether the Government has any plans to consolidate these delivery channels and initiate cross-sectoral convergence of these schemes; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (DR. ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) A list of Ministry-wise Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) as per Statement of Budget Estimates 2012-13 of the Union Ministries is enclosed as Statement.

(b) to (d) Most Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) are operated through the existing State Government mechanisms and delivery channels. These delivery channels may vary from State to State. In some important schemes the delivery channels are specified, such as:

**Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana:** The Core Network and District Rural Roads Plan are to be finalized by the District Panchayat; the Annual Plan proposals are implemented through District Vigilance and Monitoring Committee of the Ministry of Rural Development.

**Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA):** Programme Budgets are earmarked towards activities required to meet its goals. Democratic structures starting from the village level upwards through VECs, Gram Panchayats, are integral parts of the decision making process in the Programme. SSA Framework of implementation also provides for District Level Committees. The Committee is apprised of the progress under SSA in terms of targets

and achievements as well as outcome indicators, such as enrolment, drop-out, learning achievement, etc. The SSA Framework of implementation provides that suggestions of the members may be taken into consideration, within the parameters of the SSA guidelines.

**National Rural Health Mission (NRHM):** Rogi Kalyan Samiti(RKS)/Hospital Management society(HMS): RKS/HMS are registered societies set up in all District Hospitals/Sub District Hospitals/CHCs/FRUs.

**District Rural Development Agencies (DRDAs):** The SGSY and IAY are being implemented by the District Rural Development Agencies (DRDAs) with the active involvement of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs), the banks, the line departments and the Non Government Organisations (NGOs).

The convergence of delivery channels is the responsibility of the State Governments.

### **Statement**

#### LIST OF CSS SCHEMES as per SBE-2012-13

		Rs. Crore
S.No.	Schemes/Programmes	2012-13 (BE)
1	2	4
<b>DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE &amp; COOPERATION</b>		
1	National Food Security Mission (NFSM)	1850.00
2	National Horticulture Mission	1350.00
3	Micro Irrigation (National Mission on Micro Irrigation)	1500.00
4	Macro Management of Agriculture (MMA) Scheme	900.00
5	Integrated Oilseeds, Oil Palm, Pulses and Maize Development (ISOPOM)	575.00
6	Technology Mission on Horticulture for North East Region including Sikkim, Uttarkhand, H.P and J&K (Horticulture for North East and Himalayan States)	500.00
7	Support to State Extension Programmes for Extension Reforms	600.00
8	National Bamboo Mission	90.00
9	Mission Mode Project on Agriculture - National e-Governance Plan (NeGP)	72.00
10	National Mission on Seed (New Scheme)	1.00
11	National Project on Management Soil & Health (National Project on Management of Soil Health & Fertility)	30.00

1	2	3
12	Technology Mission on Cotton (TMC)	15.00
NEW SCHEMES		
13	National Mission on Seeds & Planting Material (NMSPM)	1.00
14	National Mission on Oilseeds & Oil Palm (NMOOP)	1.00
15	National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA)	1.00
16	National Mission on Agriculture Extension (NMAE)	1.00
17	National Mission on Agricultural Mechanization (NMAM)	1.00
18	Integrated Scheme for Farmers Income Security (ISFIS)	1.00
Total		7489.00
DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY, DAIRYING AND FISHERIES		
19	Livestock Health & Disease Control	403.01
20	National Project for Cattle & Buffalo Breeding	180.39
21	Special Package for 31 Suicide Prone Districts (Special Livestock and Fisheries Sectors' Package for Suicide-prone Districts in A.P, Maharashtra, Karnataka and Kerala.)	35.00
22	Development of Marine Fisheries, Infrastructure & Post Harvest Operations	80.00
23	Project for Dairy Development (Dairy Development Projects)	100.00
24	Centrally Sponsored Fodder Development Scheme (Fodder & Feed Development Scheme)	50.00
25	Poultry Development (Improvement of poultry etc.)	52.50
26	Livestock Insurance	50.00
27	National Scheme of Welfare of Fishermen	50.00
28	Development of Inland Fisheries & Aquaculture	40.00
29	Establishment/Modernisation of rural slaughter houses (Establishment/Modernization of rural slaughter houses, including mobile slaughter Plants)	0.01
30	Utilisation of Fallen Animals	0.01
31	Conservation of Threatened Livestock Breeds	1.00
32	Livestock Extension and Delivery Services	0.01
NEW SCHEMES		
33	National Programme on Bovine Breeding	0.50
34	Managing Livestock	1.00
Total		1043.43

1	2	3
MINISTRY OF CULTURE (NEW MINISTRY in CSS)		
35	Promotion and Dissemination of Art and Culture	1.00
36	Archaeology	21.70
	Total	22.70
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE		
37	ASIDE	800.00
	TOTAL	800.00
MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (NEW MINISTRY in CSS)		
38	National Mission on Food Processing	250.00
	TOTAL	250.00
DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL POLICY AND PROMOTION		
39	Package for (Other than North East) Special Category States	90.00
40	NEIIPP, 2007	100.00
	Total	190.00
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS		
41	National River Conservation Plan (NRCP)	706.80
42	National Afforestation Programme (Afforestation and Forest Management)	486.40
43	Project Tiger	167.70
44	Conservation of Natural Resources and Ecosystems (Conservation of Natural Resources & Environment Protection)	94.01
45	Integrated Development of Wild Life Habitats (Wildlife Management)	96.08
	Total	1550.99
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE		
46	NATIONAL RURAL HEALTH MISSION(NRHM) (includes National Urban Health Mission)	19770.83
47	Human Resources fo+n of pharmacy schools/colleges; strengthening/creation of paramedical institutions))	
48	District Hospitals (District Hospitals strengthening/Upgradation of State Govt. Medical colleges)	350.00
49	Cancer Control Programmes (Cancer Control)	72.00
50	National Mental Health Programme	130.00
51	National Programme for Prevention and Control of Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke	300.00

1	2	3
52	Assistance to State for Capacity Building in Trauma Care	112.00
53	Health Care for the Elderly	150.00
54	8 Pilot Projects (Pilot Projects)	86.69
55	E-health including Telemedicine	20.00
NEW SCHEMES		
56	NRHM	200.00
57	Strengthening Govt. Medical colleges and Central Govt. Health Institutions	2.00
58	Establishing New Medical Colleges	2.00
59	Setting up of State institutions of paramedical sciences in States and Setting up of college of paramedical education	2.00
60	Setting up of college of pharmacy in Govt. Medical Colleges	2.00
61	Strengthening of State drug regulatory system	2.00
62	Strengthening of State food regulatory system	2.00
63	Innovation based schemes	50.00
TOTAL		21758.52
DEPARTMENT OF AYUSH		
64	Promotion of AYUSH	345.00
65	National Mission on Medicinal Plants	65.00
66	Public Private Partnership for setting up of specialty clinics/IPDs.	0.57
NEW SCHEMES		
67	AYUSH Gram	0.10
68	National AYUSH Health Gram	0.10
TOTAL		410.77
DEPARTMENT OF AIDS CONTROL		
69	National AIDS Control Programme including STD Control	1700.00
TOTAL		1700.00
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS		
70	Crime and Criminal Tracking Network and System	400.00
71	Critical Infra. In Left-wing Extremist affected Areas/Special infrastructure scheme in Leftwing extermisim affected areas (2011-12)	155.00



1	2	3
72	Strengthening of Fire and Emergency Services	61.00
73	Police Education & Training	65.00
	Total	681.00
MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION		
74	SJSRY	838.00
75	Intergrated Low Cost Sanitation (ILCS)	25.00
NEW SCHEMES		
76	National Scheme for Support to Street Vendors	50.00
77	National Programme for Urban Homeless	50.00
	Total	963.00
DEPARTMENT OF SCHOOL EDUCATION AND LITERACY		
78	Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)	25555.00
79	National Programme Nutritional Support to Primary Education (MDM)	11937.00
80	Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA)	3124.00
81	Scheme for setting up of 6000 Model Schools at Block level as Benchmark of Excellence	1080.00
82	Strengthening of Teachers Training Institutions	500.00
83	Information and Communication Technology in Schools	350.00
84	Adult Education and Skill Development Scheme	590.00
85	Scheme for construction and running of Girls Hostel's for students of secodnary and Higher Secodnary Schools	450.00
86	The Scheme for Providing a Quality Education in Madrassas (SPQEM)	175.00
87	Inclusive Education for the Disabled at Secondary School (IEDSS)	70.00
88	National means cum Merit Scholarship Scheme	70.00
89	Mahila Samakhya	60.00
90	The Scheme for Infrastructure Development in Minority Institutions (IDMI)	50.00
91	National Scheme for Incentive to the Girl Child for Secondary Education	100.00
92	Vocationalisation of Education	100.00
93	Appointment of Language Teachers	5.80
94	Acces and Equity	0.10
	TOTAL	44216.90

1	2	3
<b>DEPARTMENT OF HIGHER EDUCATION</b>		
95	Setting up of New Polytechnics & Strengthening of Existing Polytechnics (Sub-mission in Polytechnics)	1090.00
96	National Mission in Education through ICT	850.00
<b>NEW SCHEMES</b>		
97	Incentivising States for expansion inclusion and excellence	1.00
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>1941.00</b>
<b>MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT</b>		
98	Health Insurance for Unorganised Sector Workers (Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana)	1100.00
99	Skill Development Initiative	700.00
100	Externally Aided Project (EAP) for Reforms and Improvement in Vocational Training Services rendered by Central and State Governments	100.00
101	Skill Development for 34 districts affected by Left Wing Extremism ((Renamed as Skill training for youth of LWE])	50.00
102	Setting up of multi-skill Development Centre (Setting up of multi-skill Development Centre at Gulbarg & Bengalru)	5.00
103	Upgradation of 1396 Govt.ITIs through PPP	5.00
104	Koushal Vikas Yojana	50.00
105	Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour	5.00
106	Setting up of Advanced Training Institutes & Regional Vocational Training Institutes	8.00
107	Upgradation of 100 ITIs into Centres of Excellence	0.10
108	Enhancing Skill Development Infrastructure in NE States and Sikkim	33.00
109	Mission Mode Project for Upgradation and Modernisation of Employment Exchanges	20.00
110	Training of 8000 Youths of J &K	1.00
<b>Total</b>		<b>2077.10</b>
<b>MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE</b>		
111	For development of infrastructure facilities for judiciary	660.00
<b>Total</b>		<b>660.00</b>
<b>MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS</b>		
112	Multi Sectoral Development Programme for Minorities in selected of minority concentration districts	1000.00

1	2	3
113	Pre-Matric Scholarships for Minorities	900.00
114	Post-Matric Scholarships for Minorities	500.00
115	Merit-cum-Means scholarship for professional and technical courses	220.00
<b>NEW SCHEMES</b>		
116	Scheme for promotion of education in 100 minorities concentration towns/cities out of 251 such towns/ cities identified as backward	50.00
117	Village development programme for villages not covered by MCB/MCD	50.00
118	Support to districts level institutions in MCDs	25.00
119	Free Cycle of Girl students of class IX	5.00
Total		2750.00
<b>MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ</b>		
120	Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Yojana	115.00
121	Mission Mode Project on e-Panchayats	40.00
<b>NEW SCHEME</b>		
122	Rajiv Gandhi Panchayat Sashaktikaran Abhiyan (RGPSA)	50.00
Total		205.00
<b>DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT</b>		
123	National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme	33000.00
124	Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)	24000.00
125	Rural Housing-IAY	11075.00
126	Swaranjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)/National Rural Livelihood/Aajeevika	3915.00
127	DRDA Administration	500.00
128	Provision for Urban Amenities in Rural Areas (PURA) (PPP Mode)	150.00
Total		72640.00
<b>DEPARTMENT OF LAND RESOURCES</b>		
129	Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP)	3050.00
130	NPCLRM renamed as National Land Records Modernisation Programme (NLRMP)	150.50
Total		3200.50
<b>DEPARTMENT OF DRINKING WATER SUPPLY</b>		
131	Accelerated Rural Water Supply Scheme/National Rural Drinking Water Programme	10500.00

1	2	3
132	Central Rural Sanitation Scheme	3500.00
	Total	14000.00

## DEPARTMENT OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS

133	E&I for States from CRF	263.36
134	E&I for U.Ts from CRF	18.36
	Total	281.72

## MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT

135	Post - Matric Scholarship & Book Banks for SCs students	1500.00
136	Post-Matric Scholarship for OBCs	625.00
137	Hostels for SC & OBC boys (Grant for construction of Boys & Girls Hostels for SC & OBCs students)	190.00
138	Pradhan Mantri Adras Gram Yojana (Pradhan Mantri Adras Gram Yojana (PMAG) in SC villages)	1.00
139	Pre-Matric Scholarship for Children of those engaged in unclean occupations	10.00
140	Implementation of Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989	100.00
141	Pre-Matric Scholarship for OBCs	50.00
142	Scheduled Castes Development Corporations	20.00
143	Upgradation of Merit of SC/ST Students (Upgradation of Merit of SC Students)	5.00

## NEW SCHEMES

144	Post Matric Scholarship for Economically Backward classes Students (BCs)	10.00
145	Post-Matric Scholarships for students with Disabilities (Social Welfare)	33.00
146	Scheme of Assistance for Establishment of Old Age Homes for Indigent Senior Citizens (Social Welfare)	80.00
147	Pre-Matric Scholarship scheme for SC's	824.00
	Total	3448.00

## MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION

148	India Statistical Strengthening Project (ISSP)	200.00
149	Basic Statistics for Local Level Development (BSLLD)	10.00
	Total	210.00

## MINISTRY OF TEXTILES

150	Catalytic Development Programme (Sericulture)	202.10
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1	2	3
151	Handloom Export Scheme (Handlooms)	2698.00
NEW SCHEMES		
152	Cotton Technology Mission	0.01
Total		2900.11
MINISTRY OF TOURISM		
153	Product/Infrastructure Development for Destinations and Circuits	575.00
Total		575.00
MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS		
154	Scheme of PMS, Book Bank and Upgradation of Merit of ST students	750.00
155	Scheme of Hostels for ST Girls and Boys	78.00
156	Establishment of Ashram Schools in TSP Areas	75.00
157	Research information & Mass Education, Tribal Festival and Others	15.00
NEW SCHEMES		
158	Pre-Matric Scholarship scheme for ST Students	86.00
Total		1004.00
MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT		
159	National Urban Information System (NUIS)	20.00
160	Pooled Finance Development Fund (PFDF)	0.01
NEW SCHEMES		
161	Scheme for promoting Innovations Research & Development of Indigenous technologies and Pilot Projects including IPT, NMT	5.00
162	Scheme for support to mainstreaming service level bench marking	10.00
163	Mumbai Metro (Equity & S.Debt)	30.00
164	Jaipur Metro (Equity & S.Debt)	25.00
165	Kochi Metro (Equity & S.Debt)	30.00
Total		120.01
MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT		
166	ICDS	15850.00
167	Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent (Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent - SABLA)	750.00

1	2	3
168	Conditional Maternity Benefit Scheme (Indira Gandhi Matritva SahyogYojana-Conditional Maternity Benefit Scheme (CMB))	520.00
169	World Bank Assisted ICDS Projects	102.80
170	ICPS	400.00
171	Relief to and Rehabilitation of Rape Vicitims (CSS from 2011-12)	20.00
172	NNM	250.00
173	National Mission for Empowerment of Women	25.00
<b>NEW SCHEMES</b>		
174	Implementation of Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act	20.00
175	One Stop Crisis Centre	5.00
176	Scheme for the Holistic Development of Adolescent Boys – SAKSHAM	0.10
Total		17942.90
<b>DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS</b>		
177	National Service Scheme (NSS)	80.00
Total		80.00
<b>DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS</b>		
178	Panchayat Yuva Krida aur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA)	235.00
Total		235.00
Grand TOTAL of CSS		205346.65

### Protection of Airports

6448. SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Industrial Security Force (CISF) has been entrusted with the responsibility of protection of airports in the country;

(b) if so, the details of such airports;

(c) the terms and conditions on which CISF has been deployed at airports;

(d) whether specific complaints have been received by the Government against CISF's working;

(e) if so, the details of such complaints received during the last three years and the current year, airport-wise and year-wise; and

(f) the action taken by the Government on each such complaints?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Central Industrial Security (CISF) along with Airport Operators, Airlines Operators, Cargo Agents and Regulated Agents have been entrusted with the responsibility of protection of civil aviation operations in the country. At present, CISF is deployed at 59 airports. list of these airports is enclosed as Statement-I.

(c) A 'Standard Operating Procedure' has been devised for CISF deployed at airports.

(d) to (f) Yes, Madam. The details are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

**Statement I**

*List of Airports, where CISF is deployed*

S.No.	Airport
1	2
1.	Jairpur
2.	Guwahati
3.	Patna
4.	Vadodara
5.	Portblair
6.	Agartala
7.	Rajkot
8.	Ranchi
9.	Bhopal
10.	Hyderabad
11.	Hyderabad
12.	Cochin
13.	Lucknow
14.	Bagdogra
15.	Bangalore
16.	Visakhapatnam
17.	Chandigarh
18.	Mangalore
19.	Udaipur
20.	Bhuj
21.	Bhubaneshwar
22.	Amritsar
23.	Dabolim (Goa)
24.	Chennai
25.	Dibrugarh
26.	Jorhat

1	2
27.	Kolkata
28.	Raipur
29.	Shimla
30.	Calicut
31.	Jodhpur
32.	Gwalior
33.	Coimbatore
34.	Agra
35.	Aurangabad
36.	Madurai
37.	Bhuntar
38.	Nagpur
39.	trivandrum
40.	Varanasi
41.	Pune
42.	Trichy
43.	Mumbai
44.	Gaya
45.	Khajuraho
46.	New Delhi
47.	Tirupati
48.	Indore
49.	Dimapur
50.	Lilabari
51.	Tezpur
52.	Kanpur
53.	Silchar
54.	Imphal
55.	Porbandar
56.	Bhavnagar
57.	Shillong
58.	Dehradun
59.	Diu

**Statement II****Complaints of the Year 2009**

Sl No	Date of incident/ Airport	Complainant	Received through	Gist of the incident	Outcome of the enquiry	Action taken
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	08.04.09 Calicut Airport	Farhan Ahmed	Direct	The pax alleged that his apple I-phone was broken due to negligent handling by CISF staff.	It was revealed that there was some negligence on the part of CISF staff.	The CASO ASG was directed to get the defect in the machine repaired.
2.	10.04.09 Patna Airport	Mrs J Singh	CBI	The pax alleged that Rs 50,000/- was found missing from her purse after pre-embarkation security check at Patna Airport.	The bag was not subjected to physical checks. Hence, the enquiry officer came to the conclusion that the money might have been missed somewhere else.	—
3.	11.07.09 Mumbai	Sh Budhanathan	MHA	The complainant alleged that the CISF staff took away a costly swiss knife of his co-pax during PEC.	The item was removed as per existing instructions, being prohibited item. Item was deposited to Airport Operator.	—
4.	25.10.09 Kolkata	Smt. Anima Guha	MCA	The elderly lady pax implanted with a pacemaker alleged that the screening staff did not listen to her request to switch off the DFMD or take her through an alternate route.	During enquiry, the facts could only be partially established. CCTV recording could not be retrieved as the complaint was received late.	BCAS instructions provide for alternate passage and pat down search for such pax. The instructions were re-iterated to all CASOs for compliance.
1.	11.01.10 Bhubneshwar	Sh. D.L.Chidananda	Directly	Alleging that CISF staff humiliated him by asking him to remove the prosthesis	Though it was procedurally correct, but CISF staff misbehaved with the pax to the extent that he told the pax to remove the prosthesis in a highly objectionable language.	The CISF staff on duty was advised to be more careful in future.



1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2.	13.01.10 Delhi	Sh K Arvind	Directly	The pax alleged that the CISF staff misbehaved with him when he requested to intimate why chilly pickles are not allowed on board.	The CISF staff was not aware of the changed rules about carriage of pickles. He cited as per LAG restrictions.	The CISF staff on duty was not able to apprise the pax regarding the existing instructions. Clarificatory orders was issued to all CASOs.
3.	04.02.10 Kolkata	Dilip Bose	Directly	The pax alleged that the CISF staff harassed him by not allowing the sweets he was carrying.	The CISF staff was performing their bonafide duty by not allowing the pax carrying LAG.	
4.	08.03.10 Kolkata Airport	R P Biswas	Direct	The pax alleged that foreign currency was found missing from his baggage after pre-embarkation security check.	On 08.03.10, no passenger complained regarding missing of foreign currency and none of the personnel on duty had any idea about the incident. Further the CCTV footage of the said date could not be reviewed as the complaint was received late.	In absence of CCT^V footage, inquiry remained inconclusive.
5.	02.04.10 Indore Airport	J Mukherjee	MCA	The pax alleged that the CISF staff harassed him during pre-embarkation security check.	During pre-embarkation security checks, ASG staff detected a small scissor from the hand baggage of the pax. Since the pax desired to place the item along with the check-in baggage, he was allowed to come out from the SHA. When the pax approached the SHA, as per procedure, CISF staff requested him to undergo pre-embarkation security check again. He interpreted the same as harassment.	No fault on the part of CISF staff.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
6.	09.04.10 Mangalore Airport	J.P. Mohanan Pillai	MHA	Alleging harassment and abuse by Security officers at Mangalore Airport	During enquiry, the pax agreed that he lost his cool when water bottle was removed from his baggage.	The factual position was intimated to MCA.
7.	09.05.10 Mumbai Airport	Suman Gottupulla	Direct	Alleging that during preembarkation security checks, CISF staff took out jewelry from his wife's baggage.	From the CCTV footage, it was revealed that her bag was not subjected to physical checks and she was separated from her baggage only for 28 sec.	No fault on the part of CISF staff could be established.
8.	15.05.10 Guwahati Airport	Sh S Likha Saaya, MLA cum Chairman (APEDA)	MHA  Direct	Alleging misbehavior by SHA I/C	On enquiry, it was revealed that the Hon'ble MLA allegedly wanted to jump the passenger queue while the pre-embarkation checks were in progress, which was resisted by the said Inspector, Further on an earlier occasion, the same Insp requested the Hon'ble MLA to place his shoes for X-Ray screening, which had irritated him.	No fault on the part of CISF staff. A reply in this regard was sent to MHA.
9.	15.05.10 Chennai Airport	V. Rahavachary	Direct	The pax alleges that his wife and son missed the flight since CISF staff at the gate delayed them and he was compelled to take another ticket.	From the CCTV footage, it was revealed that the pax reported late at the departure entry gates.	No fault on the part of CISF staff could be established.
10.	07.06.10 IGI Airport	Sumayya Pandey	MCA	The pax alleged that her camera was found missing after pre-embarkation security checks.	On enquiry it was learnt that the camera was found lying unattended in the pax sitting area and restored to the complainant.	Complaint resolved.

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11.	10.06.10 IGI Airport	Sh. Narayan Sahu, Hon'ble M P, Raja Sabha	MEA	The pax alleged that Rs 18,000 was found missing from his baggage.	During enquiry, it could not be established that the money was lost at Delhi airport. The CCTV recordings could not be ascertained since the complaint was received after the expiry of retention period of CCTV recordings.	A reply in this regard was sent to MCA.
12.	28.06.10 IGI Airport	Ms Nasiba Safa Kouwatly, Syrian Charge de' Affairs	MCA	The pax alleged that her Jewellery was found missing after pre-embarkation security check at Delhi Airport	During enquiry, it could not be established whether jewellery was actually present in the bag during pre-embarkation security check.	Complaint could not be established.
13.	14.07.10 Kolkata Airport	Sh M Sridhar, Director, Geological Survey of India	MHA	The pax alleged a lady purse containing cash and Jewellery worth Rs 77,000 was found missing from the pre-embarkation security check area.	The CCTV footages were reviewed and the pax wrongly indentified another pax for picking up his bag. But, later it was ascertained that another pax, who undergone pre-embarkation security check just before him had picked up the missing bag in his full view. The pax stated that he is withdrawing his complaint since, he authorised his friend to collect his missing bag.	No fault on the part of CISF staff.
14.	31.07.10 Mumbai Airport	Mr Rajiv Dua	Direct	The pax alleged that the CISF staff at Mumbai Airport demanded gift from him in lieu of allowing him to carry an empty glass bottle.	The allegation of demanding gift against the ASG staff was not proved, however, the stand took by the ASG staff by not allowing the empty glass bottle on the pretext that it can be	CASO was asked to sensitise the CISF personnel about security procedures.

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					used as weapon seemed to be outlandish.	
15.	06.08.10 Hyd'bad Airport	Capt. J S Cheema of Spice Jet	Direct	The said person alleged that CISF staff objected for carrying Kirpan during pre-embarkation security check at Hyderabad Airport	During pre-embarkation security check, the ASG staff requested to show the Kirpan since by outer appearance, the blade part appeared to be exceeding the permissible size.	The ASG staff was performing their bonafide duties.
16.	13.10.10 Bhavnagar Airport	Mr Apurva Gandhi	Direct	He alleged that the CISF staff misbehaved with him when he visited the airport to see off his relatives.	It was ascertained that the CISF staff on duty at departure entry gate asked him to move out of the railing meant for visitors. No misbehaviour, as alleged was noticed.	No fault on the part of CISF staff When contacted, father of the complainant withdrew his complaint. A reply in this regard was sent to MCA.
17.	14.10.10 Port Blair Airport	Sh P V Ramana	Direct	Alleging harassment by ASG staff.	It was ascertained that the pax appeared to be in an inebriated condition and even his co-passengers objected for his aggressive behaviour.	No fault on the part of CISF staff.
18.	28.10.10 Mumbai Airport	Mr. Malay Jiwani	Direct	The pax alleged that the his missing mobile phone could have easily been traced if proper efforts were taken by the ASG staff	It was ascertained that even though the suspect was positively identified, the missing mobile phone could not be recovered from his possession. The suspect was not property followed through CCTV footage. During analysis, the CCTV officer failed to observe that a lady pax was accompanying the suspect and the missing mobile could have been in her possession.	There was certainly some drawback in the follow up through CCTV. CASO was advised to train the CCTV operators regularly.

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19.	03.11.10 IGI Airport	Sh. Pankaj Jain	Direct	He alleged that CISF staff misbehaved and denied entry to two lady pax showing rudeness and authority.	Enquiry revealed shortcomings in the actions of CISF duty staff	Action was taken against the guilty staff.
20.	08.12.10 Mumbai Airport	Mr. V D Sanap	Direct	CISF staff deliberately placed a lighter in his hand baggage	During enquiry, the CISF staff confessed his involvement.	Strict disciplinary action taken against erring CISF personnel.
21.	14.12.10 Silcher Airport	Dr. Surajit Mitra	Direct	Alleging rude behaviour by CISF staff during pre-embarkation security check.	It was ascertained that the pax objected the way the CISF staff were carrying out pre-embarkation security checks.	CASO was advised to sensitize the staff about Soft Skills & Courtesy.
22.	16.12.10 IGI Airport	Sh, John Alvares	Direct	Missing of his suit coat during pre-embarkation security check at Delhi Airport.	It was ascertained that the pax didn't collect the same after pre-embarkation security checks. The coat, which was found lying unattended in the pre-embarkation security check area, was deposited with the airport manager.	Pax was informed about the same.
23.	26.12.10 Kolkata Airport	Dr. S Pradhan, Dy APO	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.	The complainant alleged that he was manhandled by CISF staff.	The complainant entered and exited through passenger Departure Entry Gate No 1 several times ignoring the request from the ASG staff to use the dedicated gate for staff entry/exit. When he was prevented from using the said gate, he started shouting against CISF staff and threatened them of dire consequences.	The complainant was at fault. But he was not dealt tactfully. The erring personnel were warned. A reply in this regard was also sent to the PS to Hon'ble minster for Health and family welfare.

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<i>Complaints of the Year 2011</i>						
1.	23.02.11 Nagpur Airport	Sh Datta Meghe, Hon'ble M P (Lok Sabha)	MHA	The Hon'ble MP alleged that the CISF staff misbehaved with him by asking him to remove the coat for pre-embarkation security checks.	The CISF staff on duty was carrying out pre-embarkation security checks as per existing instructions from BCAS. No misbehaviour as alleged came to light during enquiry.	No fault on the part of CISF staff. The CISF Staff Should Be Polite But Firm While Dealing With The Pax. This Was A Case Of Outermost Garment. If Pax Objects For Removal/Lifting Of Garments In Public View, He May Be Offered A Private Screening. A reply in this regard was sent to MHA.
2.	27.02.11 Coimbatore Airport	Sh N Jayachander	Direct	He alleged that his mother, who was a senior citizen and wheel chair pax was put in an embarrassing position by screening staff at the airport.	It was ascertained that CISF staff on duty carried out security check as per procedure. No harassment as alleged happened in the incident.	No fault on the part of CISF staff. Yet the point was re-emphasised that the passengers should be treated with dignity and respect. The pax should be politely explained regarding need for going through checks.
3.	06.03.11	Sh Pankaj Joshi, PS to Hon'ble MOS for R T & H	Direct	Alleging that due courtesy and protocol was not extended to the Hon'ble Minister.	The Hon'ble MOS along with Hon'ble MOS for Mines was being escorted by the CISF staff. But, the Hon'ble MOS for RT&H, who was talking over the mobile phone reached the frisking booth a little late. The CISF staff requested him to produce the boarding pass for security check.	There was a lack of coordination between the CISF staff in handling the VIP movement. The CISF staff was advised to be more proactive.
4.	07.03.11 IGI Airport	Sh S R Sen, Registrar, Guwahati High Court	Direct	Alleging that CISF staff selectively targeted the Hon'ble Judge of Guwahati High Court by	CISF staff on duty was carrying out pre-embarkation security checks as per existing	No fault on the part of CISF staff. A reply in this regard was sent to the complainant.

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				asking him to remove his coat during pre-embarkation security checks.	procedure and the instructions were being followed uniformly for all passengers.	with copy to MCA.
5.	13.03.11 Dibrugarh Airport	Ms Ashima Minda	Sh Anurag Goel, Member, Competition Commission.	The pax alleged that Jewellery was found missing from her baggage during pre-embarkation security checks.	CCTV footage was got verified in the presence of representative of the complainant and it was ascertained that the bag was not subjected to physical check. The CISF staff was carrying out bonafide duties. The complainant was trying to exhibit a high handed approach.	No fault on the part of CISF staffA reply in this regard was sent to Sh Anurag Goel.
6.	05.04.11 Trivandrum	Sh S R Adarsh, SI Immigration,	Direct	Alleging that CISF staff obstructed him from entering the terminal even after showing his permit.	The genesis of the complaint was lack of co-ordination between the state protocol officers who came to receive the Hon'ble MP. The state protocol officers who were already present at the arrival baggage claim area failed to identify the Hon'ble MP and the Hon'ble MP got annoyed for the same	No fault on the part of CISF staffCASO ASG Trivandrum was asked to take up the matter with Immigration officials to suitably advise the complainant.
7.	22.04.11 Varanasi	Sh Gorakhnath Pandey, Hon'ble MP (Lok Sabha)	MHA	Alleging that CISF staff at Varanasi Airport are not maintaining protocol of Hon'ble MP.	From the CCTV footage it was ascertained that the pax was in an aggressive mood and indulging in argument with the CISF staff.	No fault on the part of CISF staff A reply in this regard was sent to MHA.
8.	27.04.11 Bagdogra	Birendra Sasmal	Direct	Alleging that the CISF staff misbehaved with his wife for asking some simple question.		No fault on the part of CISF staffA reply was also sent to the complainant requesting to advise the pax to co-operate with the security staff.

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9.	10.06.11 Raipur Airport	Sh Motilal Vora, Hon'ble MP (Rajya Sabha)	MHA	Alleging that the CISF staff at Raipur Airport misbehaved with the pax and behaved rudely with the local Congress leaders whereas they allowed the supporters of the state ruling party up to the operational area.	No misbehaviour as alleged was noticed during enquiry. However, CISF staff rightfully stopped supporters of Sh Motilal Vora, including Sh Arun Vora (son of Sh Motilal Vora) and Sh Rajeev Vora (Grandson of Sh Motilal Vora), who tried to enter into the check-in area with visitors ticket.	No fault on the part of CISF staff was noticed. However, the DC, AC and Insp were advised to be more tactful and careful in future, especially while dealing with VVIP movements.
10.	12.06.11 Ranchi	Sh Raju Ranjan	Direct.	Alleging misbehaviour and scuffle with CISF QRT personnel at Ranchi Airport	On enquiry, it was revealed that the complaint submitted by Sh Raju Ranjan was false and baseless.	No fault on the part of CISF personnel.
11.	22.06.11 IGI Airport	Sh Naparajit Mukherjee, IPS	Direct  Direct	Alleging that CISF staff at departure entry gate stopped him due to discrepancy in e-ticket and identification document.	CISF staff on duty was carrying out their bonafide duty as per existing instructions. No misbehaviour as alleged took place.	No fault on the part of CISF personnel.
12.	23.06.11 Kolkata	Sh Amit Roy	Direct	Alleging rude behaviour by CISF staff at Kolkata Airport	CISF lady staff asked the pax to move back when they rushed towards boarding gate without forming a queue. The slang used by the CISF staff was objectionable to the pax.	The CASO was directed to brief the staff to be polite and courteous. Regular classes on soft skills are being conducted.
13.	25.06.11 Mumbai	Sanjay Saxena	Direct	Alleging that Rs 10,000/- was found missing from his registered baggage.	The CCTV footage could not be reviewed since, the complaint received after retention period further no significant detection was made during enquiry.	Security of Registered baggage is the airlines' responsibility.



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14.	13.07.11 Mumbai	Jasbinder Grover	Direct	Alleging that Rs. 29,000/- found missing from his hand baggage during pre-embarkation security checks.	From the CCTV footage, it was ascertained that the said baggage was not subjected to physical checking at Mumbai Airport. The outcome of the enquiry was intimated to the complainant.	It was informed that mobile was lost somewhere else.
15.	04.09.11 Kolkata	Tapas Paul, Hon'ble MP (Lok Sabha)	BCAS.	Alleging that CISF staff at Kolkata Airport misbehaved and denied his entry into the terminal building even after revealing his identity by showing Identity card issued by Parliament Secretariat.	During enquiry, it was noticed that the CISF staff on duty at departure entry gate was not aware of rule position in this regard and asked the Hon'ble MP to show his travel documents.  CISF staff on duty was carrying out their bonafide duty as per existing instructions.	Lady Constable Santosh Kumari Meena was found lacking knowledge regarding entitlement of Hon'ble MPs, exhibited an indifferent and apathetic behaviour. She has been posted out from the Airport Sector.  No fault on the part of CISF personnel.A reply has been sent to the complainant.
16.	21.11.11 Mumbai	Ms. Barbara Logan	AAI	Alleging that the recovered spare camera batteries from her hand baggage were kept by security personnel during pre-embarkation security check.		
				<b>Complaints of the Year 2012</b>		
1.	23.01.12 Nagpur	Shri Marotrao Kowase, MP (Lok Sabha)	MCA	The Hon'ble MP alleged that the CISF staff misbehaved with him by asking him to show his boarding card and detained him at the departure gate.	The enquiry revealed that the Hon'ble MP had somehow misunderstood the role and intentions of the staff on duty. Neither there was any misbehaviour by CISF staff nor was he detained for 15 minutes at the gate. Rather, the CISF staff on duty carried out their bonafide duty as per procedure laid down by BCAS vide circular	No fault on the part of CISF staff found.A reply in this regard was sent to MCA.

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					No 18/2009 regarding courtesy to the Hon'ble Members of Parliament at Airports.	
2.	12.02.12 Trichy	Mr. R Narayanan, Addl. PS to Prof. K V Thomas, UMOS (Independent Charge) for Consumer Affairs, Food And Public Distribution.	Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food And Public Distribution.	Due courtesy/protocol was not extended to the Hon'ble Minister for Consumer Affairs, Food & Public Distribution.	The inquiry revealed that the incident happened only because of communication gap between the CISF & the First PA/State protocol officers. There was no information conveyed to any CISF officials about the Hon'ble Minister's movement through the airport. Had the First PA who had arrived the airport in advance, shared the information with the CISF, the Hon'ble Minister would not have been put to any inconvenience.	No fault on the part of CISF staff.
3.	02.03.12 Delhi	Dr. Vishvanath Pai Panandiker (Pax)	Direct	Offensive behavior by CISF staff	It was ascertained that CISF staff on duty carried out security check as per procedure. No offensive behaviour, as alleged, was found.	No fault on the part of CISF staff. A reply in this regard was sent.
4.	09.03.12 Mumbai	Mr. Zakir Sarang (Pax)	Direct	Offensive behavior by CISF staff	Inquiry revealed that the wife of the complainant had ill-treated CISF staff on duty.	Yet, CISF staff has been advised to show restrict in such charged situations.
5.	20.03.12 Vizag	Shri P. Lakshman Swamy (Pax)	MHA	Offensive behavior by CISF staff.	The CISF staff was carrying out bonafide duties. No offensive behavior as alleged was reported in the incident.	No fault on the part of CISF staff.
6.	06.04.12 Mumbai	Mr. Ahmed (Pax)	Direct	Offensive behavior by CISF staff.	The CISF staff was carrying out bonafide duties.	No fault on the part of CISF staff.

**Functioning of GoM and EGoM**

6449. SHRI HARIBHAU JAWALE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of Group of Ministers (GoM) and Empowered Group of Ministers (EGoM) are functioning at present on various important subjects;

(b) if so, the term of reference and composition of each GoM and EGoM along with the name of the Chairman of each Group;

(c) the details of subjects which are pending for consideration before the GoM and EGoM;

(d) the number of subjects/issues on which Reports have been submitted; and

(e) the time since when the mechanism of referring matters to GoM and EGoM has started in the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) Presently, 37 groups of Ministers (GoMs) and Empowered Groups of Ministers (EGoMs) are functioning.

(b) The terms of reference and the composition of each of the 37 GoMs/EGoMs are indicated in the Annex. The Minister whose name figures at the top in each GoM/EGoM, acts as the Chairperson of that GoM/EGoM.

(c) The subjects have been indicated in the enclosed Statement.

(d) 47 GoMs and 13 EGoMs constituted since 22.05.2009, have either submitted their report(s) or considered the issue(s) placed before them.

(e) The provision for constitution of adhoc committee(s) of the Ministers has been a part of the Government of India (Transaction of Business) Rules, 1961, since the commencement of these Rules.

**Statement****Part I: Groups of Ministers (GoMs)**

Sl.No.	Subject	Present Composition	Terms of Reference
1	2	3	4
1	GoM for Review of the Fertilizer Policy.	Shri Pranab Mukherjee, Minister of Finance. Shri Sharad Pawar, Minister of Agriculture and Minister of Food Processing Industries. Shri P. Chidambaram, Minister of Home Affairs. Shri S. Jaipal Reddy, Minister of Petroleum and Natural Gas. Shri Pawan Kumar Bansal, Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Minister of Water Resources. Shri M.K. Alagiri, Minister of Chemicals and Fertilizers. Shri Jairam Ramesh, Minister of Rural Development and Minister of Drinking Water and Sanitation. Shri Montek Singh Ahluwalia, Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission. Prof. K.V. Thomas, Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution. Shri Srikant Jena, Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation and Minister of State in the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers.	<p>The Group of Ministers may examine the nutrient based subsidy policy and measures for rationalization of fertilizer subsidy disbursement and make appropriate recommendations, keeping in view the following objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Strengthen balanced use of fertilizers and proper and efficient nutrient management in the interest of sustainable agriculture;</li> <li>(ii) Avoid indiscriminate use of fertilizers leading to high subsidy burden;</li> <li>(iii) Ensure significant incentives for investors to invest in the fertilizer industry for promoting its growth and management; and</li> <li>(iv) Ensure higher agricultural productivity and production for food security.</li> </ul> <p>3(a). In addition to the Terms of Reference mentioned, the Group of Ministers the Group of Ministers will also make appropriate recommendations on the following:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) measures necessary for ensuring sustained</li> </ul>

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			<p>availability of fertilizers at reasonable prices in the country including through investments abroad for acquiring assets;</p> <p>(ii) subsidy policy for urea; and (iii) follow up action on the report of the Committee on 'Optimization of Fertilizer Usage'.</p> <p>(b). The Group of Ministers will also periodically monitor the progress of action taken by the concerned agencies in respect of item No. 3(a)(iii).</p>
2.	<p>Group of Ministers for evolving an integrated strategy for Water Management.</p>	<p>Shri Sharad Pawar, Minister of Agriculture and Minister of Food Processing Industries. Shri Virbhadra Singh, Minister of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises. Shri Sushilkumar Shinde, Minister of Power. Shri Kamal Nath, Minister of Urban Development. Kumari Selja, Minister of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation and Minister of Culture. Shri Pawan Kumar Bansal, Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Minister of Water Resources. Shri Jairam Ramesh, Minister of Rural Development and Minister of Drinking Water and Sanitation. Shri Montek Singh Ahluwalia, Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission. Smt. Jayanthi Natarajan, Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Environment and Forests.</p>	<p>(i) To evolve an integrated strategy for water management in the context of rising population, rapid urbanization, industrialization, the need for increasing agricultural productivity and ensuring environmental sustainability; and</p> <p>(ii) To bring about convergence in the policy and programmes aimed at water augmentation, conservation, preservation and optimal use.</p>
3.	<p>Group of Ministers (GoM) to decide on the appropriate location of the National War Memorial.</p>	<p>Shri Pranab Mukherjee, Minister of Finance. Shri A.K. Antony, Minister of Defence. Shri Kamal Nath, Minister of Urban Development.</p>	<p>To decide on the appropriate location of the National War Memorial.</p>
4.	<p>GoM for Agreement on Trade in Goods under the Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement (CECA) between India and the ASEAN.</p>	<p>Shri Pranab Mukherjee, Minister of Finance. Shri Sharad Pawar, Minister of Agriculture and Minister of Food Processing Industries. Shri A.K. Antony, Minister of Defence.</p> <p>Shri P. Chidambaram, Minister of Home Affairs. Shri Vayalar Ravi, Minister of Overseas Indian Affairs. Shri Mallikarjun Kharge, Minister of Labour and Employment. Shri Anand Sharma,</p> <p>Minister of Commerce and Industry and Minister of Textiles. Shri Salman Khursheed, Minister of Law and Justice and Minister of Minority Affairs. Shri Jairam Ramesh, Minister of Rural Development and Minister of Drinking Water and Sanitation.</p>	<p>To expeditiously recommend appropriate measures including structural reforms in vulnerable areas such as tea, coffee, pepper and plantations.</p>

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**Special Invitees**

Shri Montek Singh Ahluwalia, Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission.

Prof. K.V. Thomas, Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution.

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| 5. | GoM to consider the Reports of the Administrative Reforms Commission. | Shri Pranab Mukherjee, Minister of Finance. Shri Sharad Pawar, Minister of Agriculture and Minister of Food Processing Industries. Shri A.K. Antony, Minister of Defence. Shri P. Chidambaram, Minister of Home Affairs. Shri Vilasrao Deshmukh, Minister of Science and Technology and Minister of Earth Sciences. Shri Kamal Nath, Minister of Urban Development. Shri Kapil Sibal, Minister of Human Resource Development and Minister of Communications and Information Technology. Shri C.P. Joshi, Minister of Road Transport and Highways. Shri Mukul Wasnik, Minister of Social Justice and Empowerment. Shri Salman Khursheed, Minister of Law and Justice and Minister of Minority Affairs. Shri Jairam Ramesh, Minister of Rural Development and Minister of Drinking Water and Sanitation. Shri V. Narayanasamy, Minister of State in the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions and Minister of State in the Prime Minister's Office. | To consider the Reports of the Administrative Reforms Commission.   |
| 6. | GoM on Civil Aviation Sector.   | Shri Pranab Mukherjee, Minister of Finance.<br>Shri P. Chidambaram, Minister of Home Affairs.<br>Shri S. Jaipal Reddy, Minister of Petroleum and Natural Gas.<br>Shri Ajit Singh, Minister of Civil Aviation.<br>Shri Montek Singh Ahluwalia, Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission.   | GoM to consider issues relating to civil aviation sector, including the financial situation of the airlines, and the Airport Authority of India and possible remedial measures.<br>The issue of commercial activities that can be undertaken on Airports Authority of India (AAI) land and other issues related to private participation in the airport land may also be considered by the GoM. |
| 7. | GoM for Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Amendment Bill, 2000.            | Shri Pranab Mukherjee, Minister of Finance. Shri P. Chidambaram, Minister of Home Affairs. Shri Sushilkumar Shinde, Minister of Power. Shri Mallikarjun Kharge, Minister of Labour and Employment. Shri Shriprakash Jaiswal, Minister of Coal. Shri Salman Khursheed, Minister of Law and Justice and Minister of Minority Affairs. Shri Montek Singh Ahluwalia, Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission. Shri Dinsha J. Patel, Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Mines.   | The GoM will make specific recommendations on all policy measures to exploration and mining of coal, including the issues relating to pursuing the "Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Amendment Bill, 2000".   |

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8.	GoM on National Pharmaceuticals Policy, 2006.	<p>Shri Sharad Pawar, Minister of Agriculture and Minister of Food Processing Industries. Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad, Minister of Health and Family Welfare.</p> <p>Shri Kapil Sibal, Minister of Human Resource Development and Minister of Communications and Information Technology. Shri Anand Sharma, Minister of Commerce and Industry and Minister of Textiles.</p> <p>Shri M.K. Alagiri, Minister of Chemicals and Fertilizers.</p> <p>Shri Salman Khursheed, Minister of Law and Justice and Minister of Minority Affairs.</p> <p>Shri Montek Singh Ahluwalia, Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission.</p> <p>Shri Srikant Jena, Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation and Minister of State in the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers.</p>	Approval of National Pharmaceuticals Policy, 2006.
9.	Group of Ministers to consider issues relating to 'World Trade Organisation'.	<p>Shri Pranab Mukherjee, Minister of Finance. Shri Sharad Pawar, Minister of Agriculture and Minister of Food Processing Industries.</p> <p>Shri P. Chidambaram, Minister of Home Affairs. Shri Mallikarjun Kharge, Minister of Labour and Employment. Shri Anand Sharma, Minister of Commerce and Industry and Minister of Textiles. Shri Salman Khursheed, Minister of Law and Justice and Minister of Minority Affairs.</p> <p>Shri Montek Singh Ahluwalia, Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission.</p> <p>Prof. K.V. Thomas, Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution.</p>	The GoM will consider all matters relating to negotiations in the World Trade Organisation.
10.	Group of Ministers (GoM) to oversee modernization of the transport system in Delhi.	<p>Shri P. Chidambaram, Minister of Home Affairs.</p> <p>Shri S. Jaipal Reddy, Minister of Petroleum and Natural Gas.</p> <p>Shri Kamal Nath, Minister of Urban Development.</p> <p>Shri Ajit Singh, Minister of Civil Aviation.</p> <p>Shri Kapil Sibal, Minister of Human Resource Development and Minister of Communications and Information Technology.</p> <p>Shri C.P. Joshi, Minister of Road Transport and Highways.</p> <p>Shri Mukul Roy, Minister of Railways.</p> <p>Shri Montek Singh Ahluwalia, Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission.</p> <p>Shri Ajay Maken, Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports.</p>	Group of Ministers (GoM) to oversee modernization of the transport system in Delhi.

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**Special Invitees**

Lieutenant Governor, NCT of Delhi. Chief Minister, NCT of Delhi.

11. Group of Ministers on power sector issues.

Shri Sushilkumar Shinde, Minister of Power.  
Dr. Farooq Abdullah, Minister of New and Renewable Energy.  
Shri Montek Singh Ahluwalia, Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission. Power Ministers of all State Governments and Union Territories

**Special Invitees**

Shri Namo Narain Meena, Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance.  
Shri K.C. Venugopal, Minister of State in the Ministry of Power.

The Group of Ministers (GoM) will, in the light of the Resolution adopted at the Conference of the Chief Ministers on power sector issues, prepare a long-term road map for sustainable power development and may associate professionals/experts to assist in the deliberations and constitute Sub-Committees/Task Forces on 'as required basis' for furtherance of its objectives.

12. Group of Ministers (GoM) to examine various issues pertaining to the functioning of the Prasar Bharati.

Shri P. Chidambaram, Minister of Home Affairs.  
Shri M. Veerappa Moily, Minister of Corporate Affairs.  
Shri S. Jaipal Reddy, Minister of Petroleum and Natural Gas. Shri Kamal Nath, Minister of Urban Development. Smt. Ambika Soni, Minister of Information and Broadcasting.  
Shri Kapil Sibal, Minister of Human Resource Development and Minister of Communications and Information Technology.  
Shri Salman Khursheed, Minister of Law and Justice and Minister of Minority Affairs.

**Special Invitees**

Shri V. Narayanasamy, Minister of State in the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions and Minister of State in the Prime Minister's Office.  
Shri Namo Narain Meena, Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance.

To examine various issues pertaining to the functioning of the Prasar Bharati. The GoM will also:

- (i) look into the issue of relationship between the Government and the Prasar Bharati as also between the Chief Executive Officer, Prasar Bharati and the Board of the Prasar Bharati; and
- (ii) examine the existing governance structure, in particular, the oversight mechanism put in place by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting for host broadcasting arrangements, and recommend measures that could be put in place for appropriately strengthening the governance structure.

13. GoM on Management of Salt Pan Lands in Mumbai and its suburbs and similar Salt Pan Lands in other places.

Shri P. Chidambaram, Minister of Home Affairs.  
Shri Vilasrao Deshmukh, Minister of Science and Technology and Minister of Earth Sciences. Shri Sushilkumar Shinde, Minister of Power.  
Shri M. Veerappa Moily, Minister of Corporate Affairs. Shri Kamal Nath, Minister of Urban Development.  
Shri Anand Sharma, Minister of Commerce and Industry and Minister of Textiles.  
Shri Salman Khursheed, Minister of Law and Justice and Minister of Minority Affairs.  
Shri S.S. Palanimanickam, Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance.

The Group of Ministers will examine issues relating to utilization and management of surplus Salt Pan Lands in Mumbai and its suburbs and similar Salt Pan Lands in other places.

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14.	Group of Ministers (GoM) on Construction of Greenfield Airport - Taj International Aviation Hub.	<p>Shri P. Chidambaram, Minister of Home Affairs.            Shri Kamal Nath, Minister of Urban Development.            Shri Ajit Singh, Minister of Civil Aviation.            Shri Salman Khursheed, Minister of Law and Justice and Minister of Minority Affairs.            Shri Montek Singh Ahluwalia, Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission.            Smt. Jayanthi Natarajan, Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Environment and Forests.</p>	Construction of Greenfield Airport - Taj International Aviation Hub.
15.	Reconstitution of the Group of Ministers (GoM) regarding Bhopal Gas Leak Disaster.	<p>Shri P. Chidambaram, Minister of Home Affairs.            Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad, Minister of Health and Family Welfare.            Shri S. Jaipal Reddy, Minister of Petroleum and Natural Gas.            Shri Kamal Nath, Minister of Urban Development.            Shri Kapil Sibal, Minister of Human Resource Development and Minister of Communications and Information Technology.            Kumari Selja, Minister of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation and Minister of Culture.            Shri M.K. Alagiri, Minister of Chemicals and Fertilizers.            Shri Salman Khursheed, Minister of Law and Justice and Minister of Minority Affairs.            Smt. Jayanthi Natarajan, Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Environment and Forests.</p> <p><b>Permanent Invitee</b>            Minister-in-Charge of the Department of Bhopal Gas Tragedy, Relief and Rehabilitation, Government of Madhya Pradesh.</p>	The Group of Ministers will examine all the issues relating to Bhopal gas leak including remediation measures and make appropriate recommendations regarding relief and rehabilitation of the Bhopal Gas victims and their families.
16.	Group of Ministers (GoM) to provide guidance in coordinating external interface on energy security matters.	<p>Shri Pranab Mukherjee, Minister of Finance.            Shri S.M. Krishna, Minister of External Affairs.            Shri Sushilkumar Shinde, Minister of Power.            Dr. Farooq Abdullah, Minister of New and Renewable Energy.            Shri S. Jaipal Reddy, Minister of Petroleum and Natural Gas.            Shri Shriprakash Jaiswal, Minister of Coal.            Shri Montek Singh Ahluwalia, Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission.            Smt. Jayanthi Natarajan, Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Environment and Forests.</p> <p><b>Special Invitee</b>            National Security Advisor.</p>	<p>The Terms of Reference of the Group of Ministers will be as follows:</p> <p>(i) Consideration of external energy security interface;</p> <p>(ii) Specific proposals to strengthen energy security matters which require support with other countries. The issues in this regard may also be raised by Ministries of Petroleum and Natural Gas, Power, New &amp; Renewable Energy, Coal or External Affairs or Finance; and</p> <p>(iii) Other areas where policy intervention is required to augment availability of energy through international cooperation.</p>



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17.	Constitution of a Group of Ministers (GoM) regarding Law relating to honour killing/crimes.	<p>Shri Pranab Mukherjee, Minister of Finance.            Shri P. Chidambaram, Minister of Home Affairs.            Shri Kapil Sibal, Minister of Human Resource Development and Minister of Communications and Information Technology.            Shri Pawan Kumar Bansal, Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Minister of Water Resources.            Shri Mukul Wasnik, Minister of Social Justice and Empowerment.            Shri Salman Khursheed, Minister of Law and Justice and Minister of Minority Affairs.            Smt. Krishna Tirath, Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Women and Child Development.            Shri Ajay Maken, Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports.            Smt. Panabaka Lakshmi, Minister of State in the Ministry of Textiles.</p>	Group of Ministers will consider the matter regarding Law relating to honour killing/crimes.
18.	Group of Ministers (GoM) in the matter of "Paid News".	<p>Shri Pranab Mukherjee, Minister of Finance.            Shri Sharad Pawar, Minister of Agriculture and Minister of Food Processing Industries.            Shri P. Chidambaram, Minister of Home Affairs.            Shri S. Jaipal Reddy, Minister of Petroleum and Natural Gas.            Smt. Ambika Soni, Minister of Information and Broadcasting.            Shri Kapil Sibal, Minister of Human Resource Development and Minister of Communications and Information Technology.            Shri Salman Khursheed, Minister of Law and Justice and Minister of Minority Affairs.</p>	The GoM will examine the report on "paid news" prepared by the Press Council of India and give its views on a comprehensive policy and institutional mechanism to address this phenomenon.
19.	Group of Ministers (GoM) to consider measures that can be taken by the Government to tackle corruption.	<p>Shri Pranab Mukherjee, Minister of Finance.            Shri A.K. Antony, Minister of Defence.            Shri P. Chidambaram, Minister of Home Affairs.            Shri M. Veerappa Moily, Minister of Corporate Affairs. Shri Kapil Sibal, Minister of Human Resource Development and Minister of Communications and Information Technology.            Shri M.K. Alagiri, Minister of Chemicals and Fertilizers. Shri Salman Khursheed, Minister of Law and Justice and Minister of Minority Affairs.            Shri Mukul Roy, Minister of Railways.</p>	<p>The terms of reference of the GoM will be as follows:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) to consider all measures, including legislative and administrative, to tackle corruption and improve transparency;</li> <li>(ii) in particular, the GoM will consider and advise on the following:-               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) State funding of elections;</li> <li>(b) fast tracking of all cases of public servants accused of corruption;</li> <li>(c) ensuring full transparency in public procurement and contracts, including enunciation of public procurement standards and a public procurement policy;</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
		<p><b>Special Invitee</b>            Shri V. Narayanasamy, Minister of State in the Ministry</p>	

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		of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions; and Minister of State in the Prime Minister's Office.	(d) relinquishing discretionary powers enjoyed by Ministers at the Centre; (e) introduction of an open and competitive system of exploiting natural resources; (f) amendment to Article 311 of the Constitution to provide for summary proceedings in cases of grave misdemeanor or blatant corruption by public servants; and (g) consideration of relevance/need for section 6(A) of the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1946.
20.	Group of Ministers (GoM) regarding allocation of 80 MGD of raw water out of savings from the construction of Concrete Lined Channel (CLC) from Munak to Haiderpur.	Shri P. Chidambaram, Minister of Home Affairs. Shri Kapil Sibal, Minister of Human Resource Development and Minister of Communications and Information Technology. Shri Pawan Kumar Bansal, Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Minister of Water Resources. Shri Salman Khursheed, Minister of Law and Justice and Minister of Minority Affairs.  <b>Special Invitees</b> Chief Minister, Haryana. Chief Minister, N.C.T. of Delhi.	The GoM will consider all issues relevant to the allocation of 80 MGD of raw water out of savings arising from the construction of Concrete Lined Channel (CLC) from Munak in Haryana to Haiderpur in Delhi.
21.	Group of Ministers to consider environmental and developmental issues relating to coal mining and other developmental projects.	Shri Pranab Mukherjee, Minister of Finance. Shri Sharad Pawar, Minister of Agriculture and Minister of Food Processing Industries. Shri P. Chidambaram, Minister of Home Affairs. Shri Sushilkumar Shinde, Minister of Power. Shri Anand Sharma, Minister of Commerce and Industry and Minister of Textiles. Shri C.P. Joshi, Minister of Road Transport and Highways. Shri Shriprakash Jaiswal, Minister of Coal. Shri Salman Khursheed, Minister of Law and Justice and Minister of Minority Affairs. Shri Beni Prasad Verma, Minister of Steel. Shri Montek Singh Ahluwalia, Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission. Shri Dinsha J. Patel, Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Mines. Smt. Jayanthi Natarajan, Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Environment and Forests.	The GoM will consider all issues relating to reconciliation of environmental concerns emanating from various developmental activities including those related to infrastructure and mining, and finalize its recommendations within two months, including the following: (a) the efficacy and legality of existing forest clearance norms and procedures being followed; (b) environment clearance in respect of projects located in areas with high Comprehensive Environmental Pollution Index; and (c) the steps to be taken to ensure that better quality forests are regenerated in a time-bound manner after mining operations get over. The GoM will also suggest changes, if any, in the existing statutes, rules, regulations, guidelines or executive instructions.  The GoM will also be mandated to deliberate regarding the location of North Karanpura Super Thermal Power Plant, taking into account, <i>inter-alia</i> , the concerns of the Ministry of Power, the Ministry of Coal and other stakeholders, and make suitable recommendations in this regard.

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22.	Group of Ministers (GoM) on Media.	<p>Shri P. Chidambaram, Minister of Home Affairs.            Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad, Minister of Health and Family Welfare.            Smt. Ambika Soni, Minister of Information and Broadcasting.            Shri Kapil Sibal, Minister of Human Resource Development and Minister of Communications and Information Technology.            Shri Pawan Kumar Bansal, Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Minister of Water Resources.            Shri Salman Khursheed, Minister of Law and Justice and Minister of Minority Affairs.            Shri V. Narayanasamy, Minister of State in the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions and Minister of State in the Prime Minister's Office.</p>	<p>The Group of Ministers will meet every day at a fixed hour, analyze the events of the day, and issue suitable directions to a Nodal officer to prepare appropriate material for briefing the media.</p>
23.	Group of Ministers to consider, and make recommendations with regard to Reports of the High Level Committee on Commonwealth Games, 2010.	<p>Shri A.K. Antony, Minister of Defence;            Shri P. Chidambaram, Minister of Home Affairs;            Shri Kamal Nath, Minister of Urban Development;            Smt. Ambika Soni, Minister of Information and Broadcasting;            Shri Kapil Sibal, Minister of Human Resource Development and Minister of Communications and Information Technology;            Shri Anand Sharma, Minister of Commerce and Industry and Minister of Textiles;            Shri Salman Khursheed, Minister of Law and Justice and Minister of Minority Affairs.            Shri Ajay Maken, Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports.</p> <p><b>Special Invitee</b>            Shri V. Narayanasamy, Minister of State in the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions and Minister of State in the Prime Minister's Office.</p>	<p>The terms of reference of the GoM will be as under:-</p> <p>(a) to consider the views expressed by the concerned Ministries of the Government of India, the Government of the National Capital Territory of Delhi and their agencies on the findings and recommendations contained in the reports of the HLC constituted to look into issues relating to organizing and conduct of the Commonwealth Games, 2010, and upon such consideration, arrive at a considered view on the various recommendations of the HLC;</p> <p>(b) to recommend the future course of action on each of the recommendations of the HLC, which would include disciplinary, criminal and civil action against persons/agencies/contractors indicated in the reports; and</p> <p>(c) to recommend policies and guidelines for future conduct of similar events.</p>
24.	Group of Ministers for setting up of Bharat Nirman Common Services Centres in all Panchayats.	<p>Shri P. Chidambaram, Minister of Home Affairs.            Shri Kamal Nath, Minister of Urban Development.            Shri Kapil Sibal, Minister of Human Resource Development and Minister of Communications and Information Technology.            Shri C.P. Joshi, Minister of Road Transport and Highways. Shri V. Kishore Chandra Deo, Minister of Tribal Affairs and Minister of Panchayati Raj.            Shri Jairam Ramesh, Minister of Rural Development and Minister of Drinking Water and Sanitation.            Shri Montek Singh Ahluwalia, Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission.</p>	<p>Scheme for setting up of Bharat Nirman Common Services Centers in all Panchayats.</p>

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25.	Group of Ministers for Inclusion of more Districts under the Integrated Action Plan (IAP) and Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF).	Shri P. Chidambaram, Minister of Home Affairs. Shri Kamal Nath, Minister of Urban Development. Shri C.P. Joshi, Minister of Road Transport and Highways. Shri V.Kishore Chandra Deo, Minister of Tribal Affairs and Minister of Panchayatri Raj. Shri Jairam Ramesh, Minister of Rural Development and Minister of Drinking Water and Sanitation; and Shri Montek Singh Ahluwalia, Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission.	Inclusion of more districts under the Integrated Action Plan (IAP)/Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF).

*Part II: Empowered Groups of Ministers (EGoMs)*

Sl.No.	Subject	Present Composition	Terms of Reference
1	2	3	4
26.	Empowered Group of Ministers (EGoM) on vacation of spectrum and Auction of 3G Spectrum, and to look into the grant of licence and allocation of spectrum in 2G band in 22 Service Areas.	Shri Pranab Mukherjee, Minister of Finance.Shri Sharad Pawar, Minister of Agriculture and Minister of Food Processing Industries. Shri A.K. Antony, Minister of Defence. Shri P. Chidambaram, Minister of Home Affairs.Smt. Ambika Soni, Minister of Information and Broadcasting.Shri Kapil Sibal, Minister of Human Resource Development and Minister of Communications and Information Technology.Shri Salman Khursheed, Minister of Law and Justice and Minister of Minority Affairs. Shri Montek Singh Ahluwalia, Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission. Shri V. Narayanasamy, Minister of State in the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions and Minister of State in the Prime Minister's Office.	(a) Quantum of 3G spectrum to be auctioned;(b) Annual spectrum charge and additional administrative charge; (c) Setting the reserve price for auction in the relevant bands; (d) Setting the reserve price for BWA spectrum in the relevant bands; (e) Setting the reserve price for spectrum in the relevant band for EVDO services; (f) Fee payable to the auctioneer; (g) To recommend measures for vacation of adequate additional spectrum by the existing large users such as Defence, Space, Paramilitary, etc., in a time bound manner for the growth of mobile telephony and broadband sectors in the country, in the overall national interest; (h) To recommend alternate frequency bands/ media for migration of such existing users, keeping in the mind the nature of technology upgradation; (i) To estimate and identify the resources required by the concerned Ministries and their phasing, for putting in place necessary alternate systems by such users to enable migration; and (j) To suggest measures for early introduction of spectrum efficient digital terrestrial broadcasting for vacation of spectrum for other services in line with international practices.  2. EGoM will also look into the following issues pertaining to the grant of licence and allocation of spectrum in 2G band in 22 Service Areas:

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			<p>(a) quantum of spectrum to be auctioned;            (b) number of blocks and size of blocks of spectrum to be auctioned;            (c) eligibility criteria;            (d) reserve price for the auction in the relevant bands;            (e) spectrum usage charges;            (f) fee payable to the auctioneer; and            (g) any other issues that may arise out of the TRAI recommendations or are considered relevant for the purposes of conduct of the auction.</p>
27.	<p>Empowered Group of Ministers (EGoM) to consider issues concerning procurement, management of food grains stocks, revision of central issue prices of food grains and the proposed law on food security.</p>	<p>Shri Pranab Mukherjee, Minister of Finance.            Shri Sharad Pawar, Minister of Agriculture and Minister of Food Processing Industries.            Shri A.K. Antony, Minister of Defence.            Shri P. Chidambaram, Minister of Home Affairs.            Shri Vilasrao Deshmukh, Minister of Science and Technology and Minister of Earth Sciences.            Shri Anand Sharma, Minister of Commerce and Industry and Minister of Textiles.            Shri Jairam Ramesh, Minister of Rural Development and Minister of Drinking Water and Sanitation.            Shri Mukul Roy, Minister of Railways.</p> <p><b>Special Invitees</b>            Shri Montek Singh Ahluwalia, Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission.            Prof. K.V. Thomas, Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution.</p>	<p>(i) Issues relating to revision of Central Issue Price (CIP) for wheat and rice;            (ii) Strategy for procurement of food grains under the Minimum Support Price (MSP) operations;            (iii) Management of central pool stocks of wheat and rice; (iv) Policy for import, export and price management of edible oils;            (v) Taking further position, if required, regarding futures/options for wheat in global commodity exchange after assessing the demand-supply gap; and            (vi) Issues relating to the proposed law on food security.</p> <p>The mandate of EGoM will also include all issues relating to procurement/purchase/ management of stocks of pulses and sugar.</p>
28.	<p>Empowered Group of Ministers (EGoM) to decide the price band and final price of sale of shares held by Government of India in all Central Public Sector Enterprises.</p>	<p>Shri Pranab Mukherjee, Minister of Finance.            Shri P. Chidambaram, Minister of Home Affairs. Minister of Administrative Ministry (concerned with the public sector enterprise whose proposals come up for consideration)            Shri Montek Singh Ahluwalia, Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission.</p>	<p>To decide the price band and final price of sale of shares held by Government of India in all Central Public Sector Enterprises.</p>
29.	<p>EGoM to review the situation and take quick and timely decisions on</p>	<p>Shri Pranab Mukherjee, Minister of Finance. Shri Sharad Pawar, Minister of Agriculture and Minister of Food Processing Industries. Shri P. Chidambaram, Minister of Home Affairs. Shri Sushilkumar Shinde, Minister of</p>	<p>(i) To assess and monitor the situation arising out of drought/deficit rainfall on a regular basis;            (ii) To take decisions on policy issues and approve new and innovative schemes for effective</p>

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	policy issues as well as on other issues for effective management of drought and related issues.	Power. Shri S. Jaipal Reddy, Minister of Petroleum and Natural Gas. Shri Kamal Nath, Minister of Urban Development. Shri Pawan Kumar Bansal, Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Minister of Water Resources. Shri Jairam Ramesh, Minister of Rural Development and Minister of Drinking Water and Sanitation. Shri Mukul Roy, Minister of Railways. Shri Montek Singh Ahluwalia, Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission. Prof. K.V. Thomas, Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution.	management of drought/deficit rainfall and related issues; and (iii) To examine the existing schemes of Government of India and take decisions on any suitable modifications/ relaxations that may be required for effective management of drought/ deficit rainfall and related issues.
30.	EGoM on Ratnagiri Gas & Power Private Limited (RGPPPL).	Shri Pranab Mukherjee, Minister of Finance. Shri Sharad Pawar, Minister of Agriculture and Minister of Food Processing Industries. Shri Sushilkumar Shinde, Minister of Power. Shri S. Jaipal Reddy, Minister of Petroleum and Natural Gas. Shri Salman Khursheed, Minister of Law and Justice and Minister of Minority Affairs.	The EGoM will examine and decide on all policy issues relating to Ratnagiri Gas and Power Private Limited.
31.	EGoM on Gas Pricing and Commercial Utilization of Gas.	<b>Special Invitee</b> Shri Montek Singh Ahluwalia, Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission.  Shri Pranab Mukherjee, Minister of Finance. Shri P. Chidambaram, Minister of Home Affairs. Shri Sushilkumar Shinde, Minister of Power. Shri S. Jaipal Reddy, Minister of Petroleum and Natural Gas. Shri M.K. Alagiri, Minister of Chemicals and Fertilizers. Shri Salman Khursheed, Minister of Law and Justice and Minister of Minority Affairs. Shri Montek Singh Ahluwalia, Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission.	The Empowered Group of Ministers (EGoM) will consider and decide issue of commercial utilization of gas under NELP and other related matters.
32.	EGoM on Revised strategy for implementation of the National Highways Development Project (NHDP) – Frame work and financing.	Shri Pranab Mukherjee, Minister of Finance. Shri C.P. Joshi, Minister of Road Transport and Highways. Shri Montek Singh Ahluwalia, Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission. Smt. Jayanthi Natarajan, Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Environment and Forests.	Financing plan for 2010-11 onward would be considered by an Empowered Group of Ministers (EGoM) as proposed in paragraph 8.5 of the CCI note, for further action, including such changes to the work plan as may become necessary.
33.	Empowered Group of Ministers (EGoM) on Ultra Mega Power Projects.	Shri Pranab Mukherjee, Minister of Finance. Shri Sushilkumar Shinde, Minister of Power. Shri Shriprakash Jaiswal, Minister of Coal. Shri Salman Khursheed, Minister of Law and Justice	EGoM will facilitate expeditious decisions in all matters concerning Ultra Mega Power Projects.

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		and Minister of Minority Affairs. Shri Montek Singh Ahluwalia, Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission.	
34.	Empowered Group of Ministers (EGoM) on Mass Rapid Transit System (MRTS).	Shri Pranab Mukherjee, Minister of Finance. Shri P. Chidambaram, Minister of Home Affairs. Shri S.M. Krishna, Minister of External Affairs. Shri Kamal Nath, Minister of Urban Development. Shri Mukul Roy, Minister of Railways.	The EGoM will take all policy decisions at the Central Government level and also review the progress of the projects from time to time including all projects concerning MRTS for Delhi, Bangalore, Kolkata and Chennai.
		<b>Special Invitee</b> Shri Montek Singh Ahluwalia, Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission.	
		<b>Permanent Invitees</b> Lt. Governor, Government of NCT of Delhi. ] In case of Delhi Metro. Chief Minister, Government of NCT of Delhi. ] In case of Delhi Metro. Chief Minister, Government of Karnataka. ] In case of Bangalore Metro. Chief Minister, Government of West Bengal. ] In case of East West Metro Corridor Project, Kolkata. Chief Minister, Government of Tamil Nadu ] In case of Chennai Metro.	
35.	Empowered Group of Ministers (EGoM) to consider cases relating to the survivability of the 'Call Option' provisions of the Shareholders' Agreements entered into at the time of strategic sale of Central Public Sector Enterprises during 2000-2003.	Shri Pranab Mukherjee, Minister of Finance. Shri M. Veerappa Moily, Minister of Corporate Affairs. Shri M.K. Alagiri, Minister of Chemicals and Fertilizers. Shri Praful Patel, Minister of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises. Shri Salman Khurshid, Minister of Law and Justice and Minister of Minority Affairs. Shri Beni Prasad Verma, Minister of Steel. Shri Montek Singh Ahluwalia, Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission. Shri Dinsha J. Patel, Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Mines.	The EGoM will consider all matters pertinent to the SHAs entered into at the time of the strategic sale of Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) during 2000-03 including survivability of the 'Call Option' provisions and any other issues concerning such CPSEs on which the concerned Department may require EGoM's directions, and also finalise the approach and strategy to be adopted in pending arbitration proceedings and court cases, if any.
36.	Empowered Group of Ministers (EGoM) regarding under-recoveries of the Oil Marketing companies.	Shri Pranab Mukherjee, Minister of Finance. Shri Sharad Pawar, Minister of Agriculture and Minister of Food Processing Industries. Shri Sushilkumar Shinde, Minister of Power. Shri S. Jaipal Reddy, Minister of Petroleum and Natural Gas. Shri C.P. Joshi, Minister of Road Transport and Highways. Shri M.K. Alagiri, Minister of Chemicals and Fertilizers. Shri Mukul Roy, Minister of Railways.	The EGoM will consider all issues relating to under-recoveries by the Oil Marketing Companies on sale of the four price sensitive petro products, viz., petrol, diesel, PDS kerosene and domestic LPG in the light of the recommendations of the Kirit Parikh Committee Report, other related issues and take final decisions to address all pertinent issues.
		<b>Special Invitee</b> Shri Montek Singh Ahluwalia, Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission.	

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37.	Empowered Group of Ministers (EGoM) to consider the issues relating to Special Economic Zones (SEZ).	<p>Shri Pranab Mukherjee, Minister of Finance.            Shri P. Chidambaram, Minister of Home Affairs. Shri Sushilkumar Shinde, Minister of Power.            Shri Kamal Nath, Minister of Urban Development.            Shri Vayalar Ravi, Minister of Overseas Indian Affairs.            Shri Kapil Sibal, Minister of Human Resource Development and Minister of Communications and Information Technology.            Shri Anand Sharma, Minister of Commerce and Industry and Minister of Textiles.            Shri Salman Khursheed, Minister of Law and Justice and Minister of Minority Affairs.</p> <p><b>Special Invitee</b>            Shri Montek Singh Ahluwalia, Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission.</p>	The EGoM will consider issues relating to Special Economic Zones (SEZ).

#### **Non-compliance of Section 4 of RTI Act, 2005**

6450. SHRI TARA CHAND BHAGORA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the public authority including Information Commissioners and Courts have not fulfilled the provision of Section 4 of the RTI Act, 2005;

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

(c) whether this results in failure of public delivery system which are of General Public interests; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the measures taken by the Government for strict compliance of the said Section 4 of RTI Act, 2005?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE. (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (d) Compliance of the provisions of the RTI Act, 2005 including Section 4 is a statutory obligation of all public authorities including Information Commissions and Courts. Since, inception of the RTI Act, the Central Government through various means, including training of stakeholders, publishing and distribution of guides, have been impressing upon the public authorities to

disclose maximum information proactively so that citizens need not resort to filing of RTI applications to access information available with the public authorities.

#### **Quality of Education**

6451. SHRI P.C. GADDIGOUDAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether quality of education in Indian Universities is deteriorating rapidly and the Government is encouraging foreign universities to set up their university Campuses in India by extending preferential treatment; (b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is contemplating to extend same facilities to Indian Universities;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) No, Madam. There is no deterioration of quality of education in Indian universities. However, improvement in quality is a continuous process. There is no proposal to extend preferential treatment to



foreign universities to set up campuses in India. However, a Bill namely, the Foreign Educational Institutions (Regulation of Entry and Operations) Bill, 2010 has been introduced in Parliament to regulate entry and operation of foreign education providers in India.

(b) to (e) Do not arise.

#### **Implementation of IRNSS**

6452. SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Space Research Organisation has any proposal to implement Indian Regional Navigation Satellite System (IRNSS);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the above project is likely to be implemented?

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

(b) The Indian Regional Navigation Satellite System (IRNSS), with a constellation of seven satellites and supported by a ground network will provide positioning & navigational services in Indian mainland and surrounding region up to 1500 Km.

(c) IRNSS is targeted for implementation by end of year 2015.

[Translation]

#### **Balance between Industry and Agriculture**

6453. SHRI RAM SUNDAR DAS:  
SHRI KAPIL MUNI KARWARIA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a balance between Industry and Agriculture is necessary for a healthy growth of the economy of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to maintain balance in the growth of Agriculture and Industry in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) to (c) Due to various forward and backward linkages, there is a great degree of inter-dependence among all sectors of the economy including agriculture and industry. In order to achieve the overall growth target of the economy a strategy is outlined through the Five Year Plans to strike the balance between different sectors of the economy. The Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-12) envisaged an annual average growth rate of 9% of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) with targeted growth rate of 4% in the agriculture sector and 9-11% in industrial sector. To achieve the targeted growth rate in agriculture sector the Government implemented various programmes which include: Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme and Accelerated Power Development Reform Programme to augment irrigation and power respectively, Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana, to incentivise State governments to prepare district level agricultural plans that take into account of local conditions and encourage effective convergence among various Central schemes being implemented currently in districts as stand-alone schemes, convergence of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) with agriculture through effective planning of works to enhance the productivity of the agricultural sector, National Food Security Mission to increase cereal and pulses production, Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana for better linkage to the markets and Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana to improve rural infrastructure. Similarly, the measures including Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (TUFS), Scheme for Integrated Textile Parks (SITP), Technology Mission on Cotton (TMC), Second phase of National Automotive Testing and R&D Infrastructure Project (NATRIP), Modernization and strengthening of Intellectual Property offices, Industrial Infrastructure Upgradation Scheme (IIUS), etc. have also been taken by the Government to accelerate the growth rate of industrial sector.

[English]

#### **Centrally Sponsored Schemes**

6454. SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Centrally Sponsored Schemes implemented in each State during the last three years; and

(b) the details of such schemes implemented and the role of the State Governments including Haryana in allocation, release and utilization of funds under each scheme during the Eleventh Five Year Plan, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) The State-wise details of releases under Centrally Sponsored Schemes to the States during the last three years is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) State Governments are implementing the Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) generally in

accordance with the guidelines formulated by respective administrative Central Ministries/Departments. The concerned Central Ministries/ Departments release the funds to State Governments on the basis of scheme guidelines and timely submission of utilization certificates. The Ministry-wise details of funds for Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) to be implemented by the States, as included in their Statement of Budget Estimates (SBEs) during the 11th Five Year Plan, are indicated in the Statement-II. The State Governments provide the respective State share of Centrally Sponsored Schemes to the concerned State departments/agencies, as per the guidelines of the schemes. The State Government departments/agencies also submit utilization certificate to the concerned Central Ministries from time to time.

**Statement I**

*State wise release for Centrally Sponsored Schemes*

(Rs. In Crore)

Sl.No	State	Centrally Sponsored Scheme		
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	9599.21	15424.26	12111.87
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	814.66	1343.23	1244.46
3.	Assam	5158.87	7125.04	7857.95
4.	Bihar	7627.46	13725.22	13197.77
5.	Chhattisgarh	3389.01	5161.34	6110.72
6.	Goa	74.25	106.15	92.46
7.	Gujarat	4014.09	5311.22	5756.04
8.	Haryana	1965.86	2094.05	2741.28
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1242.47	1931.33	1945.67
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1690.86	2432.82	3641.50
11.	Jharkhand	3251.55	5123.87	5301.00
12.	Karnataka	7199.85	7556.67	6295.54
13.	Kerala	2095.67	2779.23	3698.81
14.	Madhya Pradesh	9435.12	11213.40	12072.60

1	2	3	4	5
15.	Maharashtra	6327.85	9167.19	11630.44
16.	Manipur	1007.63	1191.29	1391.71
17.	Meghalaya	739.16	1070.45	1010.02
18.	Mizoram	759.71	925.14	1030.84
19.	Nagaland	1107.66	1174.51	1456.29
20.	Odisha	4562.76	7962.32	7866.34
21.	Punjab	1589.42	2082.07	2270.43
22.	Rajasthan	11539.07	10189.08	9833.89
23.	Sikkim	306.17	417.54	474.61
24.	Tamil Nadu	5277.90	6898.41	7853.28
25.	Tripura	1537.51	1509.88	2102.02
26.	Uttar Pradesh	18275.14	20913.23	18686.40
27.	Uttarakhand	1138.39	1789.05	2015.26
28.	West Bengal	7023.20	9335.28	10830.01
Total		118750.49	155953.27	160519.22

Source: CPSMS

**Statement II***Centrally Sponsored Schemes*

(Rs. Crore)

S.N.	Schemes/Programmes	2007-08 (BE)	2008-09 (BE)	2009-10 (BE)	2010-11 (BE)	2011-12 (BE)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION</b>						
1	Technology Mission on Cotton (TMC)	100.00	90.00	60.00	10.00	14.95
2	Enhancing Sustainability of Dryland/Rainfed Farming System	200.00				
3	Integrated Oilseeds, Oil Palm, Pulses and Maize Development (ISOPOM)	300.00	320.00	320.00	500.00	550.00
4	Technology Mission on Horticulture for North East Region including Sikkim, Uttarkhand, H.P and J&K	293.40	299.00	349.00	400.00	500.00
5	Micro Irrigation	550.00	500.00	430.00	1000.00	1150.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
6	National Bamboo Mission	70.00	70.00	70.00	60.00	100.00
7	National Horticulture Mission	1150.00	1100.00	1100.00	1061.98	1200.00
8	Support to State Extension Programmes for Extension Reforms	230.00	298.00	298.00	250.00	500.00
9	Macro Management of Agriculture (MMA) Scheme	1100.00	950.00	950.00	1000.00	780.00
10	National Food Security Mission	0.00	1100.00	1350.00	1350.00	1350.00
11	Rainfed Area Development Programmes	100.00	348.00	153.00	10.00	1.00
12	National Project on Management of Soil and Health			47.00	25.00	30.00
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				
	New proposals for (2011-12)					
	Mission Mode Project on Agriculture-National e-Governance Plan (NeGP)					90.00
	National Mission on Seed (new Scheme)					50.00
	<b>Total</b>	<b>4093.40</b>	<b>5075.00</b>	<b>5127.00</b>	<b>5666.98</b>	<b>6315.95</b>

**Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries**

1	R&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				
(l)	Animal Husbandry					
4	National Project for Cattle & Buffalo Breeding		61.00	112.25	116.40	150.00
5	Poultry Development(Improvement of poultry etc.)		22.09	28.00	44.40	45.70
6	Conservation of Threatened Livestock Breeds		1.90	4.00	4.20	2.50
7	Centrally Sponsored Fodder Development Scheme		10.00	10.80	22.20	47.55
8	Livestock Insurance		16.00	30.00	23.70	40.00
9	Livestock Health & Disease Control		120.00	220.32	373.90	395.00
10	Establishment/modernisation of rural slaughter houses		0.01	5.00	10.70	3.00
11	Utilisation of Fallen Animals		0.00	0.01	9.30	3.00
12	Livestock Extension and Delivery Services		0.00	0.01	4.70	0.01

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
13	Project for Dairy Development		50.00	53.10	46.06	51.25
	<b>National Diary Plan (Separate Scheme from 2011-12)</b>					100.00
14	Development of Inland Fisheries & Aquaculture		12.00	17.90	18.50	24.00
16	Development of Marine Fisheries, Infrastructure & Post Harvest Operations		45.00	60.00	62.80	71.00
17	National Scheme of Welfare of Fishermen		25.00	33.00	34.20	39.00
18	Special Package for 31 Suicide Prone Districts		160.00	75.00	95.85	98.69
	Total	333.16	523.00	649.39	866.91	1070.70

**DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE**

1	ASIDE	600.00	570.00	570.00	662.98	850.96
	TOTAL	600.00	570.00	570.00	662.98	850.96

**Ministry of Commerce & Industry ( Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion)**

1	Investment Subsidy (old) Charged		0.00	0.00		
2	NEIIPP, 2007	90.00	100.00	95.00	75.00	100.00
3	Package for (Other than North East) Special Category States	30.00	50.00	45.00	65.00	200.00
4	Growth Centre Scheme	5.00	5.00	0.00		
5	Integrated Infrastructure Development Scheme (New Scheme)		0.00	3.00		
	Total	125.00	155.00	143.00	140.00	300.00

**Ministry of Environment and Forests**

1	Conservation of Natural Resources and Ecosystems	127.59	110.00	75.00	80.00	80.00
2	Environmental Management in Heritage, Pilgrimage and Tourist Centres Including Taj Protection		0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
3	National River Conservation Plan (NRCP)	269.00	260.00	532.33	701.71	701.71
4	NRCP (EAP)					
5	Gregarious Flowering of Muli ( <i>Melacanna baccifera</i> ) Bamboos)		15.00	0.00		
6	Intensification of Forest Management (former Integrated Forest Protection Scheme)	130.00	76.00	65.00	65.00	
7	Integrated Development of Wild Life Habitats	146.68	80.00	80.00	70.00	70.00
8	Project Tiger		80.00	243.13	201.50	162.71
9	Project Elephant		20.00	21.50	21.50	21.50

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
10	National Afforestation Programme	453.78	345.62	345.62	303.00	303.00
11	Social Forestry with communities (Panchayat Van Yojna)		15.00	10.00	20.00	
12	Pollution Abatement	3.69				
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1000.74</b>	<b>1055.63</b>	<b>1383.59</b>	<b>1462.72</b>	<b>1403.93</b>

**DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE**

1	NATIONAL RURAL HEALTH MISSION(NRHM)	10585.99	11580.00	13580.00	15127.64	17303.85
2	National AIDS Control Programme including STD Control	815.00	1100.00	1100.00	1435.00	Separated as new dept.
3	Cancer Control Programmes	180.00	150.00	150.00	225.00	250.00
4	National Mental Health Programme	70.00	70.00	70.00	120.00	130.00
5	Assistance to State forCapacity Building in Trauma Care	42.73	120.00	121.00	115.00	110.32
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	20.00
8	National Programme for Prevention and Control of Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke	17.58	30.00	30.00	100.00	125.00
9	Health Care for the Elderly	1.00	5.00	5.00	60.00	75.00
10	District Hospitals	35.00	75.00	40.00	225.00	300.00
11	Human Resources for Health	2.00	373.00	67.00	351.00	386.00
12	National Urban HealthMission	0.00	50.00	50.00	10.00	100.00
13	8 Pilot Projects	12.42	25.00	87.99	76.75	73.20
14	Regulatory and quality control including capacity building	130.00				
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>11958.99</b>	<b>13638.00</b>	<b>15315.99</b>	<b>17862.39</b>	<b>18873.37</b>

**DEPARTMENT OF AYUSH**

1	Promotion of AYUSH	177.00	215.00	247.00	282.00	333.00
2	Public Private Partnership for setting up of specialty clinics/IPDs.	5.00	5.00	7.00	7.00	0.50
3	National Mission on Medicinal Plants		30.00	50.00	50.00	56.14
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>182.00</b>	<b>250.00</b>	<b>304.00</b>	<b>339.00</b>	<b>389.64</b>

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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**DEPARTMENT OF AIDS CONTROL (New Department)**

1	National AIDS Control Programme including STD Control					1699.00
	Total					1699.00

**MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS**

1	Crime and Criminal Tracking Network and System		210.00	164.43	175.06	384.50
2	Critical Infra. In Left-wing Extremist affected Areas		100.00	100.00	100.00	140.00
3	Police Education & Training		12.00	12.00	12.26	14.40
4	Strengthening of Fire and Emergency Services				38.00	100.00
	Total		322.00	276.43	325.32	638.90

**MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION**

1	SJSRY	344.00	515.00	515.00	564.60	813.00
2	Intergrated Low Cost Sanitation (ILCS)	40.00	150.00	60.00	71.00	71.00
3	Integrated subsidy scheme for Housing of Urban Poor (ISSHU)	30.00				
	Total	414.00	665.00	575.00	635.60	884.00

**DEPARTMENT OF SCHOOL EDUCATION AND LITERACY**

1	Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)	10671.00	13100.00	13100.00	15000.00	21000.00
2	National Programme Nutritional Support to Primary Education (MDM)	7324.00	8000.00	8000.00	9440.00	10380.00
3	Strengthening of Teachers Training Institutions	500.00	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	50.00
6	The Scheme for Providing a Quality Education in Madrassas (SPQEM)		0.00	50.00	50.00	150.00
7	The Scheme for Infrastructure Development in Minority Institutions (IDMI)		0.00	5.00	10.75	50.00
8	Support to one year Pre-primary in Govt. Local Body schools	0.00	100.00		0.00	
9	Adult Education and Skill Development Scheme	322.00	354.00	315.00	1167.00	488.50
10	Literacy Prog . For 35+ age group	0.00	15.00		0.00	
11	Scheme for Universal access and Quality at the Secondary Stage (SUCCESS)	1305.00	2185.00		0.00	
12	Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA)		0.00	1353.98	1700.00	2423.90

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
13	National Scheme for Incentive to the Girl Child for Secondary Education	1.00	50.00	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	1200.00
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	100.00
18	National means cum Merit Scholarship Scheme	120.00	120.00	750.00	90.50	60.00
19	Less amount to be met from Social Infrastructure Development Fund		0.00	0.00		
20	Vocationalisation of Education	20.00	37.00	37.00	25.00	25.00
21	Acces and Equity	10.00	0.00	0.01	0.50	0.10
22	Upgrading 2000 KGBVs (Residential Schools)	0.00	80.00	0.00		
23	Scheme for construction and running of Girls Hostel's for students of secodnary and Higher Secodnary Schools		0.00	60.00	100.00	250.00
24	Information and Communication Technology in Schools	250.00	300.00	300.00	400.00	500.00
25	Appointment of Language Teachers		0.00	16.00	15.00	5.00
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>20757.00</b>	<b>25649.00</b>	<b>24995.00</b>	<b>29089.75</b>	<b>37232.50</b>

**DEPARTMENT OF HIGHER EDUCATION**

1	National Mission in Education through ICT		502.00	900.00	900.00	943.00
2	Area Intensive and Madarssa Modernisation Programme	55.00	55.00	Transfe- rred to Depart- ment of SE & L		
3	Appointment of Language Teachers	0.00	16.00	Transfe- rred to Depart- ment of SE & L		
4	Setting up of New Polytechnics & Strengthening of Existing Polytechnics (Sub-Mission in Polytechnics)	50.00	134.50	751.50	1080.00	1123.00
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>105.00</b>	<b>707.50</b>	<b>1651.50</b>	<b>1980.00</b>	<b>2066.00</b>



1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>MINISTRY OF LABOUR &amp; EMPLOYMENT</b>						
1	Establishment of new ITIs in NE States, Sikkim and Strengthening and modernisation of ITIs in the State of Jammu & Kashmir	30.00	31.70	12.42	0.10	0.00
2	Upgradation of 100 ITIs into Centres of Excellence.	54.00	26.00	16.00	0.10	0.35
3	Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour	2.00	2.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
4	Skill Development Initiative	0.05	25.00	52.24	98.00	211.54
5	Upgradation of 1396 Govt.ITIs through PPP	0.00	125.00	13.30	10.26	8.00
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	100.00
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	313.42
9	Testing and certification of skills for workers in the Informal sector	0.40				
10	Koushal Vikas Yojana				4.00	2.00
	Fresh proposals under Centrally Sponsored Scheme					
	Setting of 11 ATIs in PPP mode				0.30	0.00
	Setting of 11 ATIs & RVTIs for women in PPP mode				0.00	1.00
	Skill Development for 34 districts affected by Left Wing Extremism				1.00	50.00
	Providing of Instructional staff to ITIs				0.35	0.00
	Remodelling of Apprenticeship Training (payment of stipend to apprentices)				0.00	0.10
	Upgradation of 20 ITI s and supplementing deficient infrastrucure in 28 ITI s in North East				0.00	1.00
	Setting up of multi-skill Development Centre				0.00	10.00
	Establishment of new ITI s in N.E. States, Sikkim and the State of J & K.				0.00	1.00
<b>Total</b>		<b>91.50</b>	<b>543.70</b>	<b>584.96</b>	<b>698.46</b>	<b>699.41</b>

**MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE**

1	For development of infrastructure facilities for judiciary	50.50	133.00	125.50	110.00	110.00
2	Admn of Justice (Grant In Aid to Uts without Legislature)	1.00				
3	Grant-in-aid to State Governments	48.50				

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4	Admn of Juatice (Grant in Aid to Uts with Legislature)	1.00				
	Total	50.50	133.00	125.50	110.00	110.00

**MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS**

1	Merit-cum-Means scholarship for professional and technical courses	54.00	125.00	100.00	135.00	140.00
2	Multi Sectoral Development Programme for Minorities in selected of minority concentration districts	120.00	540.00	990.00	1400.00	1219.00
3	Pre-Matric Scholarships for Minorities	80.00	80.00	200.00	450.00	600.00
4	Post-Matric Scholarships for Minorities	100.00	100.00	150.00	265.00	450.00
5	Strengthening of State waqf board (New Scheme-2010-11)				7.00	0.00
	Total	354.00	845.00	1440.00	2257.00	2409.00

**MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ**

1	Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Yojana	43.00	30.00	45.00	50.00	84.00
2	Mission Mode Project on e-Panchayats	10.00	5.00	23.00	24.00	40.00
	Total	53.00	35.00	68.00	74.00	124.00

**MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS**

1	Propagation of Right to Information Act			14.16	24.00	0.00
	Total			14.16	24.00	0.00

**DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT**

1	National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme	12000.00	16000.00	39100.00	40100.00	40000.00
2	Swaranjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)	1800.00	2150.00	2350.00	2984.00	2914.00
3	DRDA Administration	212.00	250.00	250.00	405.00	461.00
4	Rural Housing - IAY	4040.00	5400.00	8800.00	10000.00	10000.00
5	Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)	6500.00	7530.00	12000.00	12000.00	20000.00
6	Provision for Urban Amenities in Rural Areas (PURA)	10.00	30.00	30.00	0.00	100.00
7	Others (SGRY)	2800.00	-	0.00		
	Total	27362.00	31360.00	62530.00	65489.00	73475.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>DEPARTMENT OF LAND RESOURCES</b>						
1	Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP)#	1114.54	1825.00	1911.00	2458.00	2549.20
2	NPCLRM renamed as National Land Records Modernisation Programme (NLRMP)#	145.00	473.00	400.00	200.00	150.00
3	Bio-fuels	50.00	50.00	30.00	1.00	0.30
4	EAP	86.46	50.00	57.00		
Total		1396.00	2398.00	2398.00	2659.00	2699.50

<b>DEPARTMENT OF DRINKING WATER SUPPLY</b>						
1	National Rural Drinking Water Programme	6500.00	7300.00	8000.00	9000.00	9350.00
2	Standalone system in Rural Schools (during 2010-11 funds would be made available through M/finance)			0.01	Merged with Accelerated Rural Water Supply Scheme from 2010-11.	
3	Central Rural Sanitation Programme	1060.00	1200.00	1200.00	1580.00	1650.00
Total		7560.00	8500.00	9200.01	10580.00	11000.00

<b>DEPARTMENT OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS</b>						
1	E&I for States from CRF 'D'	264.93	250.74	266.97	215.75	265.29
2	E&I for U.Ts from CRF	9.00	10.00	16.03	14.67	17.48
Total		273.93	260.74	283.00	230.42	282.77

'D' Includes Rs.30 crore for POSCO project, Rs.20 crore for Mughal Road and Rs.3.00 Crore for Sansari Nalla kilar, Thiro Road in Himachal Pradesh(HP)(Not from Cess)

<b>MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT</b>						
1	Post - Matric Scholarship & Book Banks for SCs students	625.00	750.00	750.00	1700.00	2218.00
2	Pre - Matric Scholarship for Children of those engaged in unclean occupations	25.00	54.00	80.00	80.00	80.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3	Hostels for SC & OBC boys	88.00	130.00	135.00	175.00	190.00
4	Scheduled Castes Development Corporations	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00
5	Free coaching for SCs and OBCs	7.00	8.00	8.00	10.00	10.00
6	Upgradation of Merit of SC/ST Students	1.00	2.00	2.00	4.00	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	70.00
8	Post-Matric Scholarship for OBCs	100.00	134.00	135.00	350.00	535.00
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	50.00
11	Scheme for Educational and Economic Development of Denotified & Nomadic Tribes (DNTs)*			5.00	10.00	5.00
12	Pradhan Mantri Adras Gram Yojana				400.00	100.00
<b>New Scheme</b>						
	National Overseas Scholarships for OBC students					1.00
	Scheme for Empowerment of Economic Backward Classes					5.00
Total		932.00	1168.00	1208.00	2858.00	3288.00
<b>MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION</b>						
1	India Statistical Strengthening Project (ISSP)		30.00	100.00	100.00	200.00
2	Basic Statistics for Local Level Development (BSLLD)	5.00	5.00	12.00	15.00	12.00
Total		5.00	35.00	112.00	115.00	212.00
<b>MINISTRY OF TEXTILES</b>						
1	Cotton Technology Mission	60.00	60.00	60.00	141.00	0.00
2	Handloom Development Scheme				182.00	231.70
3	Catalytic Development Programme (Sericulture)				275.00	253.00
Total		60.00	60.00	60.00	598.00	484.70
<b>MINISTRY OF TOURISM</b>						
1	Product/Infrastructure Development for Destinations and Circuits	460.00	522.00	522.00	522.00	562.99
Total		460.00	522.00	522.00	522.00	562.99
<b>MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS</b>						
1	Scheme of PMS, Book Bank and Upgradation of Merit of ST students	202.99	250.00	272.95	558.03	679.00
2	Scheme of Hostels for ST Girls and Boys	37.00	66.00	64.00	78.00	78.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3	Establishment of Ashram Schools in TSP Areas	20.00	30.00	41.00	75.00	75.00
4	Research information & Mass Education , Tribal Festival and Others	12.00	18.00	19.72	24.47	15.00
	Total	271.99	364.00	397.67	735.50	847.00
<b>MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT</b>						
1	National Urban Information System (NUIS)	9.00	0.50	1.00	4.46	2.00
2	Pooled Finance Development Fund (PFDF)	100.00	20.00	0.01	4.91	0.01
3	Extension of Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programmes to Small towns	32.50				
	Total	141.50	20.50	1.01	9.37	2.01
<b>MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT</b>						
1	ICDS	5293.00	6300.00	6705.00	8700.00	10000.00
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	270.00
4	<b>NM</b>	0.10	1.00	0.00	1.00	100.00
5	Swayamsidha - Phase-I / Phase II	50.9	200.00	20.00	5.00	3.00
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	750.00
9	Conditional Maternity Benefit Scheme			4.00	390.00	520.00
10	World Bank Assisted ICDS Projects				126.00	330.00
11	National Mission for Empowerment of Women				40.00	40.00
12	Relief to Rehabilitation of Rape Victims (CSS from 2011-12)					140.00
	Total	5470.00	6749.00	6947.00	10562.00	12153.00
<b>DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS</b>						
1	National Service Scheme (NSS)	54	95	95	85.00	90.00
	Total	54.00	95.00	95.00	85.00	90.00
<b>DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS</b>						
					4.91	225.00
1	Panchayat Yuva Krida aur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA)		125.00	160.00	413.00	
	Total		125.00	160.00	413.00	225.00
	Grand total of CSS	84104.71	101824.07	137137.21	157051.00	180389.33

[*Translation*]**Commemorative Postage Stamps**

6455. SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN:  
SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:

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

(a) whether the Government releases postage stamps in the name of freedom fighters and eminent personalities to apprise the society about their contribution;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the names of the freedom fighters in whose names the Government has released postage stamps so far;

(c) the norms and criteria adopted for release of commemorative postage stamps on any eminent personalities;

(d) the names of the freedom fighters on whose names the Government has received proposal for releasing commemorative stamps including Shri Taty Tope; and

(e) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) A total of 330 Commemorative Postage Stamps on Freedom Fighters and 430 Commemorative Postage Stamps on Eminent Personalities have been issued from August, 1948 to April, 2012. A list of the stamps issued on Freedom Fighters is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) Copy of Rules for Issue of Commemorative Postage Stamps by the Department of Posts, Govt. of India is given in Annexure-H. (d) The names of the freedom fighter on whom the Department of Posts has received proposals for issue of Commemorative Postage Stamps and which were placed before the Philatelic Advisory Committee (PAC) for consideration in its meeting held on 17.11.2011 is given in the enclosed Statement-III.

A stamp on 4 Taty Tope<sup>1</sup> has already been issued on 10.05.1984.

(e) Does not arise in view of (d) above.

**Statement II****Freedom Fighters**

Sl.No.	Name of Personality	Date of Commemorative Stamp Release
1	2	3
1	Mahatma Gandhi	15-08-1948
2	Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak	23-07-1956
3	Rani Lakshmi Bai	15-08-1957
4	Motilal Nehru	06-05-1961
5	Madan Mohan Malaviya	25-12-1961
6	Bhikaji Cama	26-01-1962
7	Dayanand Saraswati	04-03-1962
8	Ganesh Shankar Vidyarthi	25-03-1962
9	Dr. Rajendra Prasad	13-05-1962
10	Ramabai Ranade	15-08-1962
11	Dadabhai Naoroji	04-09-1963
12	Utkalmani Pandit Gopabandhu Das	04-01-1964
13	Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose	23-01-1964
14	Sarojini Naidu	13-02-1964
15	Kasturba Gandhi	22-02-1964
16	Jawaharlal Nehru	12-06-1964
17	Asutosh Mookerjee	29-06-1964
18	Sri Aurobindo	15-08-1964
19	Lala Lajpat Rai	28-01-1965
20	Govind Ballabh Pant	10-09-1965
21	Vallabhbhai Patel	31-10-1965
22	Chittaranjan Das	05-11-1965
23	Lal Bahadur Shastri	26-01-1966

1	2	3	1	2	3
24	Kunwar Singh	23-04-1966	52	Dr. B.R. Ambedkar	H-04-1973
25	Gopal Krishna Gokhale	09-05-1966	53	V.D. Paluskar	21-07-1973
26	Acharya Mahavir Prasad Dvivedi	15-05-1966	54	A.O. Hume	31-07-1973
27	Abul Kalam Azad	11-11-1966	55	Vithalbai Patel	27-09-1973
28	Nandaial Bose	16-04-1967	56	Syed Ahmad Khan	17-10-1973
29	Naryana Guru	21-08-1967	57	C. Rajagopalachari	25-12-1973
30	Rashbehari Basu	26-12-1967	58	Maithili Sharan Gupta	03-07-1974
31	Bhagat Singh	19-10-1968	59	Jainarain Vyas	03-07-1974
32	Bankim Chandra Chatterjee	01-01-1969	60	Tipu Sultan	15-07-1974
33	Dr. Bhagavan Das	12-01-1969	61	Kamala Nehru	01-08-1974
34	Rafi Ahmed Kidwai	01-04-1969	62	V.V. Giri	24-08-1974
35	Dr. Zakir Husain	11-06-1969	63	V.K. Krishna Mcnon	24-10-1975
36	Sadhu Vaswani	25-11-1969	64	Bahadur Shah Zafar	24-10-1975
37	C.N. Annadurai	03-02-1970	65	Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel	31-10-1975
38	Munshi Newal Kishore	19-02-1970	66	Karmavir Nabin Chandra Bardoloi	03-11-1975
39	Swami Shraddhanand	30-03-1970	67	K. Kamaraj	15-07-1976
40	V.D. Savarkar	28-05-1970	68	Bharatendu Harishchandra	09-09-1976
41	Jatindranath Mukherjee	09-09-1970	69	Sarat Chandra Chatterji	15-09-1976
42	V.S. Srinivasa Sastri	22-09-1970	70	Tarun Ram Phookun	22-01-1977
43	Iswar Chandra Vidyasagar	26-09-1970	71	Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed	22-03-1977
44	Jamnalal Bajaj	04-11-1970	72	Narottam Morarjee	02-04-1977
45	Deenabandhu C.F.Andrews	12-02-1971	73	Ganga Ram	04-09-1977
46	Acharya NarendraDeo	19-02-1971	74	Ram Manohar Lohia INPEX-77	12-30-1977
47	Raja Ravi Varma	29-04-1971	75	Kittur Rani Channamma	23-10-1977
48	V.O. Chidambaram Filial	05-09-1972	76	Jotirao Phooley	28-11-1977
49	Bhai Vir Singh	16-10-1972	77	Senapati Bapat	28-11-1977
50	T. Prakasam	16-10-1972	78	Nanalal Dalpatram Kavi	16-03-1978
51	Kumaran Asan	12-04-1973	79	Surjya Sen	22-03-1978

1	2	3	1	2	3
80	Deendayal Upadhyaya	05-05-1978	108	Baba Kanshiram	23-04-1984
81	Syama Prasad Mookerjee	06-07-1978	109	Mangal Pandey	10-05-1984
82	E.V. Ramasami	17-09-1978	110	Nana Sahib	10-05-1984
83	Vallathol Narayana Menon	15-10-1978	111	Tatya Tope	10-05-1984
84	Chakravarti Rajagopalachari	10-12-1978	112	Begum Hazral Mahal	10-05-1984
85	Bhai Paramanand	24-02-1979	113	Indira Gandhi	19-11-1984
86	Rajarshi Shahu Chhatrapati	01-05-1979	114	Narhar Vishnu Gadgil	10-01-1985
87	Raja MahendraPratap	15-08-1979	115	Jairamdas Doulatram	21-07-1985
88	Jatindra Nath Das	13-09-1979	116	Nellie Sengupta-Jatindra Mohan Sengupta	22-07-1985
89	Keshub Chandra Sen	15-04-1980	117	Kakasaheb Kalelkar	02-12-1985
90	N.M. Joshi	05-06-1980	118	Master Tara Singh	23-12-1985
91	S.M. Zamin Ali	25-06-1980	119	Bhim Sen Sachar	14-08-1986
92	Prem Chand	31-07-1980	120	Alluri Seeta Rama Raju	26-12-1986
93	Jayaprakash Narayan	08-10-1980	121	Sagarmal Gopa	29-12-1986
94	MA. Ansari	25-12-1980	122	Veer Surendra Sai	30-12-1986
95	Mazharui Haque	02-01-1981	123	Hakim Ajmal Khan	13-02-1987
96	Nilmoni Phukan	22-06-1981	124	Lala Har Dayal	18-03-1987
97	Sanjay Gandhi	23-06-1981	125	M.N. Roy	21-03-1987
98	Durgabai Deshmukh	09-05-1982	126	T. Ramaswamy Chowdary	25-04-1987
99	Bidhan Chandra Roy	01-07-1982	127	Dr. Kailas Nath Katju	17-06-1987
100	Purushottam Das Tandon	15-12-1982	128	S. Satyamurti	22-08-1987
101	Mahadev Desai	09-08-1983	129	Tyagmurti Goswami Ganeshdutt	02-11-1987
102	Meera Behn	09-08-1983	130	Smt. Rameshwari Nehru	10-12-1987
103	Hemu Kalani	18-10-1983	131	Veer Narayan Singh	10-12-1987
104	Acharya Vinoba Bhave	55-11-1983	132	Rukmini Devi	27-12-1987
105	Pratiksha-Nandlal Bose	05-12-1983	133	Pandit Hriday Nath Kunzru	31-12-1987
106	Surendranath Banerjee	28-12-1983	134	Mohan Lai Sukhadia	02-02-1988
107	Vasudeo Balvant Phadke	21-02-1984	135	U. Tirot Sing	03-02-1988



1	2	3	1	2	3
136	Dr. S.K. Sinha	04-02-1988	164	Dr. N.S. Haridkar	13-05-1989
137	Chandrashekhar Azad	27-02-1988	165	Shyamji Krishna Varma	04-10-1989
138	G.B. Pant	07-03-1988	166	Sayaji Rao Gaekwad-IU	06-10-1989
139	Rani Avanti Bai	20-03-1988	167	Namakkal Kavignar	19-10-1989
140	Mohammad Iqbal	21-04-1988	168	Pandita Ramabai	26-10-1989
141	Bhaurao Patil	09-05-1988	169	Acharya Narendra Deo	06-11-1989
142	Dr. Anugrah Narain Singh	18-06-1988	170	Acharya Kripalani	11-11-1989
143	Kuladhor Chaliha	19-06-1988	171	Balkrishna Sharma Navin	08-12-1989
144	Rani Durgawati	24-06-1988	172	Chaudhary Charan Singh	29-05-1990
145	Shivprasad Gupta	28-06-1988	173	Khudiram Bose	11-08-1990
146	Y.S. Parmar	04-08-1988	174	K.Kelappan	24-08-1990
147	Sarat Chandra Bose	06-09-1988	175	Pandit Sunderlal Sharma	28-09-1990
148	Baba Kharak Singh	06-10-1988	176	A.K. Gopalan	01-10-1990
149	Maulana Abul Kalam Azad	11-11-1988	177	Babu Jagjivan Ram	05-04-1991
150	Jawaharlal Nehru Centenary	14-11-1988	178	Karpoori Thakur	30-05-1991
151	Birsa Munda	15-11-1988	179	Sri Ram Sharma Acharya	27-06-1991
152	Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah	05-12-1988	180	Sriprakash	03-08-1991
153	K.M. Munshi	30-12-1988	181	Gopinath Bordoloi	05-08-1991
154	Hare Krushna Mahtab	02-01-1989	182	Rajiv Gandhi	20-08-1991
155	Mannathu Padmanabhan	02-01-1989	183	Kamaladevi Chaltopadhyaya- Handicrafts	29-10-1991
156	Baldev Ramji Mirdha	17-01-1989	184	Vijay Singh Pathik	29-04-1992
157	B.G. Kher	08-03-1989	185	Udham Singh	31-07-1992
158	Shaheed Laxman Nayak	29-03-1989	186	Madan Lai Dhingra	28-12-1992
159	Rao Gopal Singh	30-03-1989	187	Fakirmohan Senapati	14-01-1993
160	Rajkumari AmritKaur	13-04-1989	188	Rahul Sankrityayan	09-04-1993
161	S.D. Kitchlew	13-04-1989	189	Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan	09-08-1993
162	Bishnu Ram Medhi	24-04-1989	190	Dadabhai Naoroji	26-08-1993
163	Asaf Ali	11-05-1989	191	Dr. Sampurnanand	10-01-1994

1	2	3	1	2	3
192	Rani Roshmoni	09-04-1994	220	Zerome D' souza	18-12-1997
193	Chandra Singh Garhwali	23-04-1994	221	Ram Prasad Bismil & Ashfaquallah Khan	19-12-1997
194	Chhotu Ram	09-01-1995	222	Sardar A.Vedaratnam	25-02-1998
195	Rafi Ahmed Kidwai	18-02-1995	223	Savitribai Phule	10-03-1998
196	P.M. Thevar	30-10-1995	224	Syed Ahmed Khan	27-03-1998
197	Giani Zail Singh	25-12-1995	225	M.G. Goray	01-05-1998
198	Pt. Kunjilal Dubey	18-03-1996	226	Dr. Zakir Husain	03-05-1998
199	Morarji Desai	10-04-1996	227	Mohammed Abdurahiman Sahib	15-05-1998
200	Muhammad Ismail Sahib	05-06-1996	228	Lokanayak Omeo Kumar Das	21-05-1998
201	Sir Pherooshah Mehta	04-08-1996	229	Vakkotn Abdul Khader	25-05-1998
202	Ahilyabai Holkar	25-08-1996	230	C.Vijiaraghavachariar	18-06-1998
203	Rani Gaidinliu	12-09-1996	231	Aruna Asaf Ali	16-07-1998
204	Barrister Nath Pai	25-09-1996	232	Shivpujan Sahai	09-08-1998
205	Jananayak Debeswar Sarmah	10-10-1996	233	Dr. Tristao Braganza Cunha	26-09-1998
206	Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose	23-01-1997	234	Jananeta HijamIrawat Singh	30-09-1998
207	Jose Marti	28-01-1997	235	Baba Raghav Das	12-12-1998
208	Shyam Lai Gupt 'Parshad'	04-03-1997	236	Biju Patnaik	05-03-1999
209	Ram Manohar Lohia	23-03-1997	237	Dr. K.B. Hedgewar	18-03-1999
210	Madhu Limaye	01-05-1997	238	Gulzarilal Nanda	04-07-1999
211	Sibnath Banerjee	11-07-1997	239	P.S. Kumaraswamy Raja	08-07-1999
212	Thirumathi Rukmini Lakshmi pathi	06-08-1997	240	Sardar Ajit Singh	15-08-1999
213	Firaq Gorakhpuri	28-08-1997	241	Swami Ramanand Teerth	15-08-1999
214	Bhaktivedanta Swami	06-09-1997	242	Swami Keshawanand	15-08-1999
215	Swami Brahmanand	14_09-1997	243	Vishwambhar Dayalu Tripathi	15-08-1999
216	V.K. Krishna Menon	06-10-1997	244	A. Vaidyanatha Iyer	09-12-1999
217	Kotamaraju Rama Rao	09-11-1997	245	Indulal Kanaiyalal Yagnik	09-12-1999
218	Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel	15-12-1997	246	Dr. Punjabrao Deshmukh	09-12-1999
219	Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya	17-12-1997	247	P. Kakkan	09-12-1999

1	2	3
248	Balwantrai Mehta	17-02-2000
249	Dr. Harekrushna Mahtab	17-02-2000
250	Arun Kumar Chanda	17-02-2000
251	Dr. Burgula Ramakrishna Rao	13-03-2000
252	Potti Sriramulu	16-03-2000
253	Basawon Sinha	23-03-2000
254	Swami Sahajanand Saraswati	26-06-2000
255	Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit	15-08-2000
256	Jaglal Choudhary	15-08-2000
257	Radha Gobinda Baruah	15-08-2000
258	Raj Kumar Shukla	16-10-2000
259	Dr. Shanker Dayal Sharma	17-10-2000
260	Sane Guruji	25-01-2001
261	Giani Gurumukh Singh Musafir	27-01-2001
262	N.G. Ranga	27-01-2001
263	Sheel Bhadra Yajee	28-01-2001
264	Yogendra Shukla -	29-01-2001
265	Baikunth Shukla	29-01-2001
266	Jubba Sahni	29-01-2001
267	Suraj Narain Singh	31-05-2001
268	Syama Prasad Mookerjee	06-07-2001
269	C. Sankaran Nair	06-07-2001
270	U. Kiang Nongbah	06-07-2001
271	Krishna Nath Sarma	06-07-2001
272	Chandragupta Maurya	21-07-2001
273	Jhalkari Bai	22-07-2001
274	Dwarka Prasad Mishra	05-08-2001
275	Chaudhary Brahm Prakash	11-08-2001

1	2	3
276	Rani Avantibai	19-09-2001
277	Rao Tularam	23-09-2001
278	Chaudhary Devi Lai	25-09-2001
279	Satis Chandra Samanta	29-09-2001
280	Jayaprakash Narayan	11-10-2001
281	Sido Murmu-Kanho Murmu	06-04-2002
282j	Brajlai Biyani	22-06-2002
283	Chandraprabha Saikiani	12-08-2002
284	Ayyankaii	12-08-2002
285	Gora	12-08-2002
286	Bhaurao Krishnarao Gaikwad	26-08-2002
287	Santidev Ghose	01-12-2002
288	Ajoy Kumar Mukherjee	17-12-2002
289	Matangini Hazra	17-12-2002
290	Durga Das	02-05-2003
291	Narendra Mohan	14-10-2003
292	Govindrao Pansare	21-10-2003
293	Yashpal	03-12-2003
294	Mukut Bihari LaiBhargava	18-12-2003
295	S. Nijalingappa	31-12-2003
296	Baji Rao Peshwa	28-04-2004
297	Jyoti Prasad Agarwalla	17-06-2004
298	Murasoli Maran	17-08-2004
299	Tirupur Kumaran	04-10-2004
300	Maruthu Pandiar Brothers	24-10-2004
301	Krishan Kant	27-02-2005
302	Abdul Qaiyum Ansari	01-07-2005
303	Dheeran Chinnamalai	31-07-2005
304	Pratap Singh Kairon	01-10-2005
305	Dr.T.S. Soundram	02-10-2005
306	Vi-Kalyanasundarnar	21-10-2005

1	2	3
107	Prabodh Chandra	24-10-2005
308	Jawaharlal Darda	02-12-2005
309	N.M.R. Subbaraman	29-01-2006
310	M.Singaravelar	02-03-2006
311	Pannalal Barupal	28-04-2006
312	MaPo Sivagnanam	15-08-2006
313	Bishwanath Roy	31-10-2006
314	Raj Narain	23-03-2007
315	S.B. Chavan	17-12-2007
316	Maharshi Bulusu Samba Murthy	04-03-2008
317	Vaikom Muhammad Basheer	21-01-2009
318	Ramcharan Agarwal	25-07-2009
319	Pingali Venkaiah	12-08-2009
320	Gaurishanker Dalmia	12-11-2009
321	Ganpatrao Govindrao Jadhav	18-11-2009
322	Velu Thampi	06-05-2010
323	Deshbandhu Gupta	14-06-2010
324	PJeevanandarn	21-08-2010
325	Omanthur P. Ramaswamy Reddiar	25-08-2010
326	Prafulla ChandraChaki	11-12-2010
327	SUBHADRA JOSHI	23-03-2011
328	Pt.K.SANTHANAM	25-08-2011
329	SURENDRANATHJAUHAR	02-09-2011
330	MADANMOHANMALAVIYA	27-12-2011

**Statement II**

*Rules for issue of Commemorative Postage  
Stamps by Department of Posts,  
Government of India.*

The commemorative postage stamps issued by the Department of Posts, Govt. of India will be determined based on the following rules:-

1. Commemorative postage stamps will be issued on subjects that have a national or international stature or have made national/international contribution or impact or reflect national/international areas of concern.
2. The Annual Issue Programme shall reflect regional, cultural and ethnic balance.
3. Stamps on a particular subject shall issue only once, except thematic such as wild life, environment, transport, flora fauna etc. or regular issues like Children's Day, Season Greetings and sets on heritage, nature, culture, art, architecture etc.
4. Stamps shall be issued only on the apex institutions, not on branches of any institution or organization.
5. There shall be not over 50 issues (maximum 100 stamps) of commemorative stamps per annum.
6. Stamps on personalities shall not exceed 10% of the Annual Issue Programme.
7. The Union Minister incharge of the Ministry of Communications & IT may approve 5% of the Annual Issue Programme.
8. The date of issue shall be fixed by the Philately Division keeping in view the significant dates relating to the subject and the availability of slots in the printing schedule.
9. Dates of issue once fixed shall not be changed. A proponent may hold a presentation function on any day on or after the date of issue.
10. Proposals may be sent by any citizen of India.
11. Proposals should be sent at least two years in advance for consideration by the Philatelic Advisory Committee (PAC) and approval by the competent authority.
12. Proposals must be submitted in the format available on [indiapostgov.in](http://indiapostgov.in).
13. Proposals will be considered and recommended/ not recommended by the PAC. They will not be carried forward for the next PAC meeting.
14. Proponents shall follow the protocol for release functions.

15. The Department of Posts will decide the subject matters, prohibited subjects renewal of philatelic products, procedure for proposal consideration and issue/release of a stamp, period of sale of commemorative/special stamps and for definitive stamps and postal stationery. It will also determine issue policy, withdrawal policy and archival policy.
16. The denominations of postage stamps shall be in consonance with domestic and international postal tariffs.
17. The personalities on whom commemorative stamp may be issued should be of national or international importance. The occasion to be commemorated must be the birth centenary or 10th /25th /50th/100th death anniversary. No stamp will be issued sooner than ten years after an individual's death. A commemorative stamp shall be issued in honour of the head of State on his/her first death anniversary.
18. A stamp on an institution, building, monument etc. may be issued on its centenary/ 125th anniversary/150th anniversary etc. The building, institution to be so honoured must be Heritage site of national international importance or site recognized by ASJ of national international importance. Building of regional importance may be commemorated with issue of special cover with special cancellation.
19. At least 25% of the stamps issued in a year will be on popular themes like flora, fauna, culture, heritage etc.
20. Proponents for the stamps relating to institutions/ events/large organisations are required to make a mandatory purchase of a minimum number of 1 lakh stamps and the requisite philatelic ancillaries.

**Statement III**

*List of proposal received for issue of Commemorative Postage Stamps on Freedom Fighters considered by the meeting of PAC on 17-11-2011.*

1. Ku. Maniben Patel
2. Tamil Sawant Kamban Adipoddi Saw Ganeshan

3. Sardar Gouthu Latchanna
4. Mushir Hussain Kidwai
5. Hutatama Babu Genu
6. Babu Sia Ram Singh
7. Maulana Hasrat Mohani
8. Madanlal Dhingra
9. Bhaosaheb Bندوقkar
10. B. B. Borkar
11. Kesri Singh Barhat
12. Jorawar Singh
13. Pralap Singh Barhat
14. Pt. Shri Ram Sharma Acharyaji
15. Anant Laxman Kanhere
16. Krishnaji Gopal Karve
17. Vinayak Narayan Deshpande
18. Banda Singh Bahadur
19. Historic Marseilles Diving Act of Savarkar
20. Maaveran Pooithevar
21. Sarangadhar Das
22. Shankar Trimbhak Dharmadhikari
23. Pritilata Wadder
24. NS Vardachari
25. Dr. TVS Chelapati Rao
26. Ram Hari Raj guru
27. Vitthal Das Modi
28. Dr. Bapu Ji Salunke
29. Gokal Das Patel
30. Kesava Menon
31. Miss Annie Mascarene

### **Appointment of Urdu Teachers**

6456. SHRI BADRI RAM JAKHAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposals from the Government of Rajasthan have been received under the centrally sponsored schemes of Financial Assistance for Appointment of Urdu Teachers and Grant of Honorarium for Teaching Urdu in States/UTs; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) and (b) No proposal for Appointment of Urdu Teachers has been received from Government of Rajasthan under the Centrally sponsored scheme of Financial assistance for Appointment of Language Teachers during the financial year 2011-12 and 2012-13.

[*English*]

### **I-Pad/Laptop for Teachers**

6457. SHRI RUDRA MADHAB RAY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any plan to provide free I-Pad/Laptop with internet connection to all the teachers in the Government and private recognised schools to update their knowledge and enable them to impart quality education;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons for distributing free Laptop/I-Pad to students in Uttar Pradesh and other States; and

(d) the other measures proposed to spread computer education and awareness among students/teachers in particular?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) to (d) No Madam. The Centrally Sponsored Scheme of "Information and Communication Technology (ICT) in Schools" was launched in December

2004, and revised in 2010, to promote computer enabled learning and usage of ICT in teaching in Government and Government aided Secondary and Higher Secondary Schools with emphasis on educationally backward blocks and areas with concentration of SC/ST/Minority/weaker Sections. Under the Scheme there is a provision to provide financial assistance to States/ Union Territories to procure computers and other ICT related infrastructure. The grant of Rs. 6.4 lakh (non-recurring) and Rs. 2.7 lakh (recurring) per school is given under the scheme which is shared between Centre and State in the ratio of 75:25 except for North East States where it is 90:10. Under the Scheme there is no provision for providing I-Pad/ Laptop with internet connection to Teachers or Students.

### **Telephone Facilities in Coastal Areas**

6458. SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN:  
SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH:

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

(a) whether the coastal and border areas have inadequate telecom facilities;

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

(c) whether the coastal and the border areas of our country have not yet been provided with mobile telephone connectivity by the telecom PSUs and the private-telecom operators;

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

(e) the action taken by the Government to facilitate these areas with mobile network?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) and (b) Madam, prior to July 2008, No service zone of 500 Meters width along the International border within Indian territory for wireless/mobile service was there. Further, deployment of Cell site(s)/Base Transceiver Stations (BTSs)/Radio Transmitters in the buffer zone of 10 Km width in certain areas of Jammu and Kashmir was also barred. Vide Department of Telecom(DoT) letter dated 11.07.2008 deployment of Cell site(s)/ Base Transceiver Stations (BTSs)Radio transmitters in the buffer zone of 10 Km

width have been permitted and now the Telecom Service Providers (TSPs) have to ensure that their radio signal(s) fade out or become unusable within a reasonable distance across such borders. After the instructions dated 11.7.08, TSPs have started putting up BTSs within 10 Kms of border also and now telecom infrastructure is much better in border areas than it used to be before the issue of these instructions.

(c) to (e) All the districts in coastal and border areas are covered by one or other TSPs. However, in some rural/remote areas the provisioning of telecom services is at lower side due to difficult terrain, poor roads and power supply. Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF) wing of DoT implements various schemes with financial support for providing access of telecom services to the people in the rural and remote areas including border/coastal areas at affordable and reasonable prices.

#### **Setting up of IISc**

6459. SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India has framed any criteria for establishing an Indian Institute of Science (IISc) or upgrading any institute as an IISc;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has any plan to upgrade any institute in Kerala as an IISc; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a), (b) to (d) No, Madam.

[*Translation*]

#### **Cases Disposed of by CVC**

6460. SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a constant increase in the number of cases to be disposed of by the vigilance departments over the year;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the number of pending cases; and

(c) the number of officials of Indian Administrative Service against whom disciplinary action has been initiated during the last three years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE. (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) Such information is not centrally maintained. However, as per information received from the Central Vigilance Commission, the number of cases received and disposed of during the last five years (i.e. 2007 to 2011) are as under:-

Years	No. of cases received	No. of cases disposed
2007	4941	4672
2008	4721	4238
2009	5783	5317
2010	5327	5522
2011	5573	5341

(c) The data of number of officials of Indian Administrative Service against whom disciplinary action has been initiated is not centrally maintained. However, during the last three years and in the current year (till 31.03.2012), disciplinary action was initiated by the Central Government against seven IAS officers (in eight cases) for alleged irregularities while working in connection with the affairs of the Central Government. The year-wise details are as follows:-

Year	No. of IAS officers against whom disciplinary action was initiated
2009	Nil
2010	4*
2011	2
2012 (till 31.03.2012)	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>7</b>

(\*Four IAS officers charge-sheeted in five cases, as one officer was charge-sheeted in two cases.)

**Raid on Pilot Training Centres**

6461. SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Excise officials have seized documents from Pilot Training Centres in the country while conducting raids during the last three years including the current year;

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

(c) the kind of irregularities found through seized documents; and

(d) the action taken against such Pilot Training Centres?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

**Air Traffic at Hyderabad Airport**

6462. SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the passenger traffic handled by the Hyderabad airport along with the passenger growth achieved during 1891 each of the last three years and the current year; and

(b) the comparative details of passengers handled and growth achieved by other airports in the country, airportwise?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) The details of the passenger traffic handled (million) at the Rajiv Gandhi International Airport, Shamshabad and the passenger growth (%) achieved during during the last three year and current year are as under: 2008-09-(6.22); 2009-10-(6.51) (4.8%); 2010-11-(7.60)(16.7%)and 2011-12- (8.44) (11.1%). The Compounded Annual Growth Rate during these year is 10.7%. (b) The comparative details of passengers handled and growth achieved by other airports in the country is given in the enclosed Statement.

**Statement***Comparative details of total passengers handled and growth achieved at indian airports*

(In Million)

Sr. No.	Airport	2008-09	2009-10	%Change over 2008-09	2010-11	%Change over 2009-10	2011-12	%Change over 2010-11	CAGR (2008-09 to 2011-12)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Delhi (DIAL)	22.84	26.12	14.4	29.94	14.6	35.88	19.8	16.2
2	Mumbai (MIAL)	23.44	25.61	9.3	29.07	13.5	30.75	5.8	9.5
3	Chennai	9.84	10.53	7.0	12.05	14.4	12.93	7.3	9.5
4	Bangalore (BIAL)	8.76	9.94	13.5	11.59	16.6	12.70	9.5	13.2
5	Kolkata	6.99	8.05	15.1	9.63	19.7	10.30	7.0	13.8
6	Hyderabad (GHIAL)	6.22	6.51	4.8	7.60	16.7	8.44	11.1	10.7
7	Cochin (CIAL)	3.36	3.88	15.5	4.34	11.9	4.72	8.7	12.0
8	Ahmedabad	2.83	3.53	24.8	4.04	14.7	4.70	16.1	18.4
9	Goa	2.22	2.63	18.4	3.08	17.2	3.52	14.3	16.6



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
10	Pune	1.77	2.25	27.1	2.81	24.8	3.29	17.2	23.0
11	Trivandrum	1.95	2.33	19.4	2.53	8.3	2.81	11.4	12.9
12	Calicut	1.68	1.86	11.0	2.06	10.5	2.21	7.3	9.6
13	Guwahati	1.37	1.59	15.8	1.93	21.7	2.24	16.0	17.8
14	Jaipur	1.20	1.52	26.5	1.66	8.7	1.83	10.5	14.9
15	Lucknow	0.82	1.19	45.2	1.58	32.8	2.02	28.1	35.2
16	Coimbatore	1.01	1.11	9.7	1.24	12.1	1.35	8.2	10.0
17	Nagpur (MIPL)	0.80	0.82	2.3	1.24	51.4	1.42	14.5	21.0
18	Bhubaneswar	0.67	0.83	22.9	1.04	26.5	1.25	19.9	23.1
19	Srinagar	0.73	0.93	26.4	1.04	12.2	1.63	57.0	30.6
20	Indore	0.60	0.71	18.3	0.88	24.1	1.11	26.6	22.9
21	Mangalore	0.69	0.84	20.9	0.85	1.0	0.89	5.4	8.8
22	Patna	0.34	0.55	60.4	0.84	51.8	1.02	21.8	43.7
23	Amritsar	0.57	0.70	22.7	0.77	8.9	0.89	16.6	15.9
24	Trichy	0.47	0.69	48.6	0.76	9.1	0.91	20.3	24.9
25	Agartala	0.37	0.50	34.2	0.75	49.8	0.84	11.9	31.0
26	Visakhapatnam	0.60	0.63	5.4	0.71	12.8	0.96	34.7	17.0
27	Jammu	0.40	0.52	29.1	0.69	33.3	0.89	28.4	30.3
28	Bagdogra	0.44	0.55	24.9	0.67	23.0	0.74	9.0	18.8
29	Chandigarh	0.36	0.47	29.1	0.65	37.2	0.80	24.3	30.1
30	Vadodara	0.44	0.50	12.7	0.60	19.5	0.67	12.0	14.6
31	Portblair	0.48	0.52	8.7	0.58	11.5	0.61	5.2	8.4
32	Imphal	0.32	0.41	27.7	0.56	37.6	0.73	29.0	31.3
33	Varanasi	0.40	0.48	20.0	0.56	15.8	0.75	34.3	23.1
34	Raipur	0.40	0.44	8.7	0.53	22.0	0.80	50.7	26.0
35	Madurai	0.35	0.37	3.8	0.39	6.1	0.51	31.7	13.2
36	Udaipur	0.26	0.36	39.6	0.37	1.6	0.37	0.7	12.6
37	Ranchi	0.25	0.27	10.7	0.36	32.8	0.49	35.2	25.7

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
38	Bhopal	0.23	0.26	12.6	0.32	24.4	0.42	31.3	22.5
39	Aurangabad	0.19	0.22	15.7	0.27	21.1	0.40	48.7	27.7
40	Leh	0.20	0.23	17.2	0.26	12.3	0.37	42.7	23.4
41	Rajkot	0.13	0.19	45.5	0.23	25.4	0.26	11.5	26.7
42	Dibrugarh	0.12	0.18	47.4	0.23	27.7	0.23	-0.5	23.3
43	Jodhpur	0.08	0.14	65.4	0.18	32.7	0.21	17.1	37.0
44	Tirupati	0.16	0.16	1.8	0.17	10.2	0.24	38.4	15.8
45	Silchar	0.14	0.15	5.9	0.16	4.3	0.21	32.2	13.4
46	Gaya	0.05	0.06	30.0	0.05	-18.2	0.10	94.0	27.3
Total of top 46 Airports		107.57	122.34	13.7	141.88	16.0	160.43	13.1	14.3
Others Airports		1.31	1.42	8.7	1.55	9.2	1.87	20.9	12.8
Total		108.88	123.76	13.7	143.43	15.9	162.30	13.2	14.2

CAGR=Compounded Annual Growth Rate

### Private Tutions

6463. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAIISI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that private tutorials has become a thriving business across the country;

(b) if so, whether Section 28 of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education prohibits teachers of all schools to give private tuition;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken or being taken by the Government to stop this practice especially by teachers of the Government schools; and

(d) the penalty suggested in the Act against such teachers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) to (d) Section 28 of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 prohibits private tuition by teachers and provides

that no teacher shall engage himself or herself in private tuition or private teaching activity. The Act does not specify any penalty against such teachers. 30 States/UTs have issued notification banning private tuition.

### Hike in Prices of Books

6464. SHRI P.K. BIJU:  
SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that while on one hand, the Government is making structural changes in education and on the other hand, private publishers are hiking the prices of children's books exorbitantly;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has formulated any policy to check the prices of stationery and books; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) to (d) The Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) recommends NCERT/CBSE textbooks only. The printing of textbooks/learning materials by CBSE is done at NCERT approved rates as per requirement of students. The Government exercises no control over prices of stationery and books published by private publishers and no policy regarding prices of books and stationery has been formulated.

#### **Indigenous Manufacturing of Equipment**

6465. SHRI JAYARAM PANGI:  
SHRI RAMESH RATHOD:

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

(a) whether with a view to give impetus to indigenous manufacturing of electronic and telecom equipment, the Government has made or proposes to make it mandatory for the Service providers as Council Members to place pilot orders and utilize the indigenous products;

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

(c) whether the Government has any commitment under WTO agreement on electronic procurement and domestic manufacturing;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether electronic procurement policy is against WTO guidelines; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the extent to which the new electronic procurement and manufacturing policy likely to fulfil the WTO commitments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY ( SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) and (b) The draft National Telecom Policy (NTP) 2011 was placed in the public domain for wider public consultation on 10.10.2011 which contains under objectives, inter-alia, following provisions:

- (i) 'Promote the domestic production of telecommunication equipment to meet 80% Indian telecom sector demand through domestic

manufacturing with a value addition of 65% by the year 2020.

- (ii) Provide preferential market access for domestically manufactured telecommunication products including mobile devices, SIM cards with enhanced features etc. with special emphasis on Indian products for which IPRs reside in India to address strategic and security concerns of the Government, consistent with international commitments.

' Further, the draft NTP 2011 contains under strategies, inter-alia, following provisions:

'To incentivise telecom service providers to use indigenous products by encouraging:

- (i) Commitment to purchase Indigenous products that are comparable in price and performance to imported products.
- (ii) Commitment to participate in trials of newly created Indian products, nurture them and place pilot orders.
- (iii) Funding R&D and support Indian IPR creation and participate in creation of standards.

Inputs have been received from various stakeholders on draft NTP 2011 including service providers. The final decision regarding NTP has not yet been taken.

(c) and (d) Article III of GATT 1994 related to National Treatment puts restriction to the World Trade Organisation (WTO) signatory countries on use of any internal taxes and other internal charges, and laws, regulations and requirements affecting the internal sale, offering for sale, purchase, transportation, distribution or use of products, and internal quantitative regulations requiring the mixture, processing or use of products in specified amounts or proportions which discriminate between the imported or domestic products so as to afford protection to domestic production. It is subject to exemptions allowed under the WTO on grounds specified therein, say on grounds to protect public morals, to protect human, animal or plant life or health or on grounds of national security etc.

In addition, specific provisions of the agreements under the WTO, namely Article III:8(a) of General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, 1994 and Article XIII: 1 of General Agreement on Trade in Services, allow

exemption from the WTO obligations on application of domestic laws, regulations or requirements governing the procurement by governmental agencies of products purchased for governmental purposes and not with a view to use in the production of goods for commercial use. This provision is factored in by the Government in the policy formulated from time to time.

(e) and (f) i. The Government has notified the policy for providing preference to domestically manufactured electronic products in procurement due to security considerations and in Government procurement vide Notification No: 8(78)/2010-IPHW dated 10.2.2012.

ii. The Preferential Access Market (PMA) Policy does not per se mandate preference to any electronic product. It only provides an enabling framework. The Policy is consistent with India's WTO commitments.

#### **IIT-JEE 2012**

6466. SHRI R. THAMARAISELVAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that in JEE 2012, many new things were introduced for the convenience of IIT aspirants; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Joint Admission Board (JAB) has taken the following decisions which have been implemented successfully in the Indian Institute of Technology-Joint Entrance Examination (IIT-JEE) 2012:

1. Female candidates were exempted from paying application fees.
2. The category-wise absolute cut-off marks in each subjects and aggregate for ranking the candidates were declared well in advance allowing them to maximize the aggregate marks, after ensuring the minimum marks in individual subjects.
3. Candidates were given carbonless copy paper based answer sheets (optical response sheets) as records of their performance.

4. Before announcement of the results, answer sheets were displayed on the web alongwith the correct answer choice(s) and machine-read responses (ORS), allowing the candidates the opportunity to submit revision request in case of any perceived error in the ORS.

5. Candidates who accept seats in the earlier round(s) are allowed to withdraw their acceptance before the final round of seat allocation.

#### **Accidents in Coal Mines**

6467. SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI:  
SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether deaths and serious injuries in the coal mines in the country are much higher than those in other countries in the world and many of them are not reported;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor alongwith the action taken/being taken by the Government in this regard;

(c) the details of technologies currently being used to ensure safety in coal mines;

(d) whether any reduction in accident/fatalities cases has been noticed after using these technologies and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) and (b) As reported by Directorate General of Mines Safety (DGMS), the number of fatal and serious accidents during the last seven years has reduced from 96 to 76 and 1106 to 484 respectively. Similarly the fatality rates per thousand persons employed also reduce from 0.36 to 0.21. The fatality rate in coal mines in USA during the last five years is also varying from 0.38 to 0.13, which is comparable to India. The information of other countries is not available. The causes of accidents in coal mines are primarily due to:

# Roof and side falls in underground;

# Surface transport by dumpers, trucks and other Heavy Earth moving Machinery in opencast mines;

- # Explosives and Blasting;
- # Electricity;
- # Dust, gas and other combustible material;

All fatal accidents and serious accidents including dangerous occurrences such as explosives, electricity and gas & fires etc. are enquired by DGMS to find out the cause(s) and circumstances leading to such accidents/occurrences. Based on the findings of the enquiry, the following actions are taken depending upon the gravity of the situations and cases;

- # Immediate stoppage of dangerous operations;
- # Issue of prohibitory orders or improvement notices;
- # Withdrawal, Suspension or modification of permissions/approvals/relaxations etc.;
- # Suspension or cancellation of statutory certificates against the persons found responsible;
- # Punitive actions through respective mine management by way of suspension from duty, stoppage of increment, demotion or termination from employment depending upon the gravity of violations;
- # Prosecution in the court of law against the persons held responsible for the accidents/dangerous occurrences;
- # Issue of Technical Circulars, Guidelines and Instructions.

(c) and (d) Board and Pillar mining using Side Discharge Loader (SDLs)/Load Haul Dumpers (LHDs) are mostly used in underground coal mines whereas shovel-Dumper combinations are used in opencast mines except few mines where continuous Miner-shuttle car and Longwall Mining are being practiced in underground and Surface Miners and Draglines in opencast mines. The following measures have been adopted to ensure safety in coal mines;

- # Manual loading is being gradually phased out from the underground coal mines;
- # Mechanized drilling and supporting by roof bolting with cement or resin capsules are being used;

- # Higher capacities loading machines and dumpers are being introduced to reduce traffic density in opencast workings; and
- # Mine environment monitoring with modern single and multi gas detectors are being done in underground mines.

With the introduction of mechanization, both in underground as well as in opencast mines, the personal exposure to risks have considerably reduced and in turn the fatality and serious injuries have reduced in coal mines.

*[Translation]*

#### **World Bank Report on Poverty**

6468. DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per a report of the World Bank, 41.6 per cent population of India is poor as per the international standard;

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

(c) whether the Government has not accepted the international poverty norms so as to show the number of poor as less than the actual numbers thereof; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) to (d) As per the World Development Report 2012, brought out by the World Bank, in 2004- 05, 41.6% of the Indian population lived below International poverty line of U.S. \$ 1.25 a day. The Government of India does not use poverty estimates made by the World Bank on the basis of international poverty line, since it does not distinguish between rural and urban areas or between different States of the country.

The Planning Commission estimates poverty at the national and state level with reference to poverty line defined in terms of Monthly Per Capita Consumption Expenditure (MPCE) as recommended by the experts from time to time. For 2004-05, the Planning Commission

has estimated poverty ratio in the country as 37.2%. On the basis of latest Large Sample Survey data on Household Consumer Expenditure collected by National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) in its 66th round conducted during 2009-10, the percentage of people living below poverty line in the country has come down from 37.2% in 2004-05 to 29.8% in 2009-10.

Government has, however, decided to set up a Technical Group to revisit the methodology for estimation of poverty and identification of poor taking into account multiple dimensions and indicators of poverty so that the poor and deprived households can obtain the benefit of different government programmes and schemes. The composition of the Technical Group and its terms of reference are being finalized.

[*English*]

#### **Expenditure on Education**

6469. SHRI A.K.S. VIJAYAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the contribution of education in Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in the country and other countries;

(b) the comparative figures of expenditure on education in the country and other countries; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to improve the position?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) and (b) The percentage of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) spent on education during 2009-10 is 3.85%. The expenditure on education in India was Rs.235996.22 crore (BE) during 2009-10. Similar data for other countries is not being maintained by this Ministry. However, as per the figures published by UNESCO Institute of Statistics (UIS) in its publication titled, "Global Education Digest 2011", contribution of education in Gross Domestic Product in some of other countries were U.S.A.(5.5%), U.K.(5.4%), Japan (3.4%), Australia (4.4%), Russian Federation (4.1%), Egypt (3.8%), Azerbaijan (2.8%), Georgia (3.2%), Tajikistan (3.5%), Hong Kong SAR of China (4.5 %), Thailand (4.1%), Peru (2.5%), Jamaica (6.2%), Pakistan (2.7%), Bangladesh (2.4%), Ethiopia (5.5%), United Republic of Tanzania (6.8%) and Zambia (0.8%) during 2009.

(c) During XI Plan, a substantial increase was made in Central Plan Allocation to augment the funds for education sector. This substantial increase in Central Plan Outlay for Education represents a very substantial effort on the part of the Central Government towards raising public spending on education.

[*Translation*]

#### **Allocation of Funds**

6470. SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state the percentage of funds proposed to be allocated for Agriculture, Industry and Services Sector in the various States including Jharkhand during the year 2012-13?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): The Overall State plan size for 2012-13 has so far been finalized for the States of Rajasthan, Himachal Pradesh, Tripura, West Bengal, Karnataka, Sikkim, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Haryana, Odisha & Madhya Pradesh. However, the sectoral distribution of resources is yet to be approved.

#### **Navodaya Vidyalayas**

6471. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the sanctioned number of Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas as on date alongwith the number of said schools that are not operational; and

(b) the steps taken by the Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti to ensure that all the sanctioned schools are made operational at the earliest?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) There are 595 sanctioned Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya (JNVs). Out of these nine are not operational. (b) Opening of a sanctioned school depends on the concerned State Government making available requisite land for construction of permanent building and required temporary accommodation to start the school. Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti is in constant

touch with the concerned State Governments where the sanctioned schools are not operational to provide required temporary accommodation and permanent land.

[English]

### Telecom Advisory Committee

6472. SHRI AMARNATH PRADHAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Telecom Advisory Committee (TAC), nominated by the Members of Parliament (MPs) for the year 2011-12, have been constituted for all telecom circles/districts in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor, State-wise including Odisha; and

(c) the time by which the TACs for all telecom circles/districts are likely to be constituted, State-wise including Odisha?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY ( SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) and (b) Out of a total of 359 Telephone Advisory Committees (TACs), 348 TACs whose tenure had expired earlier have already been reconstituted. Remaining 11 TACs are going to complete their tenure on 30-06-2012. Circle-wise details of TACs, including Odisha Telecom Circle is given in the enclosed Statement.

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

#### Statement

SNo.	Name of the Circle	No. of TACs
1	2	3
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1
2	Andhra Pradesh	22
3	Assam	7
4	Bihar	19
5	Chhattisgarh	6
6	Gujarat	18
7	Haryana	9

1	2	3
8	Himachal Pradesh	6
9	Jammu and Kashmir	5
10	Jharkhand	6
11	Karnataka	19
12	Kerala	12
13	Madhya Pradesh	35
14	Maharashtra	30
15	North-East-I	3
16	North-East-II	3
17	Odisha	13
18	Punjab	11
19	Rajasthan	24
20	Tamil Nadu	17
21	Uttar Pradesh(East)	31
22	Uttar Pradesh(West)	18
23	Uttarakhand	6
24	West Bengal	14
25	Calcutta Telephones	4
26	Chennai Telephones	4
27.	MTNL, Delhi	7
28.	MTNL, Mumbai	9
Total		359

#### Clearing of Papers

6473. SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that clearing of physics, chemistry and biology examination is set to be tougher in the Higher Secondary Certificate (HSC);

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the details of its impact on students?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) and (b) The Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) prepares question papers for its affiliated schools on the basis of blue print, design and sample paper. The nature of the question papers are kept in a balance. Each of the question papers consists of 70% questions of average level, 15% of easy level and 15% of difficult nature. The result for the academic year 2011 shows a pass percentage of 85.56, 87.27 and 91.25 in Physics, Chemistry and Biology respectively. The state education boards have their own system for preparation of the question paper.

(c) Does not arise.

#### **Flights from/through Gujarat**

6474. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of commercial flights operating from and through Gujarat connecting capital Ahmedabad and other industrial hubs with the national capital and other major metropolis of the country;

(b) whether any review of the adequacy of the existing commercial airways infrastructure *vis-a-vis*

demands of its potential users especially in major industrial centres in the State has been carried out;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION ( SHRI AJIT SINGH ): (a) Currently, scheduled domestic flights are available from nine airports of Gujarat viz. Ahmadabad, Bhavnagar, Bhuj, Jamnagar, Kandla, Porbandar, Rajkot, Surat, Vadodara. The details of connectivity from and through Gujarat to other destinations by scheduled domestic airlines are enclosed as Statement.

(b) and (c) No such review has been conducted by the Ministry.

(d) There is no such proposal under consideration. However, Operations in domestic sector have been deregulated and flights are being operated by concerned airlines on the basis of commercial viability subject to adherence of Route Dispersal Guidelines. Government has laid down Route Dispersal Guidelines with a view to achieve better regulation of air transport services taking into account the need for air transport services of different regions of the country. It is, however, up to the airlines to provide air services to specific places depending upon the traffic demand and commercial viability while complying with Route Dispersal Guidelines.

#### **Statement**

##### *Current Operators of Scheduled Airlines in Gujarat (SS12)*

Airlines	Sector	Aircraft type	Flight/Week
1	2	3	4
Air India	Ahmadabad-Delhi &VV	A320	7
	Ahmadabad-Mumbai &VV	A320	7
	Rajkot-Mumbai &VV	A320	7
	Jamnagar-Mumbai &VV	A320	7
	TOTAL		28
Allaince Air	Vadodara-Delhi &VV	CRJ700	6
	Surat-Delhi &VV	CRJ700	6
	TOTAL		12
Jet Airways	Ahmedabad-Chennai &VV	B737	14
	Ahmedabad-Mumbai &VV	B737	27
	Ahmedabad-Hyderabad &VV	B737	7
	Ahmedabad-Bhopal &VV	ATR72	7



1	2	3	4
28	Ahmedabad-Indore &VV	ATR72	7
	Vadodara-Delhi &VV	B737	7
	Vadodara-Mumbai &VV	B737	
	Rajkot-Mumbai &VV	B737	7
	Mumbai-Porbander-Diu	ATR72	6
	Bhuj-Mumbai &VV	B737	7
	Bhavnagar-Mumbai &VV	ATR72	7
	TOTAL		124
Jet Lite	Ahmedabad-Mumbai &VV	B737	7
	Jaipur-Ahmedabad-Bangalore &VV	B737	7
	Ahmedabad-Bangalore &VV	B737	7
	Ahmedabad-Delhi &VV	B737	14
	Vadodara-Delhi &VV	B737	7
	Rajkot-Mumbai &VV	B737	14
	TOTAL		56
Kingfisher Airlines	Ahmedabad-Mumbai &VV	B320	7
	Ahmedabad-Delhi &VV	B320	7
	Kandla-Mumbai &VV	ATR72	7
	Bhuj-Mumbai &VV	A320	7
	Bhavnagar-Mumbai &VV	ATR72	7
	TOTAL		35
Spice jet	Ahmedabad-Chennai &VV	B737	14
	Jaipur-Ahmedabad-Goa &VV	B737	7
	Jaipur-Ahmedabad-Pune&VV	B737	7
	Ahmedabad-Kolkata &VV	B737	7
	Delhi-Ahmedabad-Mumbai & VV	B737	14
	Ahmedabad-Delhi &VV	B737	7
	Ahmedabad-Hyderabad &VV	B737	7
	Ahmedabad-Mumbai &VV	B737	7
	Delhi-Surat-Mumbai&VV	B737	7
	TOTAL		77
IndiGo	Jaipur-Ahmedabad-Chennai &VV	A320	7
	Bangalore-Ahmedabad-Delhi &VV	A320	14
	Delhi-Ahmedabad-Goa&VV	A320	7
	Pune-Ahmedabad-Kolkata&VV	A320	7
	Ahmedabad-Delhi &VV	A320	7
	Ahmedabad-Mumbai &VV	A320	14
	Hyderabad-Ahmedabad-Kolkata &VV	A320	7
	Mumbai-Vadodara-Delhi&VV	A320	7
	Vadodara-Delhi &VV	A320	6
	TOTAL		76
Go Air	Ahmedabad-Mumbai &VV	A320	21
		TOTAL	21
		Grand Total	437

### Space Policy/Legislation

6475. SHRI KULDEEP BISHNOI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any space policy/legislation governing commercial and non-commercial activities of Indian space programme;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to enact space legislation in order to lay down proper procedures in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) The Government has space policies for commercial and non-commercial activities of Indian space programme in the major areas of satellite communication and satellite remote sensing. However, the Government does not have a space legislation.

(b) The satellite communication and remote sensing activities of the Department are governed by the following policies: 1) A Policy Framework for Satellite Communication in India (1997), and The Norms, Guidelines and Procedures for Implementation of the Policy Frame-Work for Satellite Communications in India (2000) 2) Remote Sensing Data Policy (Formulated in 2001 and revised in 2011)

(c) The operational space services in the areas of satellite communication and remote sensing are being used by private sector, in the recent past only and hence the need for space legislation was not imperative.

(d) Studies have been initiated towards drafting a Space Legislation. Enacting a Space Legislation is a long term process involving consultations with various Central Ministries/Departments and stake holders and taking cognizance of international regulations.

### Transparency through RTI

6476. SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been greater transparency in the working of administration after enforcement of the Right to Information Act in the country;

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government in this regard;

(c) whether the Chief Ministers of many States have been urged to extend the purview of this Act; and

(d) if so, the response of the State Governments in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE. (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) While no specific study has been undertaken to study the relationship, the Central Government is of the considered opinion that there is greater transparency in working of administration after implementation of the RTI Act in the country.

(c) No State Government has brought the issue to the notice of the Central Government.

(d) Does not arise.

### Data of Unfilled Vacancies

6477. SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any data regarding unfilled vacancies of teachers in Higher Education Sector in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any shortage of qualified teachers in Higher Education Sector;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the measures adopted by the Government to fill the vacancies of teachers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

(SHRI E. AHAMED):(a) to (c) Yes, Madam. The details of vacant teaching positions in the Central Higher Education Sector in the country is as under:

S.No.	Name of Institution	No. of vacant teaching posts
1.	Central Universities	6542
2.	Indian Institutes of Science Education and Research (IISERs)	131
3.	Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs)	111
4.	Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs)	1611
5.	Indian Institutes of Information Technology (IIITs)	104
6.	National Institutes of Technology (NITs)	1487
7.	Others	84
Total		10070

(d) Vacancies keep arising in different institutions and organizations on a continuous basis due to reasons of retirements, resignations, death, creation of new posts etc. Filling up of vacancies is also a continuous process. Shortage of teachers has arisen in some of the institutions on account of rapid expansion of capacity and creation of new posts. In the recent past massive expansion in higher education has taken place. 16 new Central Universities, 08 Indian Institutes of Technology, 07 Indian Institutes of Management, 05 Indian Institutes of Science Education and Research, 02 Schools of Planning and Architecture and 10 National Institutes of Technology have been established apart from opening of universities and other institutions of higher learning by states and private entities, which has created the situation of a gap in demand and supply.

(e) Several steps have been taken to meet the shortage of faculty. Age of retirement of faculty has been extended upto 65 years in central educational institutions with a further provision of re-employment upto 70 years. The All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) has allowed recruitment of teachers with B.Tech qualification as pro-term Lecturer for a limited period of three years with the condition that they would secure masters qualification within the same period. The AICTE has also permitted second shift in the existing institutions and intake (number of seats) in Masters Programmes has been increased, so that faculty shortages could be

minimized. The University Grants Commission (UGC) has launched a scheme called Operation Faculty Recharge for augmenting the research and teaching resources of universities to tackle the shortage of faculty in university System, and also reappointment of faculty beyond the age of superannuation.

#### India-China Friendship Year

6478. SHRI K.P. DHANAPALAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether 2012 has been declared as the year of India-China friendship and cooperation; and

(b) if so, the initiatives taken/proposed to be taken by both the countries to boost effective exchanges in various fields?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) and (b) Yes. During the visit of the President of the People's Republic of China Hu Jintao to New Delhi in March 2012, the year 2012 was designated as the "Year of India-China Friendship and Cooperation". The two sides have planned a host of activities throughout the year to commemorate the Year of Friendship and Cooperation which will further expand and enhance the relationship including exchange of cultural troupes, lectures and talks by entrepreneurs, media forum, Indian expedition to Mt Everest from the Chinese side and further promotion of state/provincial level cooperation between the two countries.

[Translation]

#### Selection of OBCs in Civil Services

6479. SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:  
SHRI ANJANKUMAR M. YADAV:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the OBC candidates who have cleared IAS exam during the last three years but could not be invited for training because of creamy layer;

(b) the details of those provisions by which the Government selects the OBC candidates;

(c) whether by this selection process, the quota of OBC candidates is not being filled and general candidates are being selected in place of the OBC candidates; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE. (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) No OBC candidate recommended by UPSC from Civil Services Examination 2008, 2009 and 2010 had been denied offer of appointment due to conflict of creamy layer. The officers are nominated for Foundation Course (FC), if they are fit for appointment before commencement of FC.

(b) Rule 3 of Civil Services Examination Rules envisages that the number of vacancies to be filled on the basis of the examination will be specified in the Notice issued by the Commission. Reservation will be made for candidates belonging to Schedule Castes, Schedule Tribes, Other Backward Classes and Physically Disabled categories in respect of vacancies as may be fixed by the Government. Further, under Rule 16 of the said Rules the UPSC for the purpose of recommending OBC, SC, ST candidates may relax the general qualifying standard with reference to number of reserved vacancies in these categories.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

[English]

#### **Extension of Air Services**

6480. SHRI O.S. MANIAN:  
SHRIMATI KAMLA DEVI PATLE:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has considered any proposal to promote extension of air services including introduction of direct flight to Madurai;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any proposal to construct new airport in Chhattisgarh; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) Government has laid down route dispersal guidelines with a view to achieve better

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

(c) No Madam. There is no any proposal to construct new airport in Chhattisgarh.

(d) Do not arise, in view of the reply of (c) above.

#### **Allocation of Coal Blocks**

6481. SHRI BIBHU PRASAD TARAI: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Madhya Pradesh has been indicted for allocation of Coal Blocks of Bhatgaon II and Bhatgaon II extension at throw away prices to a single company resulting in loss of Rs. 1052 crore to the State exchequer;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether his Ministry has taken action against those responsible for loss to public exchequer;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL) (a): The Shankarpur Bhatgaon-II coal block was allocated to M/s Chhattisgarh Mineral Development Corporation Limited, a PSU of State Government of Chhattisgarh. The Central Government is not aware of any indictment of Government of Madhya Pradesh in the matter.

(b) to (e) Do not arise in view of reply to (a) above

[Translation]

#### **Scheme for Naxal Affected Areas**

6482. KUMARI SAROJ PANDEY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the education level and ratio is very low in naxal affected areas of the country in comparison to average ratio of the country;

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

(c) the details of the schemes being run by the Government to bring this ratio at par with the average ratio of the country; and

(d) the details of the action plan proposed to be implemented in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) to (d) The data showing the education level and ratio in naxal affected areas of the country in comparison to average ratio of the country is not maintained in the Ministry. Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) is under implementation in Left Wing Extremism (LWE) districts. The programme is monitored regularly. From the year 2011-12, Planning Commission has increased the number of LWE districts from 35 to 60. During 2011-12, the following provisions were made for 60 LWE districts:

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

Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan, a centrally sponsored scheme has been under implementation since 2009-10 with the vision to make secondary education of good quality available, accessible and affordable to all young persons in the age group 15-16 years with priority given to SC,ST, Minority concentration areas including naxal affected areas. Special focus on micro planning, appointment of more female teachers, enrolment drives, special coaching classes for these areas are also envisaged under RMSA.

Under the Model School Scheme 3,500 schools are to be set up in as many Educationally Backward Blocks (EBBs) through States/UTs. A total of 1956 model schools have so far been approved, out of which 438 have become functional.

Saakshar Bharat, the new variant of National Literacy Mission has been launched on 8th September, 2009 with the prime focus on adult non-literate women of rural areas. A district which had adult literacy rat of 50 percent or below, as per 2001 census, is eligible for coverage under the Saakshar Bharat programme. However, all 35 districts in the country which are most affected with left wing extremism are eligible for coverage under the Mission irrespective of their existing literacy rate.

#### **Memory Chips used in Kilobytes of UID Number**

6483. SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state the details of the memory in Kilobytes proposed for Unique Identity Cards/ Number?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) issues a number and not a card. The number is communicated to residents through a letter. The process of enrolment consists of collection of demographic and biometric data of residents which are encrypted and sent in packets to the Central ID Data Repository (CIDR) for generation of Aadhaar number. The size of each packet containing enrolment data is approximately 5MB.

*[English]*

#### **Funds for R&D**

6484. SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) are looking to industry for Research and Development (R&D), through funding; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the present status in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The IITs have been conducting a number of research projects sponsored by the industry and are in constant touch with them conducting workshops and courses with an objective to secure funding for Research and Development (R&D) Projects. The industries are being encouraged to set up their labs near the IIT campuses, facilitating necessary collaboration between the faculty, research scholars and the industries. The expertise and abilities of industry enables the faculty to understand the commercial aspects of the products and services in the areas they work on, besides the technical challenges faced by the industry. It helps them to analyse what it takes to make research commercially usable and enriching, and expand their R&D. Some of the major research and consultancy projects are being undertaken by the IITs at Delhi, Bombay, Madras, Kanpur, Kharagpur, Roorkee and Guwahati.

[*Translation*]

#### **Emergency Facilities in Schools**

6485. SHRI KIRTI AZAD: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether most of the schools of the country are not having doctors, paramedical staff and other infrastructure to deal with the emergency situations;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPDR) has recommended to provide said facilities in the schools;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to provide medical facilities in the schools?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) to (e) Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) and Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) do not have provision for providing doctors and paramedical staff to elementary and secondary schools.

National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPDR) has not made any specific recommendation for providing doctors and paramedical staff to the schools. However, States are addressing the health care needs of children in convergence with the National Rural Health Mission in rural areas and Health & Family Welfare Departments in urban areas.

[*English*]

#### **Tendulkar method for BPL Estimates**

6486. SHRI A. GANESHAMURTHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to adopt Suresh Tendulkar methodology for estimation of poverty and elimination of poverty by the end of the Thirteenth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the amount earmarked for removing poverty in the country during the period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) and (b) Planning Commission has accepted the poverty lines and poverty ratio re-computed by Tendulkar Committee Report for the year 2004-05. Following the methodology recommended by Tendulkar Committee for updation of poverty lines the Planning Commission has estimated poverty ratio for the year 2009-10 using household consumer expenditure survey data of 66th round conducted by National Sample Survey Office during 2009-10. Government has since decided to set up a Technical Group to revisit the methodology for estimation of poverty and identification of poor taking into account multiple dimensions and indicators of poverty so that the poor and deprived households can obtain the benefit of different government programmes and schemes. The composition of the Technical Group and its terms of reference are being finalized.

(c) The Government is implementing number of poverty reduction and mitigation programmes such as: Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY), Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana

(SJSRY), National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), Mid Day Meal Scheme (MDMS), Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme, Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) and National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) etc. The Budget Estimate for major poverty alleviation programmes/schemes during 2012-13 is as follows:

Scheme	Allocation in Rs.(in crores)
MGNREGA	33000.00
SGSY	3915.00
SJSRY	838.00
NRHM	20542.00
SSA	25555.00
MDM	11937.00
ICDS	15850.00
IAY	11075.00

#### **Financial Assistance for Infrastructure Development**

6487. SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:  
SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that there are a number of lower primary, middle and high schools in West Bengal which are recognized by the State Government and the buildings of which are in deplorable conditions, where the teaching and other staff are doing their job with a meagre amount;

(b) if so, whether the Government has received any such proposal from the State Government of West Bengal to provide proper infrastructure and assistance to such Government recognized schools;

(c) if so, the details thereof alongwith the present status of the proposal;

(d) whether the Government would take initiative to solve such age old problem of education in the State or conduct any enquiry about such problem;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) to (f) Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) provides for construction of new schools, additional classrooms, toilets, drinking water facilities and ramps as per the Schedule of Rates notified by the State Government. This assistance is available only to Government school buildings. Every year the Annual Work Plan & Budget (AWP&B) of States is appraised and approved by the Project Approval Board (PAB) in which civil works proposals are also sanctioned.

Since inception of SSA, West Bengal has been sanctioned 9983 primary schools, 4399 upper primary schools, 1,77,917 additional classrooms, 11551 drinking water facilities and 36913 toilets, and 8422 schools have been approved for major repair.

Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) provides financial assistance for construction of new Government secondary school buildings (classes IX-X) and strengthening of infrastructure of existing Government secondary schools. Government of West Bengal has been pursuing with the Ministry for inclusion of Government aided secondary schools at par with Government secondary schools covered under RMSA.

#### **Management of TRAI**

6488. SHRIMATI J. SHANTHA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the annual cost of running, maintaining and servicing of Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI);

(b) the number of employees working in TRAI and the locations of the offices of TRAI in the country, State-wise;

(c) the number of complaints received by TRAI from the public on their grievances originating from private telecom companies in the year 2012 so far, State-wise;

(d) the number of complaints resolved; and

(e) the action taken by the TRAI on pending complaints?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

(SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) As per Annual Accounts for the year 2010-11, the annual expenditure of TRAI was Rs. 41.61 crore.

(b) The number of employees working in TRAI is 195 and the office of TRAI is located at New Delhi.

(c) to (e) The Telecom Regulatory Authority of India Act, 1997 does not mandate handling of individual complaints by TRAI. However, during the period from 1st January to 31st March, 2012, 3960 complaints have been received in TRAI against private telecom operators. State-wise details of complaints are not maintained in TRAI. These complaints have been forwarded to the concerned telecom operators for redressal.

#### **Complaints Received in Affidavits**

6489. SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any provision of inquiry and action in case any complaint, in notarized affidavit against any Government official, employee/public servant for taking bribe, involvement in corruption or for harassing any citizen in any form, is received by the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the manner in which the Government treats a complaint received in affidavit *i.e.* whether it treats the complaint as normal or serious; (d) whether any time-limit has been fixed to take action on complaints received on an affidavit; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE. (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) Department of Personnel & Training has not issued any instructions regarding handling of complaints received in the form of affidavits, etc. As per the provisions of Rule 3 of CCS (Conduct) Rules, every Government servant shall at all time-

- (i) maintain absolute integrity;
- (ii) maintain devotion to duty; and
- (iii) do nothing which is unbecoming to a Government servant.

Any contravention of these provisions by a Government servant attracts disciplinary action under relevant Rules. Taking of bribe, involvement in corruption or harassing any citizen in any form on the part of a Government servant are indicators of doubtful integrity and such actions are unbecoming on the part of a Government servant. Therefore, such actions are in contravention of the provisions of Conduct Rules for which disciplinary actions can be taken against the government servant if such complaints are received against them in any form.

(c) Complaints received in the Central Government Ministries/Departments whether in affidavit or any other form are treated as receipts and handled as per Manual of Office Procedure. The Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) is mandated under the Central Vigilance Commission Act, 2003, to enquire or cause an enquiry into complaints against public servants wherein allegations of corruption are involved. Complaints received in the Commission (including those received under the Public Interest Disclosure and Protection of Informers (PIDPI) Resolution) are dealt according to its Complaint Handling Policy. Complaints received in the Commission are scrutinized and wherever specific and verifiable allegations involving vigilance angle/corruption are noticed by the Commission, the complaints are forwarded to the appropriate agency (*i.e.* Chief Vigilance Officer (CVO) of the organization or Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) to conduct investigation into the matter and report to CVC.

(d) and (e) The Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) has, vide Circular No. 000/VGL/018 dated 23.05.2000, prescribed a time limit of three months for conducting investigation of complaints forwarded by it and submission of report to the Commission. Complaints received on affidavit, are also handled accordingly.

#### **Coaching Scheme for SC/ST Students**

6490. SHRI HEMANAND BISWAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of cities/towns covered under UGC's coaching scheme for SCs/STs in the country, State-wise;

(b) the details of beneficiaries under the above programme since its implementation in the country, State-wise;



(c) whether the Government has any plan to open new degree colleges and universities for SC/ST women; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) University Grants Commission (UGC) provides financial assistance to all eligible Central Universities, Deemed to be Universities, State Universities and eligible Colleges for remedial coaching to Scheduled Caste (SC)/Scheduled Tribe (ST) students under the coaching schemes for SC/ST/Minorities which comprises Scheme of Remedial Coaching at Undergraduate and Postgraduate level for SC, ST and Minority Communities Students; Coaching Scheme for entry into Service for SC, ST and Minority Communities Students and; Scheme for Coaching SC, ST and Minorities candidates to prepare for National Eligibility Test or State Level Eligibility Test for Lecturership.

(b) 26 Central Universities, 11 Deemed Universities, 140 State Universities and 3085 Colleges have been assisted under these schemes so far. State wise details of amount sanctioned by UGC are enclosed as Statement. The student wise details are maintained by the respective institutions and UGC releases money to institutions for this purpose.

(c) and (d) There is no such plan to open colleges and universities exclusively for SC/ST women.

**Statement**

S.No	Name of State UTs	Amount released during XI Plan (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3
1.	Gujarat	314.24
2.	Karnataka	163.43
3.	Kerala	119.00
4.	Madhya Pradesh	209.25
5.	Bihar	385.00
6.	Haryana	301.00

1	2	3
7.	Himachal Pradesh	40.00
8.	Jharkhand	131.00
9.	Odisha	123.50
10.	Punjab	118.50
11.	Rajasthan	177.94
12.	Andhra Pradesh	456.03
13.	Goa	27.50
14.	Maharashtra	414.09
15.	Tamil Nadu	386.93
16.	Assam	137.13
17.	Delhi	89.13
18.	Jammu and Kashmir	98.50
19.	Uttar Pradesh	668.825
20.	Uttarakhand	68.88
21.	West Bengal	220.05
22.	Chhattisgarh	70.05
23.	Puducherry	32.64
24.	Meghalaya	27.87
25.	Nagaland	0.74
26.	Mizoram	11.24
27.	Manipur	14.91
28.	Arunachal Pradesh	20.07
29.	Tripura	30.80
30.	Sikkim	2.00

[Translation]

**Fraudulent Calls**

6491. SHRIMATI DARSHANA JARDOSH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether telecom subscribers are receiving fake calls regarding winning of lottery from several call centres of the country and from abroad; 1898

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether excessive amount is charged or the credit-balance of the subscriber is transferred illegally on making a return call;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the efforts made by the Government to create awareness among people about such calls?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) to (e) Madam, some complaint have been received from a few mobile customers that they had received missed calls from certain telephone numbers or calls/messages relating to winning of lottery etc. and that on calling back these numbers they were charged substantially. On verification of these complaints; the telephone numbers from where the missed calls and other mischievous calls/messages had come were found to be international numbers. In many cases such numbers relate to premium rate services for which higher charges apply. To address the problem of missed calls and other mischievous calls/messages coming from International locations prompting mobile customers to respond, TRAI has instructed the Access Service Providers to warn the customers about such calls and messages and to take other effective measures for addressing the problem.

[English]

#### **Curbs on Technology Imports**

6492. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the industry and scientists have raised their concern over curbs on technology imports particularly nuclear imports from USA;

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

(c) the steps taken/being taken to avoid such situation immediately in consultation with USA?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (c) In April 2009 the US Government had sought from Government of India

assurances that items transferred to India as part of civil nuclear cooperation would be subject to certain conditions. The Government of India and US Government are in consultation on the issue of civil nuclear cooperation between the two countries, pursuant to the 'Agreement for cooperation between the Government of India and the Government of the United States of America concerning Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy' signed on 10.10.2008. A process has been created to streamline technology imports and resolve issues related thereto.

#### **Administrative Reforms**

6493. SHRI ASHOK TANWAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the various steps taken by the Government in modernizing reforms in administrative system of the country;

(b) the total budgetary allocation made during the last three years in this regard; and

(c) the details of the projects completed under the said scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE. (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (c) The Second Administrative Reforms Commission (2nd ARC) was constituted in 2005 for preparing a detailed blueprint for revamping the public administrative system. The Commission was mandated to suggest measures to achieve a proactive, responsive, accountable, sustainable and efficient administration for the country at all levels of the Government among others. The Commission submitted 15 Reports to the Central Government on various aspects of Governance. The Central Government has so far considered 13 Reports of the Commission. Out of 1005 recommendations, which have been accepted, 533 recommendations have been implemented and 472 recommendations are under implementation. The decisions of the Government on these reports are available at [www.darpg.gov.in](http://www.darpg.gov.in), and the same have been circulated to all concerned Central Government Departments/States/Union Territories to ensure implementation. The Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances has a plan scheme titled 'Scheme

for Administrative Reforms'. The budgetary allocations under the scheme for last three years are given below-

Year	Allocation (in lakhs)
2012-2013	2750
2011-2012	2011
2010-2011	2800

However, all Ministries and Departments of the Government of India are implementing reform measures in a decentralized manner and centralized data on budgetary allocation for such implementation are not available.

#### Sales Depot

6494. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Coal India Limited (CIL) proposes to open direct sales depots in some States especially where the population depend more on such sales;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken in this direction so far State-wise, especially in Andhra Pradesh; and

(c) the manner in which the CIL proposes to cater to the genuine needs of rural areas in Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) to (c) Distribution of coal is at present guided by "New Coal Distribution Policy (NCDP)" as notified by Ministry of Coal on 18.10.2007. In the said NCDP, there is no provision of opening any direct Sales Depot in any state, including Andhra Pradesh.

#### Rural Community Phones

6495. DR. KRUPARANI KILLI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Rural Community Phones (RCPs) are provided in the rural areas of the country;

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

(c) whether the Government has fixed any target for providing RCPs to each and every remote village and habitations in the rural areas of the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the achievements made in this regard so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) and (b) Yes Madam. Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF) signed agreements on 30.09.2004 with Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) and M/s Reliance Infocomm Ltd. (RIL) for provision of 21,958 and 18,736 Rural Community Phones (RCPs) respectively i.e. Provision of Second (2nd) Public Telephone in 40,694 villages with population of more than 2000 and not having Public Call Office (PCO) facility. All of the 40694 RCPs have already been provided. State-wise details of RCPs provided under above USOF scheme are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) to (e) There is no plan for providing RCPs i.e. 2nd Public Telephone in each and every remote village and habitations in the rural areas of the country. However, it is planned to provide Village Public Telephone (VPT) facility i.e. at least one public telephone in all the inhabited revenue villages of Census 2001 villages with the financial support from USOF. 5,80,556 villages (out of 5,93,601 villages) i.e. 97.8% of the Census 2001 inhabited revenue villages of the country have already been provided with Village Public Telephone (VPT) facility till 31.03.2012.

#### Statement

##### Details of Rural Community Phones (RCPs) provided under USOF Scheme

S. No.	Name of State/ Service Area	Number of RCPs to be provided (Target)			Number of RCPs provided (Achievement)		
		BSNL	Reliance	Total	BSNL	Reliance	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2.	Andhra Pradesh	3671	1761	5432	3671	1761	5432
3.	Assam	1913	0	1913	1913	0	1913
4.	Bihar	1224	3243	4467	1224	3243	4467
5.	Jharkhand	448	0	448	448	0	448
6.	Gujarat	1461	66	1527	1461	66	1527
7.	Haryana	88	402	490	88	402	490
8.	Himachal Pradesh	36	0	36	36	0	36
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	56	0	56	56	0	56
10.	Karnataka	1528	451	1979	1528	451	1979
11.	Kerala	1	0	1	1	0	1
12.	Madhya Pradesh	1730	0	1730	1730	0	1730
13.	Chhattisgarh	627	0	627	627	0	627
14.	Maharashtra	1735	185	1920	1735	185	1920
15.	North East-I	256	0	256	256	0	256
15A.	Meghataya	28	0	28	28	0	28
15B.	Mizoram	21	0	21	21	0	21
15C.	Tripura	207	0	207	207	0	207
16.	North East-II	186	0	186	186	0	186
16A.	Arunachal Pradesh	7	0	7	7	0	7
16B.	Manipur	89	0	89	89	0	89
16C.	Nagland	90	0	90	90	0	90
17.	Odisha	936	0	936	936	0	936
18.	Punjab	43	183	226	43	183	226
19.	Rajasthan	1413	0	1413	1413	0	1413
20.	TTM and Pondichery	1416	1441	2857	1416	1441	2857
21.	Uttar Pradesh (East)	1770	4062	5832	1770	4062	5832
22.	Uttar Pradesh (West)	344	0	344	344	0	344
23.	Uttaranchal	4	3075	3079	4	3075	3079
24.	West Bengal	1072	3867	4939	1072	3867	4939
Total		21958	18736	40694	21958	18736	40694

### **Right to Privacy Bill**

6496. SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Right to Privacy Bill is being drafted by the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the main features of the Bill; and

(c) the time by which the said legislation will be enacted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE. (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (c) The Central Government is drafting a legislation that will provide protection to individuals in case their privacy is breached through unlawful means. The drafting of the legislation is at preliminary stage and details of the legislation are yet to be finalized.

### **Target for Development of Infrastructure**

6497. SHRI RAVNEET SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the targets set in Twelfth Five Year Plan for the development of infrastructure sector;

(b) the details of the action plan to achieve the physical and financial targets; and

(c) the targets set and achieved for the infrastructure sector during the Eleventh Plan Period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) The Approach Paper for the Twelfth Plan (2012-17) as approved by the NDC on October 22, 2011 has indicated that the total investment in infrastructure would have to be over Rs. 45 lakh crore during the Twelfth Plan period.

(b) The Twelfth Five Year Plan is under formulation. However, the following steps are being taken to achieve physical and financial targets for the infrastructure sector:

### **High Level Committee on Financing Infrastructure**

The Government has appointed a High Level Committee on Financing Infrastructure under the chairmanship of Dr. Rakesh Mohan to make a range of recommendations to enable the requisite flow of investment in infrastructure during the Twelfth Five Year Plan. The Committee has set up four key sub-groups on developing capital markets for intermediating long-term savings for investment in infrastructure projects, taxation and debt, foreign capital inflows in infrastructure financing, and flow of equity to infrastructure projects to make recommendations in their respective areas.

### **India Infrastructure Finance Company Limited (IIFCL)**

The IIFCL was set up as a non-banking company for providing long-term loans for financing infrastructure projects that typically involve long gestation periods. The IIFCL lends up to 20 per cent of the project costs. The IIFCL has initiated several new measures such as Take Out Finance Scheme and Credit Enhancement Scheme besides direct financing of infrastructure projects.

### **Infrastructure Debt Fund (IDF)**

India's first Infrastructure Debt Fund (IDF) of US \$ 2 billion has been launched on March 5, 2012. This IDF would be structured as a non-banking finance company with an initial equity share of Rs. 300 crore and is envisaged to expand the availability of debt to infrastructure projects. Further, a few more IDFs are also proposed to be launched soon and by the end of 2012 at least two IDF's would be functional.

### **Viability Gap Funding (VGF) Scheme**

To enhance the financial viability of competitively bid PPP infrastructure projects, which do not pass the standard thresholds of financial returns, VGF grant up to 20 per cent of capital costs is provided by the Central Government to projects undertaken by any Central Ministry, State Government, statutory entity or local body. An additional grant of up to 20 per cent of the project costs can be provided by the sponsoring authority.

(c) The Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-12) had projected an investment of Rs. 20,56,150 crore during the Plan period. As a part of the Mid-Term Appraisal of the Plan, it is estimated that the investment realized would be Rs. 20,54,205 crore i.e. the Plan projections would be broadly realized.

### Death of Indians Abroad

6498. SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the process of bringing back the dead bodies of people of Indian origin died while working abroad is very lengthy and cumbersome and if so, the complete details thereof;

(b) the approximate number of days taken to bring back the dead body from abroad under the present process;

(c) whether the Government proposes to simplify the process for bringing back the dead bodies and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b) From time to time, requests from the family members of deceased Indian nationals and Members of Parliaments and Members of Legislative Assemblies are received regarding bringing back their mortal remains. Such requests are also received directly in the Indian Missions abroad.

On receipt of information about the death of an Indian national, the Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs immediately gets in touch with the Indian Mission concerned, which then gets in touch with the sponsor and sponsoring companies impressing upon them to complete the formalities immediately and to send the death related documents expeditiously for issuing a No Objection Certificate (NOC) for the transportation of the mortal remains. The Mission issues an NOC once the complete documents are presented by the sponsor or the attorney authorized by the family of the deceased. After obtaining the NOC, the sponsor or the attorney obtains clearance from the local authorities and completes the formalities for transportation of the body to India. It gets delayed in cases where the sponsor is not cooperating. In the normal course, in the case of natural death it takes 3-4 days to complete the procedural formalities and transport the mortal remains to India except in the case of one or two countries where 3-4 weeks are taken.

In case of un-natural deaths, more time is taken by the local authorities for the completion of initial investigations before giving clearance for transporting the mortal remains, as the police investigates the cause of the death. It takes 4-10 weeks in the case of road accidents/industrial accidents, and 10-16 weeks in suicide and murder cases, to complete the investigation.

(c) and (d) The entire process is subject to norms laid down by the host Governments. The Government of India, through the concerned Embassy of India, intervenes in cases where the delay seems to be unjustified.

### Approval for B.Ed. Colleges

6499. SHRI TAKAM SANJOY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the approval for setting up of B.Ed. College in Aalo, Arunachal Pradesh is still pending with the Regional Director of National Council of Teachers' Education (NCTE) Bhubaneswar, Odisha;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any team has been deputed for inspecting the area for verification;

(d) if so, the time by which the approval is likely to be accorded; and

(e) if not, the reasons for the undue delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) to (b) The Eastern Regional Committee (ERC), Bhubaneswar of the National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE) has received an application from Marjum Welfare Society, Aalo, District West Siang, Arunachal Pradesh on 12th September, 2011 for grant of recognition for B.Ed. course. The application was processed by ERC, Bhubaneswar and a show cause notice was issued to the institution on 7th December, 2011. After consideration of the reply of the Institution to the show cause notice, the matter was considered by the ERC, Bhubaneswar and a letter has been issued to the Institution on 4th May, 2012 for removal of certain deficiencies in the application.

(c) to (e) The further processing of the application of the Institution including causing its inspection and grant of recognition for running B.Ed. course is dependent on removal of deficiencies by the institution and institution fulfilling the norms and standards specified in the National Council Teacher Education (Recognition Norms and Procedure) Regulations, 2009.

[Translation]

### **IAS/IPS Training**

6500. SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any policy of the Government for the civil servants particularly IAS and IPS to stay in the villages for some period while providing training to them with a view to make them acquaint with the rural background and various problems of the farmers;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) The village visit is a major component of foundation training, of All India Service officers which includes IAS and IPS officers. The village visit gives to the officer trainees, a first hand experience of village life and makes them aware of various issues faced by the people in rural India.

(c) Does not arise.

### **Research on People**

6501. SHRI DILIPKUMAR MANSUKHLAL GANDHI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of people all over the country on whom research has been permitted by the University Grants Commission (UGC); State-wise;

(b) the names of the persons selected for research by UGC during the last three years, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government has received any other names or applications in this regard and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the time by which the permission is likely to be given for research?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) and (b) University Grants Commission (UGC) has informed that the names of 24 personalities have been permitted by UGC to conduct research, under the scheme of Epoch Making Social Thinkers of India, namely Mahatma Gandhi, Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, Mahatma Buddha, Dr. B R Ambedkar, Shri Aurobindo Ghosh, Dr. K R. Narayanan, Swami Vivekanand, Dr. Zakir Hussain, Shri Guru Nanak Dev, Smt Indira Gandhi, Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose, Pt. Madan Mohan Malviya, Gurudev Rabindra Nath Tagore, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Sri Shankar Dev, Shri Sukafa, Shri Ramakrishna Paramhans, Shri Adi Shankaracharya, Shri Lala Lajpat Rai, Dr. S.Radhakrishnan, Shri Rajiv Gandhi, Pt. Iswara Chandra Vidyasagar, Shri Raja Ram Mohan Roy and Swami Dayanand Saraswati.

(c) and (d) UGC has informed that 606 proposals for creating new centres under the scheme of Epoch Making Social Thinkers have been received and are being examined. The proposals include research on the 24 persons mentioned above and some other great personalities of India.

### **Sale of New Products through Post Offices**

6502. SHRI KAPIL MUNI KARWARIA:  
SHRI RAM SUNDAR DAS:

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

(a) whether the Postal Department has entered into agreements with many organisations including financial institutions to sell their products through the post offices in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government plans to make the postal saving schemes and other related financial products more attractive and use the services of the post offices on large scale in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) Yes Madam.

(b) The details are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) to (e) The Central and State Governments take various measures from time to time to promote and popularize small savings schemes through print and electronic media as well as holding seminars, meetings and providing training to various agencies involved in mobilizing deposits under the schemes.

Further, with a view to sustaining investor's interest in the small savings schemes, the features of the schemes

are reviewed from time to time and various improvements and amendments in the schemes are introduced. With effect from 1.12.2011, the interest on Post Office Savings Account has been increased from 3.5% to 4% per annum. The maturity period of Monthly Income Scheme (MIS) and National Savings Certificate (NSC-VIII Issue) have been reduced from 6 years to 5 years. A new NSC(IX-Issue) instrument, with maturity period of 10 years, has been introduced. The annual ceiling on investment under Public Provident Fund (PPF) Scheme has been increased to Rs. 1 Lakh. Liquidity of Post Office Time Deposit (POTD)- 1, 2, 3 & 5 years- has been improved by allowing pre-mature withdrawal at the rate 1% less than the time deposits of comparable maturity. For pre-mature withdrawal between 6-12 months of investment, Post Office Savings Account (POSA) rate of interest will be paid.

### **Statement**

#### *List of Products sold at National Level*

Sl. No.	Name of Company/Financial Institutions	Description of product/service
1	Western Union Financial Services Inc.	International Money Transfer to India
2	MoneyGram Payment Systems Inc.	International Money Transfer to India
3	UTI Mutual Funds	Sale of UTI Mutual Funds through post offices
4	Pension Regulatory & Development Authority	Point of Presence for National Pension Scheme accounts.
5	India Post SBI tie-up	Department sells assets and liability products of SBI through identified postal outlets.
6	Ministry of Railways	Booking/cancellation of Railway Reserved Tickets under Passenger Reservation System
7.	Reliance Money Infrastructure Limited.	Sale of Gold Coins.
8	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd.	Sale of Recharge Coupons, Sanchar Cards etc.

### **Hiring of Workers by Indian Embassies**

6503. SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE:  
Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian embassies give preference to local Indians while hiring them for different works;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the benefits provided to them including medical facilities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) and (b) Local Indians with valid documents are considered for employment by the Indian Embassies abroad along with other candidates, based on their eligibility and suitability for a particular job.



(c) Locally recruited employees of Indian Embassies abroad are paid prescribed salaries and allowances and, wherever required under local regulations and sanctioned by the Government of India, they are also provided such benefits as bonus, gratuity, social security and medical insurance.

[English]

### **Holding Sports Posts**

6504. SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether many All India Services officers are holding various posts of sports bodies and other associations against their service conditions;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action the Government has taken or proposes to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) The service conditions of AIS officers do not prohibit them from holding various posts of sports bodies and other associations. The sub rule 5 (i) of Rule 13 of the AIS (Conduct) Rules, 1968 provides that no member of the service shall, except with the previous sanction of the Central Government hold an elective office in any sports associations/ federation/body, by whatever name known at State/ National Level for a term of more than 4 years or for one term whichever is less: provided that this restriction will not apply to functionaries like the District Magistrate, Superintendent of Police etc. when they hold posts in ex-officio capacity at Divisional/District/Sub-division/Taluk Levels.

(b) and (c) All India Services officers are borne on the cadres of the respective State Governments. No information about their holding such posts is maintained centrally.

### **Legal and Financial Assistance**

6505. SHRI S. SEMMALAI: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representation has been received to increase the quantum of financial assistance given to the Indian wives deserted by their NRI husbands; and

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

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Certain Indian Missions/Posts namely the High Commission of India in London, the High Commission of India in Georgetown and Embassy of India in Doha(Qatar) had sought the enhancement of the amount of assistance which at \$1500 per case was considered inadequate. The Seminar on NRI Marriages held in February 2011 in Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi, had also recommended a revision of the scheme. As a result thereof, the scheme has been revised with effect from 30th November 2011 whereby the limit of financial assistance under the scheme has been increased to US\$3,000 per case in developed countries and US\$2,000 per case in developing countries, to be released to the empanelled Legal Counsel of the applicant or Indian community association/women's organization/ Non Government Organization concerned, as initial legal aid for documentation and preparatory work for filing the case.

[Translation]

### **UN Report on Social Schemes**

6506. SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the pace of ongoing schemes for eradication of poverty, starvation, malnutrition and health in the country is very slow as per a report of the United Nation Organisation;

(b) if so, whether the targets fixed under the Millennium Development Goals cannot be achieved in five years in view of the slow implementation of the said schemes as per the report;

(c) if so, the details of the report and the reaction of the Government thereto;

(d) whether the Government has fixed any target to completely do away with poverty, starvation and malnutrition; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE

IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) to (e) As per the United Nation Organisation's Report on "Accelerating Equitable Achievement of The MDGs: Closing Gaps In Health And Nutrition Outcomes, Asia-Pacific Regional MDG Report 2011/12, India is making slow progress on reducing poverty, starvation, malnutrition and health.

The Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MOSPI) coordinates the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) monitoring system and releases Progress Reports from time to time. Millennium Development Goals, India Country Report, 2011 is the latest report brought out by the Central Statistical Office, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation in

December 2011. So far as India is concerned, 8 MDGs with 12 targets are relevant which are sought to be achieved during the period 1990 to 2015. A Brief on the MDG goals, targets and the assessment of performance for the latest year available based on this Report is given in the enclosed Statement. There has been progress in all indicators. Since further progress is expected to be made in the remaining period upto 2015, it is hoped that performance with reference to the 2015 targets will be satisfactory.

The Administrative Ministries such as the Ministry of Rural Development, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and Ministry of Human Resource Development are implementing a number of schemes relevant to attainment of MDG targets.

### **Statement**

#### *India's Millennium Development Goals and Targets*

MGD Goal	Targets	Major Indicators	1990 (estimated value)	Assessment done for the latest Year	Value achieved for the latest year	MDG Target 2015
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	1. Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day.	Percentage of population below poverty line	47.5	2004-05	37.2	23.75
	2. Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger.	Percentage of underweight children ( < 3 years)(NFHS 1 & 3 – based on National Centre for Health Statistics reference population)	52	2005-06	40.0	26
Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education	3. Ensure that by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary education.	Net Enrolment ratio in primary education	77	2008-09	98.6	100
		Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach grade 5	62(1999)	2008-09	76	100
		Literacy rate (15-24 yrs)	61	2001	76.4	100
Goal 3: Promote gender equality	4. Estimate gender disparity in primary and secondary	Ratio of girls to boys in primary education Ratio	0.73	2007-08	0.98	1.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
and empower women	education, preferably by 2005, and in all levels of education, no later than 2015.	of Literate women to men (15-24 years) Share of women in wage employment in non-agriculture	0.67  18.6 (2004-05)	2007-08  2009-10	0.88  18.6	1.00  50
Goal 4: Reduce child mortality	5.Reduce by two thirds the mortality rate among children under five.	U5MR (per 1,000 live births) IMR (per 1,000 live births) Proportion of one year olds immunized against measles	125  80  42.2	2009  2010  2009	64  47  74.1	42  27  100
Goal 5: Improve maternal health	6. Reduce by three quarters between 1990 and 2015, the Maternal Morality Ratio.	MMR (per 100,000 live births) (Trends in Maternal Mortality 2010) Proportion of births attended by skilled health professionals	437  33	2007-09  2007-08	212  52	109  100
Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and other Diseases	7. Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS. 8. Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of Malaria and other major diseases.	HIV prevalence among pregnant women aged 15-24 years Prevalence rate associated with malaria Prevalence rate associated with Tuberculosis	0.86 (2004)  2.08 million in 2001  338 perlakh	2008  2010  2010	0.48  1.6 million  256 per lakh	Trend to be reversed  Trend to be reversed  Trend to be reversed
Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability	9. Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes, and reverse the loss of environmental resources.  10. Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access	Proportion of land area covered by forest Ratio of area protected (to maintain biological diversity) to surface area Energy use per unit of GDP (Rupee)  Percentage of people using improved source of drinking water	    66.4  76	    2008-09  2008	    91.4  49.2	    83  38

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	to safe drinking water and basic sanitation.	Percentage of households without sanitation facility	18	2008-09	47.6	64
	11. By 2020, to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers	Percentage of people using improved sanitation Slum population as percentage of urban population	*	2001	42.6 million	
Goal 8: Develop a Global Partnership for Development	12. In cooperation with private sector, make available benefits of new technologies, especially information and communication	Telephone lines and cellular subscribers per 100 population	0.67%	2011	76.03%	**
		Internet subscribers per 100 population	0.21 million in 1999	2011	20.33 million	**

Source: MDG India Country Report 2011; Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation.

Notes: NFHS- National Family Health survey

U5MR-Under-five Mortality rate

IMR- Infant Mortality Rate

MMR-Maternal Mortality Rate

DP- Gross Domestic Product

\*\* - Slum data was collected for the first time in 2001.

\*\*\* - No quantitative target is set for these indicators.

[English]

### Quality of Teaching

6507. SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR:  
SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY:

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

(a) whether there is a need to raise the standard of teaching in the existing schools in the country;

(b) if so, the response of the Government in this regard;

(c) the measures taken by the Government in this regard during the last three years; and

(d) the consequential increase in percentage of results in school examinations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) to (c) The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 places obligation on the appropriate government and local authority to ensure good quality elementary education conforming to the norms and standards specified in the Schedule to the Act. The RTE Act also provides that the curriculum and evaluation procedure shall be in accordance with the values enshrined in the Constitution of India, and shall take into account all round development of the child, build on the Child's knowledge, potentiality and talent, provide for learning through activities, discovery and exploration, and shall make the child free of fear, trauma and anxiety. Under revised norms of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), several steps have been taken to improve the quality of elementary education, including recruitment of additional teachers, periodic in-service training of teachers, free distribution of text books, regular

academic support to primary and upper primary schools through Block resource Centres and Cluster Resource Centre and support for learning enhancement programs for Mathematics and Language.

To raise the standard of teaching in the existing secondary schools, Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) provides for in-service training every year to the teachers of government and government aided secondary schools to enhance their capacity building. Leadership development programme is also being supported to the Principal/head of the schools under this scheme. Financial assistance is also provided for construction and equipping of integrated Science Lab, art and craft room, computer room etc. In addition, under ICT@School scheme, computers alongwith accessories, consumables, internet facilities, computer teachers etc. are provided in the government and government aided secondary and higher secondary schools.

The Model School Scheme has also been launched which aims to provide quality education to talented rural children through setting up 6000 model schools as benchmark of excellence at block level at the rate of one school per block.

To ensure that only professionally qualified persons are recruited as teachers, National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE) has notified the minimum qualifications and also made the holding of Teacher Eligibility Test (TET) mandatory. Guidelines for the TET have already been notified by the NCTE. While the Central TET has been held twice, several States like Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Nagaland, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand have also conducted the State level TET. States have also been advised to ensure that professionally untrained teachers acquire the requisite teacher qualifications within the time frames mandated under the RTE Act.

(d) While results of class X and XII examinations have shown improvement in pass percentage, the two rounds of survey which have been completed by National Council for Educational Research and Training (NCERT) reveal improvements in the overall learning levels at the elementary level. NCERT has commenced the third round of Achievement Survey. The findings of the third round conducted recently for class V indicate that there is enhancement in the level of achievement in most States.

### **Cyber Appellate Tribunal**

6508. SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases disposed off by the Cyber Appellate Tribunal during the last year and the current year, so far;

(b) whether the shortage of staff in the tribunal have resulted in delays in the disposal of cases;

(c) if so, whether there is reluctance amongst people to approach the tribunal and instead file cases in traditional courts that are not specialised in hearing technical matters;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) During the year 2011, 9 appeals were disposed off by the Cyber Appellate Tribunal. The appeals are being received from time to time. However, no appeal has been disposed off during the current year.

(b) No, Madam, However, the post of Chairperson, Cyber Appellate Tribunal, at present is lying vacant, which has delayed disposal of cases during current year.

(c) No, Madam. The appeals are being received by the Cyber Appellate Tribunal from time to time. Three appeals have been received so far during the year 2012.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

### **Science Fear Buster for Pre-university Students**

6509. SHRI R. DHROVANARAYANA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is taking any initiative for enabling the students to overcome the fear of science and has conceptualized a programme under its 'Vikasana' module; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise including Karnataka and the response received so far in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) and (b) National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) make efforts towards popularization of Science in States/UTs and organize Science exhibitions and other related activities. Besides other activity based and interactive textbooks, NCERT has developed laboratory manuals and laboratory guide books to help teachers and learner in undertaking more activities and experiments. To encourage activity based teaching learning process in the classroom, three publications, namely "Science is Doing" for class VI, "Learning by Doing" for class VII and "Learning by Doing" for class VIII have been published by Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE), to be used as supplementary material for teaching of Science. NCERT/CBSE has not conceptualized any programme under Vikasana module.

[*Translation*]

#### Promotion of Education

6510. SHRI MAHESH JOSHI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of proposals received by the Union Government from the Government of Rajasthan for promoting education in the State during the last three years and the current year;

(b) the number of proposals pending as on date; and

(c) the time by which these proposals are likely to be approved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) to (c) Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), the State Government of Rajasthan had submitted the Annual Work Plan & Budget in the last three years and all these proposals have already been considered by the Project Approval Board (PAB) of the

scheme. An amount of Rs. 219.23 crore has also been released to the State of Rajasthan. For the current year, no proposal has been received from the State of Rajasthan under this Scheme.

Under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), the details of outlay proposed by the State and that approved by PAB of SSA is given below:

(Rs.in lakhs)		
Year	Outlay proposed	Outlay approved
2009-10	232316.505	224061.712
2010-11	278646.31	309979.60
(including supplementary AWP&B 2010-11)		
2011-12	368443.860	367546.448
2012-13	421928.512	399907.767

Release of grant to Govt. of Rajasthan under Scheme for Promotion of Quality Education in Madrasas (SPQEM)

(Rs. In lakhs)			
Year	No. of Madrasas	No. of Teachers	Amount Released
2010-11	220	460	547.46
2011-12	21	62	71.95
2012-13	220	460	392.66

Proposal for 209 (fresh) Madarsas for Rs.6.93 Crore has been received on 13th January, 2012.

Under the Infrastructures Development of Minority Institutes (IDMI) Scheme, 30 Institutes were proposed by the Govt. of Rajasthan during 2010-11 and grants for 7 Institutes amounting to Rs.102.83 lakh have been released.

Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Construction and Running of Girls' Hostel for students of Secondary and Higher Secondary Schools, the State Government of Rajasthan submitted a proposal for 186 Girls Hostels during the year 2009-10 and 2010-11. The proposals were considered and recommended by GIAC and an amount of Rs.52.96 crore has been released. Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS)

of establishing a Model Degree College in each of the 374 identified Educationally Backward Districts of the Country, one proposal has been received from Govt. of Rajasthan for the establishment of a Model Degree College. The proposal has been referred back to the State Government by the University Grants Commission (UGC) for additional documents.

[English]

#### **Dilution of UGC Power**

6511. SHRIMATI ANNU TANDON: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the University for Innovation Bill, 2010 dilutes the power of the University Grants Commission (UGC) in setting up new Universities;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Bill allows Universities to appoint a foreigner as the Vice-Chancellor; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) and (b) No Madam. The University Grants Commission (UGC) does not have powers to establish new universities. Powers to create new universities lie with the Parliament or the State Legislatures.

(c) and (d) The Universities for Research and Innovation Bill provides that the Vice-Chancellor of every University for Research and Innovation should be an academician of international eminence and standing, chosen and appointed by the Board of Governors on the basis of recommendations of a search-cum-selection committee, constituted in such manner as may be specified by Statutes.

#### **Facilities to BSNL Employees**

6512. SHRI MAHENDRA KUMAR ROY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Leave Travel Facility, Medical Allowance and LTC and Bonus to the employees of

BSNL has been withdrawn/withheld during the last three years and the current year;

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

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto and the action taken to continue these facilities to the employees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) to (c) All India LTC has been frozen for two years w.e.f. 05.09.2011 for all BSNL employees and officers except those who are retiring during this period, but hometown LTC shall continue. Medical outdoor treatment has been made limited to claims with vouchers only w.e.f. 01.10.2011. No change has been made in indoor treatment policy. No Productivity Linked Incentive has been paid by BSNL to its employees for year 2009-10 and 2010-11.

The above decisions have been taken in view of stringent financial position of BSNL as BSNL has incurred losses during the last three years.

[Translation]

#### **Discontinuation of Air Services**

6513. SHRI PASHUPATI NATH SINGH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has discontinued air services from various airports in the country including Dhanbad airport, Jharkhand;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to take up the expansion work of the Dhanbad airport again;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the expenditure likely to be incurred thereon; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government in this regard alongwith the time by which it is likely to be done?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) No Madam. Government has laid down route dispersal guidelines with a view to achieve better regulation of air transport services taking into account the need for air transport services of different

regions of the country including North-East region. It is, however, up to the airlines to provide air services to specific places depending upon the traffic demand and commercial viability. As such, the airlines are free to operate anywhere in the country subject to compliance of route dispersal guidelines issued by Government.

(c) Airport Authority of India (AAI) has not received any request from State Government or any airline operator for development of Dhanbad Airport. Hence, AAI has no plan for development of the airport.

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

[*English*]

#### **FDI in Aviation Sector**

6514. SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN:  
SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:  
Sk. SAIDUL HAQUE:  
SHRI ZAFAR ALI NAQVI:  
SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA:  
DR. RAM CHANDRA DOME:  
SHRI HEMANAND BISWAL:  
SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP) under the Ministry of Commerce has circulated a proposal recommending allowing foreign airlines to pick up stakes in domestic carriers with 26 per cent Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) cap;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of his Ministry thereto indicating the percentage of this source of investment;

(c) whether FDI is proposed to be confined to loss making carriers and is likely to lead to changes in the shareholding pattern of the aviation companies in India;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether a provision has also been made to provide some kind of viable business plan to the foreign companies under the said scheme; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor alongwith the change in guidelines of FDI in civil aviation sector in the recent past?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) to (f) A proposal to allow Foreign Airlines to invest up to 49% of equity in the domestic carriers is under examination of Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP).

#### **Cut off Marks for OBC Students**

6515. SHRI ADAGOORU H. VISHWANATH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has set up any Committee to fix the cut off marks for Other Backward Classes (OBCs), as directed by the Supreme Court;

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

(c) whether the Government is aware that Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU) and University of Delhi (DU) are denying admission to OBC students;

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

(e) the steps/measures taken by the Union Government to defend reservation in educational institutions in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) No, Madam. As per the orders of the Apex Court in P V Indiresan Vs. Union of India dated 18.08.2011, there is no need to fix the cut-off marks for admission of candidates belonging to Other Backward Classes (OBC) with those of candidates belonging to the general category as 27 percent of the seats have to be filled from amongst eligible OBC candidates, who have not otherwise figured in the general category list.

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

(c) and (d) Some seats reserved for OBC candidates went vacant in University of Delhi and Jawaharlal Nehru University due to the ambiguity arising out of the interpretation of the order of the Apex Court in P V Indiresan Vs Union of India dated 14.10.2008 about the cut-off marks for admission of OBC candidates. However, vide order dated 18.08.2011, the Apex Court has clarified that there is no correlation between the cut-off marks for



the general and the OBC categories. Seats in both categories are to be filled independently from amongst the eligible candidates. After the clarification, both the Universities have been following the aforementioned order.

(e) Both the Government and University Grants Commission (UGC) have been issuing advisories from time to time to all Centrally funded Institutions to implement the reservation policy of the Government, which also includes reservation for Other Backward Classes. Also, the Government has moved the Parliament for extending the period of implementation of the Central Educational Institutions (Reservation in Admissions) Act 2006 from three years to six years. Additional funds have also been allocated to the Central Educational Institutions for capacity expansion in these institutions to provide reservation for Other Backward Classes without reducing general category seats.

#### **Foreign Bribery Case**

6516. SHRI KHAGEN DAS: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any case of bribery/corruption has been filed by any foreign country/national against the former Civil Aviation Minister to get an Air India contract;

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

(c) whether the Government has conducted/proposes to conduct any inquiry in the said case;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) Ministry of Civil Aviation is not aware of any such case.

(b) to (e) Do not arise.

[Translation]

#### **Construction of Airstrips**

6517. SHRI NARAYAN SINGH AMLABE:  
SHRI BADRI RAM JAKHAR:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted any survey work in regard to construction of airport and airstrips in Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof, locationwise along with the present status of the proposals;

(c) whether there has been any delay in the projects despite earmarking of land for the purpose;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether the Government has received any proposal or private bill from the public representatives in this regard;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the steps taken by the Government in this regard alongwith the time by which the work on the said proposals is likely to begin?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Not applicable.

(e) No, Madam.

(f) and (g) Do not arise.

#### **Inclusion of Works of Social Activists**

6518. SHRI DATTA MEGHE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the works of social activists in the country have been included in the school curriculum; and 1905

(b) if so, the names of such activists alongwith the States, apart from CBSE, which have incorporated their names and works in the curriculum?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

(SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) The works of several social activists have been mentioned at several places in the textbooks of Science and Social Sciences developed by National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT).

(b) Names of the social activists whose works have been incorporated in curriculum developed by NCERT are given in enclosed Statement. State Governments develop their own Curriculum for schools.

#### **Statement**

*Name of social activists (state-wise) mentioned in ncert curriculum are as follows:-*

S/Shri/Smt.

Amrita Devi Bishnoi (Rajasthan), Mahatma Gandhi (Gujarat), Ahmad Khan (Karnataka), Ramesh Chandra Dagar (Haryana), Sunder Lal Bahuguna (Uttarakhand), Raja Ram Mohan Roy (West Bengal), Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar (West Bengal), Swami Dayanand Saraswati (Gujrat), Jyotiba Phule (Maharashtra), Narayan Guru (Kerala), Swami Vivekanand (West Bengal), Begum Rokeya Sakhawat Hussain (West Bengal), Dada Bhai Naoroji (Maharashtra), Sir Syed Ahmed Khan (Delhi), Birsa Munda (Jharkhand), Raja Ravi Varma (Kerala), Tarabai Shinde (Maharashtra), Surendra Nath Banerjee (West Bengal), Badruddin Tyabji (Maharashtra), Sir Pheroj Shah Mehta (Maharashtra), Bal Gangadhar Tilak (Maharashtra), Bipin Chandra Pal (West Bengal), Chittaranjan Das (West Bengal), Lala Lajpat Rai (Punjab), Sardar Bhagat Singh (Punjab), Moti Lal Nehru (Uttar Pradesh), Gurudev Rabindra Nath Tagore (West Bengal), Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose (West Bengal), Maulana Muhammad Ali (Uttar Pradesh), Maulana Shaukat Ali (Uttar Pradesh), Vallabh Bhai Patel (Gujarat), Dr B.R. Ambedkar (Maharashtra), Muhammad Ali Jinnah (Gujarat), Chakravarti Rajgopalachari (Tamil Nadu), Sarojini Naidu (Andhra Pradesh), Amba Bai (Karnataka), Veer Lakhan Naik (Odissa), T.T. Krishnamachari (Tamil Nadu), Dr Rajendra Prasad (Bihar), J.L. Nehru (Uttar Pradesh), Rama Bai (Maharashtra), Baldev Singh (Haryana), K.M. Munshi (Gujarat), Shyama Prasad Mukherjee (West Bengal), Somnath Lahiri (West Bengal), Jaipal Singh (Jharkhand), H.C. Mukherjee (West Bengal), Durgabai Deshmukh (Andhra Pradesh), Potti Sriramulu (Andhra Pradesh), Irom Sharmila Chanu (Manipur).

[English]

#### **Literacy Rate**

6519. SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the literacy rate of ST male/female in the various tribal dominated States of the country during the last three years;

(b) the pass percentage of SC/ST students in 10th and 12th standard examinations in various States of the country during the said period; and

(c) the reasons for low literacy rate and low pass percentage?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) Data on literacy levels is collected through decadal census and not annually. The literacy rate of ST males and females in various States, as per last available report (Census 2001), is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) The State wise details of pass percentage of SC/ST students in Secondary School (Class X) and Senior School Certificate (Class XII) Examinations conducted by CBSE during the last 3 years is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) Comparatively low literacy rate among SCs/STs is on account of varied socio-economic factors. Pass percentage of SC/ST students is not significantly different from the State average in most of the States. In some of the States it is even higher than the State average.

#### **Statement I**

*Comparative State-wise Literacy rates for Scheduled Tribe by Sex for age group 7 and above-2001*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	ST Literacy rate	
		Male	Female
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	47.7	26.1
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	58.8	40.6
3.	Assam	72.3	52.4

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
4.	Bihar	39.8	15.5	21.	Punjab	NST	NST
5.	Chhattisgarh	65.0	39.3	22.	Rajasthan	62.1	26.2
6.	Goa	63.5	47.3	23.	Sikkim	73.8	60.2
7.	Gujarat	59.2	36.0	24.	Tripura	68.0	44.6
8.	Haryana	NST	NST	25.	Tamil Nadu	50.2	32.8
9.	Himachal Pradesh	77.7	53.3	26.	Uttar Pradesh	48.4	20.7
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	48.2	25.5	27.	Uttarakhand	76.4	49.4
11.	Jharkhand	54.0	27.2	28.	West Bengal	57.4	29.2
12.	Karnataka	59.7	36.6	29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	73.6	59.6
13.	Kerala	70.8	58.1	30.	Chandigarh	NST	NST
14.	Madhya Pradesh	53.5	28.4	31.	Daman and Diu	74.2	51.9
15.	Maharashtra	67.0	43.1	32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	56.0	27.0
16.	Manipur	73.2	58.4	33.	Delhi	NST	NST
17.	Meghalaya	63.5	59.2	34.	Lakshadweep	92.20	80.2
18.	Mizoram	91.70	86.9	35.	Puducherry	NST	NST
19.	Nagaland	70.3	61.3		India	59.2	34.8
20.	Odisha	51.5	23.4				

NST-No notified ST.

**Statement II**

*Pass percentage of SC/ST students in 10th and 12th standard examinations conducted by CBSE in various States of the country during last three years*

Sl. No	Name of States/UTs	Class X						Class XII					
		2009		2010		2011		2009		2010		2011	
		SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	97.39	99.05	97.57	98.32	99.94	99.80	84.90	83.74	89.81	85.46	88.95	86.32
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	40.86	36.13	54.50	39.65	92.56	88.14	70.00	45.63	52.94	48.39	58.73	53.84
3.	Assam	93.49	95.02	96.43	95.41	98.15	98.80	88.91	84.95	89.66	85.41	88.21	87.63
4.	Bihar	93.97	93.98	92.33	94.93	99.37	99.57	72.74	83.81	71.64	67.57	69.91	70.97

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
5.	Chhattisgarh	86.99	86.85	90.23	89.25	98.29	98.24	78.49	79.33	78.42	73.93	80.63	80.81
6.	Goa	100	100	100	95.24	100	100	100	100	100	100	86.67	100
7.	Gujarat	94.31	96.10	96.32	97.06	99.84	99.67	84.66	85.55	82.85	87.71	85.71	92.11
8.	Haryana	89.27	90.28	88.61	90.00	98.66	96.61	73.05	77.36	72.34	75.00	74.68	74.47
9.	Himachal Pradesh	95.60	96.24	94.98	97.29	99.35	98.47	91.08	81.96	88.86	82.98	80.61	83.38
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	95.22	81.08	95.21	87.18	98.51	99.11	82.64	86.41	78.09	80.08	87.28	85.35
11.	Jharkhand	89.96	89.91	91.41	90.14	98.93	98.69	77.88	81.33	74.58	72.90	79.97	77.34
12.	Karnataka	98.36	99.46	98.76	99.30	99.56	100	95.74	97.86	97.13	95.09	92.70	97.70
13.	Kerala	99.16	99.11	99.05	98.48	100	100	90.14	95.52	93.82	88.61	91.94	88.61
14.	Madhya Pradesh	91.33	83.27	91.74	88.53	99.03	98.57	83.79	83.97	81.27	68.54	81.61	74.13
15.	Maharashtra	95.97	97.02	96.79	97.29	99.79	99.64	86.44	93.85	91.02	84.07	85.93	78.39
16.	Manipur	92.91	92.84	93.55	90.84	98.60	98.40	66.67	56.93	70.83	72.08	82.01	78.31
17.	Meghalaya	94.87	94.86	100	92.68	100	99.07	83.33	89.61	100	93.03	100	93.25
18.	Mizoram	80.00	73.79	87.50	73.03	100	98.54	60.00	47.37	71.43	82.85	77.78	85.78
19.	Nagaland	77.27	72.98	93.55	86.40	96.77	99.58	55.56	75.54	93.33	77.46	90.00	72.86
20.	Odisha	96.75	95.44	97.34	97.36	100	99.65	89.80	86.35	92.12	88.81	88.13	86.67
21.	Punjab	93.46	98.04	92.61	95.12	98.70	100	87.48	82.61	83.94	62.86	80.49	78.13
22.	Rajasthan	95.50	93.81	93.59	94.04	99.29	99.10	86.01	89.03	85.05	82.57	81.75	81.78
23.	Sikkim	60.44	59.86	62.87	64.48	90.03	91.37	76.92	74.48	80.75	77.61	81.22	80.28
24.	Tripura	92.16	90.84	97.56	93.70	98.06	99.08	76.04	63.39	87.13	70.76	78.05	66.01
25.	Tamil Nadu	98.94	94.95	98.21	98.65	99.93	100	92.68	85.29	92.56	97.78	91.74	92.86
26.	Uttar Pradesh	88.05	84.08	89.13	89.33	98.22	98.06	79.65	79.91	76.64	78.95	73.74	74.89
27.	Uttarakhand	86.12	93.94	NA	NA	NA	NA	74.26	82.66	76.34	82.38	NA	NA
28.	West Bengal	93.26	91.97	93.45	94.39	99.36	98.97	90.47	85.34	87.93	87.08	87.77	83.98
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	100	51.98	94.44	82.09	100	91.63	100	63.22	91.67	78.11	100	33.80
30.	Chandigarh	56.55	90.32	62.14	95.45	98.43	100	71.95	83.61	73.34	67.00	73.85	70.10
31.	Daman and Diu	90.91	80.00	100	100	100	100	100	50.00	100	0	66.67	100
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	100	76.47	100	77.78	100	100	100	66.67	75.00	75.00	87.50	66.67
33.	Delhi	84.17	67.55	86.78	92.43	98.35	96.80	81.17	84.38	83.32	83.74	84.25	77.33
34.	Lakshadweep	100	80.60	0	81.36	0	100	66.67	81.40	0	77.36	100	63.16
35.	Puducherry	97.87	100	100	100	100	100	90.70	0	95.65	100	97.78	100

**Appointment Process of Teaching Posts in DU**

6520. DR. RAM CHANDRA DOME:  
SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH:

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

(a) whether about 4000 permanent teaching posts are lying vacant in colleges and Departments of University of Delhi;

(b) if so, whether it is true that the appointment process of teaching posts in Delhi University, and its Colleges has been stopped and if so, the reasons therefor and the reaction of the Government thereto;

(c) whether the advertisements for vacant teaching posts in various constituent colleges of the University of Delhi are being allowed to lapse and Selection Committee is not being duly constituted and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether there is any backlog of reserved posts in different categories in University of Delhi and its colleges;

(e) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken by the Union Government to fill up the vacant posts of teachers in Delhi University and its colleges;

(f) whether it is mandatory for the University of Delhi and its colleges to display the roster for appointment of teaching posts on their respective websites; and

(g) if so, the names of the colleges which are not following these instructions and the action taken by the Government against such colleges?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) to (c) According to the information furnished by the University Grants Commission (UGC), there are 919 teaching positions lying vacant in the University of Delhi as on 31.03.2011. According to the information furnished by the University of Delhi, it has constituted a high powered Committee comprising eminent academicians and administrators in November, 2011 to suggest necessary changes in the selection procedures of college teachers after various shortcomings in the recruitment process of college teachers were

brought to its notice. Further, on the requests of the Vice-Chancellors of several universities, the University Grants Commission (UGC) has also constituted a Committee to revisit the UGC Regulations (Minimum Qualification for Appointment of Teachers and other Academic Staff in Universities and Colleges and Measures for the Maintenance of Standards in Higher Education), 2010. The Committee constituted by the University is mandated to suggest changes in the selection procedures of teachers taking into account the recommendations of the Committee appointed by the UGC. In the meantime, the University has permitted the colleges to engage guest faculty, Assistant Professor on ad-hoc basis in order to facilitate teaching process.

(d) and (e) According to the information furnished by the UGC, the University of Delhi is implementing reservation in the cadre of Assistant Professor only. The University has been requested by the UGC, vide its letter dated 27th March, 2012, to ensure filling up of identified backlog vacancies for SCs/STs/OBCs as on 01.11.2008 and Persons with Disabilities as on 15.11.2009 by 31st March, 2012. The Ministry has also requested the UGC to strictly monitor the compliance of the reservation policy of the Government in letter and spirit and filling up of the reserved vacancies in time by all Central Universities.

(f) The UGC has, vide its letter dated 01.10.2008, requested all Universities/Deemed to be Universities to display the roster system on their respective websites. According to the information furnished by the University of Delhi, it has issued instructions to the colleges to maintain reservation roster. However, no specific instruction has been issued by the University to its colleges to display the roster on their respective websites.

(g) The Ministry has requested the UGC to ensure that the directions of the Commission regarding display of the roster system by the Central Universities on their respective official websites are complied with.

**Error in CBSE Textbook**

6521. SHRI ANANTHA VENKATARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a new CBSE textbook for class three in an Army School in Srinagar depicts the map of Jammu and Kashmir as exactly how Pakistan claims it to be;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the action taken against the author and publisher of the book?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) and (b) Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) has neither published nor prescribed any such textbook.

(c) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

#### **Functioning of Anti-corruption Cells**

6522. SHRIMATI MEENA SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of success achieved so far in dealing with corruption cases since 2010 till date as a result of the functioning of anti-corruption cells;

(b) the number of persons found taking bribe and involved in corruption during the above period; and

(c) the laws likely to be made by the Government to make the country corruption free?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE. (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) Each Central Ministry/Department/Public Sector Undertaking (PSU)/Agency, etc. has its own vigilance wing to deal with corruption in their respective domain. No centralized data is maintained in this regard. So far as Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) is concerned, during the years 2010, 2011 and 2012 (upto 31.03.2012), it has disposed of 1366 cases under the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 from investigation. The CBI has filed charge-sheets in courts in 1139 cases out of the above. The percentage of prosecution in respect of Prevention of Corruption Act cases during this period is 83.38%.

(b) The data is not maintained centrally. However, so far as CBI is concerned, during the years 2010, 2011 and 2012 (till 31.03.2012), it has registered 1451 cases under the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988. Out of these 1451 cases, 464 were trap cases. So far as number of persons involved in these cases is concerned, the data is not maintained centrally.

(c) To strengthen the anti-corruption mechanism, the Central Government has introduced a number of legislations in the Parliament in the recent past. Some of them are- (i) The Lokpal and Lokayuktas Bill, 2011;

(ii) The Whistle Blowers Protection Bill, 2011;

(iii) The Prevention of Bribery of Foreign Public Officials and Officials of Public International Organizations Bill, 2011;

(iv) The Right of Citizens for Time Bound Delivery of Goods and Services and Redressal of the Grievances Bill, 2011;

The Lokpal and Lokyuktas Bill, 2011 and the Whistle Blowers Protection Bill, 2011 have since been passed by the Lok Sabha and these Bills are pending in the Rajya Sabha.

[*English*]

#### **Gap between Rich and Poor**

6523. SHRI C. RAJENDRAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a huge gap between the rich and the poor and between the developed and under-developed regions in the country;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Government to bridge these gaps?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) to (c) The development of various States/regions in the country, in terms of growth rate of Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) and per capita income, depends on a number of factors including resource endowment, infrastructure, demographic features and other State specific factors. Therefore, the growth rates and the pattern of development across the States vary over the years. On the basis of expenditure class wise population distribution obtained from the large sample survey on household consumption expenditure carried out by the National Sample Survey Office (NSSO), it is estimated that the ratio of average monthly per capita consumption expenditure (MPCE) of the highest 10% of population to the lowest 10% of the population

in the rural India is 5.76 for the year 2009-10 as compared to a ratio of 5.26 in 2004-05. The corresponding ratio for urban areas is estimated as 10.11 for the year 2009-10 as compared to 8.41 in 2004-05. However, as per Planning Commission's estimates, on an overall basis there has been a reduction in the percentage of people living below poverty line from 37.2 % in 2004-05 to 29.8% in 2009-10. The reduction of economic disparities and balanced regional growth has been the primary policy objectives of the development planning in India. The Eleventh Five Year Plan adopted the strategy of inclusive growth to ensure that the benefits of growth reach all the sections of the society. The government is implementing a number of flagship programmes such as Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY), Swarna Jayanti Shahri Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY), Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY), Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS), Mid-Day Meal Scheme, Rural Drinking Water Supply and Total Sanitation Campaign, Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) etc. towards this end. In addition, implementation of National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) is one of the initiatives to strengthen the social security. Moreover, Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF), a specific scheme to remove the regional imbalance in development in the country was launched in 2006-07, approved for implementation during the Eleventh Five Year Plan, to fill the critical gaps in development in the identified backward districts/regions. These interventions are expected to yield better results over time in terms of reduction in the gap between rich and poor and overall balanced development in the country. The Approach Paper to the 12th Five Year Plan emphasizes the need to build upon the achievements of the 11th Five Year Plan and strive for faster, sustainable and more inclusive growth in order to reduce economic disparities.

#### **Device Developed by IIT**

6524. SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur has developed a device that would help passengers locate their buses on the internet in the State run transport, system; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) and (b) IIT-Kanpur has developed a Vehicle Tracking System, named "YG" (Yaan Gyaan), for monitoring vehicle in a certain geographical boundary for its location, speed, etc. The information so obtained can be used in a variety of ways like better control of vehicles, fuel and manpower efficiency, delay during journey, etc. It has a centralised GIS system for disseminating location information over maps, an inbuilt alarm system for sending information in case of breakdown. The YG system can be effectively used for any vehicles, particularly government vehicles, police vehicles and mobile assets, like road rollers, dumpers, trucks, etc.

*[Translation]*

#### **Schools for Labourers**

6525. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN:  
SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN:

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

(a) whether the Government has established/proposes to run schools exclusively for education of the children of the labourers/women workers in the country including Maharashtra during the last three years and the current year, Statewise; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) and (b) The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009, provides that the appropriate Government shall establish a neighbourhood school as defined in the State RTE rules within a period of three years from the commencement of the Act. Since coming into force of the RTE Act, 39,502 primary and 11,952 upper primary schools have been sanctioned in the country. State-wise details are at Statement.

Special Training Centres are being established for out of school children, including children of labourers/women workers to enable a child, admitted to an age appropriate class, to integrate academically and socially with the rest of the class. In 2011-12, special training for 1,25,549 children was sanctioned in Maharashtra.

**Statement**

S. No.	State	2010-11		2011-12	
		Pry Schools sanctioned in 2010-11	U. Pry Schools sanctioned in 2010-11	Pry Schools sanctioned in 2011-12	U. Pry Schools sanctioned in 2011-12
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	6	11	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	13	0	20	5
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	124	42	194	54
4.	Assam	0	0	3533	0
5.	Bihar	1756	447	821	1720
6.	Chandigarh UT	0	4	7	7
7.	Chhattisgarh	193	140	319	85
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0
10.	Delhi	0	0	2	0
11.	Goa	0	0	0	0
12.	Gujarat	0	0	0	0
13.	Haryana	8	49	114	177
14.	Himachal Pradesh	40	20	0	7
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	397	330	497	863
16.	Jharkhand	42	32	927	441
17.	Karnataka	0	0	135	330
18.	Kerala	118	0	6	0
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0	2	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	740	0	386	944
21.	Maharashtra	0	0	843	60
22.	Manipur	535	158	0	0
23.	Meghalaya	0	0	574	302
24.	Mizoram	21	63	0	0
25.	Nagaland	0	0	168	324
26.	Odisha	0	374	354	379



1	2	3	4	5	6
27.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0
28.	Punjab	0	0	27	90
29.	Rajasthan	0	0	0	0
30.	Sikkim	1	0	0	0
31.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	228	218
32.	Tripura	0	0	70	71
33.	Uttar Pradesh	10487	1173	26	1152
34.	Uttarakhand	0	0	7	14
35.	West Bengal	0	0	15761	1866
Total		14481	2843	25021	9109

*[English]***Expenditure on Advertisements by BSNL**

6526. SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:  
SHRI KISHNBHAI V. PATEL:

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

(a) the expenditure incurred by BSNL on advertisements and promotion of their 1907 †Original notice of the question received in Hindi. products/schemes during the last three years and the current year, State-wise and year-wise;

(b) the details of the criteria/norms fixed for granting advertisement assignments in BSNL;

(c) the details of institutions/ establishments/media/ press in which advertisements were given during the said period, State-wise; and

(d) the amount paid on advertisements in each case?

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

*[Translation]***Survey on Distribution of Economic Benefits and Burdens**

6527. SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE:  
SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS  
LALAN SINGH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn towards the report of the survey conducted by Globe Scan for BBC world service relating to distribution of economic benefits and burdens in different countries;

(b) if so, the details of India-specific points brought out in the said survey;

(c) whether the Government has studied the said report;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether as per the said survey, only 21 per cent people in the country believe the present economic system to be appropriate; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) to (f) The Government is aware of the report titled 'Economic System Seen as Unfair: Global Poll' released by GlobeScan, an international opinion research consultancy on 25th April 2012. The report is based on the results of a 22-nation global poll conducted for BBC World Service. The poll, conducted among 11,740 people, shows that majorities in 17 of the 22 countries surveyed believe that economic benefits and burdens are not fairly shared in their countries. These 17 countries do not include India.

As per the Report, only a total of 604 people were interviewed in India during 4-12 January, 2012. Of these 604 people interviewed, it is reported that 21 percent think that economic benefits and burdens have been shared very fairly, 30 percent think that it has been shared somewhat fairly, 17 percent think that the benefits and burdens have been shared not very fairly and 25 percent think that it has not been shared fairly at all in India in the past few years. Since the survey is based on a sample size of only 604 people from India and it cannot be considered a representative sample survey to draw general conclusions.

[English]

#### **Attacks and Killing of Indian Students Abroad**

6528. SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU:  
DR. M. THAMBIDURAI:  
SHRI ASHOK TANWAR:

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

(a) whether an Indian student studying in the Boston University, USA was recently attacked and killed;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of attacks on Indian students studying abroad reported during the last two months; and

(d) the measures being taken by the Government to minimize the fear of Indian students studying abroad?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

(SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. On April 19, 2012, the Boston University informed that an Indian student, Kanagala Seshadri Rao, was shot dead by some unidentified person, close to his rented off campus residential accommodation. Boston Police Department is investigating the case. The State Department of the US Administration has also been requested to investigate the matter.

(c) No other incident of attack particularly aimed at Indian students during the last two months has been reported from any other country.

(d) The issue of attacks on Indians in foreign countries like USA, UK, Australia etc were taken up at the highest level by GOI, including at the Ministerial level as well as through the High Commission/Embassy of India in foreign countries. The Ministry of External Affairs also issues travel advisories from time to time and also takes up the issues of students with the Governments of foreign countries as and when required.

#### **Cancellation of Tenders/Contracts by BSNL**

6529. SHRI P. KUMAR:  
SHRI RAMESH RATHOD:

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

(a) whether BSNL has cancelled tenders/ contracts awarded to many foreign companies on various reasons including security reasons;

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

(c) whether many nations have given loans to telecom companies to operate in India; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA) (a) No, Madam.

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

(c) and (d) The Department of Telecommunications (DoT) has entered into tripartite agreements with telecom service providers and lead banks in respect of loans raised by telecom service providers. Such loan amounts include loans contribution from foreign banks also.

[Translation]

**Employment Oriented Higher Education**

6530. SHRI IJYARAJ SINGH:  
SHRI JAGDISH SINGH RANA:  
RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:

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

(a) whether the higher education is not employment oriented due to which unemployment has been rising rapidly among the highly educated persons in the country;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the World Bank has given any statement with regard to higher education in India;

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

(e) the steps taken by the Government to make the present education system including higher education, employment oriented and the success achieved by the Government as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) and (b) There are various socio-economic reasons which contribute to rise in levels of unemployment, of which lack of adequate and relevant education is one. The National Policy on Education emphasises the fact that education has a more vital role to play in nation building, and all round development of a human being, material and spiritual, besides employment. No study conducted by any agency has conclusively proved that higher education in India is not employment oriented, at all.

(c) The World Bank President has reportedly, recently urged countries across the globe to focus more on education that prepares young people for the jobs market rather than on the time they spend in school.

(d) The statement made by World Bank is made in context of the education system in the world as a whole, and can be supported as a universally applicable statement.

(e) The Government has accorded high importance to vocational education and training. The National Policy on Education (NPE), 1986 (as modified in 1992) envisages introduction of systematic, well-planned and rigorously implemented programmes of vocational education. The University Grants Commission (UGC) has a scheme of Career Oriented Courses, which is run in combination with B.A, B.Com and B.Sc. courses. The objective of these courses is to provide students with requisite skills for gainful employment. A scheme of National Vocational Educational Qualifications Framework (NVEQF) has been finalised by the Government for a nationally recognised qualifications system covering schools, vocational education and training institutions, technical educational institutions and universities/colleges. A nationwide scheme of 'Sub-Mission on Polytechnics' has also been launched, wherein assistance is being given to the State Governments for starting new Polytechnics, revamping the Community Polytechnic Scheme and for the upgradation of existing Polytechnics.

**Growth Rate of States**

6531. DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:  
SHRI ARJUN ROY:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether States like Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Odisha are still at the lowest step of growth despite the annual growth rate being almost in double digits in the last decade;

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

(c) the current status of the said States with regard to growth;

(d) whether the Government proposes to chalk out a separate scheme for the development of the said States during the Twelfth Five Year Plan; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) to (c) The States of Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Odisha that have traditionally been low performing States in terms of growth rate of Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) have in the

recent past registered better growth rates, even some of these States recorded higher GSDP growth rates than that of the national average. However, the per capita income (at constant 2004-05 prices) of these States has generally been lower than the national average and ranges from Rs. 13,632 for Bihar to Rs. 25,708 for Odisha as against the national average of Rs. 35,993 in the year 2010-11. The details of state-wise annual growth rates of GSDP and per capita income at constant (2004-05) prices during 2005-06 to 2010-11 are given at Statement-I and Statement-II respectively.

(d) and (e) The specific scheme to remove the regional imbalance in development in the country is the Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) which was

launched in 2006-07 and was approved for implementation during the Eleventh Five Year Plan to fill the critical gaps in development in the identified backward districts/regions. The Approach Paper to the 12th Five Year Plan outlines the strategy to deal with the legitimate aspirations of the people of neglected regions so that the overall growth strategy has a component of regional development. This may require inter-state cooperation and strengthening the pace of development of inter-state and intra-state connectivity of tribal and other isolated communities through forests and difficult terrain. It would require better governance and deeper involvement of local people in the development processes. Skill development and employment opportunities are to be an important component of the above strategy.

### **Statement I**

#### *State-wise Growth Rate of Gross State Domestic Product at constant (2004-05) prices*

States/UT	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	9.6	11.2	12.0	6.9	6.0	10.0
Arunachal Pradesh	2.8	5.3	12.1	8.7	14.8	7.9
Assam	3.4	4.7	4.8	5.7	8.0	7.3
Bihar	0.9	17.8	7.6	14.6	10.4	14.8
Jharkhand	-3.2	2.4	20.5	-1.8	5.0	6.0
Goa	7.5	10.0	5.5	10.0	10.6	8.3
Gujarat	15.0	8.4	11.0	6.8	10.1	10.5
Haryana	9.2	11.2	8.5	8.2	11.0	9.6
Himachal Pradesh	8.4	9.1	8.6	7.4	8.1	8.8
Jammu and Kashmir	5.8	6.0	6.4	6.5	4.8	6.6
Karnataka	10.5	10.0	12.6	7.1	5.2	8.9
Kerala	10.1	7.9	8.8	5.6	9.0	9.1
Madhya Pradesh	5.3	9.2	4.7	12.4	10.5	8.2
Chhattisgarh	3.2	18.6	8.6	8.4	3.3	11.2
Maharashtra	14.5	14.1	10.8	3.4	13.3	10.5
Manipur	6.4	2.0	6.0	6.6	7.6	6.2
Meghalaya	7.9	7.7	4.5	12.9	9.0	9.4

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Mizoram	7.0	4.8	11.0	13.3	10.4	9.2
Nagaland	10.2	7.8	7.3	6.3	4.4	4.0
Odisha	5.7	12.9	10.9	7.8	6.7	8.6
Punjab	5.9	10.2	9.1	5.9	6.6	7.0
Rajasthan	6.7	11.7	5.1	9.1	5.5	11.0
Sikkim	9.8	6.0	7.6	16.4	31.9	8.9
Tamil Nadu	14.0	15.2	6.1	4.9	9.4	11.7
Tripura	5.8	8.3	7.7	9.4	8.6	8.7
Uttar Pradesh	6.5	8.1	7.3	7.0	6.1	7.9
Uttarakhand	14.1	14.1	17.8	12.7	11.1	7.4
West Bengal	6.3	7.8	7.8	4.9	9.8	7.1
All-India	9.5	9.6	9.3	6.7	8.4	8.4

Source: Central Statistics Office (CSO) as on 01.03.2012

**Statement II**

*Per Capita Net State Domestic Product at constant (2004-05) prices*

State\UT	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	27486	30114	33239	35272	37061	40366
Arunachal Pradesh	26759	27554	30187	31971	35278	37417
Assam	17050	17579	18089	18922	20193	21406
Bihar	7813	9150	9685	10994	12012	13632
Jharkhand	17406	17427	20996	19867	20646	21734
Goa	80844	86257	87085	90386	96885	102844
Gujarat	36102	38568	42498	43685	48511	52708
Haryana	40628	44425	47054	49806	54884	59221
Himachal Pradesh	35806	38195	40143	41666	43305	47106
Jammu and Kashmir	22406	23375	24470	25641	26344	27607
Karnataka	29295	31967	35574	37687	38646	39301
Kerala	34837	37284	40288	42433	45908	49873

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Madhya Pradesh	15927	17073	17572	19442	21095	22382
Chhattisgarh	18530	21580	22929	23926	24690	27156
Maharashtra	40947	46158	50532	51053	57458	62729
Manipur	19479	19431	20106	21169	22359	23298
Meghalaya	25642	27242	27764	30963	33235	35932
Mizoram	25826	26308	28467	31933	34456	36732
Nagaland	33072	35074	37317	39041	40057	40957
Odisha	18194	20194	21640	22963	24275	25708
Punjab	34096	37087	39567	41003	42727	44752
Rajasthan	19445	21342	21922	23356	24166	26436
Sikkim	29011	30296	31725	35398	44186	47655
Tamil Nadu	34126	39166	41314	42939	46692	51928
Tripura	25688	27558	29022	31711	34328	37216
Uttar Pradesh	13445	14241	14875	15713	16374	17349
Uttarakhand	27702	30720	35437	38625	42292	44723
West Bengal	23808	25400	27094	27914	30372	32228
All-India	26015	28067	30332	31754	33843	35993

Source: Central Statistics Office (CSO) as on 01.03.2012

### Launch of RISAT-1

6532. SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the likely impact of the successful launch of the indigenously build Radar Imaging Satellite, RISAT-1, by the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) on agriculture and disaster management sector in the country;

(b) the nature of assistance likely to be provided by RISAT-1 in raising agricultural productivity, particularly with respect to paddy; and

(c) the manner in which information regarding water resources is likely to be provided by the satellite along with the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) Radar Imaging Satellite, RISAT-1, is capable of imaging under cloud-cover and all-weather conditions. RISAT-1 ensures timely information on

- (i) pre-harvest acreage estimation of paddy crop during Kharif season; and
- (ii) mapping of inundated areas during flood and cyclones for disaster management.

(b) The RISAT-1 satellite as such does not provide direct assistance in raising paddy productivity.

(c) The RISAT-1 will provide information on surface water bodies which is useful in assessing periodic water

availability in the tanks and reservoirs in conjunction with ground information leading to improved water resources management.

[English]

**Guidelines to Establish a Body to Review Corruption**

6533. SHRI KODIKKUNIL SURESH:  
SHRI D.B CHANDRE GOWDA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has framed broad guidelines/specific rules relating to establishment of a body to review corruption cases which are pending in courts for more than a decade;

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

(c) whether the Supreme Court has refused to provide a panel of names of judges of Supreme Court recently retired;

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

(e) the time likely to be taken to prepare the rules and set up the body?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (c) The recommendation of the Group of Ministers (GoM) to set up a Committee to study pending CBI cases, in particular, for more than a decade in various CBI courts and suggest ways for their speedy disposal including withdrawal, if need be, has been accepted by the Central Government. The necessary guidelines for setting up the Committee are yet to be framed by the Government in consultation with CBI.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) No definite time frame can be stipulated at this stage.

**Benefits to Private Company**

6534. DR. PADMASINHA BAJIRAO PATIL: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether concerns have been raised over the allocation of Chhatrasal and Mahan coal blocks to some private companies, thereby giving undue benefits to them;

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

(c) whether the Ministry of Environment and Forests has been requested to review its decision with regard to environment and forest clearance to the said coal blocks; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along the action taken/being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a): No, Madam.

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

(c) and (d) In the 6th meeting of the Group of Ministers (GoM) held on 01.03.2012, Ministry of Environment & Forests (MoEF) has been asked to constitute a committee to visit Mahan and Chhatrasal coal block sites and submit report for consideration of Group of Ministers.

**Standard of People Living Below Poverty Line**

6535. SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:  
SHRI A.K.S. VIJAYAN:  
SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the guidelines for identifying the people living below poverty line in the metropolitan cities and urban areas in the country;

(b) the number of persons living below poverty line in big and small cities including metropolitan cities, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government has taken any measures to improve the living standards and provide employment and housing facility to the urban poor and BPL people in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) Planning Commission constituted an Expert Group under the Chairmanship of Professor S.R.Hashim to recommend the detailed methodology for identification of families living below poverty line in the urban areas. The report of the Expert Group is awaited.

(b) State-wise information on State specific Poverty Lines and estimates of population living below poverty line in urban areas for the year 2009-10 is enclosed at Statements-I and II.

(c) Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation is implementing an urban poverty alleviation scheme called Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) since 1997 on all India basis. The scheme has been comprehensively revamped in 2009. The revamped scheme aims at providing gainful employment to the urban unemployed and under-employed poor, through encouraging the setting up of self-employment ventures and by providing skill development training to enable them for wage employment. For providing housing and improving their living standards Government of India has been assisting State Governments under Jawaharlal Nehru Urban Renewal Mission by providing support under its two components namely Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) and Integrated Housing & Slum Development Programme (IHSDP).

(d) Details are given in the enclosed Statement-III and IV.

**Statement I**

*Table 1: State Specific Poverty Lines for 2009-10*

Sl.No.	States	Monthly per capita (Rs.)	
		Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	693.8	926.4
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	773.7	925.2
3.	Assam	691.7	871.0

1	2	3	4
4.	Bihar	655.6	775.3
5.	Chhattisgarh	617.3	806.7
6.	Delhi	747.8	1040.3
7.	Goa	931.0	1025.4
8.	Gujarat	725.9	951.4
9.	Haryana	791.6	975.4
10.	Himachal Pradesh	708.0	888.3
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	722.9	845.4
12.	Jharkhand	616.3	831.2
13.	Karnataka	629.4	908.0
14.	Kerala	775.3	830.7
15.	Madhya Pradesh	631.9	771.7
16.	Maharashtra	743.7	961.1
17.	Manipur	871.0	955.0
18.	Meghalaya	686.9	989.8
19.	Mizoram	850.0	939.3
20.	Nagaland	1 016.8	1147.6
21.	Odisha	567.1	736.0
22.	Puducherry	641.0	777.7
23.	Punjab	830.0	960.8
24.	Rajasthan	755.0	846.0
25.	Sikkim	728.9	1035.2
26.	Tamil Nadu	639.0	800.8
27.	Tripura	663.4	782.7
28.	Uttar Pradesh	663.7	799.9
29.	Uttrakhand	719.5	898.6
30.	West Bengal	643.2	830.6
	All India	672.8	859.6



**Statement II**

*Table 2: Number and Percentage of Population Below Poverty Line States-2009-10  
(Tendulkar Methodology)*

Sl.No.	States	Rural % of persons	Urban No. of persons (lakhs)	Total % of persons	No. of persons (lakhs)	% of persons	No. of persons (lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	22.8	127.9	17.7	48.7	21.1	176.6
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	26.2	2.7	24.9	0.8	25.9	3.5
3.	Assam	39.9	105.3	26.1	11.2	37.9	116.4
4.	Bihar	55.3	498.7	39.4	44.8	53.5	543.5
5.	Chhattisgarh	56.1	108.3	23.8	13.6	48.7	121.9
6.	Delhi	7.7	0.3	14.4	22.9	14.2	23.3
7.	Goa	11.5	0.6	6.9	0.6	8.7	1.3
8.	Gujarat	26.7	91.6	17.9	44.6	23.0	136.2
9.	Haryana	18.6	30.4	23.0	19.6	20.1	50.0
10.	Himachal Pradesh	9.1	5.6	12.6	0.9	9.5	6.4
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	8.1	7.3	12.8	4.2	9.4	11.5
12.	Jharkhand	41.6	102.2	31.1	24.0	39.1	126.2
13.	Karnataka	26.1	97.4	19.6	44.9	23.6	142.3
14.	Kerala	12.0	21.6	12.1	18.0	12.0	39.6
15.	Madhya Pradesh	42.0	216.9	22.9	44.9	36.7	261.8
16.	Maharashtra	29.5	179.8	18.3	90.9	24.5	270.8
17.	Manipur	47.4	8.8	46.4	3.7	47.1	12.5
18.	Meghalaya	15.3	3.5	24.1	1.4	17.1	4.9
19.	Mizoram	31.1	1.6	11.5	0.6	21.1	2.3
20.	Nagaland	19.3	2.8	25.0	1.4	20.9	4.1
21.	Odisha	39.2	135.5	25.9	17.7	37.0	153.2
22.	Puducherry	0.2	0.0	1.6	0.1	1.2	0.1
23.	Punjab	14.6	25.1	18.1	18.4	15.9	43.5
24.	Rajasthan	26.4	133.8	19.9	33.2	24.8	167.0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
25.	Sikkim	15.5	0.7	5.0	0.1	13.1	0.8
26.	Tamil Nadu	21.2	78.3	12.8	43.5	17.1	121.8
27.	Tripura	19.8	5.4	10.0	0.9	17.4	6.3
28.	Uttar Pradesh	39.4	600.6	31.7	137.3	37.7	737.9
29.	Uttrakhand	14.9	10.3	25.2	7.5	18.0	17.9
30.	West Bengal	28.8	177.8	22.0	62.5	26.7	240.3
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.4	0.01	0.3	0.004	0.4	0.01
32.	Chandigarh	10.3	0.03	9.2	0.92	9.2	0.95
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	55.9	1.02	17.7	0.25	39.1	1.27
34.	Daman and Diu	34.2	0.22	33.0	0.54	33.3	0.75
35.	Lakshadweep	22.2	0.03	1.7	0.01	6.8	0.04
	All India	33.8	2782.1	20.9	764.7	29.8	3546.8

**Notes:**

1. Population as on 1st March 2010 has been used for estimating number of persons below poverty line (interpolated between 2001 and 2011 population census)
2. Poverty line of Tamil Nadu is used for Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
3. Urban Poverty line of Punjab is used for both rural and urban areas of Chandigarh.
4. Poverty line of Maharashtra is used for Dadra & Nagar Haveli.
5. Poverty line of Goa is used for Daman & Diu.
6. Poverty line of Kerala is used for Lakshadweep.

**Statement III****PHYSICAL PROGRESS (CUMULATIVE Since Inception 1997 To 2011-12) under SJSRY**

Sl.No.	States/UTs	No. of Beneficiaries assisted under USEP	No. of Persons Trained (STEP-UP)	No. of Women Beneficiaries under UWSP	No. of Mandays Created (in lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	135298	184739	69077	98.11
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	486	334	75	5.75
3.	Assam	9008	9386	225	37.83
4.	Bihar	23910	211051	19720	54.26

1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	Chhattisgarh	21224	26968	1691	8.16
6.	Goa	595	1570	60	1.96
7.	Gujarat	72118	92423	0	25.17
8.	Haryana	29865	51572	8229	6.03
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2347	5593	456	6.11
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	13407	30297	304	0.88
11.	Jharkhand	3735	24171	932	1.87
12.	Karnataka	59381	90260	27995	39.67
13.	Kerala	25086	57725	24299	4.25
14.	Madhya Pradesh	204390	427717	19495	52.33
15.	Maharashtra	107624	451762	203731	55.48
16.	Manipur	15	9672	0	8.25
17.	Meghalaya	1978	1790	135	2.59
18.	Mizoram	576	11496	172	17.39
19.	Nagaland	1483	414	215	38.47
20.	Odisha	64285	54788	45743	29.53
21.	Punjab	8849	19148	220	5.69
22.	Rajasthan	94636	64177	5446	31.72
23.	Sikkim	573	397	0	4.29
24.	Tamil Nadu	53101	186137	50936	87.64
25.	Tripura	5542	20870	1779	6.61
26.	Uttrakhand	2914	4793	25	6.93
27.	Uttar Pradesh	214513	354037	15481	104.00
28.	West Bengal	49004	109463	39005	47.15
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	181	0	0	4.62
30.	Chandigarh	1129	7668	23	0.00
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	69	219	0	1.02
32.	Daman and Diu	68	0	0	0.04
33.	Delhi	1846	3835	114	0.00
34.	Puducherry	4644	9645	4380	6.38
Total		1213880	2524117	539963	800.18

**Statement IV****JNNURM State wise 7 Year Allocation for BSUP  
and IHSDP (2005-2012)**

(Rs. In crores)

Sl.No.	States/UTs	BSUP	IHSDP
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1547	765
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	44	25
3.	Assam	122	67
4.	Bihar	532	168
5.	Chhattisgarh	385	159
6.	Goa	11	36
7.	Gujarat	1016	256
8.	Haryana	57	210
9.	Himachal Pradesh	31	37
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	140	117
11.	Jharkhand	351	136
12.	Karnataka	408	223
13.	Kerala	250	199
14.	Madhya Pradesh	351	277
15.	Maharashtra	3373	1131
16.	Manipur	44	32
17.	Meghalaya	40	29
18.	Mizoram	80	30
19.	Nagaland	106	44
20.	Odisha	79	176
21.	Punjab	444	173
22.	Rajasthan	383	425
23.	Sikkim	29	21
24.	Tamil Nadu	1108	349
25.	Tripura	24	28
26.	Uttar Pradesh	1165	854

1	2	3	4
27.	Uttaranchal	98	64
28.	West Bengal	2127	681
29.	Delhi	1481	0
30.	Puducherry	83	27
31.	Andaman Nicobar Islands	0	27
32.	Chandigarh	446	0
33.	Dadra Nagar Haveli	-	20
34.	Lakshadweep	-	21
35.	Daman and Diu	-	22
Total		16356	6828

*[Translation]***Appointment of New Talents for Teaching**

6536. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken any steps for appointment of new talents in the field of teaching in order to make the Central Universities as world class educational institutions;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has allocated required funds by formulating any action plan for providing the facility of standard education and research in the Central Universities; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) and (b) Central Universities are empowered under their respective Acts and Statutes and ordinances made there under, to make appointments of faculty in order to maintain academic standards and the Government has no direct role in such appointments. However, on the basis of MHRD's Notification No.1-32/2006-U.II/U.I(i) dated 31st December, 2008, University Grants Commission (UGC) has framed Regulations on

Minimum Qualifications for Appointment of Teachers and other Academic Staff in universities are notified in the Gazette of India on 18/24.09.2010. This is available at [www.ugc.ac.in](http://www.ugc.ac.in). One of the important features of these regulations is the new system of Performance Based Appraisal called Academic Performance Indicator.

In addition to the above, UGC has constituted two Expert Committees to frame guidelines to identify quality talent at the Post Graduate level and orient such talent towards a career in teaching and research and to provide for Joint faculty for Universities and Research Institutions.

(c) and (d) Financial assistance is provided by the Government to the Central Universities through UGC as per the allocation finalized by the Committees appointed for the purpose, subject to the availability of funds.

#### **Applications under RTI**

6537. DR. BALIRAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of applications received under RTI during the year 2011-12, State-wise and department-wise;

(b) the number of such applications in which information was provided timely alongwith the number of those applications in which information was not given within fixed time limit;

(c) the reasons for not providing information within the stipulated time;

(d) the action taken by the Government against those who have failed to provide information on time; and

(e) the steps being taken by the Government to provide information to the RTI applicants on time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE. (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) As per the quarterly returns uploaded by Central Public Authorities on the website of the Central Information Commission till 10.05.2012, a total number of 374048 RTI applications were received during 2011-12. Public Authorities-wise data is available on the website [www.persmin.nic.in](http://www.persmin.nic.in). State-wise detail are not centrally maintained.

(b) Central Information Commission does not maintain such data.

(c) to (e) If the Information Commission at the time of deciding any complaint or appeal is of the opinion that the Public Information Officer has without any reasonable cause, refused to receive an application for information or has not furnished information within the time specified or malafidely denied the request for information or knowingly given incorrect, incomplete or misleading information or destroyed information which was the subject of the request or obstructed in any manner in furnishing the information, it shall impose a penalty of two hundred and fifty rupees each day till application is received or information is furnished subject to the condition that the total amount of such penalty shall not exceed twenty five thousand rupees.

*[English]*

#### **Nuclear Programme**

6538. DR. SANJAY JAISWAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the country's nuclear programme envisages a three-state development;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the country is still languishing at the first stage itself since when the programme was originally mooted in 1962, as the State-II Fast Breeder technology is still being experimented;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether such failure is partly due to lack of mobilization by the Government of a high talent pool in the sector; and

(f) if so, the steps being taken by the Government to attract the best technical talent for the civil nuclear programme of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Indian nuclear power programme, right from the inception, has been envisaged as a three stage programme, in order to provide long term energy security

to the country, based on indigenous nuclear fuel resources.

The first stage makes use of available Uranium resources most optimally in Pressurised Heavy Water Reactors to produce energy as well as Plutonium.

In the second stage, this Plutonium is used as fuel in Fast Breeder Reactors to generate power and also to produce additional Plutonium from Uranium. This helps in multiplying the fissile resources as well as the installed nuclear electricity generation capacity. When the required capacity addition has been achieved, at an optimal time, Thorium needs to be introduced in these Fast Breeder Reactors to produce Uranium-233.

In the third stage of the Indian nuclear power programme, Thorium and Uranium-233 based reactor systems will be deployed on a large scale, providing several centuries of energy independence to the country.

(c) and (d) It is not true that the country is still languishing at the first stage itself. In fact, the second stage programme has made significant progress, and steps for the third stage have also been initiated.

In the first stage of programme, India has attained commercial maturity in the design and development of Pressurised Heavy Water Reactors.

The second stage envisages setting up of Fast Breeder Reactors coupled with reprocessing plants and plutonium based fabrication plants. Indira Gandhi Centre for Atomic Research (IGCAR) is engaged in the design, construction and commissioning of liquid sodium cooled fast breeder reactors and associated technologies upto closing the fuel cycle. An experimental Fast Breeder Test Reactor is in operation at IGCAR since October 1985, with excellent performance of the indigenously developed Uranium-Plutonium Carbide fuel and the sodium systems. The construction and operation experience of FBTR has been utilized in the design of 500 MWe Prototype Fast Breeder Reactor (PFBR). The construction activities of PFBR are in advanced stage of completion by a separate organisation (BHAVINI) and activities towards commissioning the reactor by next year are in progress.

As regards the fuel cycle for fast reactors in the second stage, the process for reprocessing of short cooled Plutonium rich mixed carbide fuel of FBTR with high burn-up has been established for the first time in the world after reprocessing of FBTR mixed carbide fuel pins with 155 GWd/t burn-up.

The third stage of the programme will be launched after sufficient base capacity of the second stage FBRs are put in operation. All efforts towards technology development and demonstration are being made now, so that a mature technology is available in time.

To accelerate thorium utilisation, BARC has designed an Advanced Heavy Water Reactor (AHWR). The 300 MWe Advanced Heavy Water Reactor is specially meant for large scale commercial utilization of thorium, generating most of its power from insitu burnup of thorium. The design of all nuclear systems of the reactor has been completed and associated confirmatory R&D is in a very advanced stage. Detailed engineering is being carried out in Consultancy mode.

(e) The Nuclear Power Programme suffered a small setback due to the embargo following the nuclear tests in 1974. This resulted in some slowdown in both Pressurised Heavy Water Reactor (PHWR) and Fast reactor programmes. However, the department could overcome the hurdles and launched into the phase of complete indigenization. The self-sufficiency achieved by the country was possible due to the high talent pool available in the department. A separate organization (BHAVINI) has been formed by the Government for construction and operation of commercial fast reactors, and BHAVINI is already executing the project with adequate pool of human resources.

(f) Availability of talent pool in the department depends on the ability to attract talented scientists and engineers. Department of Atomic Energy is taking many steps to do exactly that. Human Resources Development Division, BARC has the mandate of implementing two mainstreams of recruitment (OCES) and (DGFS)

OCES is a One-Year Orientation Course for Engineering Graduates & Science Post-Graduates at BARC Training Schools at BARC, Mumbai; RRCAT, Indore; NFC, Hyderabad; IGCAR, Kalpakkam & AMD, Hyderabad

DGFS (DAE Graduate Fellowship Scheme) has been devised to further strengthen research-education linkage in areas of interest to DAE programmes. The scheme provides excellent career opportunity to students qualifying for admission to the MTech Course at different IITs viz. Bombay, Kanpur, Delhi, Kharagpur, Roorkee, Madras, NIT Rourkela, IT-BHU Varanasi and Institute of Chemical Technology Mumbai.

BARC also offers Dr. K.S. Krishnan Research Associateship (KSKRA). Research Associates selected under the prestigious KSKRA programme are given an opportunity to work on R&D programmes of national importance relevant to the DAE mandate.

Anytime during the 2nd year of associateship, subject to satisfactory performance, the KSKRAs are absorbed in service in one of the DAE R&D units.

The Department of Atomic Energy (DAE) supports extramural research and development activities in nuclear and allied sciences, engineering and technology through its nodal funding agency-the Board of Research in Nuclear Sciences (BRNS). BRNS continuously strives to encourage, enthuse and support scientists and engineers in pursuing excellence in R & D programmes of interest and relevance to DAE. The main activities of BRNS include:

(a) Identify and fund R & D programmes and projects.

(b) Award fellowships to pursue doctoral programmes.

(c) Award research grants to young scientists.

#### **Implementation of NKNP**

6539. SHRI P.R. NATARAJAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Knowledge Network Programme (NKNP) is being implemented across the country; 1911

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and the available length of connectivity of Optic Fiber Cable (OFC) as on date; and

(c) the funds allocated/released/utilised so far alongwith the physical targets achieved, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) Yes, Madam. The Government of India has approved the establishment of the National Knowledge Network (NKN) in March 2010 to be implemented by NIC over a period of 10 years.

(b) and (c) The NKN project does not envisage laying of OFC cable; instead it uses the bandwidth provided by National Long Distance providers (NLDs) like RailTel, Power-Grid, Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL), and Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL) for Delhi and Mumbai.

As on 30th April links to about 774 institutions have been provisioned, out of which links to 739 Institutions have been commissioned and made operational. This includes 221 links to institutions under National Mission on Education through ICT (NMEICT), which have been migrated to NKN. About 52 virtual classrooms have been setup. State wise list of number of Institutions is given in the enclosed Statement.

Total funds allocated so far is Rs. 2434 cr. out of which an amount of Rs. 2074 cr. have been released so far. NKN is a single network spanning the country connecting various institutions of higher learning and National R&D labs. NKN consists of components like national backbone, data centers, model projects etc. There is no state-wise allocation.

#### **Statement**

S.No	State/UT	Number of Institutions where link have been provisioned (as on 30th April 2012)*
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	67
2.	Assam	20
3.	Bihar	21
4.	Chhattisgarh	13
5.	Chandigarh (U.T.)	11
6.	Delhi	79
7.	Goa	8
8.	Gujarat	31
9.	Haryana	12
10.	Himachal Pradesh	10
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	9
12.	Jharkhand	11

1	2	3
13.	Karnataka	64
14.	Kerala	38
15.	Madhya Pradesh	33
16.	Maharashtra	90
17.	Manipur	4
18.	Meghalaya	5
19.	Mizoram	2
20.	Nagaland	1
21.	Odisha	21
22.	Puducherry (U.T.)	2
23.	Punjab	16
24.	Rajasthan	20
25.	Sikkim	1
26.	Tamil Nadu	59
27.	Tripura	2
28.	Uttar Pradesh	57
29.	Uttarakhand	17
30.	West Bengal	50
Total		774

\*This includes 221 links to institutions under NMEICT, which have been migrated to NKN.

#### **Discrimination against Indians in Issuing Professional Visa**

6540. SHRI BADRUDDIN AJMAL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the United States of America has discriminated against Indians in the grant of professional visas over the last four years;

(b) if so, whether the Government is aware that the percentage of rejection was only 2.8% in 2008 and it increased to 22.5% while rejection went up for most other countries within the range of 4.1% to 5.0%;

(c) if so, whether the Government proposes to take up the issue with the US Government to remove this discrimination and treat Indians at par with other countries while considering issuance of visa; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the response of the US Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) and (b) The Government is aware of difficulties faced by the Indian professionals in obtaining U.S. visas, including denial of visas, increase in visa fees and other procedural difficulties. A report, compiled by the National Foundation for American Policy in November 2011, states that the L-1 visas issued by the U.S. to Indians declined by 28% in U.S. fiscal 2011, while L-1 visas issued globally (except India) increased by 15%. The United States issued 25,898 L-1 visas to Indians in 2011 while 35, 896 L-1 visas were issued in 2010.

(c) and (d) The Government uses every opportunity, including during trade-related meetings, to raise with the U.S. Government its concerns regarding visa difficulties faced by Indian professionals. In meeting with the U.S. Secretary of State, Hillary Clinton in New Delhi on 8 May 2012, the External Affairs Minister conveyed Indian concerns about the continuing difficulties on mobility of professionals, especially for IT companies, and protectionist sentiments in the U.S. with regard to global supply chain in services industry. As agreed by Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh and the US President Barack Obama in November 2010 in New Delhi, the two sides remain committed to facilitate greater movement of professionals, investors and business travelers between their countries to enhance their economic and technological partnership.

#### **Fuel Supply Agreement**

6541. SHRI M. ANANDAN: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Coal India Limited (CIL) has agreed to sign Fuel Supply Agreement (FSAs) with power companies and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the CIL board has agreed on penalty of 0.01% of the value of shortfall if the supply dips below 80% of the commitment and if so, the details thereof;



(c) whether The Children's Investment (TCI) Fund which holds 1% equity in CIL, has opposed FSA but welcomed power penalty and is also pressing for higher prices; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) The New Coal Distribution Policy of October 2007 provides for supply of coal through Fuel Supply Agreements (FSAs). The subsidiary companies of Coal India Limited (CIL) have so far concluded 154 FSAs with power plants covering commitment of total quantity of 332.27 Million Tonnes per annum.

(b) The CIL Board has approved the model Fuel Supply Agreement for signing with the Thermal Power Stations, commissioned between 1.4.2009 and 31.12.2011 and recommended by the Central Electricity Authority/Ministry of Power. which are having long term Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs) with Distribution Companies (DISCOMS). As per this model FSA, there is a penalty @ 0.01% of the basic value for the quantity supplied below 80% of the commitment, which is to be effective after 3 years of signing of FSA.

(c) and (d) The Children's Investment Fund (TCI) has argued that the existing Fuel Supply Agreement (FSA) system reduces the profits of CIL and does not pass on the benefit of low coal prices to the end consumers, and therefore, the FSA system should be abolished or FSA coal prices should be moved to the market levels.

#### **Penalty for Irregularities**

6542. DR. PRASANNA KUMAR PATASANI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has suggested minor penalty for minor irregularities and major penalty for major irregularity committed by the Government servants while in office;

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

(c) whether the Government is aware that such lenient view is likely to encourage corruption among the Government servants; and

(d) if so, the stringent measures proposed to check corruption in the Government offices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) Penalties that can be imposed on a Government servant for good and sufficient reasons are categorized as Minor Penalties and Major Penalties under the relevant Disciplinary and Appeal Rules. It has also been provided in the Rules that in every case in which the charge of possession of assets disproportionate to known-source of income or the charge of acceptance from any person of any gratification, other than legal remuneration, as a motive or reward for doing or forbearing to do any official act is established, major penalty of removal or dismissal from service shall be imposed.

(c) The rules are not lenient. Under the extant rules/instructions, cases involving moral turpitude and failure to maintain integrity would justify proceedings for imposition of a major penalty including dismissal and removal from service.

(d) To strengthen the anti-corruption mechanism, the Government has introduced a number of legislations in recent past. Some of them are-

- (i) The Lokpal and Lokayuktas Bill, 2011;
- (ii) The Whistle Blowers Protection Bill, 2011;
- (iii) The Prevention of Bribery of Foreign Public Officials and Officials of Public International Organization Bill, 2011;
- (iv) The Right of Citizens for Time Bound Delivery of Goods and Services and Redressal of their Grievances Bill, 2011;

The Lokpal and Lokayuktas Bill, 2011 and the Whistle Blowers Protection Bill, 2011 have since been passed by the Lok Sabha and these Bills are pending in the Rajya Sabha.

#### **Recognition of Chinese Degrees**

6543. DR. SHASHI THAROOR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian students with 1912 Chinese degrees are facing problems in finding employment in the country due to non-recognition of their Chinese certificates and if so, the details thereof and the steps being taken in this regard; and

(b) whether India and China have signed an agreement to recognize each other's higher education degrees and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) There is no specific information available in this Ministry regarding Indian students with Chinese degrees facing problems in finding employment in the country due to non-recognition of their Chinese certificates. Equivalence of qualifications of various countries is provided through a bilateral mechanism. Absence of information from Chinese side has prevented establishment of equivalence of qualifications with China. Presently the largest number of Indian students in China are the Medical Students. While MBBS degrees from Chinese universities are not directly recognized by Medical Council of India (MCI), as per the MCI's policy, Indian students studying Undergraduate Medicine (MBBS) in designated universities in China can appear for the Screening Test conducted by the MCI; after clearing which, they are qualified to practice in India, take up a job, as well as enroll for Postgraduate studies.

(b) No, Madam.

#### **Status of Upgradation and Development of Airports**

6544. SHRI M. VENUGOPALA REDDY:  
SHRI O.S. MANIAN:  
SHRI NALIN KUMAR KATEEL:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details and number of airports in the country, location-wise;

(b) the status of development, upgradation/expansion and modernization plan undertaken for the airports in the country alongwith the details of funds required/ released for this purpose during each of the last three

years and the current year, airport-wise, State-wise, including Tamil Nadu and Bangalore;

(c) whether the Government has received any information about misuse of these funds;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government in this regard alongwith the outcome thereof;

(e) whether the Government proposes to ensure adequate availability of funds for completion of all the projects as per the schedule; and

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

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) Airports Authority of India (AAI) owns and manages 124 airports in the country including 26 Civil Enclaves at Defence airports, as per Statement-I. In addition, AAI provides CNS/ATM services at 9 Joint Venture/ State Governments/Union Territories/Private airports as per Statement-II.

(b) Upgradation/expansion and modernization of airports is a continuous process. The status of development, upgradation/expansion and modernization of the airports in the country alongwith the project cost is as per Statement-III. The details of capital expenditure incurred by AAI (Airport-wise, State-wise including Tamil Nadu and Bangalore) during each of last three years and current year in respect of aerodrome works (Civil and Electrical) are enclosed at Statement-IV.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) and (f) AAI proposes to ensure adequate availability of funds for completion of all ongoing projects as per the schedule. The funds are provided from internal resources and extra budgetary resources (Govt. Grant, Government Budgetary Support (GBS) & Borrowings).

#### **Statement I**

##### LIST OF AAI AIRPORTS

#	NAME OF AIRPORT	STATE	OWNER	REMARKS
1	2	3	4	5
1.	AGARTALA	TRIPUR	AAAI	
2.	AGATTI	LAKSHDWEEP ISLAND	AAI	

1	2	3	4	5
3.	AHMEDABAD (SVBPI)	GUJARAT	AAI	
4.	AIZAWL (TURAL)	MIZORAM	AAI	
5.	AKOLA	MAHARASHTRA	AAI	
6.	AMRITSAR	PUNJAB	AAI	
7.	ASANSOL	WEST BENGAL	AAI	
8.	AURANGABAD	MAHARASHTRA	AAI	
9.	BALURGHAT	WEST BENGAL	AAI	
10.	BEHALA	WEST BENGAL	AAI	
11.	BELGAUM	KARNATAKA	AAI	
12.	BHAVNAGAR	GUJARAT	AAI	
13.	BHOPAL	MADHYA PRADESH	AAI	
14.	BHUBNESHWAR (B.P. AIRPORT)	ORISSA	AAI	
15.	BILASPUR	CHHATTISGARH	AAI	
16.	CSI AIRPORT, MUMBAI	MAHARASHTRA	AAI	
17.	CALICUT KOZHIKODE	KERALA	AAI	
18.	CHAKULIA	JHARKHAND	AAI	
19.	CHENNAI	TAMIL NADU	AAI	
20.	COIMBATORE	TAMILNADU	AAI	
21.	COOCH BEHAR	WEST BENGAL	AAI	
22.	CUDDAPAH	ANDHRA PRADESH	AAI	Being dev. by AAI.
23.	DAPARIZO	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	AAI	To be dev.by AAI
24.	DEESA (PALANPUR)	GUJARAT	AAI	
25.	DEOGHAR	JHARKHAND	AAI	
26.	DEHRADUN	UTTARANCHAL	AAI	
27.	DIBRUGARH (MOHANBARI)	ASSAM	AAI	
28.	DIMAPUR	NAGALAND	AAI	
29.	DONAKONDA	ANDHRA PRADESH	AAI	
30.	GAYA	BIHAR	AAI	
31.	GUWAHATI (LGBI AIRPORT)	ASSAM	AAI	

1	2	3	4	5
32.	GONDIA	ANDHRA PRADESH	AAI	
33.	HUBLI	KARNATAKA	AAI	
34.	HYDERABAD (BEGUMPET)	ANDHRA PRADESH	AAI	
35.	IGI AIRPORT, NEW DELHI	DELHI	AAI	
36.	IMPHAL	MANIPUR	AAI	
37.	INDORE	MADHYA PRADESH	AAI	
38.	JABALPUR	MADHYA PRADESH	AAI	
39.	JAIPUR	RAJASTHAN	AAI	
40.	JALGOAN	MAHARASHTRA	AAI	
41.	JHARSUGUDA	ODISHA	AAI	
42.	JOGBANI	BIHAR	AAI	
43.	JUHU (MUMBAI)	MAHARASHTRA	AAI	
44.	KAILASHAHAR	TRIPURA	AAI	
45.	KAMALPUR	TRIPURA	AAI	
46.	KANDLA	GUJARAT	AAI	
47.	KANGRA (GAGGAL)	HIMACHAL PRADESH	AAI	
48.	KANPUR (CIVIL)	UTTAR PRADESH	AAI	
49.	KESHOD (JUNAGARH)	GUJARAT	AAI	
50.	KHAJURAHO	MADHYA PRADESH	AAI	
51.	KHANDWA	MADHYA PRADESH	AAI	
52.	KHOWAI	TRIPURA	AAI	
53.	KISHANGARH	RAJASTHAN	AAI	Ping Stg.
54.	KOLKATA (NSCBI)	WEST BENGAL	AAI	
55.	KOTA	RAJASTHAN	AAI	
56.	KOLHAPUR	MAHARASHTRA	AAI	
57.	KULLU (BHUNTAR)	HIMACHAL PRADESH	AAI	
58.	LALITPUR	UTTAR PRADESH	AAI	
59.	NORTH LAKHIMPUR (LILABARI)	ASSAM	AAI	
60.	LUCKNOW	UTTAR PRADESH	AAI	

1	2	3	4	5
61.	LUDHIANA	PUNJAB	AAI	
62.	MADURAI	TAMIL NADU	AAI	
63.	MALDA	WEST BENGAL	AAI	
64.	MANGALORE	KARNATAKA	AAI	
65.	MUZAFFARPUR	BIHAR	AAI	
66.	MYSORE	KARNATAKA	AAI	Opnl May,10
67.	NADIRGUL	ANDHRA PRADESH	AAI	
68.	PANNA	MADHYA PRADESH	AAI	
69.	PANTNAGAR	UTTARANCHAL	AAI	
70.	PASSIGHAT	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	AAI	IAF to develop.
71.	PATNA	BIHAR	AAI	
72.	PONDICHERRY	UNION TERRITORY	AAI	
73.	PORBANDAR	GUJARAT	AAI	
74.	RAIPUR (MANNA CAMP)	CHHATTISGARH	AAI	
75.	RAJAMUNDRI	ANDHRA PRADESH	AAI	
76.	RAJKOT	GUJARAT	AAI	
77.	RANCHI	JHARKHAND	AAI	
78.	RAXAUL	BIHAR	AAI	
79.	RUPSI	ASSAM	AAI	
80.	SAFDARJUNG (DELHI)	DELHI	AAI	
81.	SALEM	TAMIL NADU	AAI	
82.	SATNA	MADHYA PRADESH	AAI	
83.	SHELLA	ASSAM	AAI	
84.	SHILLONG (UMROI)	MEGHALAYA	AAI	
85.	SHIMLA	HIMACHAL PRADESH	AAI	
86.	SHOLAPUR	MAHARASHTRA	AAI	
87.	SURAT	GUJARAT	AAI	
88.	TEZU	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	AAI	
89.	THIRUVANAN-THAPURAM	KERALA	AAI	

1	2	3	4	5
90.	TIRUCHIRAPALLI	TAMIL NADU	AAI	
91.	TIRUPATI	ANDHRA PRADESH	AAI	
92.	TUTICORIN	TAMIL NADU	AAI	
93.	UDAIPUR	RAJASTHAN	AAI	
94.	VADODARA	GUJARAT	AAI	
95.	VARANASI	UTTAR PRADESH	AAI	
96.	VELLORE	TAMILNADU	AAI	
97.	VIJAYAWADA	ANDHRA PRADESH	AAI	
98.	WARANGAL	ANDHRA PRADESH	AAI	

## LIST OF DEFENCE AIRPORTS WITH AIRPORTS AUTHORITY HAVING CIVIL ENCLAVES

#	NAME OF AIRPORT		STATE	OWNER	REMARKS
1.	AGRA	(CE)	UTTAR PRADESH	IAF	
2.	ALLAHABAD	(CE)	UTTAR PRADESH	IAF	
3.	BAGDOGRA	(CE)	WEST BENGAL	IAF	
4.	BANGALORE	(CE)	KARNATAKA	HAL	
5.	BHUJ	(CE)	GUJARAT	IAF	
6.	BHATINDA	(CE)	PUNJAB	IAF	
7.	BIKANER	(CE)	RAJASTHAN	IAF	
8.	CHANDIGARH	(CE)	UNION TERRITORY	IAF	
9.	GOA	(CE)	GOA	NAVY	
10.	GORAKHPUR	(CE)	UTTAR PRADESH	IAF	
11.	GWALIOR	(CE)	MADHYA PRADESH	IAF	
12.	JAISALMER	(CE)	RAJASTHAN	IAF	
13.	JAMMU	(CE)	J & K	IAF	
14.	JAMNAGAR	(CE)	GUJARAT	IAF	
15.	JODHPUR	(CE)	RAJASTHAN	IAF	
16.	JORHAT	(CE)	ASSAM	IAF	
17.	KANPUR	(CE) (CHAKERI)	UTTAR PRADESH	IAF	
18.	LEH	(CE)	J & K	IAF	
19.	PATHANKOT	CE)	PUNJAB	IAF	

1	2	3	4	5
20.	PORT BLAIR (CE)	ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS	NAVY	
21.	PUNE (CE) (LOHEGAON)	MAHARASHTRA	IAF	
22.	SILCHAR (CE) (KUMBHIGRAM)	ASSAM	IAF	
23.	SRINAGAR (CE)	*J & K	IAF	
24.	TEZPUR (CE)	ASSAM	IAF	
25.	THANJAVUR (CE)	TAMIL NADU	IAF	U/Consideration.
26.	VISHAKHAPATNM (CE)	ANDHRA PRADESH	NAVY	

**Statement II***JOINT VENTURE AIRPORTS (Total Airports)*

Sl.No.	AIRPORT	STATE	OWNER	STATUS
1.	HYDERABAD (SHAMSABAD)	ANDHRA PRADESH	JV (PVT/AAI)	Opl
2.	BANGALORE (DEVANHALLI)	KARNATAKA	JV (PVT/AAI)	Opl
3.	COHIN INTERNATIONAL (CIAL)	KERALA	PVT	Opl

*LIST OF DOMESTIC/PRIVATE/U.T. AIRPORTS WHERE CNS/ATM IS PROVIDED BY AAI*

Sl.No.	AIRPORT	STATE	OWNER	STATUS
1.	DIU	U.T.	U.T.	Opl
2.	LENGPUI	MIZORAM	SG	Opl
3.	LATUR (MADC)	MAHARASHTRA	MADC	Opl
4.	MUNDRA	GUJARAT	PVT.	Opl
5.	NANDED	MAHARASHTRA	MADC	Opl
6.	SRI SATYA SAI PUTTAPURTHY (PRANSANTHINILYAM)	ANDHRA PRADESH	PVT.	Opl

**Statement III***MODERNIZATION OF AAI AIRPORTS DURING LAST 3 YEARS (COMPLETED PROJECTS)*

S. N.	Name of Airport	Name of Work	Cost (Rs. In crores)	Status
1	2	3	4	
<b>ANDHRA PRADESH</b>				
1	CUDDAPAH	Construction of Runway, taxiway and Apron	26.12	Jan-10
2	RAJAMUNDARY	Construction of New Terminal Building including Car Park	43.29	Oct-11

1	2	3	4	
3	VIZAG	Construction of New integrated Terminal Building	94.95	Jun-09
4	VIJAYWADA	Extension of Runway	47.87	Dec-09
ASSAM				
1	DIBRUGARH	Construction of New Terminal Building.	71.71	Aug-09
		Strengthening of Existing Runway and taxiway	17.71	Dec-10
2	GUWAHATI	Extension of Runway and Construction of New Apron with link taxiway	60.82	Jun-09
		Construction of Isolated aircraft parking	14.15	Mar-10
		Filling low lying are and development of internal drainage system of newly acquired land at Guwahati Airport	29.78	Jan-11
BIHAR				
1	PATNA	Re-carpeting of Runway, taxiway & apron and allied works at JPNI Airport.	23.08	Aug-11
CHANDIGARH				
1	CHANDIGARH	Construction of New Integrated Terminal Building	78.00	Mar-11
GUJARAT				
1	AHMEDABAD	Contruction New International Terminal Building	328.00	Aug-10
2	SURAT	Extension of Runway	21.30	Apr-09
		Construction of Terminal Building Ph-II first floor	23.68	Dec-09
JHARKHAND				
1	RANCHI	Expansion of Apron and Construction of isolation bay	12.52	May-10
		Resurfacing of Runway	15.07	Jan-11
JAMMU & KASHMIR				
1	SRINAGAR	Expansion and Modification of Terminal Building for integrated operations	101.33	Apr-09
		Expansion of apron Ph-II	28.00	Mar-11
KARNATAKA				
1	MANGALORE	Construction of New integrated Terminal Building	147.00	Oct-09
2	MYSORE	Construction of New Terminal Building and other ancillary Buildings i/c Residential Quarters.	85.00	Sep-10



1	2	3	4
<b>KERALA</b>			
1	TRIVANDRUM	Construction of international Terminal Building, Apron & car park etc.	258.08 Apr-10
		Construction of 8 nos bays,taxiway,GSE area & shoulders.	30.92 May-09
<b>LAKSHADWEEP</b>			
1	AGATTI	Strengthening of Runway at Agatti	11.26 Nov-10
<b>MEGHALAYA</b>			
1	BARAPANI (SHILLONG)	Construction of New Terminal Building and Expansion of Apron	29.70 May-10
<b>MADHYA PRADESH</b>			
1	BHOPAL	Extension of Runway	35.00 Jul-09
		Construction of New integrated Terminal Building	135.00 Dec-10
		Construction of New Apron and associated works.	63.78 Sep-10
2	INDORE	Extension and strengthening of Runway and Construction of isolation bay & taxiway	79.00 Jul-09
		Construction of New integrated Terminal building	135.60 May-11
<b>MAHARASHTRA</b>			
1	AURANGABAD	Extension of Runway including electrical works	25.68 Jan-10
2	GONDIA	Construction of Parallel Taxi way	18.61 Mar-10
		Construction of NIATAM	52.33 Jan-11
		Construction of II module Passenger lounge and allied works.	12.97 Feb-12
3	JALGAON	Development of Jalgaon Airport	20.00 Dec-11
4	PUNE	Extension & Modification of Terminal Building for integrated operations	78.00 Sep-10
<b>NAGALAND</b>			
1	DIMAPUR	Expansion of Apron and Construction of Link Taxiway	13.35 Jul-11
<b>PUNJAB</b>			
1	AMRITSAR	Modular Expansion of terminal building for integrated operations	149.1 Jun-09
		Construction of 2 no.contact parking bays	
		Construction of 3 no. additional parking bays	13.19 Jul-09

1	2	3	4
<b>RAJASTHAN</b>			
1	JAIPUR	Construction of New Terminal Building	115.77 Jul-09
		Construction of New Apron and taxiway	32.00 Sep-09
2	JAISELMER	Construction of Apron & Taxi track	9.94 Apr-10
3	UDAIPUR	Extension and Strengthening of Runway and allied works	44.31 May-09
		Construction of Apron including link Taxiway- Ph-II	7.76 Jun-11
<b>TRIPURA</b>			
1	AGARTALA	Strengthening of Existing Runway	37.00 Jul-09
		Expansion and Strengthening of Apron	18.66 Apr-09
<b>TAMIL NADU</b>			
1	COIMBTORE	Construction of part parallel taxiway and Expansion of apron	41.51 Feb-10
		Expansion & modification of Terminal Building for integrated operations	78.00 Sep-11
2	MADURAI	Construction of New Integrated Terminal Building and allied works	128.76 Jul-10
<b>UTTAR PRADESH</b>			
1	AGRA	Refurbishing of Terminal Building	3.38 Dec-09
2	LUCKNOW	Construction of New Apron for four wide-bodied aircraft and taxiway.	41.30 Dec-09
		Construction of New Integrated International Terminal Building.	129.38 Oct-11
3	VARANASI	Construction of New Integrated Terminal Building	139.50 Aug-10
		Extension and Strengthening of Apron and Extension of Runway	40.00 Apr-10
<b>UTTARAKHAND</b>			
1	DEHRADUN	Construction of New Terminal Building, Substation cum AC Plant room, car park etc.	35.00 Sep-09
<b>WEST BANGAL</b>			
1	COOCH BEHAR	Construction of New Terminal Building	12.46 Jun-09
<b>WEST BANGAL</b>			
2	BAGDOGRA	Expansion of Apron	20.70 Sep-09
<b>ANDAMAN &amp; NICOBAR ISLANDS</b>			
1	PORTBLAIR	Expansion of Apron and additional taxiway.	34.38 Dec-09

**Statement IV**

## AIRPORTS AUTHORITY OF INDIA

(Rs. in Crores)

State	AIRPORT NAME	Expenditure 2009-10	Expenditure 2010-11	Expenditure 2011-12	BE 2012-13
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	PORTBLAIR	11.28	2.98	1.49	0.69
Andhra Pradesh	CUDDAPAH	11.30	1.68	6.69	4.82
Andhra Pradesh	HYDERABAD	0.26	0.01	0.02	0.16
Andhra Pradesh	RAJAHMUNDRY	19.11	13.48	10.18	2.31
Andhra Pradesh	TIRUPATHI	1.30	2.23	14.65	17.06
Andhra Pradesh	VIJAYAWADA	35.03	0.70	0.03	0.00
Andhra Pradesh	VISAKHAPATNAM	13.61	1.10	0.05	0.00
Arunachal Pradesh	ALONG	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10
Arunachal Pradesh	DAPARIZO	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10
Arunachal Pradesh	ITANAGAR	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.40
Arunachal Pradesh	PASSIGHAT	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10
Arunachal Pradesh	TEZU	0.00	0.17	3.51	7.00
Arunachal Pradesh	ZERO	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10
Assam	DIBRUGARH	19.20	12.75	1.11	2.40
Assam	DIMAPUR	10.41	3.47	0.07	1.00
Assam	GUWAHATI	40.29	8.89	1.37	6.28
Assam	JORHAT	0.26	0.00	0.32	0.90
Assam	LILABARI	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Assam	RUPSI	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Assam	SILCHAR	4.00	0.05	1.66	0.50
Assam	TEZPUR	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00
Bihar	BEHTA	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Bihar	GAYA	2.13	0.00	0.00	0.04
Bihar	KATIHAR	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00
Bihar	KISHANGANJ	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Bihar	MAZAFFARPUR	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
Bihar	PATNA	2.57	0.00	0.15	0.60
Chhattisgarh	BILASPUR	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Chhattisgarh	RAIPUR	27.43	32.85	21.70	9.65
Delhi	DELHI	29.55	16.58	6.41	10.30
GOA	GOA	3.59	20.69	72.59	65.00
Gujarat	AHMEDABAD	134.09	47.15	10.41	5.73
Gujarat	BARAMATI	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Gujarat	BHARAUCH	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Gujarat	BHAVNAGAR	0.44	0.00	0.00	1.61
Gujarat	BHUJ	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Gujarat	DEESA	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Gujarat	JAMNAGAR	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.50
Gujarat	KANDLA	0.98	0.00	0.00	0.01
Gujarat	KESHOD	0.98	0.00	0.00	0.00
Gujarat	PORBANDAR	0.94	0.00	0.00	0.00
Gujarat	RAJKOT	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.60
Gujarat	SURAT	11.13	4.58	1.80	6.05
Gujarat	VADODARA	0.72	0.10	2.07	15.15
Himachal Pradesh	KANGRA	1.02	0.00	0.00	0.00
Himachal Pradesh	KULLU	2.14	0.39	0.00	0.10
Himachal Pradesh	SHIMLA	2.30	0.00	0.00	1.50
Jammu and Kashmir	JAMMU	0.27	0.09	1.03	2.70
Jammu and Kashmir	LEH	0.33	0.00	0.00	0.20
Jammu and Kashmir	SRINAGAR	23.10	13.84	1.97	0.10
Jharkhand	DEOGHAR	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
Jharkhand	JAMSHEDPUR	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Jharkhand	RANCHI	29.97	50.41	22.62	8.20
Karnataka	BANGALORE	0.28	0.00	0.00	0.00
Karnataka	BELGAUM	1.30	0.00	0.00	1.10
Karnataka	BELLARY	0.00	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
Karnataka	GULBERGA	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Karnataka	HASAN	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Karnataka	HUBLI	0.99	0.00	0.00	0.60
Karnataka	MANGALORE	56.16	17.45	0.00	2.60
Karnataka	MYSORE	21.57	4.81	0.00	0.09
Kerala	TRIVANDRUM	90.93	6.63	7.92	18.85
Lakshdweep	AGATTI	0.58	11.63	0.09	0.15
Madhya pradesh	BHOPAL	84.86	84.02	2.21	1.20
Madhya Pradesh	GWALIOR	0.49	0.00	0.00	0.05
Madhya pradesh	INDORE	72.36	42.90	28.96	4.34
Madhya pradesh	JABALPUR	0.47	0.00	0.00	1.00
Madhya Pradesh	KHAJURAHO	2.46	5.21	4.11	25.10
Maharashtra	AKOLA	0.22	0.00	0.00	0.20
Maharashtra	AURANGABAD	18.23	1.75	0.00	0.51
Maharashtra	GONDIA	45.89	34.28	29.17	11.51
Maharashtra	JALGAON	0.00	12.56	30.09	10.00
Maharashtra	JUHU	4.34	0.00	0.00	3.81
Maharashtra	MUMBAI	1.73	0.00	0.66	10.50
Maharashtra	NAGPUR	6.05	0.00	3.65	0.03
Maharashtra	NASIK	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Maharashtra	PUNE	20.03	8.92	0.06	5.07
Maharashtra	SOLAPUR	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Meghalaya	BARAPANI (SHILLONG)	17.17	5.70	0.00	3.05
Meghalaya	TURA	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
Mizorum	IMPHAL	1.88	0.70	0.50	6.70
Mizorum	LENPUI	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00
Nagaland	CHEITHU (KOHIMA)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.50
Odisha	BERHAMPUR	0.26	0.00	0.00	0.00
Odisha	BHUBANESWAR	12.59	10.73	36.93	22.20
Odisha	JHARSUGUDA	0.44	0.00	0.00	0.35

1	2	3	4	5	6
Pondicherry	PONDICHERRY	1.65	5.14	5.50	5.02
Punjab	AMRITSAR	50.69	12.86	4.59	9.25
Punjab	BHATINDA	0.00	0.44	2.27	2.50
Punjab	HALWARA	0.00	0.00	0.27	0.01
Punjab	LUDHIANA	8.10	0.00	0.00	0.00
Punjab	MOHALI (Chandigarh)	0.00	1.10	3.53	30.00
Punjab	PATHANKOT	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00
Rajasthan	KISHANGARGH (AJMER)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05
Rajasthan	BIKANER	0.00	0.17	0.26	1.10
Rajasthan	JAIPUR	32.36	2.48	0.13	11.78
Rajasthan	JAISELMER	8.85	10.28	11.31	0.50
Rajasthan	JODHPUR	1.47	0.00	0.01	0.10
Rajasthan	KOTA	0.55	0.00	0.00	0.00
Rajasthan	UDAIPUR	14.28	5.02	0.81	0.10
Sikkim	PAKYONG (SIKKIM)	0.00	80.90	73.20	35.00
Tamil Nadu	CHENNAI	1.95	2.44	1.35	1.39
Tamil Nadu	CHENNAI AIRPORT PROJECT	607.73	663.04	417.18	175.00
Tamil Nadu	COIMBATORE	37.99	38.91	21.54	5.10
Tamil Nadu	MADURAI	41.64	34.44	0.16	2.05
Tamil Nadu	SALEM	0.22	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tamil Nadu	TRICHY	15.05	1.05	0.08	0.14
Tamil Nadu	TUTICORIN	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.01
Tamil Nadu	VELLORE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02
Tripura	AGARTALA	18.04	0.54	4.17	3.70
Tripura	KAILASHAHAR	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tripura	KAMALPUR	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Trivendrum	CALICUT	5.04	2.17	1.98	31.00
Union Territory	CHANDIGARH	8.60	31.38	5.18	4.50
Union Territory	DIU	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
Uttar Pradesh	AGRA	2.69	0.00	0.00	0.00
Uttar Pradesh	ALIGARH	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Uttar Pradesh	CATC, ALLAHABAD	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Uttar Pradesh	GORAKHPUR	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Uttar Pradesh	KANPUR	0.31	0.00	0.00	0.20
Uttar Pradesh	LUCKNOW	34.07	19.60	12.91	5.51
Uttar Pradesh	PRATAPGARH	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00
Uttar Pradesh	VARANASI	42.66	17.01	12.53	0.40
Uttarakhand	DEHRADUN	21.62	0.59	0.07	0.50
Uttarakhand	PANTNAGAR	2.46	0.00	0.00	1.00
West Bengal	ASANSOL	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
West Bengal	BAGDOGRA	6.29	0.27	0.41	0.40
West Bengal	BALURGHAT	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
West Bengal	BEHALA	0.06	1.24	0.64	1.00
West Bengal	COOCH BEHAR	7.30	0.00	0.00	0.02
West Bengal	KOLKATA	5.65	0.00	0.00	0.00
West Bengal	KOLKATA AIRPORT PROJECT	432.36	600.70	638.19	500.00
West Bengal	MALDA	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
Total		2311.50	2013.27	1544.56	1128.85

### Migration Package

6545. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has submitted Action Taken Report (ATR) to Comptroller and Auditor General (C&AG) on losses of Rs. 43,523 crore to the exchequer as a result of migration package;

(b) if so, the details of the ATR; and

(c) if not, the reasons for not submitting the ATR?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) There is no Comptroller & Auditor General (C&AG) para which mentions a figure of Rs. 43,523 crore on account of loss to the exchequer as a result of the migration package.

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

### Airport at Andal in West Bengal

6546. SHRI PRABODH PANDA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the airport at Andal in Bardhaman District in West Bengal is nearing completion;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the likely date of its operations;

(c) whether at this stage the Ministry of Coal has raised its objections to the project, though cleared earlier;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the project would be completed at all in view of the objections raised by the coal Ministry; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) Government of India has granted 'in-principle' approval for setting up of a domestic greenfield airport at Andal in Bardhaman District in West Bengal in the year 2008 to M/s Bengal Aerotropolis Projects Limited (BAPL). M/s BAPL has informed that the construction works have already been started with scheduled completion date of September, 2012.

(c) to (f) As per available information, no objection/reservation to the ongoing work at the airport project have recently been received in this Ministry from Ministry of Coal.

#### **Multi-Model International Cargo Hub and Airport**

6547. SHRI SURESH KALMADI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Multi-Model International Cargo Hub and Airport project at Nagpur is running behind schedule;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the action taken by the Government in this regard; and

(d) the time-frame within which the draft MoU is likely to be approved?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The reasons for this delay are as follows:

(i) Delay in transfer of Nagpur airport to the Joint Venture Company (JVC).

(ii) Delay in transfer of Air Force land to JVC.

(iii) Delay in land aquisition and rehabilitation.

(iv) Delay in valuation of assests of AAI to be transferred to the JVC.

(c) Action taken are as under:

(i) Airport Transaction Advisor has been appointed by the JVC on 2.8.2011 for selection of second JVC.

(ii) Steps for aquisition of 149.49 hectares of remaining land by consent award.

(iii) Proposal for transfer of Zudpi Jungle land submitted to the Govt. of Maharashtra by MIHAN India Ltd.

(d) The draft MOU between Maharashtra Airport Development Company (MADC) and Indian Airforce (IAF) has already been submitted to M/o Defence.

#### **Introduction of Kok-Borok Language**

6548. SHRI SANSUMA KHUNGGUR BWISWMUTHIARY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken any initiative to instruct the Government of Tripura to take necessary steps to introduce Tripuri-Kok-Borok language as a medium of instruction in schools upto Class X as per the provision of Article 350A of the Constitution of India;

(b) if so, the steps taken so far in this regard; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) to (c) The National Curriculum Framework (NCF) -2005 brought out by National Council of Educational Research (NCERT) prescribed that home language(s) or mother tongue(s) of children should be the medium of learning in school. If a school does not have provisions of teaching in the child's home language(s) at the higher levels, primary school education should still be covered through the home language(s). Introduction of Kok-Borok language is in the purview of the State Government.

#### **Sri Lanka's Concern over Kudankulam Project**

6549. SHRI P. LINGAM:  
SHRI A. SAI PRATHAP:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:



(a) whether Sri Lanka has expressed its concern over the possible impact of radiation from Kudankulam Nuclear Power Plant on the island nation;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) and (b) There have been reports in the media regarding concerns expressed by the Sri Lankan Minister for Power on the Kudankulam nuclear power plant. The Sri Lankan Minister, however, clarified that his comments had been mis-reported and that the Government of Sri Lanka was not planning to take up the matter at the International Atomic Energy Agency as reported in the media. In a separate statement, the Chairman of the Sri Lankan Atomic Energy Authority Dr. R.L. Wijayawardana has said that "the Sri Lankan Government has neither opposed nor registered their protest for any Nuclear Power Plant on Indian soil".

(c) Does not arise.

#### Supply of Uranium

6550. Sk. SAIDUL HAQUE:  
SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has placed order to various countries for supply of Uranium for reactors during the last three years and the current year;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of total amount paid or payable to other countries for the purpose during the above period;

(d) the quantity of uranium received by the Government during the above period, year-wise, quantity-wise and companywise; 1914

(e) whether the shortage of Uranium leads to declining profit of Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited (NPCIL); and

(f) if so, the details thereof for the last three years?

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

(b) The details of the orders placed to various countries for supply of Uranium are furnished below:

S.No.	Firm/Country	Year of Order
1.	M/s. AREVA, France	2008
2.	M/s. JSC TVEL Corporation, Russia	2009
3.	M/s. NAC Kazatomprom, Kazakhstan	2009

(c) The details of the total amount paid so far to the countries towards import of Uranium are furnished below:

Country	Year					Rs in crore
	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
M/s. AREVA, France	120.54	145.54	0.00	0.00	0.00	
M/s. JSC TVEL, Corporation,	57.92	273.78	312.50	425.55	98.98	

1	2	3	4	5	6
Russia	127.77@	352.70@	0.00	0.00	0.00
M/s. NAC Kazatomprom, Kazakhstan	0.00	0.00	379.84	328.28	0.00

\* Payment towards import of Uranium in the form of Natural Uranium Ore Concentrate.

\*\* Payment towards import of Uranium in the form of Natural Uranium Di-oxide Pellets.

@ Payment towards import of Uranium in the form of Enriched Uranium Di-oxide Pellets.

(d) The details of quantity of uranium imported so far from the above companies/countries during the last four years are given below:

(in Metric Tonnes)

Firm/Country	Total Quantity	Quantity received so far ordered				
		2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
M/s. AREVA, France	300	60.49	239.38	Nil	Nil	Nil
M/s. TVEL Corporation,	2000	Nil	150.33	179.79	296.08	59.43
Russia	58@	Nil	58.29	Nil	Nil	Nil
M/s. NAC Kazatomprom, Kazakhstan	2100	Nil	Nil	600	350	Nil

\* In the form of Natural Uranium Ore Concentrate.

\*\* In the form of Natural Uranium Di-oxide Pellets.

@ In the form of Enriched Uranium Di-oxide Pellets

(e) Yes Madam. The shortage of the Uranium had resulted in lowering electricity generation and profits thereof. (f) The details of capacity utilization and profit of NPCIL during the last three years is as under:

Year	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Capacity Utilization(%)	61	71	79
Profit after Tax (Rs in Crores)	416	1376	1945

\*provisional

[Translation]

#### Performance of Postal Dak Delivery

6551. SHRI GANESHRAO NAGARAO  
DUDHGAONKAR:  
SHRIMATI BHAVANA PATIL GAWALI:  
RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:  
SHRI A. SAI PRATHAP:

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

(a) the total number of postal distribution zones in the country and the number of villages/colonies in each postal distribution zone, State-wise;

(b) whether the performance of the postal dak delivery has not been upto the mark of customers satisfaction and there has been an inordinate delay in delivery of postal articles;

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

(d) whether the location of dak sorting/segregation centres being at far away places is one of the reasons for the delay in delivery of dak; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) There are 152255 Postal Distribution Zones in the country and 642171 colonies/

villages fall in these zones. State wise details are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) No Madam. No instances of inordinate delay in delivery of mail have been noticed.

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

(d) No Madam.

(e) Does not arise in view of (d) above.

### **Statement**

#### *Total Number of Postal Distribution Zones in the country*

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Total number of Postal Distribution Zones	Total Number of Colonies fall in the zones
1	2	3	4
01.	Andhra Pradesh	15304	43725
02.	Assam	3864	30246
03.	Arunacbal Pradesh	548	4073
04.	Bihar	12077	34877
05.	Chhattisgarh	3046	23991
06.	Goa	216	602
07.	Gujarat (including Daman and Dadra-UT)	8689	73736
08.	Haryana	2458	6294
09.	Himachal Pradesh	2735	18318
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1619	4963
11.	Jharkhand	2969	20672
12.	Karnakata	9306	14605
13.	Kerala (including Lakshadweep and Mahe Pondicherry-UT)	4792	6948
14.	Madhya Pradesh	7949	64632
15.	Maharashtra	11989	73984
16.	Manipur	1327	2632
17.	Meghalaya	819	6241
18.	Mizoram	726	772
19.	Nagaland	604	997

1	2	3	4
20.	Odisha	7801	15865
21.	Punjab (including Chandigarh-UT)	3644	13383
22.	Rajasthan	9930	40277
23.	Sikkim	206	669
24.	Tamil Nadu (including Pondicherry-UT)	10913	42173
25.	Tripura	1308	1364
26.	Uttar Pradesh	16361	56488
27.	Uttarakhand	2611	9001
28.	West Bengal (including Andaman and Nicobar Islands-UT)	8203	27987
29.	Delhi	241	2656
GRAND TOTAL		1,52,255	6,42,171

\*including Extra Departmental Delivery Offices, Gramin Dak Sewa-Branch Offices /Sorting Offices and Delivery Branch Offices

#### **Investment in Coal Production**

6552. SHRI ARJUN ROY:  
SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Coal India Limited (CIL) has proposed to invest the additional funds to enhance the coal production in the next five years;

(b) if so, the details of funds that are likely to be invested and the quantity of additional annual coal production estimated as a result thereof;

(c) whether any decision regarding use of this additional coal has also been taken; and

(d) if so, the details of the decision and the names of the industries being provided priority for supply of coal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. As per the XIIth Plan (2012-17) document of Ministry of Coal, CIL have proposed for an investment/capital outlay of Rs.25400.00 crores for the plan period. In addition, CIL has also kept an ad-hoc provision of Rs.35000.00 crores for acquisition of assets abroad and development of coal

blocks in Mozambique. As per the XIIth Plan 2012-17 document, the coal production is envisaged to increase from 435.84 million tones (Provisional) in the terminal year of XIth plan i.e. 2011-12 to 615 million tones in the terminal year of XIIth Plan i.e. 2016-17. Thus, it is expected that there may be an average increase of about 36 Million Tonnes coal per annum during XIIth Five Year Plan.

(c) and (d) The additional coal that would be produced in the next five years is envisaged to be used to meet the domestic demand of various sectors like power, steel, sponge iron, cement.

[English]

#### **Navodaya Vidyalayas**

6553. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH:  
DR. KRUPARANI KILLI:  
SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN:

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

(a) whether absence of one fourth of the teachers in the village schools and the high dropout rate,

especially among the tribal and the poor is a cause of serious concern;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of Jawahar Navodaya 1915 Vidyalayas which are under construction/ being set up during the last three years and the current year;

(d) the teacher-student ratio being maintained in these schools *vis-à-vis* Kendriya Vidyalayas;

(e) whether Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas have been provided with drinking water, toilet facilities and adequate fire safety measures;

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

(g) whether the Government proposes to set up Navodaya Vidyalayas in each district of the country to provide technical education to the poor students; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) and (b) Out of total sanctioned strength of 12,322 teachers in Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas, at present 9936 teachers are in position. However, to ensure that studies of the students are not adversely affected by the vacant post of teachers, the posts are filled up on contractual basis till the regular incumbents are available. As such there is no question of high dropout rate amongst students on account of the vacant posts.

(c) The status of the construction of the permanent buildings of Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas (JNVs) is as follows:

(i) No. of sanctioned JNVs	- 595
(ii) No. of functional JNVs	- 586
(iii) No. of JNVs functional in permanent site-	504
(iv) No. of JNVs functional in temporary site	- 82
(v) Construction work in progress	- 73

During the last three years following JNVs have been sanctioned:

Year	Name of JNV
2009-10	1. Palamu-II (Jharkhand)
	2. Dantewara-II (Chhattisgarh)
	3. Malkangiri-II (Orissa)
	4. Gaya-II (Bihar)
	5. South 24 Parganas-II (West Bengal)
2010-11	1. Jammu-II (J&K)
	2. Sriganaganagar-II (Rajasthan)
2011-12	1. Ukhrul (Manipur)
	2. Senapati (Manipur)
2012-13	Nil

(d) The average teacher- student ratio in Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas and Kendriya Vidyalayas is 1:20 and 1:29 respectively.

(e) Yes, Madam.

(f) Does not arise.

(g) and (h) No, Madam JNVs have been established to provide good quality school education from class VI to XII only to the talented children predominantly from the rural areas.

[Translation]

#### Facilities given to North Eastern States

6554. SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether various facilities are being given by the Government to the eight North-Eastern States and Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand and Jammu & Kashmir;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to include Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand and Jammu & Kashmir in the Development Committee on the lines of North Eastern States;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) to (b) Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand & States of North Eastern Region including Sikkim have been given the status of Special Category States (SCS) by the National Development Council. The Normal Central Assistance (NCA) grant is provided to the Special Category States

& General Category States in the ratio of 9:7. The Additional Central Assistance for Externally Aided Projects and Special Plan Assistance are provided to Special Category States. Further, Special Plan Assistance and Special Central Assistance (untied) are also provided to these States to support their State Plan. In addition, special dispensation/concessions are also made in the guidelines of the main Centrally Sponsored Schemes as per enclosed Statement.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) and (e) Does not arise.

#### **Statement**

Special dispensation/concessions for the States of Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand and States located in North Eastern Region (NER) under some of the important Development Programmes:

**1. Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA):** The financing pattern of SSA is 65:35 for Centre and State. However, for North Eastern Region (NER), it is 90:10 between Centre and States.

**2. Mid Day Meal (MDM):** Under MDM Scheme, Centre and State financing pattern is 75:25 for other States whereas it is 90:10 in case of NER.

**3. Indira Awas Yojana (IAY):** Under IAY, the ceiling for construction of a new house is Rs. 45000 per unit in plain areas and Rs. 48500 in hilly/difficult areas. The grants under the scheme are released by the Centre and States in the ratio of 75:25 whereas in case of North- Eastern States, it is 90:10

**4. Swarn Jayanti Gramin Swarajgar Yojana (SGSY):** Under SGSY, financial assistance under the programme is shared between Centre and the States in the ratio of 75:25 and 90:10 in the case of North Eastern Region.

#### **5. Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS):**

(i) The population norms for setting up of a Anganwadi Centre & Mini Anganwadi Centre in hilly, tribal, riverine, desert and other difficult areas are 300-800 & 150-300 against 400-800 & 150-400 for other areas respectively.

(ii) The sharing pattern of Supplementary Nutrition between Centre & State in respect of North Eastern Region is 90:10 against 50:50 for other States.

**6. Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY):** The Programme seeks to provide connectivity to all unconnected habitations in the rural areas with a population of more than 500 persons through all-weather roads. In respect of hilly States, the objective is to connect habitations with a population of 250 persons and above.

**7. National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP):** For NRDWP, under coverage, water quality and operation & maintenance, the funding pattern is 90:10 for North Eastern States and Jammu & Kashmir against 50:50 for the rest of the country.

**8. Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC):** In TSC components, the following norms applies

**(a) Construction of Individual Household Latrines (IHHL):** The incentive amount to a Below Poverty Line (BPL) household for construction of one unit of IHHL is Rs. 3200 (Rs. 3700 for difficult and hilly areas).

**(b) School Toilets:** Funding for school sanitation is provided by the Central and State Government in the ratio of 70:30 for a unit cost of Rs. 35000 (Rs. 38000 in case of hilly and difficult areas).

**9. National Rural Health Mission (NRHM):** The following population norms apply for health institution:

Health Centre	Population Norms	
	Plain Area	Hilly/Tribal/Difficult Area
Sub-Centre	5000	3000
Primary Health Centre	30,000	20,000
Community Health Centre	1,20,000	80,000

#### **Economic Reforms**

6555. SHRI GOVIND PRASAD MISHRA:  
SHRI P.C. MOHAN:  
SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR:  
SHRI RAJAI AH SIRICILLA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has proposed to bring out white paper on economic reforms in view of the prevailing economic situation in the country during the Twelfth Plan Period;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) and (b) No, Madam. There is no proposal at present to bring out white paper on economic reforms.

(c) The economic reforms are an ongoing process and the Government have been indicating the status and pace of economic reforms in the country through annual Economic Survey, Budget and various policy statements from time to time.

#### **Skilled Manpower in IT**

6556. SHRI MAHABAL MISHRA:  
SHRI BHISMA SHANKER ALIAS  
KUSHAL TIWARI:

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

(a) whether there has been decline in job opportunities in Information Technology Sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise along with separate details of SC/ST candidates;

(c) whether some major IT companies have expressed their concern over the shortage of skilled IT professionals in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government on the above aspects? 1916

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) No, Madam. As per National Association of Software and Services Companies (NASSCOM) the direct employment in the IT/ITES sector in the country have grown from 1.62 million in 2006-07 to reach 2.77 million in the year 2011-12.

(b) No such data is maintained.

(c) and (d) No, Madam. However, as per NASSCOM, leading IT-BPO organizations to meet their specific needs impart internal learning and development training programmes for new hires as well as for existing employees.

#### **Snags in Aeroplanes**

6557. SHRI GANESH SINGH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of cases of bursting of tyres and other technical snags in aeroplanes of private and Government airlines during the last one year, till date;

(b) the measures being taken by the Government to ward off such incidents and the details of steps taken by the Government in this regard so far;

(c) whether the Government has penalized/proposes to penalise such airlines; and

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

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) Government does not maintain such data.

(b) All actions required to be taken on bursting of tyres and technical snags, are taken by the airlines themselves.

DGCA has issued CAR, section 2, Series C, Part I which specifies the manner in which defects in aircraft and aircraft components are to be recorded, reported, investigated and analyzed for the purpose of taking timely corrective/preventive action.

(c) and (d) All snags are rectified by the Airlines certifying staff as per their Approved Maintenance Procedures.

#### **Alleged Corruption in Passport Offices**

6558. SHRI HARISH CHAUDHARY:  
SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether several cases of alleged corruption in passport offices have come to the notice of the Government;

(b) if so, the details in this regard during the last three years, year-wise;

(c) whether in a recent case unearthed by CBI, the guilty was let off without initiating any stringent action by the Ministry;

(d) if so, the facts of the said issue; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to eliminate corruption from passport offices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) and (b) Cases of alleged corruption and malpractices in passport offices come to the notice of the Government from time to time. The details of cases for the last three years are enclosed as Statement.

(c) and (d) The department is not aware of any such case.

(e) Following steps have been taken to curb such malpractices:

(i) In addition to a Complaint Cell in each Passport Office, a Vigilance Unit has been set up in the Central Passport Organization. This Unit monitors the vigilance related matters and takes cognizance of corruption and malpractice cases for appropriate action and conducts periodic vigilance inspections of Passport Offices.

(ii) Sanctioning prosecution for cases registered by the concerned investigating agencies such as CBI etc.

(iii) Appropriate departmental action against errant officials.

(iv) Improvement in the security features in the passport.

(v) Launching of Passport Seva Project (PSP) which will ensure passport-related services to the citizens in a timely, transparent, more accessible manner and in a comfortable environment through streamlined processes. The PSP will ensure greater accountability and curb malpractices in Passport Offices. The project is nearing completion.



**Statement****ALLEGED CORRUPTION IN PASSPORT OFFICES**

The information pertaining to corruption and malpractices in the Passport Offices was compiled from the available information in Vigilance-II Unit and collected from Passport Offices for the period 2009 to 2011.

Sl.No	Passport Office	2009			2010			2011		
		Incidents	Officials involved	Action Taken	Incidents	Officials involved	Action Taken	Incidents	Officials involved	Action Taken
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Ahmedabad	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
2.	Amritsar	Nil	Nil	Nil	Bribery case	One Official	Under Suspension	Nil	Nil	Nil
3.	Bangalore	Failed to verify Index Cards	One Official	Reduction of pay by one increment without cumulative effect	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
4.	Bareilly	Indulge in harassment of an applicant/ not properly examined the paper.	One Official	Stoppage of pay by two increments	Harassment to passport applicant	5 Officials	Charge sheeted for minor penalty – later on recordable warning issued	Nil	Nil	Nil
5.	Bhopal	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
6.	Bhubaneswar	Unauthorised acceptance of application form/not properly check/ Incorrect Index checking	Three Officials	Stoppage of one increment of one official and warning for two officials	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
7.	Chandigarh	Did not check application form properly	One APO	Stoppage of one increment for 3-years without cumulative effect	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
		Sanction for prosecution issued	One UDC	CBI Case	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
8.	Chennai	Corruption case found	One Official	Suspended, later on revoked & transferred	Bribery case—CBI trapped case	One Official	Under Suspension & Sanction of Prosecution issued	Nil	Nil	Nil
9.	Cochin	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
10.	Coimbatore	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
11.	Dehradun	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
12.	Delhi	Allegation of payment of bribe	One Official	Censure	Nil	Nil	Nil	Bribery case—CBI trap case	One official	Under suspension
13.	Ghaziabad	Not properly scrutinized the passport application form	One Official	Warning	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
14.	Guwahati	Found the cash on his desk during vigilance inspection	One Daftary	Recordable warning	Loss of cash amount of Rs.117700	One Assistant	Stoppage of two increments and recovery of 70% of loss amount from him	Nil	Nil	Nil

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Submission of passport form and undue delay in issuance of passport	One official	Recordable warning	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
		Unauthorized acceptance and submission of passport applications and unauthorized liaison with private companies	One UDC increment	Stoppage of one	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
		Loss of cash amount of Rs.117700	One Peon	Stoppage of two increments and recovery of 30% of loss amount from him	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
15.	Hyderabad	Submission of Passport Forms	One Official	Record-able Warning	Nil	Nil	Nil	Bribery case –CBI Trap Case	Two officials	Under suspension & sanction of prosecution issued
		Failed to verify the Index Card/ Without intimation close the file	Two Officials	Reduction to lower stage of time scale of pay for one year	Nil	Nil	Nil	Bribe case –	Media sting operation	One official Under suspension

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
16.	Jaipur	Nil	Nil	Nil	CBI trapped case for bribery	One Official	Sanction for Prosecution issued	Nil	Nil	Nil
17.	Jalandhar	Bribery case	One official	Suspended & revoked, transferred and Inquiry started	Duplicate forged passport files were prepared and issued passports to various persons	One Suptd.	Removal from service	Nil	Nil	Nil
		Nil	Nil	Nil	Wrong processing of the passport file	5 Officials	Withholding of one increment for two officials, two censured and one exonerate	Nil	Nil	Nil
		Nil	Nil	Nil	Bribery case	Two officials	One was Charge sheeted and Sanction of Prosecution issued for one	Nil	Nil	Nil
18.	Jammu	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
19.	Kolkata	Nil	Nil	Nil	One complain for demanding bribe	No official name mentioned	Inquiry at initial stage	Nil	Nil	Nil

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
20.	Kozhikode	Recovery of promised date files	One UDC	Reduction of pay to lower stage in time scale of pay for two years.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
21.	Lucknow	Inordinate delay in issuance of passports	Six Officials	Recordable Warnings	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
22.	Madurai	Nil	Nil	Nil	Convicted by the Court	Two Officials	Removal from Service	Nil	Nil	Nil
		Nil	Nil	Nil	Fraudulent issuance of passports – CBI Case	Three Officials	Under Suspension Sanction of Prosecution issued	Nil	Nil	Nil
23.	Malappuram	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
24.	Mumbai	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
25.	Nagpur	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
26.	Panaji	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
27.	Patna	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
28.	Pune	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
29.	Raipur	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
30.	Ranchi	Nil	Nil	Nil	Passport application form and its	One Supdt.	Withholding of all increments	Nil	Nil	Nil

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
					enclosures did not examine properly, resulted in issuance of passport to wrong person		for a period of three years without cumulative effect.			
31.	Shimla	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
32.	Srinagar	Issuance of two passports to the same person	One Official	Recordable Warning	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
33.	Surat	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
34.	Thane	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
35.	Trichy	Incorrect Index Checking	One Official	Removal from service	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
36.	Trivandrum	Unauthorized submission of passport application forms	One Official	Stoppage of one increment for one year without cumulative effect.	Bribery case	One LDC	Under Suspension	Nil	Nil	Nil
37.	Vishakhapatnam	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

**Amendment in Coal Mines Act**

6559. SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV:  
SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS LALAN  
SINGH:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bill seeking to amend the Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1973 is pending since long;

(b) if so, the details since when it is pending and the reasons for such pendency; and

(c) the likely changes to take effect after the enactment of this bill and the benefits likely to accrue therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) and (b) Yes Madam. The Central Government decided to amend the Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1973 to allow Indian companies, both in the public and private sectors to mine coal in the country without the existing restriction of captive mining and to be engaged in exploration of coal in the country. Accordingly a Bill, namely the Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Amendment Bill, 2000, was introduced in the Rajya Sabha on 24.04.2000.

The major reason for delay is due to the resistance of all the major Central Trade Unions. Though, attempts have been made at the level of the Minister of Coal and the Minister of Finance, several times in the past, no positive result could be achieved. The first Group of Minister (GOM) was constituted to sort out the issues with the trade unions in 2001, which decided that until the final decision is taken, the said Amendment Bill would not be taken up for consideration in the Parliament. In 2004, it was again decided that the Bill will not be moved in the Parliament without arriving at a consensus with the trade unions. Also, a view was taken in the Energy Coordination Committee that the Bill shall be moved only after a consensus is arrived at. The present GOM under the chairmanship of the Finance Minister was constituted in Aug'2009, to further carry forward the dialogue with the trade unions. (c): The said Bill would allow the Indian companies in public sector as well as private sector to explore and mine coal and lignite in the country, without the existing restriction of captive mining. The Bill is expected to promote liberalisation in the coal sector, while ensuring that the benefits derived during the period of nationalisation are preserved. It is also

expected to address the need for augmenting coal production in the country in the coming decades through wider participation of private coal mining companies in the coal industry. By opening up the sector to private investment and also putting pressure on the public sector coal companies to perform more efficiently, the proposed amendment is more in tune with the public interest than relying on imported coal or other fuels for our energy needs as a nation.

**Delay/Cancellation of Flights**

6560. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY:  
DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA:  
SHRI P. VISWANATHAN:  
SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to the guidelines framed by the Directorate General of Civil Aviation, passengers can claim compensation for flight delays, denial of boarding or flight cancellation; 1917

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the above guidelines are applicable to scheduled and non-scheduled airlines equally;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the number of passengers likely to be benefited as a result thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether information system of airline companies is not functioning satisfactorily and there is food crisis for onboard passengers in public as well as private airlines;

(f) if so, the reasons therefor along with the measures being taken by the Government to ensure that airlines stick to their time schedule to minimize inconvenience to air passengers; and

(g) the details of the dues of caterers towards public sector undertaking Air India?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) to (d) Yes Madam. Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) has issued Civil Aviation Requirements (CAR), Section-3, Series-M, Part-IV on "Facilities to be provided to passengers by airlines due

to denied boarding, cancellation of flights and delays in flights". Refunds are made as per the provisions made in the said CAR. This CAR is applicable to both scheduled and non-scheduled airlines. All the airlines are complying with the various provisions of the above CAR, and wherever applicable are paying compensation and/or providing facilities to the affected passengers.

- (e) No Madam.
- (f) Do not arise, in view of the reply of (e) above.
- (g) The information is being collected.

[*English*]

#### **Integration of Staff of IA/AI**

6561. SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL:  
DR. M. THAMBIDURAI:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether financial and administrative merger of IAAI and AAI had been done in accordance with the Act passed by Parliament;

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

(c) whether *inter-se* seniority of the employees of both agencies has been merged, as on that date;

(d) if so, the details thereof; (e) whether any Committee has been constituted for this purpose;

(f) if so, the details thereof, along with its recommendations;

(g) whether the recommendations of this Committee has been implemented; and

(h) if so, the details of the extent of its implementation and their financial implications along with the manner in which the Government is likely to arrange such finances?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) To recommend the principles of integration of seniority, unified Pay Scales, Service Conditions and other related issues, a Committee headed by Justice Jain was

constituted. The said Committee submitted its report in 1997. The report of the Justice Jain Committee was examined by the Board of Airports Authority of India (AAI) in March 1997 & January 1998 and it gave approval for the adoption of unified pay scales and designations in AAI *w.e.f.* 1.4.1996. Thus, it was decided to implement common service conditions at first. As per the recommendations of the Justice Jain Committee & in accordance with provision under section 42 of the Act, the regulations namely, AAI (General conditions of Service and Remuneration of employees) Regulations 2003 and Recruitment and Promotion guidelines, Gratuity, House Building Advance, Leave etc were notified in the official gazette and implemented in 2003 and 2005 respectively. The Recruitment & Promotion guidelines were formulated and implemented *w.e.f.* 1.2.2005 under AAI (General Conditions of Service and Remuneration of employees) Regulations 2003. Accordingly, the common recruitment in most of the cadres is being done including posting of employees.

(c) and (d) As far as service conditions, designation and pay scales are concerned, there is no discrimination amongst the employees. The issue of inter-se-seniority has been examined and considered in respect of common cadres on a number of occasions by various Committees. The recommendations of the Committees are under consideration of the AAI Board/Government.

(e) and (f) Yes, Madam. Following two Committees were constituted after the merger of the erstwhile IAAI&NAA into AAI: (1) Justice (Retd) J.D.Jain Committee and (2) Krishnamoorthy Committee. (g)&(h): As per recommendations of the Jain Committee, the service conditions, designations and pay scales of both Divisions have been made uniform. Since, the issue of inter-se-seniority is a very complex and vexed, the same has been examined and considered in respect of common cadres on a number of occasions by various committees. The recommendations of the committees after discussion with the employees representatives who have divergent view are under consideration of the AAI Board/ Government. The financial implications, if any, can be assessed only after finalisation of Inter-se-Seniority.

[*Translation*]

#### **Yashpal Committee Report**

6562. SHRI JAGDISH SINGH RANA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:



(a) whether the Union Government has taken/ proposes to take any steps on the slow pace of implementation of Yashpal Committee Report related to reducing educational burden on the school children;

(b) if so, the details thereof as on date; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) to (c) The National Curriculum Framework (NCF)-2005, brought out by NCERT through intensive deliberation by the National Steering Committee and the 21 National Focus Groups address the issues report on 'Learning Without Burden'. NCERT's new syllabi and textbooks across the stages reflect NCF-2005 perspectives on reduction of curriculum burden on children. The Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) prescribes no homework to the students up to class II and introduction of Alternative to Homework from class III to V and no school bag to the students upto class II.

[English]

#### **Transfer of Coal**

6563. SHRI S. ALAGIRI:  
SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the surplus coal produced/generated by captive coal block allocatees was transferred to the nearest Coal India Limited's subsidiary companies;

(b) if so, the quantum of surplus coal 1918 transferred by allocatees during each of last three years and current year, companywise and allocatees-wise;

(c) the details of violation of above provision by the allocatees during above said period along with the action taken against them; and

(d) the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) and (b) No surplus coal produced/generated by captive block allocatees has been offered for transfer to Coal India Limited's subsidiary companies.

(c) and (d) Do not arise in view of reply given at (a) & (b) above.

#### **Off-shore Centres of Distance Education Programmes**

6564. SHRI GUTHA SUKHENDER REDDY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has allowed any Indian university either private or public, to run off-shore centres of its distance education programme;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether a few Indian private institutions are running their education centres in Bangladesh without approval for such distance education programmes; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for not according them approval in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) No Madam. As per information provided by University Grants Commission (UGC), it has not granted approval to any Indian University, either private or public to establish Off-shore centres to run distance education programmes.

(b) to (d) In view of reply to (a) above, questions do not arise.

#### **Insured Postal Services**

6565. SHRI K. SUDHAKARAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the countries with which India has insured service facility for postal services/ articles;

(b) whether a number of countries like UK have discontinued this facility;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) the financial loss to the postal department as a result thereof; and

(e) the measures taken by the Government to get the facility reintroduced?

THE MINISTER OF THE STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) The names of the countries with which India has insurance service facility for postal services are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) Yes, Madam. United Kingdom has discontinued the inbound insurance service for postal items for all postal service partners from April 2011.

(c) Such decisions are taken independently by the postal administrations concerned.

(d) Financial losses are negligible as the insurance service traffic (both inward and outward) with United Kingdom for the year 2010 and 2011 is only 161 articles.

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

**Statement**

Sl. No.	Name of the Country
1	2
1.	Aruba
2.	Armenia
3.	Austria
4.	Australia
5.	Abu Dhabi
6.	Algeria
7.	Angola
8.	Argentina
9.	Ascension
10.	Azerbaijan
11.	Belarus
12.	Brunei Darussalam
13.	Bosnia and Herzegovina
14.	Burkina Faso
15.	Brazil
16.	Bahamas
17.	Bahrain

1	2
18.	Bangladesh
19.	Barbados
20.	Belgium
21.	Bermuda
22.	Bhutan
23.	Botswana
24.	Bulgaria
25.	Burundi
26.	Central African Rep_
27.	China (Rep. Peoples)
28.	Cyprus
29.	Cot'd Ivories (Rep)
30.	Cameroon
31.	Canada
32.	Cap Verde
33.	Chad
34.	Comoros
35.	Congo (Rep)
36.	Croatia
37.	Djibouti
38.	Dubai
39.	Denmark
40.	Estonia
41.	Egypt
42.	Finland
43.	France
44.	Faeroe Islands
45.	Falk Land
46.	FR Guyana
47.	French Polynesia
48.	Greece

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1	2	1	2
49.	Georgia	79.	Madagascar
50.	Germany	80.	Malaysia
51.	Gabon	81.	Morocco
52.	Gambia	82.	Moldova
53.	Ghana	83.	Macao China
54.	Gibraltar	84.	Myanmar
55.	Grenada	85.	Macedonia
56.	Guinea	86.	Malawi
57.	Guadeloupe	87.	Mali
58.	Greenland	88.	Mongolia
59.	Hong Kong	89.	Mauritania
60.	Hungary (Rep)	90.	Mauritius
61.	India	91.	Montserrat
62.	Italy	92.	Niger
63.	Ireland	93.	Nepal
64.	Iraq	94.	New Zealand
65.	Ireland	95.	Netherland
66.	Japan	96.	North Korea
67.	Jamaica	97.	Namibia
68.	Kyrgyz Stan	98.	Nauru
69.	Korea (Rep)	99.	New Caledonia
70.	Kenya	100.	Nigeria
71.	Kazakhstan	101.	Norway
72.	Kuwait	102.	Oman
73.	Latvia	103.	Pakistan
74.	Luxembourg	104.	Poland
75.	Lithuania	105.	Portugal
76.	Lebanon	106.	Qatar
77.	Lesotho	107.	Russian Fed.
78.	Liberia	108.	Romania

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1	2
10.9.	Slovakia
110.	Spain
111.	Senegal
112.	Slovenia
113.	Switzerland
114.	Sweden
115.	Swaziland
116.	Syrian Arab Rep
117.	Singapore
118.	South Africa
119.	Sri Lanka
120.	Surinam
121.	Seychelles
122.	Turkmenistan
123.	Tcheque (Rep)
124.	Turkey
125.	Thailand
126.	Tajikistan
127.	Taiwan
128.	Tanzania
129.	Togo
130.	Tonga
131.	Trinidad and Tobago
132.	Tunisia
133.	Tuvalu
134.	United Arab Emirattc
135.	Uganda
136.	Ukrain
137.	USA
138.	Uzbekistan

1	2
139.	Vatican
140.	Wallis & Futuna
141.	Yemen
142.	Yugoslavia
143.	Zambia

#### **Polytechnics and Higher Educational Colleges**

6566. SHRI RAMESH VISHWANATH KATTI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received proposals from the various State Governments including Karnataka for setting up polytechnics, and higher educational colleges in their States during the last three years and the current year;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of such colleges already set up by the Union Government;

(d) the number of States for which proposals have been sanctioned; and

(e) the number of proposals pending and the time by which these proposals are likely to be sanctioned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a to e) Under the scheme of "Submission on Polytechnics under Co-ordinated Action for Skill Development" this Ministry provides one time financial assistance to the State/UT Governments for setting up of new polytechnics in 300 un-served and under-served districts of the country subject to State/UT Government providing free of cost land and meeting 100% recurring expenditure. Out of 300 districts, 279 districts have already been provided financial assistance in 27 States, including Karnataka, of which 229 districts have been covered during the last three years and none during the current financial year. Andaman & Nicobar Islands Administration and Government of Nagaland have expressed their inability for seeking financial assistance for two and three identified districts respectively in their

States. The commitments in respect of remaining 16 districts have not been received from the State/UT Governments.

Under the scheme of providing financial assistance for setting up model degree colleges in 374 educationally backward districts where Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) for Higher Education is less than the National GER, 153 proposals have been received, including Karnataka, of which 86 proposals of 12 States have been approved, 33 proposals have been rejected and clarification have been sought for the remaining 34 proposals.

[Translation]

### Investment in Airports

6567. SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:  
SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA:

1919 Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the policy in regard to investment in the airports of the country along with its main features;

(b) the amount of funds required during the 12th plan for this purpose;

(c) the manner in which the Government proposes to mobilize the funds;

(d) whether some of the airports in the country especially in Karnataka are consistently incurring losses;

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

(f) the details of remedial measures taken by the Government to make these airports viable and profitable?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH) (a): Investment on the airports infrastructure depends upon several factors like the growth of traffic, financial viability, social-economic consideration, air connectivity to region, air safety etc.

(b) and (c) Airports Authority of India (AAI) has earmarked an amount of Rs. 17500 crores for investment in Airports Infrastructure in 12th five year plan by the way of Internal Resources (Rs. 4172 crores), NEC Grant (Rs. 555 crores), Budgetary Support (Rs. 331 crores), Grants from Govt. of India (4742 crores) and Borrowings (Rs. 7700 crores).

(d) and (e) Yes, Madam. Some of the airports in Karnataka as Hubli, Mysore, Bangalore (HAL), Mangalore and Belgaum are loss making airports with a loss of Rs. (in crores) 3.22, 11.81, 15.31, 25.19 and 9.05 respectively in 2010-11. The details of loss making airports are given in the enclosed Statement.

(f) Loss in airport operations is mostly on account of low traffic. Regular efforts are made to increase the traffic growth and exploit non aeronautical income opportunities.

### Statement

#### AIRPORTS AUTHORITY OF INDIA DIRECTORATE OF FINANCE & ACCOUNTS

2010-11

#### LOSS MAKING OTHER AIRPORTS

Sl.No	Name of Airport
1	2
1.	Portblair(CE)
2.	Trivandrum
3.	Jaipur
4.	Guwahati
5.	Amritsar
6.	Srinagar(CE)
7.	Kanpur(Chakeri) (CE)
8.	Kishangarh
9.	Lalitpur
10.	Jammu(CE)
11.	Gorakhpur(CE)
12.	Kota
13.	Jaisalmer (CE)
14.	Pathankot (CE)
15.	Kanpur
16.	Gwalior (CE)
17.	Ludhiana
18.	Leh (CE)

1	2	1	2
19.	Shimla	49.	Hyderabad-Begumpet
20.	Allahabad (CE)	50.	Deesa
21.	Gaggal (Kangra)	51.	Jalgaon
22.	Pantnagar	52.	Khandwa
23.	Jodhpur (CE)	53.	Panna
24.	Chandigarh (CE)	54.	Satna
25.	Agra (CE)	55.	Akola
26.	Kullu (Bhunter)	56.	Jamnagar(CE)
27.	Khajuraho	57.	Keshod
28.	Lucknow	58.	Kandla
29.	Dehradun	59.	Bhuj(CE)
30.	Udipur	60.	Jabalpur
31.	Safdarjung	61.	Rajkot
32.	Varanasi	62.	Porbander
33.	Donakonda	63.	Gondia
34.	Nadirgul	64.	Bhavnagar
35.	Warrangal	65.	Vadodara
36.	Salem	66.	Indore
37.	Vellore	67.	Surat
38.	Tuticorin	68.	Aurangabad
39.	Pondicherry	69.	Bhopal
40.	Cuddapah	70.	Asansol
41.	Rajamundry	71.	Bilaspur
42.	Agatti	72.	Chakulia
43.	Tirupati	73.	Jogbani
44.	Trichy	74.	Muzzafarpur
45.	Vijaywada	75.	Raxaul
46.	Visakhapatnam(CE)	76.	Malda
47.	Coimbatore	77.	Behala
48.	Madurai	78.	Belurghat

1	2
79.	Raipur
80.	Jharsuguda
81.	Bhubaneswar
82.	Gaya
83.	Patna
84.	Ranchi
85.	Kamalpur
86.	Rupsi
87.	Shella
88.	Turial (Aizwal)
89.	Khowai
90.	Passighat
91.	Kailashahar
92.	Bagdogra(CE)
93.	Tezu(CE)
94.	Jorhat(CE)
95.	Tezpur(CE)
96.	Silchar(CE)
97.	Cooch Behar
98.	Barapani (Shillong)
99.	Lilabari
100.	Imphal
101.	Dimapur
102.	Dibrugarh
103.	Agartala

[English]

**Elections to Students Union**

6568. SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:  
SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

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

(a) the details of the central universities where elections to student unions have been conducted during 2011-12, as on date;

(b) whether elections have not been conducted in some of the central universities on account of fragile peace prevailing in the campus, and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of violence occurred during student union elections, particularly in Jamia Milia Islamia and Banaras Hindu University;

(d) whether the Government is aware that in absence of democratic set up and student unions in central universities, students are being harassed by university administration and if so, the response of the Government thereto;

(e) whether the Government will hold election in central universities including Banaras Hindu University, Aligarh Muslim University and Jamia Milia Islamia in pursuance of the directions of Hon'ble Supreme Court and recommendations of Lyngdoh Committee;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) As per information made available by the Central Universities, elections to the Students' Union have been conducted during 2011-12 in University of Hyderabad, Rajiv Gandhi University, Jawaharlal Nehru University, University of Delhi, Nagaland University, Aligarh Muslim University and Hemawati Nandan Bahuguna Garhwal University.

(b) Yes, Madam. Elections of Student's Union have not fructified in Jamia Milia Islamia and Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya due to the prevailing law and order situation.

(c) Jamia Milia Islamia informed that the Students' Union in the University was disbanded in 2006 after a series of violent incidents, the last being the attack on the Vice Chancellor of the University. Banaras Hindu University has informed that during the last Students' Union Election in 1996, two students died and several others were injured in election-related violence.

(d) Government is aware of the need of democratically constituted Student representative body to take care of the students' interest. In whichever Central University, the Students' Union is not in existence, the interests of the students are being protected through the representative Students' Council or similar body.

(e) to (g) As Central Universities are autonomous bodies and are governed by their respective Acts and Statutes and Ordinances made there under, Government does not have any direct role in holding the election of the Students' Union/Council. However, all the Central Universities have been directed by University Grants Commission (UGC), on the advice of the Ministry to implement the recommendations of the Lyngdoh Committee Report on the constitution of Students' representative bodies in compliance of the order of the Apex Court. Aligarh Muslim University and Banaras Hindu University have already started holding elections of the Students' Union and Students' Council, respectively. Jamia Milia Islamia has arranged for students to be represented through students' subject association of each department. As per the University, the process is similar wherein students elect representatives for their department who in turn elect office bearers who keep contact with the University administration regularly.

#### **Cancellation of Licenses**

6569. SHRI SURESH ANGADI:  
SHRI RUDRA MADHAB RAY:  
SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE:  
SHRI R. DHARUVANARAYANA:

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

(a) whether the Supreme Court, in its recent judgement, has ordered for cancellation of licences of different telecom companies within a stipulated time period;

(b) if so, the details thereof and whether the deadline for re-auction of the 2G spectrum has been extended;

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

(d) whether certain foreign telecom companies have sought compensation for cancellation of their telecom licences;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and 1920

(f) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to resolve the issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) to (c) The Hon'ble Supreme Court vide its Judgement dated 02.02.2012 in WP (C) No.423/2010 and WP(C) No.10/2011 has, *inter-alia*, ordered that:

- (i) The licences granted to the private respondents on or after 10.1.2008 pursuant to two press releases issued on 10.1.2008 and subsequent allocation of spectrum to the licensees are declared illegal and are quashed.
- (ii) The above direction shall become operative after four months.
- (iii) Keeping in view the decision taken by the Central Government in 2011, TRAI shall make fresh recommendations for grant of licence and allocation of spectrum in 2G band in 22 Service Areas by auction, as was done for allocation of spectrum in 3G band.

A list of 122 Licences cancelled in view of the above order is given in the enclosed Statement. Further in IA No.2 to 7 in WP(C) No.423/2010 and WP(C) No.10/2011 the Hon'ble Supreme Court vide Order dated 24.4.2012 has directed that The time specified in judgement dated 2.2.2012 in Writ Petition No.423 of 2010 and Writ Petition No.10 of 2011 for conducting the auction for grant of fresh licenses and allocation of spectrum is extended up to 31.08.2012. The existing licenses shall be entitled to continue to operate till 07.09.2012.

(d) to (f) The Department of Telecommunications have received notices from the foreign investors, namely (i) M/s Sistema Joint Stock Financial Corporation, Russia, foreign investor in M/s Sistema Shyam Teleservices Ltd.; (ii) M/s Telenor Asia Pte. Ltd. Singapore, foreign investor in M/s Unitech Wireless (Tamil Nadu) Pvt. Ltd.; and (iii) M/s Capital Global Limited, Mauritius and M/s Kaif Investment Limited, Mauritius both Mauritius based investors in M/s Loop Telecom Limited; under the provisions of the applicable Bilateral Investment Promotion and Protection Agreements/ Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement to resolve alleged investor disputes. One of the Companies, M/s Loop Telecom



Limited has demanded for refund of entry fee, Performance Bank Guarantee and Financial Bank Guarantee including compensation for investment already made and also damages.

An Inter-Ministerial Group has been constituted to evolve a coordinated response to the legal notice from M/s. Sistema Joint Stock Financial Corporation, Russia. The other notices are also being dealt with in consultation

with other Ministries/Departments concerned for evolving a coordinated response of the Government in the matter. Further, certain questions of Law and facts arising out of the Supreme Court Judgement dated 02.02.2012 have been referred to Hon'ble Supreme Court through a Special Reference No.1 of 2012 by her excellency the President of India. The Reference is listed for hearing on 1 0th July, 2012.

### **Statement**

#### *Company wise List of Unified Access Services licences issued in 2008*

S. No.	Name of Licensee Company	Service Area	Type of Licence	Effective Date of Licence
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Allianz Infratech (P) Ltd.	Bihar	UAS	31-Jul-2008
2.	Allianz Infratech (P) Ltd.	Madhya Pradesh	UAS	31-Jul-2008
3.	Etisalat DB Telecom Pvt. Ltd.	Andhra Pradesh	UAS	25-Jan-2008
4.	Etisalat DB Telecom Pvt. Ltd.	Delhi	UAS	25-Jan-2008
5.	Etisalat DB Telecom Pvt. Ltd.	Gujarat	UAS	25-Jan-2008
6.	Etisalat DB Telecom Pvt. Ltd.	Haryana	UAS	25-Jan-2008
7.	Etisalat DB Telecom Pvt. Ltd.	Karnataka	UAS	25-Jan-2008
8.	Etisalat DB Telecom Pvt. Ltd.	Kerala	UAS	25-Jan-2008
9.	Etisalat DB Telecom Pvt. Ltd.	Maharashtra	UAS	25-Jan-2008
10.	Etisalat DB Telecom Pvt. Ltd.	Mumbai	UAS	25-Jan-2008
11.	Etisalat DB Telecom Pvt. Ltd.	Punjab	UAS	25-Jan-2008
12.	Etisalat DB Telecom Pvt. Ltd.	Rajasthan	UAS	25-Jan-2008
13.	Etisalat DB Telecom Pvt. Ltd.	Tamil Nadu (including Chennai Service Area)	UAS	25-Jan-2008
14.	Etisalat DB Telecom Pvt. Ltd.	Uttar Pradesh (East)	UAS	25-Jan-2008
15.	Etisalat DB Telecom Pvt. Ltd.	Uttar Pradesh (West)	UAS	25-Jan-2008
16.	Idea Cellular Ltd.	Assam	UAS	25-Jan-2008
17.	Idea Cellular Ltd.	Jammu and Kashmir	UAS	25-Jan-2008
18.	Idea Cellular Ltd.	Karnataka	UAS	25-Jan-2008
19.	Idea Cellular Ltd.	Kolkata	UAS	25-Jan-2008
20.	Idea Cellular Ltd.	North East	UAS	25-Jan-2008

1	2	3	4	5
21.	Idea Cellular Ltd.	Odisha	UAS	25-Jan-2008
22.	Idea Cellular Ltd.	Punjab	UAS	25-Jan-2008
23.	Idea Cellular Ltd.	Tamil Nadu (including Chennai Service Area)	UAS	25-Jan-2008
24.	Idea Cellular Ltd.	West Bengal	UAS	25-Jan-2008
25.	Loop Telecom Ltd.	Andhra Pradesh	UAS	25-Jan-2008
26.	Loop Telecom Ltd.	Assam	UAS	25-Jan-2008
27.	Loop Telecom Ltd.	Bihar	UAS	25-Jan-2008
28.	Loop Telecom Ltd.	Delhi	UAS	25-Jan-2008
29.	Loop Telecom Ltd.	Gujarat	UAS	25-Jan-2008
30.	Loop Telecom Ltd.	Haryana	UAS	25-Jan-2008
31.	Loop Telecom Ltd.	Himachal Pradesh	UAS	25-Jan-2008
32.	Loop Telecom Ltd.	Jammu and Kashmir	UAS	25-Jan-2008
33.	Loop Telecom Ltd.	Karnataka	UAS	25-Jan-2008
34.	Loop Telecom Ltd.	Kerala	UAS	25-Jan-2008
35.	Loop Telecom Ltd.	Kolkata	UAS	25-Jan-2008
36.	Loop Telecom Ltd.	Madhya Pradesh	UAS	25-Jan-2008
37.	Loop Telecom Ltd.	Maharashtra	UAS	25-Jan-2008
38.	Loop Telecom Ltd.	North East	UAS	25-Jan-2008
39.	Loop Telecom Ltd.	Odisha	UAS	25-Jan-2008
40.	Loop Telecom Ltd.	Punjab	UAS	25-Jan-2008
41.	Loop Telecom Ltd.	Rajasthan	UAS	25-Jan-2008
42.	Loop Telecom Ltd.	Tamil Nadu (including Chennai Service Area)	UAS	25-Jan-2008
43.	Loop Telecom Ltd.	Uttar Pradesh (East)	UAS	25-Jan-2008
44.	Loop Telecom Ltd.	Uttar Pradesh (West)	UAS	25-Jan-2008
45.	Loop Telecom Ltd.	West Bengal	UAS	25-Jan-2008
46.	S Tel Pvt. Ltd.	Assam	UAS	25-Jan-2008
47.	S Tel Pvt. Ltd.	Bihar	UAS	25-Jan-2008
48.	S Tel Pvt. Ltd.	Himachal Pradesh	UAS	25-Jan-2008
49.	S Tel Pvt. Ltd.	Jammu and Kashmir	UAS	25-Jan-2008

1	2	3	4	5
50.	S Tel Pvt. Ltd.	North East	UAS	25-Jan-2008
51.	S Tel Pvt. Ltd.	Odisha	UAS	25-Jan-2008
52.	Sistema Shyam TeleServices Ltd.	Andhra Pradesh	UAS	25-Jan-2008
53.	Sistema Shyam TeleServices Ltd.	Assam	UAS	25-Jan-2008
54.	Sistema Shyam TeleServices Ltd.	Bihar	UAS	25-Jan-2008
55.	Sistema Shyam TeleServices Ltd.	Delhi	UAS	25-Jan-2008
56.	Sistema Shyam TeleServices Ltd.	Gujarat	UAS	25-Jan-2008
57.	Sistema Shyam TeleServices Ltd.	Haryana	UAS	25-Jan-2008
58.	Sistema Shyam TeleServices Ltd.	Himachal Pradesh	UAS	25-Jan-2008
59.	Sistema Shyam TeleServices Ltd.	Jammu and Kashmir	UAS	25-Jan-2008
60.	Sistema Shyam TeleServices Ltd.	Karnataka	UAS	25-Jan-2008
61.	Sistema Shyam TeleServices Ltd.	Kerala	UAS	25-Jan-2008
62.	Sistema Shyam TeleServices Ltd.	Kolkata	UAS	25-Jan-2008
63.	Sistema Shyam TeleServices Ltd.	Madhya Pradesh	UAS	25-Jan-2008
64.	Sistema Shyam TeleServices Ltd.	Maharashtra	UAS	25-Jan-2008
65.	Sistema Shyam TeleServices Ltd.	Mumbai	UAS	25-Jan-2008
66.	Sistema Shyam TeleServices Ltd.	North East	UAS	25-Jan-2008
67.	Sistema Shyam TeleServices Ltd.	Odisha	UAS	25-Jan-2008
68.	Sistema Shyam TeleServices Ltd.	Punjab	UAS	25-Jan-2008
69.	Sistema Shyam TeleServices Ltd.	Tamil Nadu (including Chennai Service Area)	UAS	25-Jan-2008
70.	Sistema Shyam TeleServices Ltd.	Uttar Pradesh (East)	UAS	25-Jan-2008
71.	Sistema Shyam TeleServices Ltd.	Uttar Pradesh (West)	UAS	25-Jan-2008
72.	Sistema Shyam TeleServices Ltd.	West Bengal	UAS	25-Jan-2008
73.	Spice Communications Ltd.	Andhra Pradesh	UAS	25-Jan-2008
74.	Spice Communications Ltd.	Delhi	UAS	25-Jan-2008
75.	Spice Communications Ltd.	Haryana	UAS	25-Jan-2008
76.	Spice Communications Ltd.	Maharashtra	UAS	25-Jan-2008
77.	Tata Teleservices Ltd.	Assam	UAS	25-Jan-2008

1	2	3	4	5
78.	Tata Teleservices Ltd.	Jammu and Kashmir	UAS	25-Jan-2008
79.	Tata Teleservices Ltd.	North East	UAS	25-Jan-2008
80.	Unitech Wireless (Delhi) Pvt.Ltd.	Delhi	UAS	25-Jan-2008
81.	Unitech Wireless (East) Pvt. Ltd.	Assam	UAS	25-Jan-2008
82.	Unitech Wireless (East) Pvt. Ltd.	Bihar	UAS	25-Jan-2008
83.	Unitech Wireless (East) Pvt. Ltd.	North East	UAS	25-Jan-2008
84.	Unitech Wireless (East) Pvt. Ltd.	Odisha	UAS	25-Jan-2008
85.	Unitech Wireless (East) Pvt. Ltd.	Uttar Pradesh (East)	UAS	25-Jan-2008
86.	Unitech Wireless (East) Pvt. Ltd.	West Bengal	UAS	25-Jan-2008
87.	Unitech Wireless (Kolkata) Pvt. Ltd.	Kolkata	UAS	25-Jan-2008
88.	Unitech Wireless (Mumbai) Pvt. Ltd.	Mumbai	UAS	25-Jan-2008
89.	Unitech Wireless (North) Pvt. Ltd.	Haryana	UAS	25-Jan-2008
90.	Unitech Wireless (North) Pvt. Ltd.	Himachal Pradesh	UAS	25-Jan-2008
91.	Unitech Wireless (North) Pvt. Ltd.	Jammu and Kashmir	UAS	25-Jan-2008
92.	Unitech Wireless (North) Pvt. Ltd.	Punjab	UAS	25-Jan-2008
93.	Unitech Wireless (North) Pvt. Ltd.	Rajasthan	UAS	25-Jan-2008
94.	Unitech Wireless (North) Pvt. Ltd.	Uttar Pradesh (West)	UAS	25-Jan-2008
95.	Unitech Wireless (South) Pvt. Ltd.	Andhra Pradesh	UAS	25-Jan-2008
96.	Unitech Wireless (South) Pvt. Ltd.	Karnataka	UAS	25-Jan-2008
97.	Unitech Wireless (South) Pvt. Ltd.	Kerala	UAS	25-Jan-2008
98.	Unitech Wireless (Tamil Nadu) Pvt. Ltd.	Tamil Nadu (including Chennai Service Area)	UAS	25-Jan-2008
99.	Unitech Wireless (West) Pvt. Ltd.	Gujarat	UAS	25-Jan-2008
100.	Unitech Wireless (West)	Madhya Pradesh Pvt. Ltd.	UAS	25-Jan-2008
101.	Unitech Wireless (West) Pvt. Ltd.	Maharashtra	UAS	25-Jan-2008
102.	Videocon Telecommunications Ltd.	Andhra Pradesh	UAS	25-Jan-2008
103.	Videocon Telecommunications Ltd.	Assam	UAS	25-Jan-2008
104.	Videocon Telecommunications Ltd.	Bihar	UAS	25-Jan-2008
105.	Videocon Telecommunications Ltd.	Delhi	UAS	25-Jan-2008

1	2	3	4	5
106.	Videocon Telecommunications Ltd.	Gujarat	UAS	25-Jan-2008
107.	Videocon Telecommunications Ltd.	Haryana	UAS	25-Jan-2008
108.	Videocon Telecommunications Ltd.	Himachal Pradesh	UAS	25-Jan-2008
109.	Videocon Telecommunications Ltd.	Jammu & Kashmir	UAS	25-Jan-2008
110.	Videocon Telecommunications Ltd.	Karnataka	UAS	25-Jan-2008
111.	Videocon Telecommunications Ltd.	Kerala	UAS	25-Jan-2008
112.	Videocon Telecommunications Ltd.	Kolkata	UAS	25-Jan-2008
113.	Videocon Telecommunications Ltd.	Madhya Pradesh	UAS	25-Jan-2008
114.	Videocon Telecommunications Ltd.	Maharashtra	UAS	25-Jan-2008
115.	Videocon Telecommunications Ltd.	Mumbai	UAS	25-Jan-2008
116.	Videocon Telecommunications Ltd.	North East	UAS	25-Jan-2008
117.	Videocon Telecommunications Ltd.	Odisha	UAS	25-Jan-2008
118.	Videocon Telecommunications Ltd.	Rajasthan	UAS	25-Jan-2008
119.	Videocon Telecommunications Ltd.	Tamilnadu (including Chennai Service Area)	UAS	25-Jan-2008
120.	Videocon Telecommunications Ltd.	Uttar Pradesh (East)	UAS	25-Jan-2008
121.	Videocon Telecommunications Ltd.	Uttar Pradesh (West)	UAS	25-Jan-2008
122.	Videocon Telecommunications Ltd.	West Bengal	UAS	25-Jan-2008

[Translation]

### Sale of Coal Rejects

6570. SHRI MADHUSUDAN YADAV: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government allows private and Government companies to sell the coal rejects and middling coal after washing of coal;

(b) if so, the details of coal rejects and middling coal sold during the last three years and the current year, year-wise; and

(c) the manner in which the royalty on the middling and rejects of coal is decided along with the category-wise rate thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) Coal rejects and

middlings after washing of coal are disposed of as per provisions of Colliery Control Rules, 2004 and Coal Mines (Taking Over Management) Act 1973.

(b) A statement showing the details of permission granted by the Ministry of Coal for disposal of middlings, tailings, 2 product rejects, rejects, washed coal fines and Jhama during 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12 and during 2012-13 (as on 9.5.2012) where sanction has been issued by Coal Controller, is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) As per the notification on royalty on coal dated 10.5.2012, the rate of royalty on coal shall be @ 14% ad-valorem on price of coal as reflected in the invoice, excluding taxes, levies and other charges. The royalty is not paid on middlings or rejects when royalty has been charged on raw coal prior to its washing in order to avoid double charging of royalty.

**Statement***Details of Permission granted by Ministry of Coal during last three years and current year*

Name of the Company	Middlings	Tailings	Product Rejects	Rejects	Washed coal fines	Jhama other Carbaneous materials	Date on which permits was given
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>2009-10</b>							
M/s TATA Steel Ltd.	0	3LT 8.50 LT of tailing. rejects	0	0	0	0	23.25/02/10 07.05.09
	5.37 LT						01.05.09 (extension of time granted for unsold quantity)
		8.50 mt of tailings & rejects					07.05.09
	35423 mt						16.04.09 (extension of time granted for unsold quantity)
	30.53 Lt.	15.99 Lt.	4.57 Lt.	4.02 Lt.		0.40 Lt.	14.16/07/09 and 08.06.09
M/s Jindal steel and power Ltd. (JSPL)	2, 48, 398 tonnes						30.04.09 (extension of time granted for unsold quantity)
					300 te/day		04.12.09 (extension of time granted for unsold quantity)
					300 te/day		28.07.09 (extension of time granted for unsold quantity)
	19.05 Lt						28.07.09
M/s Integrated ICoal Mining Limited						3.0 Lt	04.01.10 (extension of time granted for unsold quantity)
<b>2010-11</b>							
M/s Jindal Steel and power Ltd. (JSPL)					300 te/day		21.04.10 (extension of time granted for unsold quantity)
					300 te/day		25.10.10 (extension of time granted for unsold quantity)
	7.86 LT out of 19.05 Lt						22.04.10 (extension of time granted for unsold quantity)
M/s TATA Steel Ltd.	33.00 LT	17.00 LT	5.1 LT	10.00 LT			30.04.10

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>2011-12</b>							
M/s TATA Steel Ltd.	32.54 LT	19.00 LT	6.00 LT	12.00 LT		0.10 LT	06.05.11
M/s Integrated Coal Mining Ltd.						2.65 Lt	(30.05.11) (extension of time granted for unsold quantity)
						3 LT	(29.03.12) (extension of time granted for unsold quantity)
<b>2012-13</b>							
M/s TATA Steel Ltd.	32.00 LT	20.00 LT	6.00 LT	15.00 LT		0.40 LT	27.04.12
Sarda Energy and Minerals Ltd.	Quantity not available				Quantity not available		
Electrosteel Castings Limited						Quantity not available	

### Problem of Unemployment

6571. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the employment avenues have not increased in proportion to economic development and growth rate in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to deal with the problem of unemployment in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) The National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) brings out employment-unemployment data on the basis of quinquennial surveys. As per the latest data released in June 2011, according to the usual (principal + subsidiary) status approach, the estimated workforce increased from 457.9 million persons in 2004-05 (61st round of NSS) to 459.0 million persons in 2009-10(66th round of the NSS). Similarly, as per the current daily status approach, the estimated workforce increased from 382.8 million person-days on a day in 2004-05 to 400.8 million person-days on a day in 2009-10. The growth rates in Gross Domestic Product (factor cost at 2004-05 prices) are as under:

Year	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Gross Domestic Product	9.5	9.6	9.3	6.7	8.4

Source: Economic Surveys 2010-11 and 2011-12

(b) Various Ministries/Departments of the Government of India are implementing schemes to augment livelihood opportunities in the country which includes Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme

(MGNREGS), Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)/National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM), Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) and Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme

(PMEGP). As per the Approach Paper to the 12th Five Year Plan (2012-17), "Rapid growth in the recent past has been accompanied by shortages of specific skills. Improved training and skill development is critical for providing decent employment opportunities to the growing youth population and necessary to sustain the high growth momentum." All economic and employment policies of the Government are ultimately directed to increasing gainful employment to positively impact the poverty elimination objective of the Government.

[English]

### **Rashtriya Uchchar Shiksha Abhiyan**

6572. DR. K.S. RAO: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is contemplating to launch Rashtriya Uchchar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA) on the lines of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA);

(b) if so, the aims and objectives of the said scheme along with the salient features thereof;

(c) whether any discussion has been held with various stakeholders including the State Governments on the issue and if so, the views expressed by the stakeholders in this regard;

(d) whether any special emphasis is proposed to be given to SC/ST/OBC, women, minorities and other weaker sections of the society in this regard and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of expenditure likely to be incurred on the above mission along with the details of expenditure sharing between Centre and States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. A Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) has been envisioned by the Ministry of Human Resource Development for approval in the XII Plan, which seeks to address the issues of fund constraints and improve enrolment in higher education by expanding the institutional base of higher education and creating additional capacity in existing institutions.

(c) Yes, Madam. The proposal was discussed in the meeting of Education Secretaries of State Governments, and most of the Secretaries supported the proposal.

(d) All the schemes of the Central Government, whether ongoing or contemplated take the addressing of equity issues as the over-arching theme with special focus on SCs, STs, women and minorities.

(e) The details are being worked out.

### **Monitoring of Websites**

6573. SHRI N. PEETHAMBARA KURUP:  
SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN:  
SHRI RAMESH RATHOD:  
SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:  
SHRI ASHOK TANWAR:  
SHRI KISHNBHAI V. PATEL:  
SHRI NILESH NARAYAN RANE:  
SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI:  
SHRI KULDEEP BISHNOI:  
SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:  
SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY:  
SHRI C. SIVASAMI:

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

(a) whether the Government has no check on the contents of websites which have their servers installed in other countries, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has requested the United States of America (USA) and some other countries to regulate/monitor those social networking websites whose servers are installed there;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the concerned countries thereto;

(d) whether the Government also proposes to ask the social networking websites to base their servers in the country so that the contents of the websites are monitored and regulated;

(e) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of these websites thereto;

(f) whether the cyber laws and laws related to individual privacy in the country are not stringent enough as compared to developed nations; and

(g) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government to strengthen the relevant laws to prevent cyber crimes and protect individual privacy?



THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) Government do not regulate the contents of website. However, Government, on 11.4.2011, has notified Information Technology (Intermediaries guidelines) Rules, 2011 under Section 79 of the Information Technology Act, 2000. The Rules provide for the intermediaries, which includes social networking websites, to observe due diligence and guidelines. The rules mandate that the intermediary shall publish the rules and regulations, privacy policy and user agreement for access or usage of the intermediary's computer resource by any person. Such rules and regulations, terms and conditions or user agreement shall inform the users of computer resource not to host, display, upload, modify, publish, transmit, update or share any information that is grossly harmful, harassing, blasphemous? defamatory, obscene, pornographic, paedophilic, libellous, invasive of another's privacy, hateful, or racially, ethnically objectionable, disparaging, relating or encouraging money laundering or gambling, or otherwise unlawful in any manner whatever; etc.

The rules also provide that intermediary upon obtaining knowledge by itself or been brought to actual knowledge by an affected person about such content shall act and wherever applicable, work with the user or owner of information to disable such information. The rules also requires the intermediaries to nominate a grievance officer to address the complaints/requests about such content.

Further section 69A of the Information Technology Act, 2000 empowers Government to issue directions for blocking for public access of any information through any computer resource in the interest of sovereignty and integrity of India, defence of India, security of the State, friendly relations with foreign States, public order or for preventing incitement to the commission of any cognizable offence relating to these. Under this section, the detailed rules namely Information Technology (Procedure and Safeguards for Blocking for Access of Information by Public) Rules, 2009 have been notified on 27.10.2009.

(b) No, Madam.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Government does not monitor or regulate content of websites.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) Section 43A and section 72A of the Information Technology Act, 2000 provides a legal framework for privacy and security of data in digital form. These sections provide for compensation to the affected person and imprisonment upto 3 years for disclosure of information in breach of lawful contract respectively. Further section 72 provides imprisonment upto 2 years and fine for breach of confidentiality and privacy.

The Information Technology (Reasonable security practices and procedures and sensitive personal data or information) rules, 2011 notified on 11.04.2011 under section 43A of the Act mandates that body corporates, who collect personal data or information, must provide a privacy policy for handling of or dealing in personal information including sensitive personal data or information on their websites. They are also required to implement reasonable security practices and procedures to protect the information.

(g) The Information Technology Act, 2000 has been amended by the Information Technology (Amendment) Act, 2008 e.e.f. 27.10.2009. The Act has provisions for dealing with prevalent cyber crimes by way of punishments in the form of imprisonment ranging from 3 years to life-imprisonment and fine. The Act also provides for penalty and compensation to the affected victims for damage to computer, computer system, failure to protect data etc.

#### **Auction of Personal Items of Gandhiji**

6574. SHRI MANICKA TAGORE:  
SHRI A. GANESHAMURTHI:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the auction of personal items related to Babu (Mahatma Gandhi);

(b) if so, the number of items related to Mahatma Gandhi that have been auctioned/ likely to be auctioned alongwith the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Government does not have any priority over such personal items related to Mahatma Gandhi, Father of the Nation, and if so, the details of the efforts made by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a)

to (c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[*Translation*]

**People Brought Above Poverty Line**

6575. SHRI MAROTRAO SAINUJI KOWASE:  
SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise details of persons who have been brought above poverty line during the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether the Government proposes to raise the living standard of people living below poverty line by launching any new scheme during the Twelfth Plan Period;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) Planning Commission estimates percentage and number of people living below poverty line using large sample survey data of Household Consumer Expenditure collected by National Sample Survey Office (NSSO). The surveys are carried out by the NSSO every 5 years. On the basis of two latest surveys conducted during 2004-05 and 2009-10, poor persons in the country has reduced from 40.7 crore in 2004-05 to 35.5 crore in 2009-10. The state-wise details of reduction in number of poor persons during 2004-05 to 2009-10 are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) to (d) The Twelfth Five Year Plan is under formulation. However, Government is fully committed to such measures and schemes which would result in poverty alleviation.

**Statement**

*Reduction in Number of people living below poverty line during 2004-05 to 2009-10*

(Tendulkar Methodology)

(lakhs)

S.No.	States	2004-05	2009-10	Reduction
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	235.08	176.56	58.52
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3.78	3.50	0.28
3.	Assam	97.68	116.42	-18.74
4.	Bihar	493.85	543.50	-49.65
5.	Chhattisgarh	111.52	121.89	-10.37
6.	Delhi	19.32	23.27	-3.96
7.	Goa	3.43	1.26	2.17
8.	Gujarat	171.44	136.22	35.22
9.	Haryana	54.61	49.96	4.65
10.	Himachal Pradesh	14.64	6.41	8.22
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	14.50	11.50	3.00
12.	Jharkhand	132.15	126.18	5.97

1	2	3	4	5
13.	Karnataka	186.55	142.35	44.20
14.	Kerala	61.97	39.59	22.37
15.	Madhya Pradesh	315.74	261.80	53.94
16.	Maharashtra	392.45	270.75	121.69
17.	Manipur	9.00	12.53	-3.53
18.	Meghalaya	4.12	4.94	-0.83
19.	Mizoram	1.49	2.25	-0.76
20.	Nagaland	1.73	4.12	-2.39
21.	Odisha	221.58	153.22	68.37
22.	Puducherry	1.52	0.14	1.38
23.	Punjab	53.61	43.50	10.10
24.	Rajasthan	209.83	167.01	42.82
25.	Sikkim	1.72	0.78	0.94
26.	Tamil Nadu	194.15	121.81	72.34
27.	Tripura	13.43	6.27	7.16
28.	Uttar Pradesh	730.68	737.91	-7.23
29.	Uttarakhand	29.71	17.85	11.85
30.	West Bengal	288.29	240.25	48.04
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.11	0.01	0.10
32.	Chandigarh	1.10	0.95	0.15
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1.26	1.27	-0.01
34.	Daman and Diu	0.15	0.75	-0.60
35.	Lakshwadeep	0.04	0.04	-0.01
	All India	4072.20	3546.79	525.41

[English]

**Mobile Banking**

6576. SHRI AVTAR SINGH BHADANA:  
SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY:

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

(a) whether the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) has formulated norms/rules for telecom companies offering Mobile Banking Services;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether TRAI has received any complaint against any Indian or Foreign Bank for violation of Mobile Banking Services;

(d) if so, the names of such banks and the nature of violation alongwith the action taken in this regard;

(e) the efforts being made by TRAI to make mobile banking easy and more secure;

(f) whether any consultations have been held in this regard with the service providers, banks and other stakeholders; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) and (b) TRAI had prescribed regulations called 'Mobile Banking (Quality of Service) Regulations, 2012' dated 17th April, 2012 to ensure faster and reliable communication for enabling banking through the mobile phones. The salient features of this regulation are as under:-

- (i) The access service providers, acting as a bearer, shall facilitate the banks to use Short Messaging Service (SMS), Unstructured Supplementary Service Data (USSD), and Interactive Voice Response (IVR) to provide banking services to its customers. The access service providers can also facilitate the bank to use Wireless Application Protocol (WAP) or Satellite Tool Kit (STK), which will be optional.
- (ii) The messages generated by the customer or the bank shall be delivered with the prescribed time frame of  $\leq 10$  seconds for SMS, IVR, WAP and STK and  $\leq 2$  seconds for USSD.
- (iii) The SMS shall be stored in the system for at least seventy two hours. (iv) Wherever the network permits, the service providers have to establish, with mutual agreement with the bank, a system, which shall trigger a USSD communication in case the confirmation message cannot be delivered to the customer due to network or handset related problems.
- (v) The service providers have to protect privacy and security of M-banking communication and ensure the confidentiality of end-to-end encryption, integrity, authentication and non-repudiation of such communication in accordance with international standards in this regard.

(vi) For mobile banking transactions, the service providers have to meet the quality of service standards laid down by TRAI for Cellular Mobile Telephone Service.

(vii) The service providers have to maintain complete and accurate record of the consumers, using basic financial service through mobile phones.

(c) No, Madam, TRAI has not received any complaint in this regard.

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

(e) to (g) To identify the Quality of Service parameters for facilitating financial transactions using mobile phones, TRAI had undertaken public consultations. In this regard a Consultation Paper was issued on 28th October, 2010 seeking the views of stakeholders by 15th December 2010. An Open House Discussion was held at Mumbai on 23rd March, 2011. During the consultation process comments were received from 2 industry associations, 5 service providers and 11 individuals. Based on the comments received from stakeholders and study of the system, TRAI had prescribed the Quality of Service standards for mobile banking to ensure faster and reliable communication for enabling banking through the mobile phones.

#### **Laptop and Computers through Scholarship Programme**

6577. SHRI KALIKESH NARAYAN SINGH DEO:  
SHRI P.L. PUNIA:

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

(a) whether the Union Government is running any scheme to provide computer and laptop to needy students through any scholarship programme; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment under Central Sector Scheme namely 'Central Sector Scholarship of Top Class Education for SC Students' also provides for a latest computer with full accessories limited to Rs. 45,000/- per student as one time assistance effective from 21-6-2007.

(b) A total of 1250 slots are granted scholarships every year, for eligible students beyond 12th Standard, in 205 'Institutions of Excellence' spread all over the country. The details are available on web-site of the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment i.e. *socialjustice.nic.in*.

[Translation]

#### **Alleged Denial of Visa by China**

6578. SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Indian Air Force Officer who was to visit China as part of defence exchange programme has allegedly been denied visa;

(b) if so, whether the Government has expressed its concern to China regarding the said incident;

(c) if so, the reaction of the Chinese Government thereto;

(d) whether China had earlier denied visa to another officer deployed in Jammu and Kashmir; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) to (e) Government is aware of the discriminatory Chinese visa policy for Indian nationals from Arunachal Pradesh. Government's position that Arunachal Pradesh is an integral part of India and that there should be no discrimination against visa applicants of Indian nationality on grounds of domicile and ethnicity has been clearly conveyed to the Chinese Government on several occasions and at the highest level.

[English]

#### **Allocation of Coal Blocks**

6579. SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the details of coal blocks allocated to different companies within the mineral rich States like Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, West Bengal and Odisha;

(b) whether power developers, coming up in Odisha, are being discriminated in allocation of coal block and coal linkage; and 1923

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor alongwith steps taken/being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL) (a): The State-wise details of coal blocks allocated to Government and private companies are as under:-

Name of State	No. of coal blocks allocated	
	Government	Private
Odisha	18	18
Jharkhand	21	31
Chhattisgarh	16	24
West Bengal	13	06

(b) No, Madam.

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

[Translation]

#### **Expenditure on Foodgrains**

6580. SHRI MANSUKH BHAI D. VASAVA:  
SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the poor people in India spend 80 percent of their income on foodgrains;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the manner in which their life is getting effected due to increasing inflation;

(c) the steps taken by the Government to minimize the said impact on poor peoples life; and

(d) the success achieved by the Government from the steps taken so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) to (d) The Consumer Expenditure Survey, conducted quinquennially by the National Sample

Survey Office (NSSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, provides estimates of household Monthly Per Capita Expenditure (MPCE) and its distribution. As per the latest round of the Large Sample Survey on

Household Consumer Expenditure (66th Round) conducted by NSSO during 2009-10, the expenditure of the lowest three decile classes of MPCE is given in the following table:

Value of Monthly Per Capita Consumption Expenditure (MPCE) for a period of 30 days for poorest three decile classes based on Mixed Reference Period (MRP)

Decile Classes	Rural			Urban		
	Expenditure on Foodgrain (Rs.)	Total Expenditure (Food & non-food) (Rs.)	Share of Foodgrain Expenditure to Total Expenditure (%)	Expenditure on Foodgrain (Rs.)	Total Expenditure (Food & non-food) (Rs.)	Share of Foodgrain Expenditure to Total Expenditure (%)
0 -10%	124.94	404.60	30.88	140.79	554.70	25.38
10-20%	145.51	526.00	27.66	160.38	765.74	20.94
20-30%	153.67	607.12	25.31	173.42	923.07	18.79

Note: Foodgrains include cereals, gram, cereal substitutes, pulses and pulse products  
Source: NSSO Report No. 538: Level and Pattern of Consumption Expenditure 2009-10

Rising inflation impacts the standard of living of all segments of the population in varying degrees. In order to minimize the impact of inflation on the life of the poor people, Government has taken various measures such as allowing import of various items of mass consumption at zero or concessional import duties togetherwith restrictions on their exports, prescribing stock limits under Essential Commodities Act, higher allocations of foodgrains at affordable prices under the Targeted Public Distribution system, etc. The Reserve Bank of India has also tightened the monetary policy by hiking repo and reverse repo rates a number of times since March 2010 so as to combat inflation.

As a consequence of the various anti-inflationary policies of the Government and Reserve Bank of India, inflation based on Wholesale Price Index (WPI) has declined from 10.36% in March 2010 to 9.68% in March 2011 and further to 6.89% in March, 2012.

[English]

#### Study on Efficiency of RTI

6581. DR. M. THAMBIDURAI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted any study on the efficiency of the RTI Act;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there are any complaints regarding rejection of RTI requests;

(d) if so, the details thereof, including the number of such cases; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) The information Commission may receive and inquire into a complaint from any person-

(i) who has been unable to submit a request to a Public Information Officer either by reason that no such officer has been appointed under this

Act, or because the Assistant Public Information Officer has refused to accept his or her application for information or appeal under this Act for forwarding the same to the Public Information Officer or senior officer specified in sub-section (1) of section 19 or the Information Commission;

- (ii) who has been refused access to any information requested under the Act;
- (iii) who has not been given a response to a request for information or access to information within the time limit specified under the Act;
- (iv) who has been required to pay an amount of fee which he or she considers unreasonable;
- (v) who believes that he or she has been given incomplete, misleading or false information under the Act; and
- (vi) in respect of any other matter relating to requesting or obtaining access to records under the Act.

The Commission does not separately maintain a record of complaints before it.

(e) Appeal and Penalty provisions available in the RTI Act take care of RTI requests rejected mala fide.

*[Translation]*

#### **Complaints in CBI**

6582. SHRI MURARI LAL SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of officials/employees of various departments of Chhattisgarh Government against whom complaints have been received in Central Bureau of Investigation;

(b) the details of such officials/employees of whom the offices/premises have been raided on the basis of the complaints; and

(c) the number of officers/employees against whom enquiry has been conducted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE. (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (c) As per available records, CBI has registered one case No.

RC.1(E)/2010/EOU-VII during the year 2010 on the basis of a written complaint against the then Director of Health Services, Govt. of Chhattisgarh and 4 other officers.

In addition to above, CBI has registered a case against Shri Babu Lal Agrawal, IAS officer of Chhattisgarh cadre (in his private capacity) on the allegation of backdating of documentation of transfer of locker.

#### **Welfare Measures for Overseas Indian Workers**

6583. SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:  
SHRIMATI JYOTI DHURVE:

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

(a) whether the Government is considering to build shelter homes for the women in distress overseas and to provide legal services to them so as to ensure effective system for delivering justice to them; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b) The Ministry has already issued instructions to the Head of Missions of 17 Emigration Check Required(ECR) countries for setting up shelter homes for Indian women in distress overseas. As per available information, Bahrain, Malaysia, Kuwait, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (Riyadh), Oman and United Arab Emirates (UAE) have shelter homes in operation for distressed Indian women workers.

The initial legal assistance to overseas Indian workers in deserving cases, including Indian women workers in distress, is provided from the Indian Community Welfare Fund (ICWF), which has been extended to all Indian Missions abroad *w.e.f* 24.03.2011.

The Ministry also runs a Scheme for providing legal/ financial assistance to Indian women deserted by their overseas spouses. The objective of the scheme is to provide financial assistance to needy Indian women who were either deserted or divorced by their overseas spouses and help them in getting access to counselling and legal services through credible Indian women's organisations/Indian community associations and NGOs empanelled with the Indian Missions/Posts. The limit of assistance is USD 3,000 per case in developed countries and USD 2,000 per case in developing countries as

initial legal aid for documentation and preparatory work for filing the case.

### **Change in Coal Blocks Allocation Policy**

6584. DR. BHOLA SINGH:  
SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:  
SHRI R.K. SINGH PATEL:  
SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAO:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to make any change in the captive coal blocks allocation policy and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(b) whether the Government is also considering any scheme to re-allocate coal blocks after cancelling previously allotted coal blocks and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether his Ministry is aware of the coal blocks being investigated by the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI);

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor alongwith the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(e) the criteria adopted in coal blocks allocation from the year 2004 to 2009?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) With a view to bringing in transparency, the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Amendment Act, 2010 regarding introduction of competitive bidding system for allocation of coal blocks for captive use has been enacted and notified in Gazette of India (Extraordinary) on 9th September, 2010. The Amended Act seeks to provide for grant of reconnaissance permit, prospecting licence or mining lease in respect of an area containing coal and lignite through auction by competitive bidding, on such terms and conditions as may be prescribed. This, would however, not be applicable in the following cases:-

- where such area is considered for allocation to a Government company or corporation for mining or such other specified end use;
- where such area is considered for allocation to a company or corporation that has been awarded a power project on the basis of competitive bids for tariff (including Ultra Mega Power Projects).

The Government has notified 'the Auction by Competitive Bidding of Coal Mines Rules, 2012' in the Gazette of India on 02.02.2012. Further, allocation of coal blocks would be made as per the amended provisions of the Act and the rules framed thereunder.

(b) No such scheme is under consideration of the Government.

(c) and (d) The Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) has registered a case with regard to allocation of Chotia coal block located in the State of Chattisgarh against M/s Prakash Industries Limited and the required documents have been made available to CBI in the matter.

(e) The coal blocks so far were allocated under the following dispensations:

#### **(i) Captive dispensation route through Screening Committee**

The allocation of coal blocks to public/private companies is done through the mechanism of an inter-Ministerial inter-Governmental body called the Screening Committee. The Screening Committee is chaired by the Secretary (Coal) and has representation from Ministry of Steel, Ministry of Power, Ministry of Industry and Commerce, Ministry of Environment and Forest, Ministry of Railways, Coal India Limited (CIL), CIL Subsidiaries, Coal Mine Planning and Design Institute Limited (CMPDIL), Neyveli Lignite Corporation (NLC) and the concerned State Governments. Allocations are decided by the Govt. on the recommendations of the Screening Committee taking into account, inter-alia, techno-economic viability of end-use project, state of project preparedness, compatibility in terms of quality and quantity of coal in a block with the requirement of end user and track record of applicant company, recommendations of the State Government and Administrative Ministry concerned etc. Allocation is decided by the Government under Section 3(3)(a)(iii) of the Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1973.

#### **(ii) Under Government Company dispensation:**

Under the Govt. Company dispensation route, the list of blocks identified is circulated to all the Central Ministries/ State Governments inviting applications from the State Government/Central Government companies. Under this route, only Government companies are allocated coal blocks both for specified end use as well as for commercial mining by the government companies



where there is no restriction of captive use. Regarding coal produced from commercial mining, the use of mined coal is upto discretion of the allocatee company. Further, the coal produced from such blocks can be supplied to any consumer by the allocatee company at the price determined by them. Allocation is decided by the Government under Section 3(3)(a)(i) of the Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1973.

**(iii) Tariff based bidding route:**

Coal blocks have been earmarked for the power projects to be set up on the basis of tariff based competitive bidding system. Under Tariff Based Bidding route, identified coal blocks are placed at the disposal of the Ministry of Power which determines the linkage of coal blocks with the power projects proposed to be awarded on the basis of Tariff Based Competitive Bidding by calling applications from eligible companies. The Ultra Mega Power Project (UMPP) is awarded to the successful bidder. For power projects to be selected through tariff based bidding, coal blocks are allotted based on the recommendations of the Ministry of Power under Section 3(3)(a)(iii) of the Coal Mines(Nationalisation) Act, 1973. The terms and conditions are same as applicable for blocks allocated under the Captive dispensation through Screening Committee route.

*[Translation]*

**Research by BARC in Agriculture Sector**

6585. SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC) has received any representation to work in Gujarat by using atomic energy in agriculture seed and agriculture sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the work is likely to be started and completed; and

(c) the details of the research work being done in this direction in Gujarat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a)to(c) Yes, Madam. A representation from Hon'ble Member of Parliament, Shri

Parshottam Rupala, was received in this regard and a reply has already been furnished to the Hon'ble MP on 18.2.2011.

BARC has active collaboration with Directorate of Groundnut Research (DRG), Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), Junagadh and Junagadh Agricultural University. Five groundnut varieties namely TAG-24, somnath, TG-26, TG-37a and TPG-41 have been released for cultivation in Gujarat through such collaboration. Besides, recently released varieties like TG-38, TLG-45 and TG-51 are also popular among Gujarat farmers.

New groundnut breeding lines of Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC) having resistance to disease are being evaluated by Agricultural Research Station, Talod, Gujarat. The Board of Research in Nuclear Sciences (BRNS) under DAE is funding new research projects for induced mutagenesis in groundnut to develop stem rot resistance and aflatoxin resistance in which BARC is actively collaborating with agriculture universities at Junagadh, Anand and Talod.

BARC is also supplying breeder seed of Trombay groundnut varieties every year to agriculture universities, Krishi Vigyan Kendras, Gujarat State Seed Corporation, National Seed Corporation, private companies and some farmers. They in turn carry out further seed multiplication and are distributing seeds of BARC varieties to Gujarat farmers. Feedback from farmers of Kutch-Bhuj, Jamnagar, Junagadh, Amreli, Rajkot, Surendranagar, Surat, Bama, Bhavnagar, Vadodara and near Gandhinagar is highly encouraging. Farmers are reaping yields upto 5000 kg/ha using these varieties as compared to the state average of 2000 kg/ha.

**Special Fund for Overseas Workers**

6586. SHRI ANTO ANTONY: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state the number of beneficiaries of the Indian Community Welfare Fund during the last three years, home State-wise, case-wise, host countrywise and amount-wise?

THE MINISTER OF THE STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): 19,179 Indians have benefitted from the Indian Community Welfare Fund (ICWF) in the last three years and over Rs. 21.70 crore have been spent on this so far. The details are given in the enclosed Statement. .

**Statement**

(Indian Rupees)

S. No.	Host country	Home State	No. of cases/ beneficiaries	Expenditure incurred
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Armenia	Gujarat-3 Punjab-2 Haryana-1	6	158149
2.	Afghanistan		11	117721
3.	Albania		18	718873
4.	Australia		49	29739590
5.	Azerbaijan	Punjab-1	1	4970
6.	Bahrain		661	3526000
7.	Bangladesh		82	29454
8.	Belgium	Punjab-1	1	353485
9.	Botswana		2	82639
10.	China	Andhra Pradesh-4 Maharashtra-1 Gujarat-1 U.P.-2 T.N.-2 J&K-1 W.B.-1 Punjab-1	13	1786344
11.	Ecuador		1	105000
12.	Egypt	UP-2 TN-2 Kerala-2 Andhra Pradesh-1 Orrisa-1 Maharashtra-1	9	157018
13.	Fiji		5	4525
14.	France		14	2592273
15.	Georgia		6	152499
16.	Germany		1	117589
17.	Guyana		1	943
18.	Indonesia	Kerala-1 Other-1	2	0

1	2	3	4	5
19.	Iran	Himachal Pradesh-1 Punjab-1	2	497990
20.	Iraq		178	11176
21.	Israel	Andhra Pradesh-1	1	161565
22.	Italy	Punjab-1	1	21920
23.	Ivory Coast		1	10340
24.	Kingdom of Saudi Arabia		2201	32434944
25.	Kuwait		1423	11265299
26.	Kyrgyzstan		1	20488
27.	Libya		2000	1201696
28.	Malaysia		920	17621771
29.	Mauritius		24	146247
30.	Nepal	Himachal Pradesh-1	1	2000
31.	Netherlands		2	25181
32.	New Zealand	Punjab	1	42115
33.	Oman		7729	34499280
34.	Singapore		24	1557488
35.	Slovakia		1	322571
36.	South Africa		15	34158
37.	South Korea		1	5019
38.	Spain		4	402148
39.	Sri Lanka	Tamil Nadu-133 Kerala-1 Andhra Pradesh-1	135	407252
40.	Sudan	UP-6 Kerala-4 Karnataka-3 Tamil Nadu-6 Maharashtra-1 Puducherry-1	21	289924
41.	Suriname	Maharashtra	1	429
42.	Tajikistan	Andhra Pradesh	1	2885

1	2	3	4	5
43.	Tanzania		30	897201
44.	Thailand		9	1174816
45.	Trinidad & Tobago		5	96013
46.	U.K.		40	2642758
47.	UAE		3497	69460075
48.	USA		11	1111405
49.	Uzbekistan	Kerala-5 Punjab-3	8	18478
50.	Yemen		8	1043382
Total			19179	21,70,75,086

### Coal Production

6587. SHRI SOMEN MITRA:  
SHRI MAHESHWAR HAZARI:  
SHRI GOVIND PRASAD MISHRA:  
SHRI KAMESHWAR BAITHA:  
SHRIMATI USHA VERMA:  
SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ:  
SHRIMATI SEEMA UPADHYAY:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the targets fixed for additional coal production in the Twelfth Plan period, yearwise;

(b) whether the relevant projects have been identified in this regard and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the estimate of additional investment likely to be made in this sector;

(d) the manner in which required resources is likely to be mobilised; 1925

(e) whether coal is being sold at notified prices even after introduction of e-auction policy and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(f) the details of funds spent on surveys conducted to explore coal reserves in various parts of the country during the last three years and the current year, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) and (b) As per draft Report of Working Group on Coal & Lignite set up for formulation of XII Five Year Plan (2012-17), the year-wise All India Coal Production targets are as under:-

(in million tones)

Company	2012-13 (BE)	2013-14 Projected	2014-15 Projected	2015-16 Projected	2016-17 Projected
All India	575.00	607.00	658.50	720.00	795.00

As far as identification of projects is concerned, CIL envisages taking up 70 expansion / new projects besides around 50 spill over projects from 11th Plan.

(c) and (d) As per draft Report of Working Group on Coal & Lignite set up for formulation of XII Five Year Plan (2012-17), against an estimated Internal and Extra

Budgetary Resource (IEBR) position of Rs. 1,28,537.34 crore, the proposed plan outlay of PSUs is Rs. 66,941.51 crore. While the resource position of CIL is surplus, the resource position of SCCL and NLC is not sufficient to meet the plan outlay and these companies have therefore, to depend on Extra Budgetary Resource (EBR).

(e) As per New Coal Distribution Policy (NCDP), around 10% of the estimated annual production is to be offered under e-auction for sale.

(f) The funds spent on exploration of coal during last three years by CIL are as follows:

Promotional (Regional) Exploration for Coal & Lignite

Year	Fund Spent (In crores)
2009-10	Rs. 47.1220
10-11	Rs. 44.21
2011-12	Rs. 46.01

Detailed Exploration for Coal in CIL Blocks

Year	Fund Spent (In crores)
2009-10	Rs. 153.66
2010-11	Rs. 146.02
2011-12 (Provisional)	Rs. 194.62

Detailed Exploration in Non-CIL Block

Year	Fund Spent (In crores)
2009-10	Rs. 104.41
2010-11	Rs. 107.56
2011-12	Rs. 107.42

As far as SCCL is concerned, funds spent on surveys conducted to explore coal resource in various parts of Godavari Valley Coal Field (GBCF) during 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 (provisional) are Rs. 24.25 crore, Rs. 26.21 crore and Rs. 31.45 crore respectively.

**Dropping of Arunachal Project by ADB**

6588. SHRI P. VISWANATHAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Asian Development Bank's (ADB) Arunachal Project has been dropped due to Chinese objections;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government shall fund the project from its own resources;

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

(e) whether the Government has taken up this matter with the Board of Members of ADB; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) to (f) In March 2009, China objected to the Asian Development Bank giving technical assistance funding for a Flood and River Erosion Management Project in Arunachal Pradesh under India's Country Partnership Strategy (CPS) 2009-12. India made it clear that the ADB is not authorized to evaluate any proposal on grounds other than economic grounds and that ADB is not a forum for a discussion of territorial issues. The India CPS 2009-12 was subsequently approved. There has been no change in policy regarding multilaterally funded projects in various sectors or states including Arunachal Pradesh. To clarify Government's position in this regard, on 6 March 2010, Ministry of Finance issued a Press Release stating that India has made no commitment to any one including to the World Bank that India would not pose projects pertaining to Arunachal Pradesh for funding from any Multilateral Development Bank.

[Translation]

**Attacks on Indian Families Abroad**

6589. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the families of Indian origin residing in other countries including Afghanistan have been targeted by the military/civilians during the last three years;

(b) if so, the country-wise and yearwise details thereof as on date;

(c) the number of houses, occupied by the people of Indian origin, have been looted and the number of people who have been asked to leave the country;

(d) the number of such people reached India during the above period;

(e) the number of people of Indian origin who have come back to India due to prevailing disturbance in other countries including Afghanistan; and

(f) the details of assistance and facilities provided to them till date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) to (f) Information in respect of the question is being collected and would be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

[English]

#### **Broadband Connectivity**

6590. SHRI BAL KUMAR PATEL:  
SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA:

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

(a) the total number of Internet connections provided in the country as on date, State-wise;

(b) the number of Internet connections provided by BSNL and MTNL in their respective service areas;

(c) whether the Internet services provided by these PSUs breaks down frequently;

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

(e) whether there are systemic deficiencies in planning, utilization of installed capacity and marketing of rural broadband which resulted in heavy loss to exchequer; and

(f) if so, the reasons therefor and the action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF THE STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) and (b) The State-wise details for Broadband and Internet Subscribers as on Dec.2011 including MTNL and BSNL, is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) had laid down the Quality of Service (QoS) standards for dial-up Internet access through the regulation on QoS of Dial-up and Leased Line Internet Access Service in December, 2001. These regulations contain the following parameters for assessing service accessibility:

- (i) Time to Access (Benchmark 30 Second).
- (ii) Probability of accessing the ISP node: a. 1st attempt (Benchmark 80%) b. 2nd attempt (Benchmark 90 %) c. 3rd attempt (Benchmark 99 %)
- (iii) ISP node unavailability in a month (Benchmark 30 minutes)

As per the performance monitoring report submitted by BSNL and MTNL for the quarter ending December, 2011, it is seen that BSNL and MTNL are meeting the benchmark for the above parameters.

TRAI had laid down the Quality of Service standards for Broadband Service through the Quality of Service for Broadband Service Regulations, 2006. One of the quality of service parameter prescribed in these regulations is 'Service Availability/Uptime'. This parameter measures the total downtime of the network for all users, including the LAN (Local Area Network) Switches, Routers, Servers, e-mail facilities etc at ISP (Internet Service Protocol) Node and connectivity to upstream service providers over a period of one quarter, As per the performance monitoring report submitted by BSNL and MTNL for the quarter ending December, 2011, it is seen that BSNL and MTNL are meeting the benchmark for the above parameter.

(e) and (f) No Madam, Under Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF), Rural Wireline Broadband Scheme against a target to provide 8,88,832 wire-line Broadband connections to individual users and Government Institutions by 2014, a total of 3,54,595 broadband connections have been provided till February, 2012.

**Statement**

S.No.	Name of State	Total Internet Connections			BSNL			NITNL		
		Narrow Band (<256kbps speed)	Broad band (>256kbps speed)	Total (Narrow band + Broad band)	Narrow Band (<256kbps speed)	Broad band (>256kbps speed)	Total (Narrow band + Broad band)	Narrow Band (<256kbps speed)	Broad band (>256kbps speed)	Total (Narrow band + Broad band)
1.	Maharashtra (Including Goa)	1858387	2355047	4213434	330860	827062	1157922	864613	539825	1404438
2.	Tamil Nadu	862725	1662865	2525590	426382	1328601	1754983			
3.	Delhi	1060601	1015588	2066189				620927	451820	1072747
4.	Karnataka	548656	1344354	1893010	251148	974245	1225393			
5.	Andhra Pradesh	507497	1342750	1850247	226115	887272	1113387			
6.	Kerala	680474	931560	1612034	554633	793333	1347966			
7.	West Benqal (Including Sikkim)	646483	579975	1226458	398464	480918	879382			
8.	Gujarat (Including Dadar and Nagar Haveli)	369414	834250	1203664	192944	564224	757168			
9.	Punjab (Including Chandigarh)	388551	657822	1046373	226988	483493	710481			
10.	Uttar Pradesh	385364	612550	997914	179559	521663	701222			
11.	Madhya Pradesh	488558	414100	902658	267872	272351	540223			
12.	Rajasthan	43999::	417687	857680	230427	390125	620552			
13.	Haryana	139912	298823	438735	95205	262219	357424			
14.	Odisha	124006	215554	339560	52518	167288	219806			
15.	Bihar	153181	97603	250784	29865	92288	122153			
16.	Naqaland Meahalaya Tripura Arunachal Pradesh Mizoram Manipur	89563	53399	142962	69927	49986	119913			
17.	Assam	61002	90245	151247	19123	82308	101431			
18.	Uttraranchal	56800	8895S	14575\$	5142S	8237	133800			
19.	Himachal Pradesh	59428	81480	140901	28335	76249	104584			
20.	Jharkhand	4346C	93307	136767	38362	87757	126119			
21.	Chhattisgarh	3520S	9549S	130701	24829	85723	110552			
22.	Jammu and Kashmir	4553C	61622	107152	28877	61019	89893			
23.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4427	5899	1032	4122	5859	9981			
Total		9039221	13350938	22390159	3727981	8576354	12304335	1485540	991645	2477185

[*Translation*]

### Functioning of IISERs

6591. SHRI BHUDEO CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indian Institutes of Science Education and Research (IISERs) functioning in the country, location-wise, State-wise;

(b) the amount of funds spent since the inception of the IISER till date or proposed to be spent on each Institute; and

(c) the details of the progress of these institutes set up so far and the number of students have benefited from these institutes, as on date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) 5 Indian Institutes of Science Education and Research (IISERs) are functioning in the country. They are situated in Kolkata in West Bengal, Pune in Maharashtra, Mohali in Punjab, Bhopal in Madhya Pradesh and Thiruvananthapuram in Kerala.

(b) Till date an amount of Rs.1496.00 crores has been spent since the inception of the IISERs and a sum of Rs.650.00 crore has been allocated for the IISERs during the current financial year.

(c) Courses on BS-MS Dual Degree Program, Post B.Sc Integrated Ph.D, M.S. by Thesis, Ph.D, Post Doctoral Program are conducted in these institutes. The construction work for permanent campus in all the IISERs is going on. IISERs Mohali and Pune have shifted to the permanent campus. IISERs, Bhopal and Kolkata are expected to move to the permanent campus very shortly. The construction work at IISER, Thiruvananthapuram is also in progress. So far, 44 students from IISER, Pune and 42 from IISER, Kolkata have passed out.

[*English*]

### PG Courses by Women

6592. SHRI M.K. RAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a substantial decrease of women undertaking Post Graduate courses;

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

(c) whether it is also a fact that only less than 1 per cent of the women opts for research studies; and

(d) if so, the measures being formulated to attract more women for Post Graduate and Research studies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) and (b) No, Madam. According to the University Grants Commission (UGC), during 2010-11, 882334 women had enrolled in Post Graduate courses (provisional) as compared to 632906 women during 2007-08.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. To encourage women participation at the Post Graduate level and research studies, UGC provides special scholarship for women under the scheme of Post Graduate Indira Gandhi Scholarship for Single Girl Child, fellowship schemes through which women are provided opportunities to pursue research in higher education, 50% reservation to female candidates to pursue research in higher education under the Scheme of Rajiv Gandhi Fellowship for SC/ST candidates and 30% reservation to female candidates to pursue research in higher education under the scheme of Maulana Azad National Fellowship for Minority students.

### Commercial Use of School Premises

6593. SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a growing trend of closing down the schools in the country and using the premises for commercial purposes;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT



(SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) and (b) No such trend is seen in respect of schools affiliated with the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE).

(c) Does not arise.

#### **Providing Subsidy to Christians**

6594. DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering to provide subsidy to Christians visiting holy land abroad; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the estimated amount of annual subsidy likely to be granted for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

#### **Education Cess**

6595. SHRIMATI JYOTI DHURVE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by the Government to help the parents in educating their children who work in mines as labourers or at construction sites;

(b) the details of the benefit of 2% Education Cess to the society in the form of formation of primary and secondary education, new schools, colleges, universities; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to check the problem of higher rate of dropping out of the students related to Dalits, Tribals and Minorities after the Elementary Class V and VIII?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 which is being implemented through Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) provides for free elementary education to all children in the 6-14 age group.

(b) Proceeds of Education Cess of 2% are part of total budget provided for implementation of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan programme and Mid Day Meal Scheme (MDMS) in the country. This has helped in strengthening of various components of SSA such as provision of school buildings, drinking water, toilets, especially for girls as well as appointment of teachers. Similarly, this has helped in extending the benefit of MDMS to 10.67 crore children in more than 1.2 million Government and Government aided schools.

(c) To reduce the drop out of children, SSA inter alia, provides for opening of new schools, strengthening of school infrastructure, appointment of additional teachers, interventions for enrolment of out of school children, promotion of girls education, inclusive education for children with special needs, training of teachers, supply of free textbooks for girls, SC & ST students, interventions for promoting community ownership of schools etc.

Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) envisages inter-alia, opening of new secondary schools (Classes IX-X) and strengthening of existing secondary schools with special focus on SC/ST/Minority/hilly and difficult areas. To bring the out of school children back to the mainstream of formal education and reducing dropout especially of students of SC, ST, Minority and Girls students at secondary stage, interventions like survey and identification of out of schools children, awareness programme, bridge course teaching for learning enhancement, residential camp for drop out students etc. are also being supported under RMSA.

#### **Review of Existing Facilities in Schools**

6596. DR. KIRIT PREMJBHAI SOLANKI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted any review of the existing facilities of secondary and higher secondary level education in the country including Chhattisgarh;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the demographic features, quantity and quality of school education facilities, teacher-student ratio and the number of the Government and non-Government educational institutes;

(c) the funds provided to the States during the last three years for implementing Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan and Mid-Day Meal Scheme; and

(d) the tangible impact thereof in attracting greater number of children to schools and reducing rate of drop outs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) and (b) The Government reviews the existing facilities in secondary and higher secondary level schools in the States including Chhattisgarh through meetings of the Project Approval Board. In addition, review is made during meetings of State Education Secretaries and through Secondary Education Management Information System (SEMIS). At present Rashtriya

Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) covers opening of new government secondary schools (Classes IX-X) and strengthening of existing government secondary schools with special focus on SC/ST/Minority/hilly and difficult areas. Since inception of the scheme, opening of 9670 new government secondary schools (Classes IX-X) and strengthening of existing 34311 government secondary schools have been sanctioned. As per the Statistics of School Education 2009-10 the Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR) for Higher Secondary School/Inter Colleges is 1:39 and for High/Post Basic School is 1:30.

(c) The details of funds provided to States during the last three years for implementing Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) and Mid Day Meal Scheme (MDM) are as under:

Name of the Programmes	Years		
	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan(SSA)	12781.07	19594.07	20775.38
Mid Day Meal (MDM)	6937.26	9124.52	9890.72

(d) The efforts made by Government in implementation of SSA and MDM has resulted in considerable enhancement in enrolment of children in schools from 157.7 million in 2001-02 to 195 million in 2009-10. The annual average drop-out rate has come down from 9.11% to 6.76%.

#### **Provision for Family Affected by Naxalism**

6597. SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has made any provisions for the assistance of the families affected by the left wing terrorism in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has any information regarding the number of families who benefited from such assistance; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY

OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) to (d) 'Police and 'Public Order' are State subjects and action with respect to maintenance of law and order primarily lies in the domain of the State Governments concerned, who deal with the various issues related to Left Wing Extremist (LWE) activities in the States. The Central Government monitors the situation closely and supplements and coordinates the efforts of the State Governments over a wide range of schemes on both the security and development fronts.

Under the Security Related Expenditure (SRE) Scheme, the Central Government, inter alia, reimburses the expenditure incurred by the State Governments for payment of ex-gratia to the family of victims of naxal violence at the rate of Rs. 1 Lakh per civilian killed and Rs. 3 Lakh per security personnel killed. The details of families benefited under this Scheme are not maintained centrally.

Further, under the Central Scheme for Assistance to the civilian victims of Terrorist/Communal/Naxal violence

an amount of Rs. 3 Lakh is given to the victims/Next of Kin (NoK) of the victim in case of death or with 50% or more incapacitation, subject to the condition that no employment has been provided to any of the family members of the victims by the State Government. The Scheme, in respect of naxal victims is applicable *w.e.f.* 22.06.2009. Under this scheme the eligible claimants can file their claim in the prescribed proforma within three years of relevant incident of naxal violence through the concerned District Magistrate/State Government. The state-wise details of the cases sanctioned to the NOK/family of the victims of Naxal violence from 22.06.2009 to 31.03.2012 are given below:

Name of the States	No. of cases sanctioned
Chhattisgarh	58
Jharkhand	15
Maharashtra	58
Odisha	24
West Bengal	88
<b>Total</b>	<b>243</b>

#### **Weight of School Bags**

6598. SHRI P.L. PUNIA:  
SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken note of the burdening of tender primary and middle-school children mind, with school curriculum, which they fail to appreciate and comprehend;

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

(c) whether the textbooks prescribed for them are not only heavy in term of weight, but also not in tandem with their age appropriateness and maturity level;

(d) if so, the details thereof; 1928

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

(f) the improvement recorded in the quality of education in the primary schools in the country during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) to (d) National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) has not recommended any textbook for early childhood education, only two books (Language & Mathematics) for Class I & II and three books for Class III to V (Language, EVS and Mathematics). The National Curriculum Framework-2005 also recommended that autonomy should be given to the schools to develop their own flexible time tables. With flexible time table, it is not necessary for the school to teach all subjects on all the days. The school may decide to teach two or three subject one day and two or three subjects on the other day. NCERT's textbooks used by the primary and middle school students are in synchronization with their age appropriateness and also not heavy.

(e) Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) has issued circular dated 17.04.2007 and dated 05.04.2006 on 'Reducing the Bag Load on Children' to all the CBSE affiliated schools that inter-alia presents the following:

- (i) To implement the textbooks prescribed by NCERT.
- (ii) In case, the school are using other than NCERT books (for Elementary & Primary Classes), the number of these books should not exceed as prescribed by NCERT.
- (iii) The Boards has also instructed the schools to restrict a number of textbooks prescribed for students especially at primary level.

(f) NCERT conducts periodical National Learners' Achievement Surveys for classes III, V and VIII. Till now, two rounds of such Achievement Surveys have been completed by NCERT. These surveys have revealed improvements in the overall learning level in the subject of Mathematics. A comparative table of the progress in respect of the two rounds is given below:

Subject	Class III		Class V		Class VIII	
	Round I	Round II	Round I	Round II	Round I	Round II
Mathematics	58.25%	61.89%	46.51%	48.46%	39.17%	42.71%
Language	63.12%	67.84%	58.57%	60.31%	53.86%	56.57%
EVS	NA	NA	50.30%	52.19%	NA	NA
Science	NA	NA	NA	NA	41.30%	42.73%
Social Science	NA	NA	NA	NA	46.19%	48.03%

NA: Not applicable.

The findings of the third round of Achievement Survey conducted by NCERT recently for class V indicate that there is enhancement in the level of achievement in most of the States.

[*Translation*]

#### **Mismanagement of Funds**

6599. SHRI KAMESHWAR BAITHA:  
SHRI MAHESHWAR HAZARI:  
SHRIMATI USHA VERMA:  
SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ:  
SHRIMATI SEEMA UPADHYAY:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry could not spend funds allocated to it during the Eleventh Five Year Plan and demanded financial assistance/special economic package time and again despite having funds;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reasons behind such mismanagement and whether any action has been taken against any officials responsible for non-utilization of funds; and

(d) the details of the funds received by his Ministry under various heads including for bailing out Air India and Indian Airlines during each of the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH) (a): No, Madam. The total budgetary support given during the Eleventh Five Year Plan was Rs.5080.05 crores against which the provisional expenditure is Rs.4209.87 crores, which works out to 82.87% of the total budgetary support. The shortfall in expenditure is mainly due to land and regulatory issues in certain projects of Bureau of Civil Aviation Security, Directorate General of Civil Aviation and Airports Authority of India, which were beyond the control of this Ministry.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

(d) Organisation-wise distribution of budgetary support received by this Ministry during the last three years and the current year is detailed in the enclosed Statement.

#### **Statement**

(Rs. in crores)

S.No.	Organisation	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Ministry of Civil Aviation (Sectt.)	3.85	8.85	9.50	17.00
2.	National Aviation Company of India Limited (Now Air India Limited)	800.00	1200.00	1200.00	4000.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Airports Authority of India	99.15	600.50	280.15	280.00
4.	Pawan Hans Helicopters Limited	10.00	40.00	3.00	5.00
5.	Hotel Corporation of India Limited	0.00	0.00	0.00	25.00
6.	Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Uran Akademi	8.00	5.60	5.00	6.00
7.	Directorate General of Civil Aviation	50.00	86.00	60.00	60.00
8.	Bureau of Civil Aviation Security	14.00	44.65	136.35	95.00
9.	Aero Club of India	5.00	14.40	6.00	12.00
TOTAL		990.00	2000.00	1700.00	4500.00

**Decline in Reserve Posts***[English]*

6600. SHRI RATAN SINGH:  
SHRI P.C. GADDIGOUDAR:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the reserve posts of SCs/STs and OBCs are declining due to shortage of Government jobs;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to revamp the reservation policy in view of the changing situation; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE. (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (d) In case of direct recruitment against posts and services under the Central Government, 15% posts are reserved for SCs, 7.5% posts are reserved for STs and 22.5% posts are reserved for General OBCs and 4.5% for Minority OBC's. In case of promotion, 15% posts are reserved for SCs and 7.5% posts for STs. There is no reservation in promotion for OBCs (General and Minority). The percentage of posts for different reserved categories has not decreased. The Central Government has made all possible efforts to ensure that posts reserved for SCs/STs and OBCs do not decline. There is no proposal to modify the percentage of reservation.

**TRAI Recommendation on Spectrum Pricing**

6601. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:  
SHRI SANJAY BHOI:  
SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:  
SHRI BHASKARRAO  
BAPURAO KHATGAONKAR PATIL:  
SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:  
SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:  
SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:  
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:  
SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN:  
SHRI K. SUGUMAR:  
SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:

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

(a) whether the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) has recommended for a manifold increase in the floor base price/reserve price of spectrum;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the major recommendations of TRAI in this regard and the reaction of the Government thereto;

(c) the details of revenue likely to be generated after implementation of TRAI's recommendations regarding hike in 2G spectrum price;

(d) whether the implementation of these recommendations are likely to increase mobile tariff and hit hard the telecom operators and the subscribers as

well and if so, the details thereof including the extent of likely tariff hike;

(e) whether some telecom operators have represented to the Government in this regard and if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the steps taken to ensure that the hike in mobile tariff is avoided/kept to minimum and the consumer interests are not adversely affected due to proposed increase in spectrum prices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) and (b) In India, no auction of spectrum in the 2G bands in 800/900/1800 MHz has

been taken place till date. Therefore, no reserve price for 2G spectrum is presently available. However, TRAI in its Recommendations on 'Auction of Spectrum' dated 23.04.2012 had recommended the reserve prices for the spectrum in different frequency bands. The details of the reserve price recommended by TRAI is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) to (f) These Recommendations are under consideration of Government.

(e) Yes Madam. Telecom operators have represented on TRAI Recommendation dated 23.04.2012 pertaining to the various issues like reserve price, spectrum usage charges, quantum of spectrum to be auctioned, refarming of spectrum and impact on tariff etc.

**Statement**

Reserve Price per MHz (in Rs. Crore)

S. No.	Licence Service Area	700 MHz	800 MHz	900 MHz	1800MHz	2100MHz	2300MHz
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Delhi	2869.04	1434.52	1434.52	717.26	747.17	126.20
2.	Mumbai	2808.56	1404.28	1404.28	702.14	731.43	129.13
3.	Kolkata	470.76	235.38	235.38	117.69	122.60	29.46
4.	Maharashtra	1087.96	543.98	543.98	271.99	283.34	51.56
5.	Gujarat	930.76	465.38	465.38	232.69	242.39	34.57
6.	Andhra Pradesh	1187.72	593.86	593.86	296.93	309.31	59.64
7.	Karnataka	1366.56	683.28	683.28	341.64	355.89	86.91
8.	Tamil Nadu	1267.12	633.56	633.56	316.78	329.99	116.54
9.	Kerala	270.32	135.16	135.16	67.58	70.39	14.57
10.	Punjab	278.52	139.26	139.26	69.63	72.54	18.71
11.	Haryana	192.56	96.28	96.28	48.14	50.14	6.75
12.	UP-West	444.64	222.32	222.32	111.16	115.79	10.35
13.	UP-East	315.32	157.66	157.66	78.83	82.12	8.02
14.	Rajasthan	277.68	138.84	138.84	69.42	72.32	5.48
15.	Madhya Pradesh	223.48	111.74	111.74	55.87	58.20	7.02

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
16.	West Bengal	106.96	53.48	53.48	26.74	27.85	4.00
17.	Himachal Pradesh	32.2	16.10	16.10	8.05	8.39	1.16
18.	Bihar	175.96	87.98	87.98	43.99	45.83	5.59
19.	Odisha	83.92	41.96	41.96	20.98	21.85	3.58
20.	Assam	35.88	17.94	17.94	8.97	9.34	1.86
21.	North East	36.6	18.30	18.30	9.15	9.53	1.20
22.	Jammu and Kashmir	26.2	13.10	13.10	6.55	6.83	1.20

### Committee for Admission of Students

6602. SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY:  
SHRI JAGADANAND SINGH:  
SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:  
SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH:

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

(a) whether the University of Delhi has constituted a high powered Committee for admissions in the Delhi University;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the major recommendations made by the Committee;

(c) the details of the recommendations which have been accepted and those not accepted; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to ensure that there is no scam in the admission of students such as use of fake caste certificates, forged mark sheets and fake degrees in various colleges controlled by the University of Delhi and other universities in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) to (c) According to the information furnished by the University of Delhi, a high powered Committee comprising of Principals of 16 Colleges was constituted by the University to suggest changes in the under-graduate admission process, as also to oversee their implementation in its colleges for the academic session 2012-13. The Committee has submitted its

recommendations, which include centralized on-line registration for different courses and colleges for all categories of students, limitation of admissions to sanctioned capacity only, conduct of admission by colleges individually keeping in view the judgment of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in the matter of P.V. Indiresan Vs Union of India & Ors. on providing 27 percent reservation to OBCs, constitution of Sports Admission Committee in each college. These recommendations are being examined by the competent authorities of the University.

(d) The Central Universities, including the University of Delhi, are statutory autonomous bodies governed by their respective Acts and the Statutes and the Ordinances framed thereunder. Under the Acts, it is within the competence of the Central Universities to take necessary steps in order to ensure fairness in the admission process. With a view to help the colleges verify the authenticity of the mark-sheet submitted by the candidates, the University of Delhi provides them the data base of Class XII results of the prominent School Boards. It has also issued instructions to all the Principals of the colleges, Heads of the Departments, Deans of the Faculties, etc. to get the certificates of the candidates belonging to the reserved categories verified from the issuing authorities.

### English Teachers

6603. SHRI KISHNBHAI V. PATEL:  
SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:

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

(a) whether Vietnam has expressed their keenness to source teachers from India to teach English as well as to train their teachers in English;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has examined the request of Vietnam;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the manner in which the Government proposes to assist Vietnam in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) to (e) The Vietnam side has expressed its interest to source teachers from India to teach English as well as to train their teachers in English and the matter was discussed during the visit of Vietnamese Deputy Prime Minister to India on 29th March, 2012. The matter has also been discussed during the Joint Working Group Meeting between India and Vietnam held on 7th May, 2012. However, no specific proposal has been received from the Vietnamese side. The Government of India will examine the feasibility of such proposal once received and decide the manner in which such assistance is to be provided to Vietnam.

#### **Inspection by AICTE**

6604. SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAO:  
DR. SANJAY SINGH:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to 1930 Unstarred Question No. 3379 on 14.12.2011 regarding "Inspections by AICTE" and to state:

(a) whether the requisite information has since been collected;

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

(c) the time by which above information is likely to be furnished?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) and (b) The All India Council for

Technical Education (AICTE) has given information in respect of the number of inspections carried out and names of the institutes violating the rules. However, they are still compiling information in respect of the part (d) of the Unstarred Question No. 3379 for 14.12.2011 pertaining to the action taken or proposed to be taken against such colleges/institutes.

(c) The collection of information is likely to take some more time.

#### **Adherence of Time Limit for Prosecution**

6605. SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:  
DR. SANJAY SINGH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of guidelines issued by the Department of Personnel and Training (DoPT) in pursuance of the directions given by the Hon'ble Supreme Court regarding compliance of adherence to the time limit of three months for grant of sanction for prosecution by the Government;

(b) the details of violation of the above guidelines by the Ministries/Departments during each of the last three years and the current year, Department-wise; and

(c) the details of officers identified for above violation and the action taken against them during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE. (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) The Supreme Court of India, vide its judgment dated 18th December, 1997 in the case of Vineet Narain Vs. Union of India, directed that "time limit of three months for grant of sanction for prosecution must be strictly adhered to. However, additional time of one month may be allowed where consultation is required with the Attorney General (AG) or any Law Officer in the AG's office".

The Supreme Court has, in its recent judgment dated 31st January, 2012 in the case of Dr. Subramanian Swami Vs. Dr. Manmohan Singh & Another (Civil Appeal No.1193 of 2012), reiterated the said limit. In the same judgment, one of the Judges (Shri Justice A.K. Ganguly) has made an observation that the Parliament may consider introducing a time limit in section 19 of the Prevention of



Corruption Act, 1988 for its working in a reasonable manner and also introducing a provision that if sanction is not accorded within the time limit, sanction will be deemed to have been granted to the proposal for prosecution. The above observations made by the Hon'ble judge in his concurring judgment, are in the nature of obiter dicta.

In order to check delays in grant of sanction for prosecution, the Department of Personnel & Training has issued guidelines vide its OM No.399/33/2006-AVD-III dated 6th November, 2006 followed by another OM dated 20th December, 2006, providing for a definite time frame at each stage for handling of requests from CBI for prosecution of public servants.

Recently, the Group of Ministers on tackling corruption, in its first report, *inter alia*, recommended that:-

(a) In all cases where the Investigating Agency has requested sanction for prosecution and also submitted a draft charge sheet and related documents along with the request, it will be mandatory for the competent authority to take a decision within a period of 3 months from receipt of request, and pass a Speaking Order, giving reasons for this decision.

(b) In the event that the competent authority refuses permission for sanction to prosecute, it will have to submit its order including reasons for refusal, to the next higher authority for information within 7 days. Wherever the Minister-in-charge of the Department is the competent authority and he decides to deny the permission, it would be incumbent on the Minister to submit, within 7 days of passing such order denying the permission, to the Prime Minister for information.

(c) It will be the responsibility of the Secretary of each Department/Ministry to monitor all cases where a request has been made for permission to prosecute. Secretaries may also submit a certificate every month to the Cabinet Secretary to the effect that no case is pending for more than 3 months, the reasons for such pendency and the level where it is pending may also be explained.

The said recommendation of the GoM has been accepted by Government and instructions have been issued by the Government on 03.05.2012.

(b) During last three years, the CBI has sought sanction for prosecution of Government Servants/Public Servants for offences under various acts including PC Act, 1988 from various Ministries/Departments and State Governments in 1459 cases, involving 2583 Government Officials. The year-wise details are as follows:-

Year	No. of cases in which sanction sought	No. of requests made in these cases
2009	531	876
2010	498	966
2011	376	647
2012 (upto 31.3.2012)	54	94
<b>Total</b>	<b>1459</b>	<b>2583</b>

The CBI has informed that there are 82 requests in 39 cases pending for sanction for prosecution over 3 months as on 31.03.2012 under the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 in various Ministries, Departments and State Governments. The details of such pending cases are given in the enclosed Statement-I and the details of pending requests in these cases are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) Even though a time limit of three months has been prescribed for deciding cases of sanction for

prosecution, it is sometimes not possible for the concerned Ministries/Departments to adhere to this time limit. The delay is often caused due to detailed analysis of the available evidence, consultation with CVC, State Governments and other agencies, and sometimes non-availability of relevant documentary evidence.

Data of officers found responsible for deliberate delay in processing of cases of sanction for prosecution and action taken against them is not centrally maintained.

**Statement I***Ministry-wise PC-Act Cases over 3 months Pending for Prosecution Sanction as on Saturday, March, 31, 2012.*

Ministry	Cases between 3 to 6 Months	Cases between 6 Months to 1 year	Cases more than 1 year	Total Cases
CABINET SECRETARIAT	1	0	0	1
MINISTRY OF AGRO & RURAL INDUSTRIES	1	0	0	1
MINISTRY OF COAL & MINES	3	0	0	3
MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS	0	1	0	1
MINISTRY OF DEFENCE	0	1	0	1
MINISTRY OF FINCANE (DEPTT. OF FINANCIAL SERVICES)	3	4	1	8
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (CUSTOM & CENTRAL EXCISE)	2	1	3	6
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (INCOME TAX)	1	2	2	5
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS				
MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL PUBLIC GR. & PENSIONS	1	0	0	1
MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS	1	3	0	4
MINISTRY OF SHIPPING	0	0	1	1
UNION TERRITORIES	1	0	0	1
GOVT. OF ASSAM	0	0	2	2
GOVT. OF DELHI	0	0	1	1
GOVT. OF RAJASTHAN	0	0	3	3
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>41*</b>

\*However, a total of only 39 cases are Pending for Prosecution Sanction, as 2 cases are common to more than one Ministry/State Govt., etc.

**Statement II***Ministry-wise PC-Act Requests over 3 months Pending for Prosecution Sanction as on Saturday, March, 31, 2012.*

Ministry	Requests between 3 to 6 Months	Requests between 6 Months to 1 year	Requests more than 1 year	Total Requests	
1	2	3	4	5	6
CABINET SECRETARIAT	1	0	0	1	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
MINISTRY OF AGRO & RURAL INDUSTRIES			0	0		3	3
MINISTRY OF COAL & MINES			8	0		0	8
MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS			0	1		0	1
MINISTRY OF DEFENCE			0	1		0	1
MINISTRY OF FINCANE (DEPTT. OF FINANCIAL SERVICES)			4	4		1	9
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (CUSTOM & CENTRAL EXCISE)			3	12		7	22
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (INCOME TAX)			1	3		2	6
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS			2	0		1	3
MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL PUBLIC GR. & PENSIONS			1	0		0	1
MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS			1	3		0	4
MINISTRY OF SHIPPING			0	0		1	1
UNION TERRITORIES			1	0		0	1
GOVT. OF ASSAM			0	0		12	12
GOVT. OF DELHI			0	0		1	1
GOVT. OF RAJASTHAN			0	0		8	8
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>25</b>	<b>24</b>		<b>33</b>	<b>82</b>

\*In the 39 cases pending with Central/State Governments, Departments/Authorities, 82 separate requests have been made for Prosecution Sanction as some of the cases involve more than one accused.

[Translation]

#### Human Development Index

6606. RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:  
DR. SANJAY SINGH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Human Development Index has come down in some States of the country;

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

(c) whether the Government has identified the reasons in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the efforts made by the Government to remedy the situation; and

(e) the success achieved by the Government as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) to (e) As per the India Human

Development Report 2011 published by the Institute of Applied Manpower Research (IAMR), a significant improvement in the value of Human Development Index (HDI) has been registered in all the States (except Delhi which shows a marginal decline) during 2007-08 as compared to 1999-2000. The details of State-wise HDI values for the years 1999-2000 and 2007-08 as computed by IAMR are given in the enclosed Statement.

The Government's strategy of achieving high growth rate, generating more employment opportunities and strengthening social infrastructure such as public health and education through implementation of flagship programmes like Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), Sarva Siksha Abhiyaan (SSA) and poverty alleviation by providing wage and self-employment, safe drinking water and total sanitation

campaign, etc. have impacted the human wellbeing positively and are expected to further improve States' HDI. There has been a considerable improvement in various indicators of the human development over the years. As per the Census 2011, the overall literacy rate in the country has increased from 64.83% in 2001 to 74.04% in 2011. The percentage of population below poverty line has declined from 45.3% in 1993-94 to 37.2% in 2004-05 and to 29.8% in 2009-10. The Infant Mortality Rate has come down from 66 per thousand live births in 2001 to 47 per thousand in 2010. The Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) was 424 per lakh live births in 1992-93 and has come down to 212 per lakh in 2007-09. The percentage of people using improved source of drinking water has increased from 68.2 % in 1992-93 to 91.4% in 2008-09. Similarly, the percentage of households without sanitation facilities has declined from 70% in 1992-93 to 49.2% in 2008-09.

### **Statement**

#### *Ranking of States according to HDI value*

State	HDI		Rankings	
	1999-2000	2007-08	1999-2000	2007-08
1	2	3	4	5
Kerala	0.677	0.79	2	1
Delhi	0.783	0.75	1	2
Himachal Pradesh	0.581	0.652	4	3
Goa	0.595	0.617	3	4
Punjab	0.543	0.605	5	5
NE excluding Assam	0.473	0.573	9	6
Maharashtra	0.501	0.572	6	7
Tamil Nadu	0.48	0.57	8	8
Haryana	0.501	0.552	7	9
Jammu and Kashmir	0.465	0.529	11	10
Gujarat	0.466	0.527	10	11
Karnataka	0.432	0.519	12	12
West Bengal	0.422	0.492	13	13
Uttarakhand	0.339	0.49	16	14

1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	0.368	0.473	15	15
Assam	0.336	0.444	17	16
Rajasthan	0.387	0.434	14	17
Uttar Pradesh	0.316	0.38	18	18
Jharkhand	0.268	0.376	23	19
Madhya Pradesh	0.285	0.375	20	20
Bihar	0.292	0.367	19	21
Odisha	0.275	0.362	22	22
Chhattisgarh	0.278	0.358	21	23

Source: India Human Development Report 2011, Institute of Applied Manpower Research

[English]

#### Model Degree Colleges under PURA

6607. SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:  
SHRI A.K.S. VIJAYAN:  
SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:  
DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:  
SHRI P.L. PUNIA:  
SHRI MAKANSINGH SOLANKI:  
SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH:

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

(a) the progress made in setting up of model degree colleges in the educationally backward districts under the Provision of Urban Amenities in Rural Areas (PURA) scheme, State-wise;

(b) whether the required land for this purpose has been identified in the country including Madhya Pradesh and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the funds sanctioned for such colleges during the last three years, State-wise and year-wise; 1931

(d) the details of the faculties/staff recruited in these colleges and the further requirement in the coming years;

(e) whether the Government proposes to link all such colleges through high speed data communication

network to encourage knowledge specialized resources and collaborative research and if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the time by which these colleges are likely to be made functional?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) to (f) There is no proposal to set up Model Degree Colleges under the Provision of Urban Amenities in Rural Areas (PURA) Scheme. However, during the XI Plan, a Scheme to set up Model Degree Colleges in the identify 374 Educationally Backward Districts (EBDs) having Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) less than National GER was launched and according to University Grants Commission (UGC), 153 proposals have been received and out of which 83 have been approved. So far approximately 50 Colleges have become functional.

#### Women Literacy

6608. DR. P. VENUGOPAL:  
SHRIMATI J. SHANTHA:  
SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN:  
SHRI ANTO ANTONY:  
RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:

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

(a) whether literacy rates in various States are evaluated/assessed annually and if so, the details of such rates during each of the last three years, gender-wise, State-wise and rural/urban area-wise;

(b) whether the literacy rate in rural areas has not improved in spite of significant spendings;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps being taken to improve the literacy rate in rural areas and of women across the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) No Madam. There is no practice of evaluating/assessing literacy rates in various States annually.

(b) No Madam. Literacy rate in rural areas has increased by 10.17 percentage points during the last decade i.e from 58.74% in 2001 to 68.91% in 2011.

(c) Question does not arise.

(d) In order to improve the literacy rate, the Government of India is implementing the Saakshar Bharat Programme to provide literacy and continuing education to persons in the 15+ age group specially women. In addition, the Government is implementing the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan simultaneously under the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 for universalization of Elementary Education for children in the 6-14 age groups. In order to bring momentum and creating conducive environment for mobilizing learners, nationwide media campaign is organized to overcome socio cultural barrier among women.

#### **Irregularities in Coal Supply**

6609. SHRI NINONG ERING:  
DR. SANJAY JAISWAL:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has noticed the instances of pilferage of subsidized coal, including recent large scale cases in the North East especially Arunachal Pradesh;

(b) if so, whether the Government proposes to stop the policy of supply of coal at subsidized rates;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the steps taken/being taken by the Government to stop pilferage of subsidized coal including metered supply of alternate energy like electricity or PNG to end users?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) to (d) No coal is supplied at subsidized rate from CIL. The coal is supplied under Fuel Supply Agreement (FSA) at notified price by Coal India Ltd. (CIL). Pilferage/theft of coal are carried out stealthily and clandestinely. However action is taken wherever such instances are reported. The following measures are taken to prevent pilferage/theft of coal by the coal companies:

- (i) Check Posts have been established at the vulnerable points.
- (ii) Wall fencing, lighting arrangements and deployment of armed guards round-the-clock has been done around the coal dumping yards.
- (iii) Regular patrolling is conducted in and around the mine including Over Burden dumps. (iv) Armed Guards have been deployed at Railway sidings.
- (v) Interaction and liaison with District Officials at regular intervals and holding meetings with District Collector & District Administration every month.
- (vi) Challans for coal transportation by trucks outside the district are being issued after fixing hologram and putting signatures of authorized officials of Central Industrial Security Force (CISF) to check theft.
- (vii) Regular FIRs are lodged by the Management of the collieries and CISF with local police stations against the theft of coal. A close watch on the activities of criminals is being maintained by CISF.
- (viii) Global Positioning System (GPS) has been introduced to track the coal transportation from mine to unloading place.
- (ix) Electronic weighbridge for weighment of coal has been introduced.

- (x) Management has been taking action for filling/ dozing/scaling/blasting of the old/abandoned exposed coalfaces in phased manner.

#### **Construction of New Airports**

6610. SHRIMATI PARAMJIT KAUR GULSHAN:  
KUMARI SAROJ PANDEY:  
SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY:  
SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:  
SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of requests are pending with the Government for construction of new/Greenfield airports in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with their present status and parameters adopted, State-wise, airport-wise;

(c) whether the Government proposes to set up airports in Punjab and Haryana;

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

(e) whether the Government proposes for more participation of private players to construct airports in the country; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and if not, the steps taken/being taken by the Government in this regard along with the time by which the work on said airports is likely to be started?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) to (d) Government of India (GoI) has received proposals for setting up of Greenfield airports at Itanagar in Arunachal Pradesh; Greater Noida/Jewar in Uttar Pradesh; Dholera region and Dwaraka in Gujarat; Machhiwara near Ludhiana in Punjab; Ongle, Prakasham district in Andhra Pradesh; Aranmula-Pathamathitta district in Kerala; Solapur and Bolera in Maharashtra; Rohatak in Haryana; Alwar in Rajasthan; Bellari in Karnataka; Jamshedpur in Jharkhand and Rumari village in Assam which are at the different stages of examination in accordance with the Policy for Greenfield Airports.

(e) and (f) Keeping in view the enormous growth in air passengers and to encourage infusion of greater investment in airport sector preferably through Public

Partnership Participation (PPP), Government had pronounced a Policy for Greenfield Airports in April, 2008. Involvement of participation of private players depends on the commercial decision of individual airport promoter and many other factors.

As per this Policy, the promoter seeking to develop the airport has to submit the proposal to the Government for consideration by the Steering Committee. Application for setting up of Greenfield airport are considered by the Steering Committee/competent authority for grant of 'in principle' approval, after they have completed all necessary formalities of obtaining pre-feasibility study report, site clearance, clearances from regulatory agencies, etc.

*[Translation]*

#### **Unsatisfactory Telecom Services in Rural Areas**

6611. SHRI LAXMAN TUDU:  
SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY:  
SHRI S. ALAGIRI:  
SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAO:  
SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN:  
SHRI P.K. BIJU:  
SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:  
SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY:  
SHRI KIRTI AZAD:  
SHRI RAM SINGH KASWAN:  
SHRI RAKESH SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to monitor quality of telecom services separately in rural, remote and border areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the telecom services of almost all the telecom service providers are unsatisfactory in rural and remote areas, particularly the network connectivity is very poor in these areas; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government to direct the telecom operators to install adequate mobile towers in these areas to improve the network connectivity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

(SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) to (d) Madam, Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) has been monitoring the performance of the Service Providers against the benchmarks given for the various parameters laid in the Quality of Service Regulations through Quarterly and Monthly Performance Monitoring Reports. In addition, Point of Interconnection (POI) congestion is also being monitored on monthly basis. The monitoring of the performance is done for the entire service area. Hence, separate information for quality of service in rural, remote and border areas is not available in TRAI. However, in respect of Basic Service (Wireline), the performance relating to fault repair in rural and hilly areas are also monitored. TRAI also undertakes objective assessment of the Quality of Service of Basic, Cellular and Broadband Services through independent agencies. A customer satisfaction survey is also conducted quarterly through these agencies. During this audit rural exchanges of Basic Service (Wireline) are also audited on sample basis. Also the samples for Customers Satisfaction Survey include customers in rural areas.

As per the performance monitoring reports submitted by the service providers for the quarter ending December 2011, it is seen that the service providers are generally meeting the quality of service parameters. However, some of the service providers are not meeting the benchmark for some of the parameters in some of the service areas. In the case of Basic Telephone service (Wireline), non-compliance with the benchmark is mostly observed in respect of the parameters Fault repair, Metering and Billing and Response time to the customer for assistance. In the case of Cellular Mobile telephone service non-compliance with the benchmark is observed mostly in respect of the parameters Worst affected Base Transceiver Stations (BTSs) due to downtime, Worst affected cells having >3% TCH drop (call drop), Point of Interconnection Congestion Percentage of calls answered by operators (voice to voice) within 60 seconds.

[English]

#### **Leaking of Navodaya Schools Entrance Test**

6612. SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:  
SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:

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

(a) whether the question papers for the Navodaya School Entrance Test which was scheduled to be

conducted on 12 February, 2012 was leaked on 11 February, 2012 in some parts of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the action taken by the Government in this regard, State-wise; .

(c) whether it is also a fact that despite the leak, the test was conducted as per actual schedule on 12 February, 2012; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) to (d) The first phase of selection test for admission of students to Class VI in Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas all over the country was conducted on 12th February 2012. In their issue dated 13th February 2012, 'Dainik Jagran' and 'Hindustan' reported that the question paper for this exam was leaked in some centres in the State of Bihar. There were no reports of any leakage of question paper on 11th February 2012 i.e. the day prior to the exam. Detailed investigations made by Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) and Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti (NVS) in this regard have indicated that one set of question paper was known on 12th February 2012 only after examination was started which had no noticeable impact on the conduct of examination or the performance of candidates.

#### **Telecom/Internet Subscribers of MTNL and BSNL**

6613. SHRI P.T. THOMAS:  
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:  
DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA:  
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:  
SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA:

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

(a) the market share of MTNL and BSNL in landline, mobile and broadband along with the number of subscribers of both the companies for different segments, separately in rural and urban areas during the last three years and the current year, year-wise and company-wise;

(b) the details of plans offered by both the PSUs to the subscribers under broadband internet, landline and mobile telephone and the revenue generated during the above period under different plans, year-wise;



(c) whether these companies have reviewed their plans under different schemes and have introduced/propose to introduce new plans or roll out additional benefits to customers to retain/increase their customer base;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the success achieved in this regard as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF THE STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA) (a) The market share of BSNL and MTNL in wireline (urban and rural), wireless (urban and rural) and broadband along with the number of subscribers of both the companies during the last three years is given, in the enclosed Statement.

(b) The details of plans offered by both the PSUs to the subscribers under landline, mobile and broadband internet segments are as follows:

	BSNL			MTNL		
	Landline	Mobile	Broadband	Landline	Mobile	Broadband
Number of Tariff plans	28	31	56	41	43	23

The details of revenues earned by both the PSUs under landline, mobile and broadband internet segments for the last three years are as follows:

	Revenue earned by BSNL (in Rs. Crores)			Revenue earned by MTNL (in Rs. Crores)		
	Landline	Mobile	Broadband	Landline	Mobile	Broadband
2009-10	8321	9542	2511	2428	706	522
2010-11	6939	8689	3151	2391	645	638
2011-12	5310	9556	3049	1890	718	661

\*upto February 2012

(c) to (e) As the telecom sector is highly competitive BSNL/MTNL review their tariff plans as per techno-commercial considerations based on competition and market forces to retain/increase their customer base. The

mobile customer base of both PSUs is increasing year by year. The revenue under mobile services of both PSUs has increased in 2011-12 w.r.t. 2010-11

### Statement

*Market share and number of subscribers of BSNL and MTNL in wireline, wireless & broadband*

		BSNL			MTNL		
		31.3.2010	31.03.2011	31.3.2012	31.03.2010	31.03.2011	31.03.2012
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Market share	Wireline urban	66.64	63.80	61.18	9.46	13.32	14.01
	Wireline rural	99.18	98.91	98.66	0	0	0
	Wireline urban	11.23	10.98	10.70	1.29	1.02	0.97

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Wireline rural	13.23	11.98	10.78	0	0	0
	Broadband	61.44	63.11	64.62	7.05	7.67	7.6
Nuermr of subscribers (in million)	Wireline urban	18.07	16.58	15.08	3.50	3.46	3.45
	Wireline rural	9.76	8.64	7.56	0	0	0
	Wireline urban	44.19	59.06	63.57	5.09	5.47	5.78
	Wireline rural	25.25	32.777	34.17	0	0	0
	Broadbank	5.38	7.49	8.91	0.70	0.82	1.04

### Joyrides by FTO

6614. SHRI ASHOK ARGAL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Flying Training Organization (FTO) can offer joyrides to passengers;

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

(c) whether holder of Commercial Pilot Licence (CPL) can give joyride in aircraft of FTO;

(d) if so, the details of the rules under which this can be done;

(e) whether flying experience as Pilot-in-Command gained by holder of CPL while flying with passengers is considered towards the requirement for issue of Assistant Flight Instructor Rating; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) A copy of the Circular No.AV.14015/17/92-AT-I dated 4.05.2005 is enclosed as Statement.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. As per DGCA circular dated 4.05.2005 the approval for joy ride is given to Flying Training Organisations subject to compliance with the provisions of Aircraft Rules, 1937, CAR and AIC.

(e) and (f) Yes, Madam. Provided the privileges of CPL are exercised in accordance with Rule 38A and

flying hours are logged in accordance with Rule 67A of the Aircraft Rule 1937.

### Statement

AV/14015/17/92-AT.I 4.5.2005

### CIRCULAR

Subject:- Exemption of Flying Clubs/Training Institutes from NSOP.

It has been decided that, henceforth, the Flying Clubs/Training Institutes and Flying Academies will not be required to obtain a Non-Scheduled Operators Permit for carrying out the following commercial activities:

1. Flower Dropping
2. Pamphlets Dropping
3. Banner Towing
4. Joy Rides
5. Aero Shows

The aforesaid activities by the flying Clubs/Training Institutes and Flying Academies shall, however, be subject to compliance with all safety and other requirements laid down in the Aircraft Rules 1937, Civil Aviation Requirements or Aeronautical Information Circulars.

Sd/-

(P.K. Chattopadhyay)

Joint Director General

For Director General of Civil Aviation

All Flying Clubs/Training Institutes and Flying Academies

**Corruption Cases Pending in Courts**

6615. SHRI UDAY SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of corruption pending in various courts in the country as on 31 January, 2012; and

(b) the mechanism to be adopted by the Government to clear such cases?

— THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE. (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) There were 7172 cases of corruption investigated by CBI pending trial (as

on 31-01-2012) in various courts all over the country. Data regarding cases of corruption investigated by other agencies is not centrally maintained.

(b) On the recommendation of the Hon'ble Chief Justice of India, the Central Government decided to set up 71 additional special courts exclusively for the trial of CBI cases in different states. Out of these 71 courts, Central Government has sanctioned 70 courts; out of which 62 courts have started functioning. The state wise details of the newly created additional courts including years of establishment are given in the enclosed Statement.

In addition, 43 Special Prosecutors/Assistant Special Prosecutors and 45 Technical Experts have also been appointed.

**Statement***The places where the additional special courts started functioning*

Name of the State	Location of the Court	No. of Court started Functioning	Year of Functioning
1	2	3	4
<b>HYDERABAD ZONE</b>			
Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	03	2012
	Visakhapatnam	02	2012
Karnataka	Bangalore	02	2010
	Dharwad	01	2011
<b>PATNA ZONE</b>			
Bihar	Patna	03	2011
Jharkhand	Ranchi	02	2011
	Dhanbad	04	
<b>DELHI ZONE</b>			
Delhi	Delhi	12 (out of 15)	09-2011 03-2012
Rajasthan	Jaipur	02	2011
<b>LUCKNOW ZONE</b>			
Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	04	2010
	Ghaziabad	02	2010

1	2	3	4
<b>MUMBAI ZONE-I</b>			
Maharashtra	Mumbai	032010	
	Nagpur	01	2011
	Amravati	01	2011
	Pune	01	2011
<b>MUMBAI ZONE-II</b>			
Gujarat	Ahmedabad	02	2011
<b>CHANDIGARH ZONE</b>			
Jammu & Kashmir	Jammu	01	2011
Haryana	Panchkula	01	2011
<b>BHOPAL ZONE</b>			
Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	01	2009
	Jabalpur	01	2009
Chattisgarh	Raipur	01	2012
<b>KOLKATA ZONE</b>			
West Bengal	Kolkata	06	03-2011 03-2012
<b>GUWAHATI ZONE</b>			
Assam	Guwahati	02	2012
<b>CHENNAI ZONE</b>			
Tamil Nadu	Chennai	03	2010
Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram	01	2011
	<b>Total</b>	<b>62</b>	

### Infrastructure Projects

6616. SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is giving major thrust to development of infrastructure in the States including Andhra Pradesh and improving connectivity and cooperation with neighbouring States;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the projects which are in pipeline in this regard, State-wise including Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) Yes Madam. The Government is giving major thrust to the development of infrastructure in all the States including Andhra Pradesh.

(b) Infrastructure projects are developed in different sectors by various Ministries and State Governments. However, the Central Government is providing a grant of Viability Gap Fund (VGF) for Public-Private Partnership

(PPP) projects in infrastructure. The following projects sponsored by the Government of Andhra Pradesh have been sanctioned by the Central Government for VGF assistance.

Name of the Projects	Total Project Cost (Rs. crore)
4- Laning of Hyderabad-Karimnagar-Ramagundam Road (SH-1)	1350
4- Laning of Puthalapattu - Naidupet Road (SH-61)	529
4- Laning of Narketpally - Addanki - Medarametla Road (SH-2)	1194
Major Bridge at river Godavari	511

(c) Projects sponsored by different State Governments and sanctioned by the Central Government for VGF are

indicated below:

State-wise PPP Projects in Roads & Bridges Sanctioned for VGF as on 15.03. 2012

S.No.	Name of the State	Total Number of Projects	Total Project Cost (TPC) (Rs. crore)	Length (Km)	VGF (20% of TPC)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4	3583.83	523.01	716.77
2.	Bihar	5	5604.67	418.21	1120.93
3.	Gujarat	7	4127.02	774.45	825.40
4.	Haryana	2	1597.42	189.90	319.48
5.	Karnataka	8	1546.42	622.81	309.28
6.	Madhya Pradesh	32	5756.84	2435.84	1151.37
7.	Maharashtra	16	4680.04	1420.01	936.01
8.	Punjab	7	948.13	308.39	189.63
9.	Rajasthan	13	2895.75	1732.94	579.15
10.	Uttar Pradesh	6	5213.42	791.11	1042.68
Total		100	35953.54	9216.67	7190.70

[Translation]

**Extension of Mid-Day Meal Scheme**

6617. SHRI BADRI RAM JAKHAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has set up a Committee at national level to review the extension of mid-day meal scheme to include unaided minority institutions and the students receiving education in those unaided schools which are privately operated in tribal areas of the country under mid-day meal scheme;

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

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

(d) if so, the details of the recommendations made in this report and the action taken by the Government on those recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) and (b) Yes Madam, the Government had constituted a Committee in July, 2009 to;

- (i) examine the suggestions with regard to coverage of students studying in privately managed unaided schools with focus on Tribal areas and minorities under the ambit of Mid Day Meal Scheme (MDMS);
- (ii) estimate financial and other implications of such coverage/extension; and
- (iii) ascertain whether State Governments/UT Administrations are agreeable to the extension of MDM Scheme to privately managed unaided recognized schools and share the cost.

(c) and (d) The Committee in its report recommended extending the Mid Day Meal Scheme to the children of the privately managed unaided schools in Scheduled Tribe, Scheduled Caste and Minority concentration districts in a phased manner across the country. The Working Group on Elementary Education for 12th Plan has considered and recommended inclusion of children in private unaided schools in the Scheduled Tribe and Scheduled Caste concentration districts under MDM Scheme in a phased manner.

#### **Misuse of Funds**

6618. SHRI MAHESHWAR HAZARI:  
SHRI KAMESHWAR BAITHA:  
SHRIMATI USHA VERMA:  
SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ:  
SHRIMATI SEEMA UPADHYAY:

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

(a) whether as per the report of the Comptroller and Auditor General, his ministry has spent a large amount of funds without obtaining approval of the Parliament during the year 2010-11;

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

(c) the action taken by the Government against erring officials?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) No, Madam.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

#### **Surrendering of Landline Phones**

6619. SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH:  
SHRI HARISH CHAUDHARY:

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

(a) the details of BSNL & MTNL landline telephone connections surrendered by the subscribers during the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) the action taken by the Government to improve landline services in various States, State-wise including Madhya Pradesh and the funds earmarked for the purpose during the said period;

(c) whether the MTNL & BSNL do not maintain the accounts of the losses suffered due to the surrendering of landline telephone connections;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and the manner in which the corrective measures are taken for improvement of telephone system in the absence of the said accounts;

(e) whether the Government proposes to direct these PSUs to maintain separate accounts of losses suffered by various services provided by these PSUs; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the PSUs thereto?

THE MINISTER OF THE STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) The details of

BSNL/MTNL landline telephones surrendered by the subscribers during the last three years, circle wise, is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) The steps taken by BSNL/MTNL to improve the landline services in the country including Madhya Pradesh Telecom circle are as follows:-

- Coordination with local authorities to minimize the cable cut cases,
- Rehabilitation and up gradation of outdoor network.
- Prompt repairing of underground cable faults.
- Close monitoring of network operation through Information Technology enabled systems

- Introduction of Computerized Fault Repair Service.

The details of the amounts spent during the last three years by BSNL/MTNL for maintenance of landline services are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) and (d) BSNL and MTNL do not maintain the separate account for losses suffered purely due to surrender of landline connections. Losses of BSNL and MTNL are not only due to surrender of landline connection. Various factors affect and profit and loss of these PSUs. However, every surrendered landline connection is accounted for by these PSUs in the books of accounts pertaining to cancellation, refund adjustment etc.

(e) and (f) BSNL and MTNL managements are free to decide and finalise their commercial and business policies.

#### **Statement I**

Sub: Surrender of Wireline connections by the subscribers for the last 3 years

S. No.	Name of Circles/ Metro Districts	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5
BSNL				
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1,589	2,337	1,406
2.	Andhra Pradesh	172,759	171,968	178,300
3.	Assam	19,968	64,417	37,679
4.	Bihar	26,662	23,527	603,510
5.	Chhattisgarh	38,066	63,971	16,840
6.	Gujarat	126,246	174,954	129,611
7.	Haryana	39,232	128,357	46,994
8.	Himachal Pradesh	19,800	27,600	25,971
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	25,349	29,227	26,949
10.	Jharkhand	21,211	241,934	14,348
11.	Karnataka	158,401	149,979	144,086
12.	Kerala	110,409	163,430	138,406
13.	Madhya Pradesh	67,516	90,753	134,998
14.	Maharashtra	183,417	169,004	169,375

1	2	3	4	5
15.	North East-I	13,037	74,561	22,363
16.	North East-II	988	16,702	16,661
17.	Odisha	23,689	29,138	23,117
18.	Punjab	49,629	58,991	78,578
19.	Rajasthan	129,455	267,788	114,302
20.	Tamilnadu	173,278	189,373	176,073
21.	Uttarakhand	28,719	63,242	31,839
22.	UP (East)	30,484	49,153	224,601
23.	UP (West)	37,784	27,920	45,182
24.	West Bengal	213,027	190,613	121,590
25.	Kolkata	61,362	51,992	216,904
26.	Chennai	53,842	46,273	189,887
	MTNL			
1.	Delhi	77,060	65,597	56,621
2.	Mumbai	103,241	88,714	76,835

**Statement II***Details of amounts spent for the maintenance of tandline services*

Sf.No.	STATE	2011-12 (in Rs. crores)	2010-11 (in Rs. crores)	2009-10 (in Rs. crores)
1	2	3	4	5
	BSNL			
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2.01	1.57	3.08
2.	Andhra Pradesh	60.68	65.34	71.25
3.	Assam	19.75	17.28	14.68
4.	Bihar	44.20	52.38	48.66
5.	Chhattisgarh	16.68	19.83	13.06
6.	Gujarat	58.17	71.43	77.55
7.	Haryana	46.53	43.88	40.69
8.	Himachal Pradesh	14.07	14.29	11.15
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	12.71	17.25	4.11



1	2	3	4	5
10.	Jharkhand	22.19	18.15	19.12
11.	Karnataka	71.01	68.28	42.68
12.	Kerala	71.63	68.56	63.24
13.	Madhya Pradesh	40.32	41.90	44.15
14.	Maharashtra	113.74		103.62
15.	North East (NE-I & NE-H)	10.99	12.34	13.88
16.	Odisha	48.46	42.02	34.75
17.	Punjab	40.14	43.26	39.99
18.	Rajasthan	45.85	45.60	46.55
19.	Tamil Nadu including Chennai	132.17	117.58	121.22
20.	UP [UP (East), UP (West) and Uttarakhand]	130.23	140.40	140.76
21.	West Bengal including Kolkata' MTNL	129.34	122.84	111.58
1.	Delhi	41.92	45.07	58.68
2.	Mumbai	66.02	49.97	42.97

[English]

### Enrolment Rate

6620. SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that despite intensive enrolment of children into the schools, retention of the students in the schools will remain a problem at different levels;

(b) if so, the details thereof State-wise, including Andhra Pradesh during the last three years and the current year for SCs, STs and minorities; and

(c) the steps being taken to correct the situation in the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

(SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) and (b) As per Statistics of School Education (SSE), 2009-10 (Provisional), the drop-out rate at the elementary level (class I-VIII) is 42.39. The SSE does not provide the drop-out rate for minorities separately. The State-wise details of drop-out rate for all categories of students and for SC, ST students for the year 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 for elementary level are enclosed as Statement.

(c) The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 mandates compulsory enrolment, retention and completion of elementary education for all the children of 6-14 years of age. SSA framework for implementation and norms have been revised to align them with the provisions of the RTE Act. A multi-pronged approach has been adopted for retention. This includes, *inter alia*, the opening of schools in the neighbourhood, improvement of school infrastructure and facilities, residential hostels for children in habitations un-served by regular schools and also for children without adult protection, recruitment of additional teachers,

provision of text-books and uniforms to children, special training for Out-of- School children etc. In addition, SSA also provides for specific interventions for girls, SC, ST,

and Muslim community. The Mid-day-Meal programme also contributes to increased retention rates throughout the country.

**Statement**

*State-wise details of drop-out rate at elementary level*

Sl. No.	State/UT	DROP-OUT : ELEMENTARY (Classes I-VIII)								
		2007-08			2008-09			2009-10		
		All	SC	ST	All	SC	ST	All	SC	ST
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	48.75	52.75	72.40	40.65	43.85	68.30	41.29	43.77	66.74
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	47.99	-	50.60	44.16	-	48.30	46.96	-	50.77
3.	Assam	69.30	69.53	77.11	68.28	-	-	61.21	53.87	64.55
4.	Bihar	70.69	77.79	97.66	58.33	73.11	63.81	66.02	78.42	47.18
5.	Chhattisgarh	-	-	-	37.54	42.04	53.30	40.67	46.23	51.12
6.	Goa	1.24	30.57	-	0.00	-1.45	-	-17.86	16.79	-
7.	Gujarat	48.22	49.60	63.43	44.29	48.83	65.28	39.70	26.23	54.21
8.	Haryana	6.50	27.89	-	11.93	21.78	-	14.37	5.47	-
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	10.70	-19.43	-0.52	18.61	-18.28	2.38	10.98	-18.20
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	40.50	17.70	37.55	26.10	-	-	21.95	27.89	62.26
11.	Jharkhand	-	-	-	60.14	61.62	70.93	61.87	74.02	76.82
12.	Karnataka	33.89	43.28	38.22	30.20	41.27	30.47	25.86	35.02	29.03
13.	Kerala	0.00	0.00	-2.44	0.00	-10.73	10.12	-14.14	-5.52	6.41
14.	Madhya Pradesh	46.10	67.00	68.91	30.27	33.65	39.03	21.44	29.22	40.21
15.	Maharashtra	30.48	31.27	42.72	26.97	28.57	48.95	25.88	26.01	49.05
16.	Manipur	41.93	3.07	63.95	43.90	-	-	57.13	44.73	78.39
17.	Meghalaya	60.43	-	60.26	77.69	79.25	79.74	72.29	73.19	73.07
18.	Mizoram	62.75	-	63.16	62.97	69.15	65.72	55.10	71.02	55.46
19.	Nagaland	46.65	-	37.47	31.43	-	17.23	31.58	-	32.92
20.	Odisha	61.34	70.53	82.99	56.92	70.56	83.61	54.30	61.86	72.94
21.	Punjab	26.02	43.27	-	14.26	28.66	-	-19.12	22.33	-
22.	Rajasthan	62.33	65.39	63.31	58.77	64.16	66.30	50.32	61.36	54.80
23.	Sikkim	64.93	67.59	45.03	46.41	49.23	14.53	44.67	61.74	7.93

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
24.	Tamil Nadu	9.09	0.00	22.21	0.00	-22.66	-62.25	8.67	17.33	51.45
25.	Tripura	54.77	43.39	66.30	47.61	31.03	62.78	43.66	26.60	62.69
26.	Uttar Pradesh	28.64	55.97	8.05	42.69	58.76	26.58	52.78	65.96	49.34
27.	Uttarakhand	-	-	-	25.91	45.82	29.33	30.77	41.93	33.48
28.	West Bengal	63.87	67.10	78.39	59.33	59.78	75.69	50.46	54.45	66.37
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	15.90	-	27.16	15.22	-	25.82	11.61	-	12.19
30.	Chandigarh	0.00	46.86	-	0.00	15.62	-	-23.81	8.59	-
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	34.87	-5.76	42.74	58.68	9.35	43.33	43.31	15.45	50.22
32.	Daman and Diu	14.34	0.00	33.71	9.32	-	-	10.70	-38.40	14.69
33.	Delhi	0.00	35.16	-42.78	17.44	-	-	-27.10	-38.56	37.63
34.	Lakshadweep	0.00	-	-11.70	12.98	-	12.24	9.01	-	10.40
35.	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	-	0.00	-17.96	-	-14.93	-21.88	-
	INDIA	42.68	52.47	62.48	42.25	47.89	58.26	42.39	51.25	57.78

### **Expenditure on Social Sector**

6621. SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI:  
SHRI HEMANAND BISWAL:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that net expenditures as percentage of the GDP in social sector is still low in comparison to some of the developed economies;

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

(c) whether the Government expenditure on social services and rural development has increased over the years but it hardly has any impact on the overall poverty reduction and improvement in the social security net;

(d) if so, whether despite improvement in central allocations, there are still leakages in the system which are preventing the benefits from reaching the intended target groups; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) and (b) The public expenditure on social sector in India has been lower compared to some developed countries. The public expenditure on Education and expenditure on Health of some selected countries including India for 2009 is shown in the enclosed Statement.

(c) to (e) The Government expenditure on social services and rural development has increased over the years leading to a reduction in poverty and improvement in social security net. Various mechanisms have also been introduced to stop leakages and minimize inclusion and exclusion errors. These include statutory and social audits, community participation and empowerment, third party concurrent evaluation and impact evaluation by Programme Evaluation Organization. The Government has recently initiated Unique Identification Scheme (UID) to enable better targeting of subsidies and benefits under different Government Schemes. It has also been decided to set up an Independent Evaluation Organization (IEO) for evaluation of Flagship Programmes.

**Statement***Public Expenditure on Education & total expenditure Health as % of GDP of some selected Countries in 2009*

1.	United States	16.2	16.2	45.5
2.	Canada	10.9	10.9	70.0
3.	United Kingdom	9.3	9.3	81.7
4.	Australia	8.5	8.5	67.5
5.	Japan	8.3	8.3	81.3
6.	China	4.6	4.6	44.7
7.	India	4.2	4.2	26.2

Note: - (a) Public expenditure includes both revenue and capital, (b) Expenditure on Health includes both private and public expenditure and (c) GDP is expressed in PPP in international dollar terms. (Source: (i) Human Development report, 2011 and (ii) # WHO statistics 2010)

**Parking Fee at Domestic and International Terminals**

6622. SHRI A.K.S. VIJAYAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Delhi International Airport Pvt. Limited (DIAL) has increased parking fee at the domestic and international terminals;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. M/s Delhi International Airport Pvt. Ltd. (DIAL) had submitted a proposal for tariff revision including landing and parking fee to (Airport Economic Regulatory Authority) AERA. Pursuant to their submission of the proposal, AERA has determined revision in parking fee for Indira Gandhi International Airport (IGIA), Delhi vide Order No 03/2012-12 dated April 20, 2012 (issued on 24.04.2012) for first five year control period (i.e. 2009-10 to 2013-14), with effect from May 15, 2012 after following a series of discussions, meetings, presentations and consultations process including stakeholders consultations. The existing parking fee at Indira Gandhi International Airport, Delhi is Rs.4.07 per M.T. which has been revised to Rs.13.23 per M.T. and Rs.14.15 per M.T. *w.e.f.* 15.5.2012 and 01.04.2013

respectively. For more than 100 MT, the existing parking rate is Rs. 5.39 per MT which has been revised to Rs.17.52 per MT and 18.74 per MT *w.e.f.* 15.5.2012 and 01.04.2013 respectively.

(c) AERA is an independent regulatory body set up under AERA Act, 2008. Anyone aggrieved by the order of AERA can appeal before Airport Economic Regulatory Authority Appellate Tribunal (AERAAT).

[Translation]

**Gap in Growth Rate**

6623. SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is large gap in per capita income and annual growth rate among various States inspite of implementation of various central schemes;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken to remove the regional imbalance in the Twelfth Five Year Plan; and

(d) the steps taken to reduce the gap in the per capita income and annual growth rate among various States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE

IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) and (b) The annual growth rate of Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) of States and per capita income depends on a number of factors including resource endowment, infrastructure, demographic features and other State specific factors. For the year 2010-11, Goa has reported the highest per capita income (at constant 2004-05 prices) at Rs. 102844 and Bihar has the lowest per capita income at Rs. 13632, whereas annual growth rate of Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) at constant (2004-05) prices during the same year was highest for Bihar at 14.8% and lowest for the State of Nagaland at 4%. The details of state-wise annual growth rates of Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) and per capita income of the States at constant (2004-05) prices for the last three years are at Annexure.

(c) and (d) The planning and development of an

area is primarily the responsibility of the State Government concerned. The Central Government, on its part, supplements the efforts of the State Governments through various Special Area Programmes, Flagship Programmes and Centrally Sponsored Schemes. The specific scheme to remove the regional imbalance in development in the country is the Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) which was launched in 2006-07 and was approved for implementation during the Eleventh Five Year Plan to fill the critical gaps in development in the identified backward districts/regions. The Approach Paper to the 12th Five Year Plan emphasizes on faster, sustainable and more inclusive growth. The inclusiveness being a multi-dimensional concept takes into account the inter State and inter sectoral variations. The Government has taken several measures to improve the growth performance across the country in a balanced manner and such policy instruments will continue in the 12th Five Year Plan to achieve the objective of inclusive growth.

### **Annexure**

*State-wise Growth Rate of Gross State Domestic Product and Per Capita Net State Domestic Product at constant (2004-05) prices*

State/UT	Growth Rate of Gross State Domestic Product			Per Capita Net State Domestic Product		
	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	6.0	9.7	6.8	37061	40366	42710
Arunachal Pradesh	14.8	7.9	3.7	35278	37417	38130
Assam	8.0	7.3	8.4	20193	21406	22956
Bihar	10.4	14.8	13.1	12012	13632	15268
Jharkhand	5.0	6.0	6.6	20646	21734	22902
Goa	10.6	8.3	10.7	96885	102844	112372
Gujarat	10.1	10.5	NA	48511	52708	N.A
Haryana	11.0	9.6	8.1	54884	59221	63045
Himachal Pradesh	8.1	8.8	7.6	43305	47106	49817
Jammu and Kashmir	4.8	6.6	6.8	26344	27607	28932
Karnataka	5.2	8.9	6.4	38646	39301	41545
Kerala	9.0	9.1	7.8	45908	49873	53427
Madhya Pradesh	10.5	8.2	NA	21095	22382	N.A

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Chhattisgarh	3.3	11.2	10.8	24690	27156	29635
Maharashtra	13.3	10.5	NA	57458	62729	N.A
Manipur	7.6	6.2	6.2	22359	23298	24327
Meghalaya	9.0	9.4	9.5	33235	35932	38944
Mizoram	10.4	9.2	NA	34456	36732	N.A
Nagaland	4.4	4.0	3.9	40057	40957	41522
Odisha	6.7	8.6	7.2	24275	25708	26900
Punjab	6.6	7.0	5.8	42727	44752	46688
Rajasthan	5.5	11	NA	24166	26436	N.A
Sikkim	31.9	8.9	NA	44186	47655	N.A
Tamil Nadu	9.4	11.7	9.4	46692	51928	56461
Tripura	8.6	8.7	8.9	34328	37216	40411
Uttar Pradesh	6.1	7.9	6.2	16374	17349	18103
Uttarakhand	11.1	7.4	8.8	42292	44723	47831
West Bengal	9.8	7.1	7.1	30372	32228	34229
All India	8.4	8.4	6.9	33843	35993	38005

Source: Central Statistics Office (CSO) as on 01.03.2012

[English]

#### **Selling of List of Questions**

6624. SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that degree college students are reportedly selling list of questions of X standard Board exams;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Government against erring persons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) No, Madam.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

[Translation]

#### **Space Programme**

6625. SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Space Research Organisation has prepared any future plan for space programmes;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the extent to which it is proposed to be indigenised; and

(d) the benefits likely to be accrued as a result thereof?

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

AND IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) Indian Space Research Organisation has prepared future plans for Space programme for 12th Five Year Plan period 2012-17. The plan envisages development of advanced launch vehicle systems, thematic earth observational satellites with improved resolution, high power high throughput communication satellites, constellation of satellites for regional navigation and satellites for space science and planetary research purposes.

(c) The design, development, fabrication, integration and testing of the satellites and launch vehicles are carried out indigenously to a large extent, except for a few components which are imported. To further enhance the extent of indigenization, it has been planned to develop critical space qualified electronic components and space grade materials, in a phased manner. It has also been proposed to develop indigenous capability to launch 4 Ton class of communication satellites to Geosynchronous Transfer Orbit. Presently, India has the capability to indigenously launch up to 2 Ton class of satellites to Geosynchronous Transfer Orbit.

(d) The main benefits likely to accrue from the Space Programme are in terms of enhanced satellite based tele-communication and broadcasting services, support to management of natural resources and disasters, navigation and positioning services, distance education and health care services, rural development support, climate and environment research. The likely benefits from proposed indigenisation will be (i) achieving self-reliance in Space Technology and reducing dependency on foreign countries, (ii) development of Indian industries and (iii) Spin-off benefits including new technology, knowledge and human resources development.

*[English]*

#### **Implementation of Flagship Programmes**

6626. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of flagship programmes have been formulated and implemented successfully by the Central Government through the State Governments;

(b) if so, whether the names of these successful programmes have been changed by any State

Governments as if it were created, formulated and implemented by the State Governments itself;

(c) if so, whether the Government has requested the State Governments not to change the names of the programmes made by the Central Government as these are in the names of national leaders like Jawaharlal Nehru Solar Power Mission, Indira Awas Yojana, etc.; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a): Government of India is implementing various schemes including Flagship Schemes through State Governments.

(b) to (d) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### **Monitoring of Utilization of Funds**

6627. SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any monitoring system in the Planning Commission about appropriate use of funds allotted to various State Governments as demanded and given for their Annual Plan; and

(b) if not, the manner in which the Government is apprised about the utility and the benefits endowed to weaker sections through development funds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) and (b) The Planning Commission approves the Annual Plans of States based on the total resources available. The Central Ministries release the central funds based on scheme guidelines and utilization certificates submitted by the States. The Ministries and State Governments monitor the implementation and utilization of schemes. The Central Plan Scheme Monitoring System (CPSMS) provides information State-wise, Scheme-wise, agency-wise on the release of funds under different Plan Schemes. The audit of the schemes

is undertaken by the statutory auditors and/ or by the O/o Comptroller and Auditor General. Further, the Programme Evaluation Organisation of the Planning Commission undertakes evaluation of selected Central Schemes which throws light on the effectiveness and impact of the Schemes.

### **Survey on Impact of MGNREGAS**

6628. SHRI HARIBHAU JAWALE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Planning Commission has conducted any study or survey during the last six months on the impact of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) Scheme on small and marginal farmers including Maharashtra;

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

(c) whether additional inputs is proposed to be directed to small and marginal farmers;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of new policies in this regard to offset the neglect of farmers in Twelfth Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) No Madam. The Planning Commission has not conducted any study or survey during the last six months on the impact of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) Scheme on small and marginal farmers including Maharashtra. However, the Programme Evaluation Organisation (PEO) of Planning Commission has been guided to undertake an evaluation study on MGNREGA, the main objective of which will be to evaluate the implementation process and the impact of the programme at the ground level, and, also to have an assessment of the quality and quantity of the assets created during the implementation of the said scheme.

(b) to (e) In view of (a) above, the Questions do not arise.

### **Laptop for School Children**

6629. SHRI O.S. MANIAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government is aware that approximately 1500 crore has been spent by the State Government of Tamil Nadu under puratchi Thalaivi Amma towards laptop for students to improve their skills;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government proposes to extend financial assistance to the State Government for the above purpose; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) to (d) No. Madam. The Union Government does not have information on the matter. The Centrally Sponsored Scheme of "Information and Communication Technology (ICT) in Schools" was launched in December 2004 and revised in 2010, to promote computer enabled learning and usage of ICT in teaching in Government and Government aided Secondary and Higher Secondary Schools with emphasis on educationally backward blocks and areas with concentration of SC/ST/Minority/weaker Sections. Under the Scheme there is a provision to provide financial assistance to States/Union Territories to procure computers and other ICT related infrastructure. The grant of Rs. 6.4 lakh (non-recurring) and Rs. 2.7 lakh (recurring) per school is given under the scheme which is shared between Centre and State in the ratio of 75:25 except for North East States where it is 90:10

### **Public Sector Monopoly in Civil Aviation Industry**

6630. SHRI P.C. GADDIGOUDAR:  
SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR:  
SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering to do away with the special 'Right to First Refusal' privilege enjoyed by Air India (AI);

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for giving this privilege to AI;

(c) whether AI will loose its monopoly over bilateral or international flying rights with this Government's decision; and



(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) No, Madam.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

*[Translation]*

#### **Branch of ISM**

6631. SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received any proposal from the State Government of Bihar to open a branch of Indian School of Mines (ISM), Dhanbad 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 EXTERNAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) No, Madam.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

*[English]*

#### **Loan to Re-finance Aircraft**

6632. SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY:  
SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Air India plans to raise a long term loan of \$ 1.150 million to refinance its 21 new A-320 aircraft;

(b) if so, the complete details thereof alongwith the present position in this regard;

(c) whether Air India's cargo business is incurring huge losses and there is a proposal to sell all the cargo flights;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the proposal of Air India to setup a cargo hub at Nagpur has been shelved; and

(f) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) The re-financing of new 21 A-320 family aircraft has already been completed on 27.09.2011.

(b) The re-financing was through issuance of Rated, Unsecured, Taxable, Redeemable, GoI Guaranteed Non-Convertible Debentures (NCDs) aggregating to Rs. 5,500 crores across Series 1 aggregating to Rs. 4,000 crores and Series 2 aggregating to Rs. 1,500 crores on 27.09.2011.

(c) and (d) A tender has been floated for sale of the six B737-200 freighter aircraft, because of the highly uneconomic nature of the Cargo business operated by this fleet.

(e) and (f) Yes, Madam. The proposal for Air India to set up a cargo hub at Nagpur was based on planned operation of a cargo freighter fleet. Since Air India has decided to phase out/dispose off the 6 X B737-200 freighter aircraft, the proposal to set up a cargo hub at Nagpur has been shelved for the present.

*[Translation]*

#### **Guidelines for Utilisation of Funds**

6633. SHRI KIRTI AZAD:  
SHRIMATI DARSHANA JARDOSH:

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

(a) the number of children availing the benefits of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyaan (SSA) in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether any specific and clear directions/guidelines have been issued to the State Governments regarding spending of the funds allocated under the SSA;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to ensure proper utilisation of the funds allocated under the said scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

(SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) A statement showing the number of children enrolled at primary and upper primary level in Government and aided schools covered by Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) State-wise is enclosed as Statement.

(b) and (c) Guidelines for implementation of the programme are contained in the "SSA Framework for Implementation" and "Manual on Financial Management and Procurement". States are required to spend funds as per the norms laid down in these two manuals. Both the Manuals are also available on the Department's website [www.ssa.nic.in](http://www.ssa.nic.in).

(d) To ensure proper utilisation of the funds allocated under SSA, a rigorous monitoring system is in place, which includes *inter-alia*, annual financial audits by Chartered Accountants empanelled by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India, concurrent financial reviews by the Institute of Public Auditors of India (IPAI), periodic review meetings with State SSA Finance Controllers, field level monitoring through reputed institutes of social sciences and university departments of education, as also independent review missions on programme progress. A transparent system of electronic transfer of funds to State Project Offices of SSA in States & Union Territories is also in place.

**Statement**

S.No.	State Name	2010-11		
		Primary	Upper Primary	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	25769	18579	44348
2.	Andhra Pradesh	4342222	2283767	6625989
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	206923	73699	280622
4.	Assam	3261576	1561343	4822919
5.	Bihar	15372335	4196906	19569241
6.	Chandigarh	66167	39281	105448
7.	Chhattisgarh	2622576	1243217	3865793
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	33474	16733	50207
9.	Daman and Diu	11468	7069	18537
10.	Delhi	1064788	658647	1723435
11.	Goa	97984	69223	167207
12.	Gujarat	4449711	1669659	6119370
13.	Haryana	1441118	715507	2156625
14.	Himachal Pradesh	427443	317265	744708
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	771444	422813	1194257
16.	Jharkhand	4363455	1521895	5885350
17.	Karnataka	3673448	1629847	5303295
18.	Kerala	1763769	1283687	3047456
19.	Lakshadweep	5999	4022	10021

1	2	3	4	5
20.	Madhya Pradesh	7502842	3282237	10785079
21.	Maharashtra	8659338	4982507	13641845
22.	Manipur	190110	42166	232276
23.	Meghalaya	434482	134666	569148
24.	Mizoram	118836	41999	160835
25.	Nagaland	141639	47176	188815
26.	Odisha	4042278	1887668	5929946
27.	Puducherry	49992	45571	95563
28.	Punjab	1417197	855390	2272587
29.	Rajasthan	5173833	2039123	7212956
30.	Sikkim	73995	31679	105674
31.	Tamil Nadu	3716159	2834251	6550410
32.	Tripura	366554	204602	571156
33.	Uttar Pradesh	16360143	5347768	21707911
34.	Uttarakhand	616652	390191	1006843
35.	West Bengal	9176842	4333164	13510006
	India	102042561	44233317	146275878

(Source: DISE 2009-10)

#### Grants to Central Universities

6634. SHRI CHANDU LAL SAHU: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the grants allocated to various Central Universities during the last two years, university-wise;

(b) the purposes for which the said grant was spent alongwith the details of unutilised funds during the above period;

(c) the names of curriculum updated and names of new curriculum introduced by each university during the said period; and

(d) the details of the guidelines issued by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) and (b) A statements I and II indicating the Plan and Non-Plan grant released by the Ministry and the University Grants Commission to various Central Universities during last two years, University-wise, and the unspent balance are enclosed.

The Plan grant was spent mainly for construction of building, purchase of books and equipments, research and extension activities, salaries for teaching and non-teaching position sanctioned under Plan schemes as well on other recurring expenses under Plan Head. The Non-Plan grant was spent mainly for salaries of the teaching and non-teaching staff, pension and retirement benefits, non-salary expenses likes medical reimbursement to employees, consumables and laboratory expenses, printing and stationary, contingency expenditure, etc.

(c) and (d) Central Universities being autonomous bodies are competent under their respective Acts, Statutes and Ordinances to prescribe and update the curriculum as per the need. Revision and updation of curriculum is

a continuous process undertaken by the respective University from time to time. Government has no role to play in this matter.

**Statement I**

*Plan grant released and expenditure for the year 2010-11 & 2011-12 to Central Universities*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	Name of University	Grant Released			Expenditure			Unspent Balance as on 31/1/2012
		2010-11	2011-12	Total	2010-11	2011-12	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Aligarh Muslim University	7650.00	3420.00	11070.00	4318.93	4288.22	8607.15	2462.85
2.	Banaras Hindu University	11545.38	11009.00	22554.38	11951.30	8194.94	20146.24	2408.14
3.	University of Delhi	24881.78	23786.94	48668.72	9179.31	13921.73	23101.04	25567.68
4.	University of Hyderabad	5032.29	8033.11	13065.40	5271.61	5057.70	10329.31	2736.09
5.	Jamia Millia Islamia	7785.00	6394.00	14179.00	4230.84	2863.44	7094.28	7084.72
6.	Jawaharlal Nehru University	7430.06	9253.05	16683.11	4971.01	4153.20	9124.21	7558.90
7.	Pondicherry University	6724.27	7484.48	14208.75	6310.64	4467.93	10778.57	3430.18
8.	Visva-Bharati	6819.82	6501.40	13321.22	3611.39	5072.75	8684.14	4637.08
9.	Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University	2900.00	5987.00	8887.00	2876.34	2742.70	5619.04	3267.96
10.	Mahatma Gandhi Antarrashtriya Hindi Vishwavidyalaya	2442.59	3915.50	6358.09	2185.17	1694.41	3879.58	2478.51
11.	Maulana Azad National Urdu University	5620.30	1720.00	7340.30	3366.68	1834.99	5201.67	2138.63
12.	English And Foreign Languages University	4628.84	2500.00	7128.84	3646.93	1225.36	4872.29	2256.55
13.	University of Allahabad	5849.37	5055.74	10905.11	3720.30	2618.57	6338.87	4566.24
14.	Indira Gandhi National Tribal University	3052.00	9502.00	12554.00	2796.73	4572.52	7369.25	5184.75
15.	North Eastern Hill University	6184.15	3960.00	10144.15	4324.80	1512.56	5837.36	4306.79

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
16.	Assam University	5373.70	3695.00	9068.70	5136.66	3033.92	8170.58	898.12
17.	Tezpur University	4670.00	7210.17	11880.17	5677.84	3682.51	9360.35	2519.82
18.	Nagaland University	1700.00	2625.00	4325.00	2244.36	1074.05	3318.41	1006.59
19.	Mizoram University	3500.00	4213.14	7713.14	4319.67	2331.81	6651.48	1061.66
20.	Manipur University	4908.41	3496.69	8405.10	2828.15	1622.44	4450.59	3954.51
21.	Rajiv Gandhi University	1075.00	1375.00	2450.00	1159.04	998.32	2157.36	292.64
22.	Tripura University	5141.20	2225.00	7366.20	3090.92	3663.63	6754.55	611.65
23.	Sikkim University	3000.00	2000.00	5000.00	2304.23	1568.82	3873.05	1126.95
24.	Central University of Bihar	1500.00	0.00	1500.00	493.32	548.20	1041.52	458.48
25.	Central University of Gujarat	2500.00	3000.00	5500.00	1049.49	1599.43	2648.92	2851.08
26.	Central University of Haryana	4000.00	4400.00	8400.00	2309.44	1553.42	3862.86	4537.14
27.	Central University of Himachal Pradesh	1500.00	1000.00	2500.00	596.14	356.59	952.73	1547.27
28.	Central University of Jammu	NIL	1150.00	1150.00	NIL	145.21	145.21	1004.79
29.	Central University of Jharkhand	4000.00	4900.00	8900.00	2943.96	3227.28	6171.24	2728.76
30.	Central University of Karnataka	9000.00	10000.00	19000.00	6445.69	6634.10	13079.79	5920.21
31.	Central University of Kashmir	1000.00	0.00	1000.00	316.30	267.85	584.15	415.85
32.	Central University of Kerala	1250.00	2500.00	3750.00	774.40	879.93	1654.33	2095.67
33.	Central University of Orissa	3000.00	3500.00	6500.00	1743.87	825.99	2569.86	3930.14
34.	Central University of Punjab	2500.00	2500.00	5000.00	1878.19	774.29	2652.48	2347.52
35.	Central University of Rajasthan	8000.00	10700.00	18700.00	6597.13	5836.54	12433.67	6266.33
36.	Central University of Tamil Nadu	7000.00	9800.00	16800.00	5148.99	3412.33	8561.32	8238.68
37.	Dr Harisingh Gour University.	1500.00	6946.96	8446.96	1526.37	1409.87	2936.24	5510.72
38.	Guru Ghasidas University	3000.00	4560.00	7560.00	4415.73	2570.86	6986.59	573.41
39.	Hemawati Nandan Bahuguna Garhwal University	3000.00	9180.82	12180.82	1963.45	5609.84	7573.29	4607.53
40.	Indira Gandhi National Open University	4500.00	4500.00	9000.00	4500.00	4500.00	9000.00	00.00
Total		195164.16	214000.0	490164.16	142225.32	122348.25	264573.57	144590.59

**Statement II***Non-Plan Grant released by UGC to Central Universities during 2010-11 and 2011-12*

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sr.No.	Name of the University			Total grant released (3+4)	Unspent balance as on 01/04/2011
		2010-11	2011-12		
1.	Maulana Azad National Urdu University	1783.02	2012.92	3795.94	-69.93
2.	University of Hyderabad	9846.61	13946.40	23793.01	-398.69
3.	English and Foreign Languages University	3316.31	3931.65	7247.96	-148.24
4.	Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya	3491.20	3105.70	6596.90	180.19
5.	University of Delhi	36483.77	39083.05	75566.82	902.52
6.	Jamia Millia Islamia	13735.04	16562.24	30297.28	27.79
7.	Jawaharlal Nehru University	16361.44	20114.14	36475.58	540.86
8.	Dr. Harisingh Gour Vishwavidyalaya	6521.88	7366.84	13888.72	400.00
9.	Mahatma Gandhi Antarrashtriya Hindi Vishwavidyalaya	835.87	882.95	1718.82	0.00
10.	Pondicherry University	4273.63	5797.48	10071.11	55.79
11.	Hemawati Nandan Bahuguna Garhwal University	4022.66	5886.59	9909.25	3272.07
12.	Aligarh Muslim University	46941.70	54521.79	101463.49	997.09
13.	Banaras Hindu University	51256.63	55917.03	107173.66	0.00
14.	Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University	1119.51	1315.02	2434.53	589.66
15.	Allahabad University	18206.29	16509.02	34715.31	2586.46
16.	Visva Bharati	13025.00	13233.63	26258.63	1523.22
17.	Assam University	3089.61	3874.14	6963.75	466.52
18.	Tezpur University	2065.25	2699.32	4764.57	2.63
19.	Rajiv Gandhi University	1990.08	2177.89	4167.97	71.95
20.	Manipur University	4044.16	5237.90	9282.06	161.95
21.	North Eastern Hill University.	10166.25	12137.51	22303.76	-129.49
22.	Mizoram University	3459.61	4413.08	7872.69	58.43
23.	Nagaland University	3185.27	4459.95	7645.22	120.05
24.	Tripura University	1984.21	2249.76	4233.97	9.99
Grand Total		261205.00	297436.00	558641.00	11220.82

[English]

### **Annual Confidential Report**

6635. SHRI TARACHAND BHAGORA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Department of Personnel and Training had replaced the annual confidential report as basis for empanelment in 2007, on the advice of the administrative reforms commission;

(b) if so, the the details thereof;

(c) whether the new system adversely effects the career prospects of many promising employees; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the measures taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) The Annual Confidential Report (ACR) continues to be an important criterion for considering empanelment of officers for holding Central Staffing Scheme posts. It may however be mentioned that the ACR form has undergone a change in 2007-08 and numerical gradings are now being awarded. Like the ACR, other attributes like clearance from vigilance angle, the experience profile of the officer, qualities, general reputation, merit, competence, leadership, and a flair for participating in the policy making process also continue to be the basis for consideration.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

### **Commissions for Elementary Education**

6636. SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether some State Governments have set up new commissions for elementary education particularly for weaker sections and minority sections in the rural areas in the Eleventh Five Year Plan;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the plan of action prepared for the remaining States to consider such issues?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) to (c) Sections 31 and 32 of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009 enjoin on the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR), the State Commissions for Protection of Child Rights (SCPCRs) and jurisdictional local authorities to monitor the protection of children's right to education. Wherever the State Commissions have not been constituted, Sub Section 31(3) of the said Act provides for the setting up of an authority, viz. Right to Education Protection Authority (REPA).

(d) Twenty two (22) states namely, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Uttarakhand and West Bengal have already constituted SCPCR/REPA and other states have been requested to expedite the constitution of SCPCR. In a meeting with the State Education Secretaries, representatives of NCPCR, SCPCR/REPA etc. on 13.07.2011, the Ministry impressed upon the State Education Secretaries to expedite the process. Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) norms provide for financial assistance to the SCPCR/REPA to enable them to discharge their functions mandated by the RTE Act.

### **Change in Coal Blocks allocation policy**

6637. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to allocate captive Coal blocks for setting up of washeries in the private sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the likely implications of this change on public sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) There is no such proposal under consideration of the Government.

(b) and (c) Do not arise in view of the answer given to part (a) of the question.

[*Translation*]

### **Security Personnel at Airports**

6638. SHRI DILIPKUMAR MANSUKHLAL GANDHI:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of security personnel deployed at all the airports in the country along with the names of the agencies to which the said personnel belong to, airport-wise; and

(b) the airport-wise details of expenditure incurred on the security personnel during the last three years and the current year, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

### **Broadband Services**

6639. SHRI RAKESH SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether landline subscribers, having broadband connections, are not getting the benefits of high speed internet services;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether 4G technology is functioning only on wireless equipment; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by the Government to provide benefits of high speed internet to landline phone subscribers by introducing new technology?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) and (b) Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) has laid down the Quality of service standards for Broadband service through landline by the Quality of service for Broadband service Regulations, 2006 dated 6.10.2006. In these regulations, TRAI has prescribed a parameter "Broadband Connection Speed (download)" for assessing the performance of service providers relating to connection speed. The connection speed benchmark is required to be greater than 80% of the subscribed speed from ISP Node to

user. TRAI monitors the performance of the service providers against the Quality of Service benchmark laid down by TRAI, through the quarterly Performance Monitoring Reports (PMRs). As per the Performance Monitoring Report on Quality of Service of Broadband Service providers for the quarter ending December, 2011, the service providers are complying with the benchmark for this parameter, except for BSNL in Andaman & Nicobar Islands area.

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) Government has approved the scheme for creation of National Optical Fibre Network (NOFN) on 25th October, 2011, for providing a high capacity Broadband connectivity to every gram panchayat. Telecom Service Providers will be able to use this network for delivering high speed internet services to subscribers. Some of the new technologies indigenously developed at C-DoT (Centre for Development of Telematics) include NGN (Next Generation Networks), GPON (Gigabit Passive Optical Network) which will facilitate expansion of broadband connectivity in the country in providing services like Fibre to the home (FTTH), IPTV (Internet Protocol Television) etc. to subscribers.

### **Engaging NGOs in Research Work**

6640. SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state: 1940

(a) whether the Government has awarded research tenders to consultants, NGOs, educational and research organizations;

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

(c) whether the research tenders have been put on the website of the Ministry;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(f) the details of the internal process in deciding the subject matter of research tenders?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI



ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) and (b) Planning Commission under its Socio Economic Research (SER) Scheme provides grants-in-aid to Universities, registered Organizations and Researchers for undertaking research studies, seminars and bringing out publications, which are relevant for the programmes and policies of the Planning Commission.

Planning Commission identifies thrust areas and topics for research studies to be conducted under the SER Scheme which are put on the website of Planning Commission. The details of research proposals sanctioned and completed in the last three years are given below:

Year	Study Proposals	Seminar Proposals	Publication Proposals
2009-10	15	20	1
2010-11	13	41	1
2011-12	34	37	-
Total*	62 (44)	97 (89)	2 (2)

\*Figures in brackets indicate the completion of studies, seminars and publications.

(c) to (f) Under the SER Scheme research proposals received by the Planning Commission are examined on case to case basis in accordance with the SER Guidelines. SER Division processes proposals in consultation with the Subject Matter Divisions and Finance Division which are placed before the Group-of-Advisers under the Chairpersonship of the Secretary, Planning Commission for approval.

[English]

#### **Investment in Infrastructure in Twelfth Plan**

6641. SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has drawn an investment plan of Rs. 41 lakh crore for infrastructure during the Twelfth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the sectors identified to be given priority in the plan; and

(c) the details of the share of various States for investment in infrastructure in the Twelfth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) The Approach Paper of the Twelfth Plan as approved by the NDC on October 22,

2011 has indicated that the total investment in infrastructure would have to be over Rs. 45 lakh crore during the Twelfth Plan period.

(b) The priority sectors include electricity (including non-conventional electricity), roads & bridges, telecommunications, railways (including mass rapid transit system), irrigation (including watershed), water supply & sanitation, ports (including inland waterways), airports, storage and oil & gas pipelines.

(c) The details in this regard would be included in the Twelfth Five Year Plan document which is under formulation.

#### **New Management Courses**

6642. SHRI C. SIVASAMI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) has decided to roll out two new management courses; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The All India Council for Technical Education(AICTE) has invited applications for the

academic year 2012-13 for starting the following two new management courses:

- \* 5 year Dual Degree course in Management leading to award of Bachelor of Management (BM) after 3 years study or Bachelor of Applied Management after 4 years study and Master of Applied Management (MAM) on completion of 5 year study.
- \* 5½ year Integrated course leading to award of 4 years Bachelor Degree (Engineering/ Pharmacy/HMCT) and Master of Management (in the respective discipline) after 5½ year including six months internship. For integrated courses in Architecture the duration of the course will be 6½ years leading to award of Bachelor Degree in Architecture after 5 years and Master of Management in Architecture after 6½ years including internship.

#### **Reforms in Examination System**

6643. SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of national and State School Boards functioning in the country;
- (b) whether the Government has any proposal to bring in major reforms in school examination system;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the time by which the above proposal is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) Presently, 3 National and 33 State School Education Boards are functioning in the country.

(b) and (c) The Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) has introduced Continuous & Comprehensive Evaluation (CCE) and Grading System in the year 2009 and also made board examination optional for class X students to reform the school examination system in the schools affiliated with CBSE. The State Education Boards are free to develop their own examination system.

(d) The reforms are already in operation in the schools affiliated with CBSE.

#### **Training Establishments**

6644. SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there are sufficient training establishments for providing training to cockpit and cabin crew in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether any efforts are being made by the Government to establish more such training establishments across the country to maintain high standards of flight safety;
- (d) if so, whether sufficient number of simulators are available in the training establishments to improve the simulator coaching; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) Yes, Madam, Adequate training Institute are available for cockpit and Cabin Crew Training.

(b) Following Training Establishments are operating with the approval of the Government (DGCA) and cockpit training at CTE Hyderabad, Mumbai & Bangalore:-

S.No	Name of the Operators	Type of Simulators/Aircrafts
1	2	3
1.	Air India, Mumbai	B-777, B747, A-310 and B-737
2.	Air India, CTE, Hyderabad	A-320/321/319 & 330, DO-228, HS-748

1	2	3
3.	Alliance Air	CRJ-700, ATR-412
4.	Jet Airways	B-737, ATR-72, A 330 and B-777
5.	Kingfisher	A-320/321/319/330 and ATR-42
6.	Spicejet	B-737, Q-400
7.	Indigo	A-320
8.	Go Air	A-320
9.	Religare Aviation	B-1900D, Falcon-2000 and Falcon-7X
10.	Aviotech	B-1900D, Falcon-2000
11.	A.R.Airways	Cessna Citation

(c) Civil Aviation Requirements (CAR), Section '7' Series M Part has been issued to facilitate and regulate establishment of cockpit and Cabin Crew Training Centers. It has provision to maintain high standards of flight safety.

(d) and (e) Simulators available with some Scheduled Airlines (Air India & Jet Airways) are meant for their pilots only. Besides, 07 more Training centers have Simulators (Delhi flying Club, Orient Flight School, Wings Aviation Pvt. Ltd., IGRUA, CAE, Bangalore, HATSOFF and Shaurya Flight Sim Pvt. Ltd.,)

[Translation]

#### Meeting between Indo-Pak Dignitaries

6645. SHRI MAHESH JOSHI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of times the Ministers of External Affairs, Prime Ministers and Foreign Secretaries of India and Pakistan have held meetings during the last three years and the current year;

(b) the details of the issues discussed during these meetings; and

(c) the outcome of these talks held along with the measures adopted to settle mutual disputes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a)

to (c) During the period 2009- May 2012, the Prime Ministers and Ministers of External Affairs of India and Pakistan have met five times each; the Foreign Secretaries have met nine times. These include meetings on the margins of multilateral events besides bilateral meetings.

In pursuance of the mandate given by the Prime Ministers of India and Pakistan in April 2010, the Foreign Ministers and Foreign Secretaries of two countries discussed the modalities for restoring trust and confidence in the relationship and thus paving the way for a comprehensive sustained and meaningful dialogue on all issues of mutual interest and concern. In all the meetings, the status of bilateral relations was reviewed and the importance of carrying forward the dialogue process with a view to resolving peacefully all outstanding issues was affirmed. India reiterated in all the discussions the need for Pakistan to fulfill its repeated assurances, including those given at the highest level, not to allow the use of territory under its control for terrorism directed against India and to bring to book the perpetrators of the Mumbai terrorist attack. It was agreed that increase in trade and economic engagement between the two countries would be mutually beneficial. It was also agreed that people-to-people contacts and humanitarian issues should be accorded priority and treated with sensitivity. The first round of the resumed dialogue was completed during March-July 2011.

The discussions have contributed to better understanding of each other's positions. The second round

of the resumed dialogue has commenced with the meeting of the Commerce Secretaries in November 2011 and Secretary level talks on Tulbul Navigation Project in March 2012. The Dialogue process has strengthened people-to-people contacts, as a result of the enhancement of transport linkages and people-centric Confidence Building Measures including Cross-LOC trade and travel. Pakistan has moved towards normalization of trade relations by making the transition from a 'Positive list' to a 'Negative list' of imports from India. The Negative List is expected to be phased out by the Government of Pakistan before the end of 2012. In connection with the trial underway in Pakistan of the seven accused in the Mumbai terror attacks case, a Judicial Commission from Pakistan visited India from March 14-21, 2012.

#### **Issue of Fresh Guidelines**

6646. SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has issued any fresh guidelines regarding aviation requirements of aviation companies in the private sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the names of the aviation companies which are abiding by the new guidelines and those not abiding;

(d) the details of such companies which are waiting for the Government approval for joining this sector; and

(e) the time by which they are likely to be granted approval?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) Civil Aviation being a dynamic sector, the Government has been constantly formulating sector specific policies to facilitate and enable growth of the sector.

(c) All the airlines are required to comply by the guidelines. Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) monitors compliance of guidelines by the airlines.

(d) and (e) Government has constituted an Empowered Committee to facilitate orderly growth of the sector. The applications of companies desirous of Non Scheduled Operator Permit (NSOP), Scheduled Operator Permit (SOP), and Private category are examined by the Empowered Committee in terms of their commercial and

financial viability, existing airport infrastructure and provisions related to Civil Aviation Requirements (CAR) before recommending for permission of appropriate authority. The Empowered Committee meets periodically to consider such applications.

*[English]*

#### **Agreements with South Korea**

6647. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWASI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether during the Prime Minister's recent visit, South Korea has offered to build nuclear reactor in India and has sought land for the project;

(b) if so, whether India has offered several other fields to South Korea for development of its infrastructure projects;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the response of the Korean Government thereto; and

(d) the steps taken or being taken by both the Governments to increase the trade in different fields?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) During the visit of Prime Minister to the Republic of Korea from 24-27 March 2012, Prime Minister and the President of the Republic of Korea discussed possible cooperation under the bilateral Agreement for Cooperation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy. The Republic of Korea requested India for allocation of a site for South Korean nuclear reactors.

(b) and (c) During the Summit Meeting on 25 March 2012, Prime Minister apprised the President of the Republic of Korea of India's efforts to strengthen the national infrastructure and plans to invest US\$ 1 trillion in infrastructure development during 2012-17. He invited Korean companies to actively participate in the construction projects for highways, ports, airports, metros and power plants being regularly launched in India, pointing out that India followed a transparent and competitive bidding process, which was open to qualified companies from all countries.

(d) Bilateral trade between India and the Republic of Korea has increased by about 70 percent in two years

since the entry into force of the India-Republic of Korea Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA) on 1 January 2010, crossing the US\$ 20 billion mark in 2011. A Joint Committee has been instituted at the level of Commerce/Trade Ministers to regularly review the working of CEPA and upgrade it as and when required. The first meeting of the Joint Committee took place in Delhi on 20 January 2011 and the second is scheduled to be held in Seoul later this year. During the Summit Meeting on 25 March 2012, a new bilateral trade target of US\$ 40 billion by 2015 was set. Both sides also agreed to explore constructive and forward looking ways to facilitate greater market access to each others' products and services. Prime Minister also met a group of Korean CEOs on 26 March 2012.

[Translation]

#### **Post of Hindi Pradhyapak**

6648. SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the use of Hindi is being discouraged in Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) in the country;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor along with the names of such institutes;

(c) whether the post of a Hindi Pradhyapak has been sanctioned officially in these institutes for teaching Hindi language;

(d) if so, whether the post of Hindi professor has been abolished forever by the IIT, Roorkee; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for the abolition of the said post?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Except in IIT-Roorkee, no post of Hindi teacher exists in IITs.

(d) No, Madam.

(e) Does not arise.

#### **Maithili Academy**

6649. SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Maithili Academy has been set up in the country;

(b) if so, the aims and objectives behind the constitution of Maithili Academy along with the composition of the said academy;

(c) whether Maithili language is being taught as a subject in all universities; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the number of universities where it is not being taught?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) and (b) Maithili is predominantly spoken in Bihar. As per information received from the Government of Bihar, Maithili Academy has been set up in Bihar to develop, nourish, conserve and promote Maithili language and literature and its cultural tradition. There is also a Maithili –Bhojpuri Academy, established by the Government of National Capital Territory (NCT) of Delhi. The Governing Body of the Maithili-Bhojpuri Academy, Delhi is headed by the Chief Minister and has 23 other eminent persons while the Governing Body of Maithili Academy of Bihar is headed by a Chairman and has 22 other eminent persons.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. As per the information provided by University Grants Commission (UGC) and the State Government of Bihar, Maithili language is being taught as a subject in L.N.Mithila University, Darbhanga, Patna University, Patna, Tilka Manji Bhagalpur University, Bhagalpur, B.R.A University, Muzaffarpur, Kameshwar Singh Darbhanga Sanskrit University, Darbhanga and B.N.Mandal University, Madhepura,

[English]

#### **Reservation in Promotion for Disabled**

6650. SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any reservation in promotion of the Government servants or handicapped Government servants especially fully and partially blind persons;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE. (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. 3% of the vacancies in case of promotion to Group 'D' and Group 'C' posts in which the element of direct recruitment, if any, does not exceed 75% , shall be reserved for persons with disabilities of which one per cent each shall be reserved for persons suffering from (i) blindness or low vision, (ii) hearing impairment and (iii) locomotor disability or cerebral palsy in the posts identified for each disability. This Department has issued instructions regarding reservation for persons with disabilities in posts/services under the Central Government vide O.M. No.36035/3/2004-Estt. (Res.) dated 29.12.2005.

#### **Twelfth Five Year Plan**

6651. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:  
SHRI GANANAN D. BABAR

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government has held any consultations with the various stake holders in the agriculture sector including State Governments, farmers and agriculture based industries before setting up target for the Twelfth Five Year Plan and to devise a strategy to achieve higher growth in the said sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the schemes included in the Twelfth Five Year Plan to achieve the desired target;

(d) whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Central Government to involve the farmers and NGOs relating to farmers in the policy framing; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Planning Commission constituted a Steering Committee and

11 Working Groups to recommend policies and initiatives in the Agriculture and Allied Sectors during the 12th Five-Year Plan. These covered the following specific areas:

1. Crop Husbandry, Agricultural Inputs, Demand and Supply Projections and Agricultural Statistics
2. Horticulture & Plantation Crops
3. Animal Husbandry & Dairying
4. Agricultural Development and Management of Fisheries and Aquaculture
5. Outreach of Institutional Finance, Cooperatives and Risk Management
6. Marketing Infrastructure, Secondary Agriculture and Policy required for Internal and External Trade
7. Agriculture Research & Education
8. Management of Natural Resources & Rainfed Farming
9. Agricultural Extension
10. Decentralized Planning in Agriculture
11. Disadvantaged Farmers including Women

The Steering Committee and the Working Groups were represented by the eminent experts in their respective fields, the State Government officers, the NGOs and other stakeholders. The Chairmen of the Working Groups have held meeting with the State Government representatives to obtain State's perspective in the formulation of the Twelfth Plan. The Steering Committee has held interfaces with the State Governments, farmer's organizations, Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry (FICCI) and other industrial chambers. Based on the recommendations of the Steering Committee and the Working Groups further policy measures and other initiatives will be taken during the Twelfth Five-Year Plan to achieve higher agricultural growth. For wider consultation a web based consultative process was initiated by the Planning Commission in which all interested persons were invited to give their comments and suggestions by logging onto the website of the Planning Commission on the identified issues. A target of 4% growth per annum in agricultural GDP has

been envisaged in the approach paper to the 12th Five Year Plan so as to achieve a growth rate of 9% per annum for the economy.

(c) The details of the schemes to be included in the 12th Five Year Plan and investments are yet to be finalized.

(d) and (e) As mentioned in answer to parts (a) & (b), the farmers and NGOs have been consulted in formulating the 12th Five Year Plan. Further, the Commission on Agriculture Costs & Prices (CACP) and the Ministry of Agriculture hold meetings with the farmers and NGOs at regular intervals.

#### **Security Risks at Airports**

6652. SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI:  
SHRI BHISMA SHANKER ALIAS KUSHAL  
TIWARI:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether agencies such as Airports 1943 †Original notice of the question received in Hindi. Authority of India, National Security Guard and Bureau of Civil Aviation, Security have analyzed the security risks at different airports in the country and also noticed deficiencies shortcomings in the security of some airports;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total amount spent on security arrangements at various airports during each of the last three years and the current year; and

(d) the other measures being taken to strengthen the security at airports and flights?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) The assessment of the security risks at different airports in the country is made on the basis of threat inputs received from different intelligence agencies. The shortcomings noted during the security audits/inspections are communicated to concerned agencies for remedial action. The details are secret in nature, hence cannot be divulged.

(c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(d) The other measures taken to strengthen the security at airports and flights are as under:-

- (i) City side counter terrorist measures and placement of QRTs;
- (ii) Strict access control to regulate entry into terminal building, airside, operational area and other aviation facilities;
- (iii) Stringent enforcement of all anti-sabotage measures;
- (iv) Intensive checking of vehicles entering car parks to preclude possibility of car bomb attacks;
- (v) Enhanced screening of passengers, staff and visitors;
- (vi) Stringent secondary screening of passengers before boarding; (vii) Enhanced screening and protection of hold baggage, cargo, catering, mails etc.
- (viii) Surveillance through CCTV as well as manual surveillance in and around the terminal buildings and operational areas;
- (ix) Nakas at the approach road to airport for random checking of vehicles, person, articles;
- (x) All unattended articles to be reported and checked;
- (xi) Enhanced surveillance during the operational hours;
- (xii) Extra security measures for perimeter patrolling and guarding of funnel area during operational hours;
- (xiii) Any other security measures based on the local intelligence inputs.

#### **Allocation of Coal Blocks**

6653. SHRI SANJAY BHOI:  
SHRI HEMANAND BISWAL:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the coal blocks of Odisha are being allocated to other States and thereby jeopardizing the interests of Odisha;

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

(c) whether the Government has taken into consideration the views of the Government of Odisha before allocation of coal blocks;

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

(e) the number of coal blocks identified for allocation to the Odisha Mining Corporation Limited, a State PSU of Odisha?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) and (b) To ensure equitable distribution of the coal resources, the coal blocks located in the State of Odisha were also allocated to other States. A total of 36 coal blocks located in Odisha have been allocated to various Government and Private companies including Public Sector Undertakings of Government of Odisha.

(c) and (d) The allocation of coal blocks for captive purpose to public/ private companies was done through the mechanism of an inter-Ministerial inter-Governmental body called the Screening Committee. The Screening Committee is chaired by the Secretary (Coal) and has representation from Ministry of Steel, Ministry of Power, Ministry of Industry and Commerce, Ministry of Environment and Forest, Ministry of Railways, Coal India Limited, CIL Subsidiaries, CMPDIL, NLC and the concerned State Governments. Allocations are decided by the Govt. on the recommendations of the Screening Committee taking into account, inter-alia, techno-economic viability of end-use project, state of project preparedness, compatibility in terms of quality and quantity of coal in a block with the requirement of end user and track record of applicant company, recommendations of the State Government and Administrative Ministry concerned etc. Allocation is decided by the Govt. under Section 3(3)(a)(iii) of the Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1973.

(e) Coal blocks are not identified for allocation to any particular Public Sector Undertaking (PSU) or State.

### National Book Trust

6654. SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of books published by the National Book Trust (NBT) originally in Hindi and English, the percentage of books published in each language and the subjects on which these books were published during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether the NBT gives due importance to Hindi in publication of its books and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) the steps being taken by the NBT to maintain the dignity of the official language Hindi at the national level; and

(d) the concrete steps being taken for translation of other languages in Hindi so as to ensure that the official language is not neglected?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) A Statement is enclosed.

(b) and (c) Yes, Madam. The National Book Trust (NBT), India has given emphasis on publication of Hindi books which are sold/distributed all over India. Also, all major Hindi authors and institutions of the country are closely associated with the publishing and book promotion activities of the Trust and it takes extra care to organize regular book fairs in major Hindi-speaking centres like Patna, Lucknow, Ranchi, Indore, Jhansi etc. The Trust also organizes regular mobile exhibitions in the interiors of the Hindi speaking areas to promote Hindi books and authors. In recent years, the Trust has organized Mobile Book Exhibitions which are called Pustak Parikramas in various districts of the Hindi-speaking/knowning states like Rajasthan, Jammu, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Uttarakhand, Madhya Pradesh, Chhatisgarh, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, Delhi-NCR etc. on more than one occasion.

(d) The Trust has some well-defined publishing series under which books from other Indian languages to Hindi and vice-versa are published in an institutionalized manner since the inception of the Trust in 1957.



**Statement**

*Number and percentage of books published originally in Hindi and English for the Financial Years 2008-09 to 2011-12*

Year	Number of books published originally in		Percentage of books published originally in	
	Hindi	English	Hindi	English
2008-09	67	42	43%	26%
2009-10	41	19	43%	19%
2010-11	77	23	71%	18%
2011-12	55	40	46%	33%

*Subject-wise number of Books published for the Financial Years 2008-09 to 2011-12*

2008-09

Subject of Books	
Hindi series	English Series
Aadan Pradan – 14	Afro-Asian-02
Autobiography - 02	Autobiography -02
Creative Learning Series – 02	General – 03
Popular Social Science – 03	Golden Jubilee – 01
Continuing Education- 03	India–The Land and the People-04
Folklore - 02	National Biography - 02
General – 05	Nehru Bal Pustakalaya – 13
Golden Jubilee-01	Popular Science – 09
Indian Literature – 02	Popular Social Science – 06
National Biography-02	
Nehru Bal Pustakalaya - 31	
2009-10	
Hindi series	English Series
Aadan Pradan – 05	General – 04
Folklore - 03	India–The Land and the People-01
General- 03	National Biography - 02
Golden Jubilee-01	Nehru Bal Pustakalaya – 07
India–The Land and the People- 01	Popular Science – 05

National Biography - 01  
 Nehru Bal Pustakalaya - 16  
 Neo- Literate Series - 08  
 Popular Science – 01  
 World Literature Series-01  
 Young India Library -01

2010-11

Hindi series  
 Aadan Pradan – 11  
 Autobiography-01  
 Continuing Education – 02  
 Creative Learning Series - 01  
 Folklore - 02  
 General – 02  
 Indian Diaspora Series - 01  
 India–The Land and the People-01  
 National Biography - 02  
 Nehru Bal Pustakalaya - 54

English Series  
 General – 04  
 India–The Land and the People-01  
 National Biography - 03  
 Nehru Bal Pustakalaya – 05  
 Popular Science – 05  
 Popular Social Science – 04  
 Young India Library - 03

2011-12

Hindi series  
 Aadan Pradan – 02  
 Creative Learning Series – 03  
 Folklore - 01  
 General – 06  
 India–The Land and the People - 25  
 Neo-Literate Series – 14  
 Popular Science – 03  
 Popular Social Science – 01  
 Popular Social Science – 02  
 Young India Library - 02  
 International Rights Catalogue – 01.

English Series  
 Aadan Pradan – 03  
 Creative Learning Series – 01  
 General – 02  
 Indian Diaspora Series- 01  
 India–The Land and the People – 02  
 National Biography - 06  
 Nehru Bal Pustakalaya – 13  
 Popular Science – 07

**GPF-cum-Pension Scheme**

6655. SHRI BHISMA SHANKER ALIAS KUSHAL TIWARI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has issued any order to extend the benefit of GPF-cum- Pension Scheme to the officials of some Universities/Inter-University Centres;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any request has been received from the Navodaya Vidyalaya Welfare Joint Committee, public representatives and others to extend the benefits of said scheme to the officials of Navodaya Vidyalayas in the country;

(d) if so, the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard; and

(e) the time by which such benefits are likely to be extended?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Central Government has extended GPF-cum-Pension scheme (for officers/staff) to six Inter University Centres (IUCs) who have joined prior to 1.1.2004 and had opted for the same. The six IUCs are (i) Inter University Consortium for Department of Atomic Energy Facility(IUC-DAEF); (ii) Inter University Consortium for Astronomy and Astrophysics(IUCAA); (iii) Nuclear Science Centre(NSC); (iv) Consortium for Educational Communication (CEC); (v) National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC) and (vi) Information and Library Network Centre (INFLIBNET). The expenditure on this GPF-cum-Pension Scheme shall be borne by UGC from its own funds.

(c) to (e) The Central Government has approved introduction of New Pension Scheme to all regular employees joining Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti (NVS) and also given option to other regular employees of NVS either to join the New Pension Scheme or to continue with the existing scheme. This scheme has been introduced with effect from 1.4.2009. However, employees who joined the NVS before the date have not accepted the scheme and have represented for coverage under CCP (Pension) Rules, 1978, but this could not be acceded to.

[English]

**Availability of Manpower**

6656. SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India has emerged as the top country for hiring personnel, particularly in IT, Banking and Manufacturing sectors for 2012;

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

(c) the manner in which the country proposes to capitalize of this and dominate in providing manpower to other countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (c) Generation of employment is a function of economic growth. Approach paper to the 12th Five Year Plan (2012-17) focuses on faster, sustainable and more inclusive growth for creating adequate livelihood opportunities. The approach paper estimates that the manufacturing sector will create around 3 to 4 million jobs over and above the pace of job creation in the recent past.

The Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour and Employment has been conducting quarterly quick employment survey on Changes in Employment in selected Sectors. As per the report for the 13th quarterly survey conducted during October-December, 2011, additional new employment opportunities have been reported in different industries including IT/BPO sector in India. As per report of the thirteen quarterly survey conducted during October-December, 2011, the employment in IT/BPO sector has shown an increase of 19.80 lakh during the October, 2008 to December, 2011.

**Integrated Action Plan**

6657. SHRI SAMEER BHUJBAL:  
SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of implementation of the Integrated Action Plan (IAP) for selected tribal and backward districts in the naxal-hit areas in the country, State-wise;

(b) the details of financial assistance sought by and sanctioned/released to each such State during each of the last two years and the current year; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government for effective and successful implementation of the plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) The Integrated Action Plan (IAP) for 60 Selected Tribal and Backward Districts was approved by the Government on 25.11.2010 with a block grant of Rs. 25 crore and Rs. 30 crore per district for 2010-11 and 2011-12 respectively. On 7.12.2011, 18 more districts have been included taking the total to 78 districts and IAP has been extended in its present form to 2012-13 with an allocation of Rs. 30 crore per district.

(b) The State-wise releases for 2010-11 & 2011-12 and allocations for 2012-13 are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) For effective and successful implementation of IAP a multi-level system of monitoring and review has been put in place. The District Collectors/District Magistrates concerned upload data on line on the implementation of IAP on the MIS portal developed by the Planning Commission which can be reached at <http://pcserver.nic.in/iapmis>. The Development Commissioner/equivalent officer in charge of development in the State is responsible for monitoring of IAP in the State and 20 video conference meetings have been held by the Planning Commission with the Development Commissioners/equivalent officers in charge of development in the States and District Collectors/ District Magistrates to discuss the progress of implementation of the scheme.

#### **Statement**

#### *IAP – State-wise Releases of Funds 2010-11 and 2011-12 and Allocation for 2012-13*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl.No.	State	Release (2010-11)	Release (2011-12)	Allocation (2012-13)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	50.00	240.00	240.00
2.	Bihar	175.00	270.00	270.00
3.	Chhattisgarh	250.00	300.00	300.00
4.	Jharkhand	350.00	510.00	510.00
5.	Madhya Pradesh	200.00	240.00	240.00
6.	Maharashtra	50.00	60.00	60.00
7.	Odisha	375.00	540.00	540.00
8.	Uttar Pradesh	25.00	90.00	90.00
9.	West Bengal	25.00	90.00	90.00
Grand Total		1500.00	2340.00	2340.00

[Translation]

#### **Mobile Phone Tariff**

6658. SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI:  
SHRI P. KUMAR:  
SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR:

SHRI KHAGEN DAS:  
SHRI RAMESH RATHOD:  
SHRI R. DHRUVANARAYANA:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to formulate a policy to bring down the mobile telephone charges from their current levels in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether as per the existing guidelines of Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI), the telecom operators have to file tariffs of all telecom services before starting such services;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the names of the 3G services providers who have filed the tariff plans along with the date of filing such plans and those who have not done so before starting their services;

(d) whether TRAI has introduced new tariff order/guidelines particularly regarding 'one second pulse rate' and ceiling on tariff for calls and SMS meant for participating in contests and games;

(e) if so, the salient features of the new tariff order and the reaction of the telecom operators thereto; and

(f) the time-frame fixed for implementation of the new tariff order/guidelines/ policy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) As per the current Tariff framework, call rates of mobile services are under forbearance except for national roaming where ceiling tariff has been specified. Mobile operators have the flexibility to offer different tariffs depending on the market conditions and other commercial considerations.

(b) No, Madam.

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

(d) and (e) Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) has issued the Telecommunication Tariff (51 Amendment) Order on 20.04.2012 which, inter alia, provides as under:-

(i) Every service provider providing cellular mobile service shall offer to the subscriber at least one prepaid and one postpaid tariff plan with pulse duration of one second for local and national long distance calls,

(ii) The charges for calls and SMS sent to participate in contests and competitions and to vote in television and radio programmes, shall

not exceed four times of the local call charges/ SMS charges in the tariff plan opted by the subscriber.

TRAI has not received any communication from telecom operators as a reaction to this order. (f) Telecommunication Tariff (51st Amendment) Order, 2012 has come into force from the date of its publication in the official gazette i.e. 20.04.2012.

#### **Literacy Rate**

6659. SHRI JAGADANAND SINGH:  
SHRI GOVIND PRASAD MISHRA:  
SHRI P.C. MOHAN:

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

(a) the salient features of various schemes launched by the Government to literate the illiterate persons in the country;

(b) whether the number of illiterates in various States is more than the national average;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether there was a huge gap between allocation and utilization of funds under various schemes to literate the illiterate persons at State level during the Eleventh Five Year Plan;

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

(f) the corrective measures being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) To literate the non-literate adults in the country, the National Literacy Mission, was recast as Saakshar Bharat and launched on 8th September, 2009 and it came into implementation with effect from 1.10.09.

(b) and (c) Yes Madam. In 11 States, the rate of literacy is less than the national average of 74.04%. The details are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(d) and (e) A statement-II showing details of central share released and total expenditure incurred under

Saakshar Bharat programme since its inception year-wise, State/UT-wise, is enclosed. No fund has been released in the current year. The pace of expenditure in few States viz. Madhya Pradesh, Tripura, Haryana, Maharashtra and Assam is particularly low. The prime reason for low utilisation of funds is that programme management structures are being revived as Saakshar Bharat was launched in 2009 after a considerable period of dormancy of the National Literacy Mission, its first version. Further, some of the State Governments have not accorded the programme adequately high priority. Litigation, low capacity of the sub-State implementing agencies, namely, Panchayati Raj Institutions and the voluntary nature of the programme are the other factors impacting the pace of implementation.

(f) To accelerate the pace of implementation of the programme, the Government has been rigorously reviewing the programme with State Governments at various levels and addressing teething problems. Capacities of the State Literacy Mission Authorities as well as Panchayati Raj Institutions are being developed through regular orientation and training. Performing States are also being encouraged through conferment of awards.

**Statement I**

*Literacy rate of 11 States where the literacy rate is less than national average, as per Census 2011*

Sl. No.	State	Literacy rate (2011)
	INDIA	74.04
1.	Odisha	73.45
2.	Assam	73.18
3.	Chhattisgarh	71.04
4.	Madhya Pradesh	70.63
5.	Uttar Pradesh	69.72
6.	J&K	68.74
7.	Andhra Pradesh	67.66
8.	Jharkhand	67.63
9.	Rajasthan	67.06
10.	Arunachal Pradesh	66.95
11.	Bihar	63.82

**Statement II**

*The details of central share released and total expenditure under Saakshar Bharat programme*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Central Share released			Expenditure
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6899.55	8466.69	6454.92	19453.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	403.68	487.03	2260.53	768.00
3.	Assam	1447.59	858.08	0.00	470.00
4.	Bihar	449.40	8518.94	37.63	4250.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	1902.78	1961.53	2867.51	8083.00
6.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	17.95	0.00	1.28
7.	Gujarat	2399.11	0.00	1440.12	1536.00
8.	Haryana	120.11	727.56	511.12	110.39

1	2	3	4	5	6
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	146.34	71.62	145.41
10.	Jharkhand	546.67	2576.09	46.41	627.80
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0.00	887.24	Not reported
12.	Karnataka	1844.41	4562.92	0.00	5308.72
13.	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	2070.01	2817.61	NIL
14.	Maharashtra	1782.27	479.55	0.00	94.14
15.	Manipur	262.25	0.00	474.84	319.17
16.	Meghalaya	0.00	362.02	0.00	145.00
17.	Nagaland	0.00	196.26	119.81	Not reported
18.	Odisha	349.89	0.00	964.37	551.52
19.	Punjab	0.00	1561.33	0.00	52.28
20.	Rajasthan	4410.59	0.00	8111.11	2575.68
21.	Sikkim	62.63	0.00	0.00	44.70
22.	Tamil Nadu	936.32	1139.63	155.74	2614.85
23.	Tripura	82.68	0.00	0.00	NIL
24.	Uttar Pradesh	6488.37	0.00	15542.09	3130.71
25.	Uttarakhand	794.11	190.93	2841.73	1873.37
26.	West Bengal	1415.69	0.00	0.00	Not reported
<b>Total</b>		<b>32598.10</b>	<b>34322.86</b>	<b>45604.40</b>	

### **Inflation and Production Capacity**

6660. SHRIMATI MEENA SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the rising inflation, slump/slow rate of foreign direct investments and the fall in industrial production in the country; and

(b) if so, the details of the concrete measures being taken to check inflation and augment the rate of production/production capacity of domestic industries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE

IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) Yes, Madam

(b) Inflation during most part of 2010-11 and the first two quarters of 2011-12 has been on the higher side, due to a combination of supply and demand factors. A series of supply shocks, particularly global commodity prices, resulted in increase in input costs, exerting pressure on inflation.

The Reserve Bank took necessary monetary measures to contain inflation. The repo rate under the Liquidity Adjustment Facility (LAF) was cumulatively increased by 375 basis points between March 2010 and October 2011 to 8.5 per cent. With moderation of inflation beginning December, 2011 and in view of decelerating

growth, the policy rates were reduced by 50 basis points. The policy action is intended to: (i) adjust policy rates to levels consistent with the current growth moderation, (ii) guard against re-emergence of the risks of demand-led inflationary pressures re-emerging and (iii) provide a greater liquidity cushion to the financial system.

In addition, Government has constituted an Inter-Ministerial Group (IMG) under the Chief Economic Adviser to review trends in overall inflation and suggest corrective measures. The IMG has already recommended reforms in the APMC Acts and foreign direct investment (FDI) in multi-brand retail. These initiatives are expected to reduce the spread between prices paid by consumers and the ones received by producers, arrest inflation and encourage investment in supply chain. These are under different stages of consideration by the Government.

As a result of measures adopted by the Government and Reserve Bank of India (RBI), year-on-year headline inflation in terms of Wholesale Price Index (WPI), which was as high as 9.87% in October, 2011 has started moderating and remained under 7% during the period January-March, 2012 (source: Office of Eco. Adviser, DIPP).

The Union Budget for 2012-13 has also proposed certain specific supply side measures which could improve the inflationary situation. They inter alia include strengthening of National Mission for Protein Supplement; launching of National Mission on Oilseeds and Oil Palm, addition of 5 million tonnes storage capacity for food grains during 2012-13 and enhancement of allocation of the scheme Bringing Green Revolution to Eastern India (BGREI).

Various steps have been taken by the Government to boost domestic industrial production and capacity addition. These include promotion and facilitation of industrial investment, liberalization of norms of foreign direct investment; improvement in business environment; development of industrial and other infrastructure through public private initiatives; incentivizing research and development; and development of industry related skills.

Some of the major initiatives taken for augmenting domestic manufacturing capabilities are approval of National Manufacturing Policy including setting up of National Manufacturing & Investment Zones (NMIZ); Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor Project, Petroleum Chemicals and Petrochemical Investment Regions (PCPIRs) etc. In

addition, projects such as Indian Leather Development Programme (ILDP), Industrial Infrastructure Upgradation Scheme (IIUS), Scheme for Integrated Textile Parks (SITP), Mega Food Park etc. are being implemented for promotion of investment in focus sectors like leather, textiles, food processing etc. In case of automobile sector, a National Council for Electric Mobility and National Board for Electric Mobility have been set up to propagate electric mobility and manufacture of electric & hybrid vehicles and National Automotive Testing and R&D Infrastructure (NATRIP) is already under implementation for providing world class facility for testing, homologation & certification in the country. For investment growth in IT and Electronics, IT Investment Regions (ITIR) has already been notified and Empowered Committee is already taking steps for setting up of semiconductors Fab units in India.

*[English]*

### **Skill Development**

6661. SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:  
SHRI KISHNBHAI V. PATEL:

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

(a) whether the India-UK Round Table Conference on innovation and skill development was held in the recent past;

(b) if so, the details of issues discussed during the said conference;

(c) the details of issues on which leaders of both the countries have agreed for cooperation; and

(d) the details of decisions taken by the participants for improving the interface between institutions of higher learning and business?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) Yes, Madam. The India-UK Round Table Conference on Innovation and Skill Development was held on 20th April 2012 at New Delhi.

(b) and (c) The Innovation round table discussion focused on roadmap of India and UK on Innovation in education; developing framework for India-UK partnerships; Business University linkages; Innovation clusters;



developing multi-partner collaborations and university incubation programmes. The Skills roundtable discussion focused on aspects of employer engagement; Centres of Vocational Excellence; National Vocational Education Qualification Framework, Leadership development and vocationalization of secondary education. Both countries agreed for cooperation in all the above discussed areas.

(d) Both countries agreed to collaborate in institutionalizing the processes for improving the interface between institutions of higher learning and business in both the Innovation and Skill sectors by knowledge sharing and technology transfer, capacity building, research collaborations, training of trainers and developing pathways for commercialization and engaging the skilled manpower.

#### **Prosecution of Government Employees**

6662. DR. SANJAY SINGH:  
SHRI S. ALAGIRI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to delete the provision in respect of obtaining permission for prosecution 1946 †Original notice of the question received in Hindi. against the Government employees under section 19 of the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 and under section 197 of the Code of Criminal Procedure in the interest of alleviation of corruption;

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

(c) the reaction of the Government on not giving permission for prosecution against the Government employees beyond the period of six months?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE. (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) Government has recently introduced the Lokpal and Lokayuktas Bill, 2011 in Parliament. The said Bill has been passed by the Lok Sabha and is presently pending in the Rajya Sabha. It has been provided, inter alia, in the said Bill that no prior sanction under section 19 of the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 or under section 197 of the Code of Criminal Procedure shall be required for launching prosecution in cases enquired by the Lokpal or initiated on the direction and with the approval of Lokpal. However, there is no

proposal to delete the provisions of section 19 of the Prevention Of Corruption Act, 1988 or section 197 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

(b) The requirement of previous sanction is intended to afford a reasonable protection to a public servant from frivolous, malicious or vexatious prosecution and to save him from unnecessary harassment or undue hardship which may result from an inadequate appreciation of the technicalities of the working of a department. The prosecution of a Government servant for an offence challenging his honesty and integrity has also a bearing on morale of the public services. The administrative authority alone is in a position to assess and weigh the accusation against the background of their own intimate knowledge of the work and conduct of the public servant and the overall administrative interest of the State.

The requirement of previous sanction is not aimed at shielding the corrupt but protecting honest public servants.

(c) The delay which occurs in the sanctioning of prosecution is mostly on account of detailed scrutiny and analysis of voluminous case records and evidence, consultation with Central Vigilance Commission (CVC), State Governments and other agencies, and sometimes non-availability of relevant documentary evidence.

However, in order to check delays in grant of sanction for prosecution, the Department of Personnel & Training has already issued guidelines vide its OM No.399/33/2006-AVD-III dated 6th November, 2006 followed by another OM dated 20th December, 2006, providing for a definite time frame at each stage for handling of requests from CBI for prosecution of public servants.

Recently, the Group of Ministers on tackling corruption, in its first report, inter alia, recommended that:-

- (a) In all cases where the Investigating Agency has requested sanction for prosecution and also submitted a draft charge sheet and related documents along with the request, it will be mandatory for the competent authority to take a decision within a period of 3 months from receipt of request, and pass a Speaking Order, giving reasons for this decision.
- (b) In the event that the competent authority refuses permission for sanction to prosecute, it will have to submit its order including reasons for refusal,

to the next higher authority for information within 7 days.

Wherever the Minister-in-charge of the Department is the competent authority and he decides to deny the permission, it would be incumbent on the Minister to submit, within 7 days of passing such order denying the permission, to the Prime Minister for information.

- (c) It will be the responsibility of the Secretary of each Department/Ministry to monitor all cases where a request has been made for permission to prosecute. Secretaries may also submit a certificate every month to the Cabinet Secretary to the effect that no case is pending for more than 3 months, the reasons for such pendency and the level where it is pending may also be explained.

The said recommendation of the GoM has been accepted by Government and instructions have been issued by the Government on 03.05.2012.

#### **Demand for Special Status**

6663. SHRI RADHE MOHAN SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has fixed any parameters to grant special status to the States;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether several State Governments including Uttar Pradesh have demanded special status for the development of their respective States;
- (d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the reaction of the Government thereto;
- (e) whether the Government proposes to provide special financial assistance to the said States; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and the time by which the financial assistance is likely to be provided by the Government to these States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) and (b) The Special Category

Status is granted only by the National Development Council (NDC) after integrated consideration of several criteria which include the following:

- (i) Hilly and difficult terrain;
- (ii) Low population density and/or sizeable share of tribal population;
- (iii) Strategic location along borders with neighbouring countries;
- (iv) Economic and infrastructural backwardness; and
- (v) Non-viable nature of state finances.

States under this category have a low resource base and are not in a position to mobilize resources for their developmental needs even though the per capita income of some of these states is relatively high. Moreover, a number of these states were constituted out of former small Union Territories or districts of some other states, necessarily involving creation of overheads and administrative infrastructure that was out of proportion to their resource base.

(c) and (d) The State Governments of Goa, Odisha, Rajasthan, Bihar and Jharkhand have demanded Special Category Status. In case of Goa, it has not been found feasible to accept this demand. The demands of other States are under examination in the Planning Commission.

(e) and (f) Plan assistance is provided to States through the Central Assistance for State Plan and Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS). In case of Bihar, the Union Government also provides assistance for Special Plan for Bihar under the State component of the Backward Regions Grant Fund. An amount of Rs.8495.08 crore has been released for Special Plan for Bihar upto 31.03.2012. In case of Odisha, funds are provided under Special Plan for KBK districts and an amount of Rs.1850 crore has been released up to 31.3.2012.

*[Translation]*

#### **Bofors Scam**

6664. SHRIMATI SEEMA UPADHYAY:  
SHRI MAHESHWAR HAZARI:  
SHRIMATI USHA VERMA:

SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ:  
SHRI KAMESHWAR BAITHA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has sought information from the Swedish High Commission to check the veracity and to know the implications of the statement recently issued by the former Police Chief of Sweden regarding Bofors scam;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the conclusions of the investigating agencies of India regarding the involvement of Italian businessman Quattrocchi in the said scam; and

(d) the present status of the said issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) On October 22, 1999, the investigating agency filed a charge sheet against the Italian businessman Mr. Quattrocchi for criminal conspiracy to cheat. As he could not be produced before the Court despite efforts of the Government of India, an application for withdrawal of the case was filed by the investigating agency, which was allowed by the Court on March 4, 2011. Consequently, Mr. Quattrocchi stands discharged from the case.

#### **Representation to NFIU**

6665. (CAPT.) JAI NARAIAN PRASAD NISHAD: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4670 dated 25th August, 2010 and State:

(a) the reasons for not reinstating the representation of National Front of Indian Trade Union (NFIU) even after the submission of information by the Ministry of Labour and Employment on 14th September, 2010;

(b) with reference to Unstarred Question No. 2672 dated 17.08.11, the reasons for giving wrong information to the Parliament whereas the Ministry of Labour & Employment had submitted the information to his Ministry before the reply to USQ No. 2672 dated 17.08.2011;

(c) whether any letter has been received from any Union or others for not giving representation to NFIU;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons for not awarding representation to NFIU so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) As per the information received from Ministry of Labour & Employment vide their order dated 11th January 2008 regarding verification of membership of trade unions affiliated to Central Trade Union Organization (CTUOs), as on 31.12.2002 reveals that according to the procedure agreed in the Standing Committee, the CTUOs having verified membership of at least 5 lakhs 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 CTUOs. However, the figures of verification furnished by Ministry of Labour & Employment regarding representation of different CTUOs as of 31.12.2002 indicated that NFIU, Dhanbad had a total membership of 5, 69,599 (NFIU-Kolkata is 349 and NFIU-Dhanbad (Coal mining Sector) – 54955 only). On receipt of the above information, Ministry of Coal sought clarifications from Coal India Limited (CIL) in regard to the stated position of NFIU in their subsidiaries. CIL informed that the membership position of National Front of Indian Trade Union (NFIU) followers in CIL and its subsidiary companies is not known since they are not under the check-off system existing in CIL & its subsidiaries. Further, any union before having representative at central level must prove its membership at subsidiary level and then only it has the basis to represent them at central level which is not in the case of NFIU. Hence, the representation of NFIU, Dhanbad, in Standing Committee on Safety in Coal Mines has been kept in abeyance.

(b) In view of the above, it is not true that the Ministry of Coal has given wrong information to the Hon'ble Parliament.

(c) No, Madam. No such letter has been received from any union or others for not giving representation to NFIU.

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

*[English]***Allocation of Overseas Seats**

6666. SHRI P. KUMAR: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the private airlines had sought approval from the Government for approximately 50,000 overseas seats last year;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government had withheld the decision for approval of above seats; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) As on 31st December, 2011, the following requests had been received from private Indian carriers for grant of traffic rights for various schedules on overseas sectors (in seats/week):

- I. Jet Airways - 24000 seats (approx.)
- II. Kingfisher Airlines - 20000 seats (approx.)
- III. Spice Jet - 66000 seats (approx.)
- IV. Indigo - 20000 seats (approx.)

(c) and (d) the requests were under the consideration of the Government pending formulation of the policy to enhance utilization of unutilized traffic rights created under various agreements.

*[Translation]***Establishment of Educational Institutes in Backward Areas**

6667. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria adopted by the Government for identifying backward and rural areas in order to establish educational institutes in those areas;

(b) whether the Government is considering to open certain technical and non-technical educational institutes for poor families in the backward and rural zones of the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) to (c) Education is a subject on the Concurrent List of the Constitution. It is the shared responsibility of both the Central and the State Governments for the development of education. Establishment of an educational institution in a State/UT is the primary responsibility of the State/UT Government. The National Policy of Education (NPE), 1986 (as modified in 1992) provides for a National System of Education, which implies that up to a given level, all students, irrespective of caste, creed, location or sex, have access to education of a comparable quality. The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009 which provides for free and compulsory education to all children in the age group of six to fourteen years and the Constitution Eighty-sixth Amendment Act has come into force from 1st April, 2010.

A Scheme for establishing a Model Degree College in each of the identified 374 Educationally Backward Districts (EBDs), with Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) below the national average of 12.4% has been launched in 2010. The EBDs were identified by a UGC Expert Committee under the Chairmanship of Prof. S.P. Thyagarajan. EBDs, Districts which had a Gross Enrolment Ratio less than the national average (12.4%) were identified as EBDs.

The Government has initiated a scheme of Sub-Mission on Polytechnics under coordinated action for Skill Development under which, Government of India provides financial assistance to the State/ UT Governments, limited to Rs. 12.30 crores per polytechnic to meet the costs of establishing a Polytechnic in 300 Districts identified as per following criteria in order of preference (i) the unserved Districts i.e. Districts which do not have any Government Polytechnic (ii) and also in underserved districts i.e. Districts in which the availability of diploma seats per lakh population is less than 10 seats per lakh of population.

*[English]***Record of Dialects/Languages**

6668. SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any record to show that several dialects/languages have died out in the country over the last decade;

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

(c) the efforts being made to prevent such instances in future so that the loss of a language/dialect does not lead to loss of culture?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) & (b) The Office of Registrar General & Census Commissioner (RGI), India, under the Ministry of Home Affairs conducts decennial Population Census in which data on languages/mother tongues is also collected. In the Census 1961, there were 1652 mother tongues. However, since Census 1971 onwards, in accordance with the decision of the Govt. of India, names of only such mother tongues which are returned by 10,000 or more speakers at all India level have been published. The number of mother tongues with 10,000 or more speakers at the all India level returned in different Census has increased from 208 in Census 1961 to 234 in the Census 2001.

(c) The Central Institute of Indian Languages (CIIL), Mysore, under the Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India is mandated as an apex body to help in evolving and implementing the language policy of the Government of India and to assist and advise the State Governments on matters of language and coordinate the development of Indian languages inter alia also implements several projects/schemes for promotion of Indian languages including those spoken by less than 10,000 persons. It has also produced dictionaries, grammars, primers, etc. in some of these languages. In addition, the Ministry has set up a Round Table under the Chairmanship of Human Resource Development Minister for protection and preservation of Indigenous Traditional knowledge and Endangered Languages. On the recommendation of the Round Table, the University Grants Commission (UGC) has written to all Central Universities to set up a centre for endangered languages.

Further, the Sahitya Akademi under the Ministry of Culture works actively for the development of Indian letters, to set high literary standards to foster and coordinate literary activities in all the Indian Languages. Besides, the Akademi also organizes activities and programmes in various tribal/minority languages.

*[Translation]*

#### **Security/Ground Security Clearance**

6669. SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the norms for granting security clearance and ground security clearance to the airlines companies;

(b) the year-wise and company-wise 1948 details of the security clearance and ground security clearance granted to airline companies during the last three years;

(c) whether a large number of security licences were issued by violating the rules laid down for granting such clearance;

(d) if so, the whether the Government has prepared any plan to re-examine the licences given to such airlines; and

(e) if so, the details thereof alongwith the details of the action taken against the officials and airlines companies found guilty in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) to (e) The information is being collected.

*[English]*

#### **Relaxation in Implementing Central Schemes**

6670. SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Governments including the Government of Kerala have demanded for greater freedom in implementing Centrally Sponsored Schemes so as to achieve better utilization of funds;

(b) if so, the steps taken to address these demands; and

(c) the progress made in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) to (c) State Governments including the Government of Kerala have been raising the issue of provision of greater flexibility in implementing Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) in various forum including National Development Council (NDC) Meetings. To address these concerns raised by the States, in March 2011, Planning Commission set up a Sub-committee for suggesting restructuring of centrally sponsored schemes (CSS) to enhance its flexibility and efficiency under the chairmanship of Shri. B. K. Chaturvedi, Member, Planning Commission. The Sub-committee has submitted its report and has given suggestions/recommendations for enhancing the flexibility in implementation of CSS.

12.00 hrs.

## PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

*[English]*

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, Papers to be laid on the Table.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): On behalf of Shri Ajit Singh, I beg to lay on the Table –

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under subsection (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:-

(i) Review by the Government of the working of the Air India Limited and its subsidiaries, New Delhi, for the year 2010-2011.

(ii) Annual Report of the Air India Limited and its subsidiaries, New Delhi, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith 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 6857/15/12]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): I beg to lay on the Table:-

(1) 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 (Regulation of Seniority) Amendment Rules, 2012 (published in Notification No. G.S.R. 300(E) in Gazette of India dated 18th April, 2012.

(ii) The Indian Police Service (Regulation of Seniority) Amendment Rules, 2012 (published in Notification No. G.S.R. 301(E) in Gazette of India dated 18th April, 2012.

(iii) The Indian Forest Service (Regulation of Seniority) Amendment Rules, 2012 (published in Notification No. G.S.R. 302(E) in Gazette of India dated 18th April, 2012.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 6858/15/12]

(2) A copy of the Central Information Commission (Group 'A' and Group 'B' posts) Recruitment Rules, 2012 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 76 in Gazette of India dated 21st April, 2012 under subsection (1) of Section 29 of the Right to Information Act, 2005.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 6859/15/12]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI E. AHAMED): On behalf of Shrimati D. Purandeswari, I beg to lay on the Table :-

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Goa Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, Panaji, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Goa Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, Panaji, for the year 2010-2011.

(2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 6860/15/12]

(3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Himachal Pradesh Primary Education Society (Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan State Mission Authority), Shimla, for the year 2008-2009, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Himachal Pradesh Primary Education Society (Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan State Mission Authority), Shimla, 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 6861/15/12]

(5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the UEE Mission (Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan), Delhi, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the UEE Mission (Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan), Delhi, for the year 2010-2011.

(6) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (5) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 6862/15/12]

(7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Mizoram Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan Mission, Aizawl, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Mizoram Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan Mission, Aizawl, for the year 2010-2011.

(8) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (7) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 6863/15/12]

(9) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan, Shimla, for the year 2009-2010, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan, Shimla, for the year 2009-2010.

(10) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (9) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 6864/15/12]

(11) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Axom Sarba Siksha Abhiyan Mission, Guwahati, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Axom Sarba Siksha Abhiyan Mission, Guwahati, for the year 2010-2011. (12) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (11) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 6865/15/12]

(13) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan UT Mission Authority Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Port Blair, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan UT Mission Authority Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Port Blair, for the year 2010-2011.

(14) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (13) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 6866/15/12]

(15) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Technology Bhubaneswar, Bhubaneswar, for the year 2010-2011, together with Audit Report thereon.

(16) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (15) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 6867/15/12]

(17) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the State Project Office Model School Scheme Chhattisgarh, Raipur, for the year 2009-2010, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the State Project Office Model School Scheme Chhattisgarh, Raipur, for the year 2009-2010. (18) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (17) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 6868/15/12]

(19) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the West Bengal Society for Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Mission, Kolkata, for the year 2009-2010, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the West Bengal Society for "16.05.2012 39 Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Mission, Kolkata, for the year 2009-2010.

(20) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (19) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 6869/15/12]

(21) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan Tripura Rajya Mission, Agartala, for the year 2009-2010, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan Tripura Rajya Mission, Agartala, for the year 2009-2010.

(22) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (21) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 6870/15/12]

(23) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Council of Philosophical Research, New Delhi, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Council of Philosophical Research, New Delhi, for the year 2010-2011.

(24) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (23) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 6871/15/12]

(25) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Gujarat Council of Elementary Education (Sarva Shiksha "16.05.2012 40 Abhiyan), Gandhinagar, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith 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), Gandhinagar, for the year 2010-2011.

(26) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (25) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 6872/15/12]

(27) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Technology Gandhinagar, Gandhinagar, for the year 2010-2011, together with Audit Report thereon.

(28) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (27) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 6873/15/12]

(29) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Atal Bihari Vajpayee Indian Institute of Information Technology and Management, Gwalior, for the year 2010-2011, together with Audit Report thereon.

(30) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (29) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 6874/15/12]

(31) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Technology Ropar, Rupnagar, for the year 2010-2011, together with Audit Report thereon.

(32) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (31) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 6875/15/12]



- (33) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the State Project Office Rajiv Gandhi Shiksha Mission Chhattisgarh (Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan), Raipur, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the State Project Office Rajiv Gandhi Shiksha Mission Chhattisgarh (Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan), Raipur, for the year 2010-2011.

- (34) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (33) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 6876/15/12]

- (35) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Technology Bhubaneswar, Bhubaneswar, for the year 2010-2011.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Institute of Technology Bhubaneswar, Bhubaneswar, for the year 2010-2011.

- (36) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (35) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 6877/15/12]

- (37) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan Andhra Pradesh, "16.05.2012 42 Hyderabad, for the year 2009-2010, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad, for the year 2009-2010.

- (38) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (37) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 6878/15/12]

- (39) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Council for Teacher Education, New Delhi, for the year 2010-2011.

- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the National Council for Teacher Education, New Delhi, for the year 2010-2011, together with Audit Report thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 6879/15/12]

- (iii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Council for Teacher Education, New Delhi, for the year 2010-2011.

- (40) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (39) above.

- (41) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under sub-section (1) of Section 30 of the National Council for Teacher Education Act, 1993:-

- (1) S.O. 29(E) published in Gazette of India dated 4th January, 2012 extending the period of supersession of the Council for a period of six months with effect from the 7th January, 2012.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 6880/15/12]

- (2) Notification No. F. No. 47-8/2011/NCTE/CDN(Vol. II) published in Gazette of India dated 29th December, 2011 regarding nomination of Shri Sudhir Verma, Former Secretary, Department of Higher and Technical Education, Government of Rajasthan as Chairperson of Northern Regional Committee, Jaipur. (Placed in Library, See No. LT 6881/15/12)

- (3) Notification No. F. No. 61-1/2011/NCTE(N&S) published in Gazette of India dated 2nd August, 2011 regarding minimum qualification for a person to be eligible for appointment as teacher.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 6882/15/12]

- (42) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at item No. (iii) of (41) above.

(43) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions under Section 33 of the National Council for Teacher Education Act, 1993:-

- (i) The National Council for Teacher Education (Recognition Norms and Procedure Fourth Amendment) Regulation, 2011 published in Notification No. 49-3/2011/NCTE/N&S Gazette of India dated 8th July, 2011.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 6883/15/12]

- (ii) The National Council for Teacher Education (Third Amendment) Rules, 2011 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 675(E) Gazette of India dated 13th September, 2011.

(44) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at item No. (ii) of (43) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 6884/15/12]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Coal Mines Provident Fund Organisation, Dhanbad, for the year 2007-2008, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Coal Mines Provident Fund Organisation, Dhanbad, for the year 2007-2008.

(2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 6885/15/12]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Telecom Consumers Protection (Third Amendment) Regulations, 2012 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. F. No. 308-5/2011-QoS in Gazette of India dated 9th March, 2012 under Section 37 of the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India Act, 1997.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 6886/15/12]

12.01 hrs.

### REPORT ON PARTICIPATION OF INDIAN PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION IN 57TH COMMONWEALTH PARLIAMENTARY CONFERENCE

[English]

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Madam, I beg to lay on the Table (Hindi and English versions) of the Report on Participation of Indian Parliamentary Delegation in the 57TH Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference held at London, United Kingdom from 21-28 July, 2011.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 6886 A/15/12]

12.01 ½ hrs.

### COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT ASSURANCES

#### 19th to 21st Reports

[English]

SHRI BANSA GOPAL CHOWDHURY (ASANSOL): Madam, I beg to present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions):-

- (1) Nineteenth and Twentieth Reports on requests for dropping of assurances.
- (2) Twenty-first Report on review of pending assurances pertaining to Ministry of Water Resources.

12.02 hrs.

### STANDING COMMITTEE ON FOOD, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION

#### 19th Report

[English]

SHRI JAYWANT GANGARAM AWALE (Latur): Madam, I beg to present the Nineteenth Report (Hindi and English versions) on Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations contained in the Ninth

Report of the Standing Committee on Food, Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution (2009-10) on the subject, "Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) – Hallmarking of Jewellery", pertaining to the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution (Department of Consumer Affairs).

12.02 ½ hrs.

STATEMENT CORRECTING REPLY  
TO STARRED QUESTION NO. 365  
DATED 02.05.2012 REGARDING  
IMPLEMENTATION  
OF RTE ACT

[English]

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): Madam, in Reply to part (a) and (b) of the Starred Question No. 365 dated 02.05.2012 asked by Shri Neeraj Shekhar and Shri Asaduddin Owaisi regarding "Implementation of RTE Act", the date of the Supreme Court Judgement may be read as 12th April 2012 instead of 13th April, 2012.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 6887/15/12]

12.03 hrs.

STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS

- (i) **Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 17th Report of the Standing Committee on Coal and Steel on Demands for Grants (2011-12), pertaining to the Ministry of Mines\***

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): Madam, as per the Directives of the Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha. I beg to lay the statement regarding the status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 17th Report of the Standing Committee on Coal and Steel.

\*Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. LT 6888/15/12.

17th Report of the Standing Committee on Coal and Steel which was presented on 29.08.2011 in Lok Sabha on Demand for Grants for the year 2011-12, pertaining to Ministry of Mines. Action Taken Report in this regard was sent to Committee office on 23.11.11. The Committee made 10 recommendation in its 17th Report, the Government was expected to take action in this regard.

The statement in regard to implementation status has been shown in the Annexure-I to my statement. I would not like to take precious time on the House in reading it. Therefore, I would like to request that it should be treated as read.

12.03 ½ hrs.

[DR. M. THAMBIDURAI *in the Chair*]

- (ii) **Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 1st, 14th, 19th, 31st and 43rd Reports of the Standing Committee on Personnel, Public Grievances, Law and Justice, pertaining to the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions\***

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): Sir, the Department Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Personnel, Public Grievances, Law and Justice had made 25 recommendations in its First Report on the Demands for Grants (2004-05) of the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions. This hon. House has already been informed on 08.09.2011 that out of the above 25 recommendations, 23 recommendations had already been implemented and no further action remains to be taken on them. In regard to the remaining 2 recommendations, Sir, with your permission, I lay one statement on the Table of the House which indicates the status as on 31.03.2012 on these recommendations. Statement No. 1 indicates the position regarding these 2 recommendations which are at various stages of implementation. The progress of the implementation of the recommendations of the Committee is being closely monitored by my Ministry.

Sir, with your kind permission I further state that the Committee had made 48 recommendations in its 14th Report on the Demands for Grants (2006-07) of the Min-

\*Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. LT 6889/15/12.

istry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions. This hon. House has been informed on 08.09.2012 that out of these, 46 recommendations had already been implemented or no further action remained to be taken on them. Out of the remaining 2 recommendations, action on 1 recommendation has been completed as indicated in Statement-II. One recommendation is at various stages of implementation as indicated in Statement-III. The progress of the implementation of the recommendation of the Committee is being closely monitored by my Ministry.

Sir, with your kind permission, I further state that the Committee had made 74 recommendations in its 19th Report on the Demands for Grants (2007-08) of the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions. The hon. House has been informed on 08.09.2011 that out of these, 69 recommendations had already been implemented or no further action remained to be taken on them. As regards the remaining 5 recommendations, Sir, with your permission I lay two Statements on the Table of the House which indicate the status as on 31.03.2012. Statement IV indicates the position regarding 2 recommendations which have since been implemented. Statement V lists the status of the remaining 3 recommendations which are still at various stages of implementation. The progress of the implementation of the remaining recommendations of the Committee is being closely monitored by my Ministry. Sir, with your kind permission, I further state that the Committee had made 48 recommendations in its 31st Report in Chapters III, IV & V on the Action Taken Replies of the Government on the recommendations contained in the 25th Report on Demands for Grants (2008-09) of the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions. Chapter-III of the 31st Report contains 11 recommendations. This hon. House has already been informed on 08.09.2012 that all the 11 recommendations contained in the Chapter-III of the 31st Report had been implemented before 31.08.2011. Chapter-IV of the 31st Report contains 36 recommendations. This hon. House has already been informed on 08.09.2011 that out of 36 recommendations, 33 recommendations had already been implemented and no further action remains to be taken on them. As regards the remaining 3 recommendations, Sir with your permission, I lay Statement-VI which indicates 1 recommendation which has been implemented. Statement-VII indicates the status of the remaining 2 recommendations as on 31.03.2012 which are at various stages of implementation.

Sir, with your kind permission I further state that the Committee had made 18 recommendations in chapters III and IV of 43rd Report on the Action Taken Replies of this

Ministry on the recommendations/observations contained in the 38th Report on Demands for Grants (2010-11) on the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions. This hon. House has already been informed on 08.09.2011 that out of 18 recommendations, 8 recommendations have already been implemented before 31.08.2011 and no further action remains to be taken on them. Statement-VIII lists the status of the remaining 10 recommendations which are at various stages of implementation. The progress of the implementation of these recommendations of the Committee is being closely monitored by my Ministry

12.04 hrs.

**(iii) (a) Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 23rd Report of the Standing Committee on Information Technology on Demands for Grants (2011-12), pertaining to the Department of Electronics and Information Technology, Ministry of Communications and Information Technology\***

*[Translation]*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): Sir, in accordance with the Directive issued by Hon'ble Chairman, Rajya Sabha under Rule 266 of Rules of Practice on Procedure and Conduct of Business State Council and which has been released in Bulletin Part-II of Rajya Sabha dated 28th September, 2004, I beg to lay the statement regarding the status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 23rd Report (15th Lok Sabha) of the Standing Committee on Information Technology (2009-10) in regard to the Department of Electronics and Information Technology, Ministry of Communications and Information Technology.

1. The Standing Committee on Information and Technology had examined the Demands for Grants for the year 2011-12 pertaining to Department of Electronics and Information Technology and presented the Report in Lok Sabha on 4th August, 2011. The Report contains 27 recommendations/remarks.

\*Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. LT 6890/15/12 .

2. As per the Follow up Action Report (Appendix), the Department of Electronics and Information Technology, the all possible steps were taken for implementation of all 27 recommendations/remarks of Standing Committee on Information Technology.
3. Without taking precious time of the House, I would like to lay detailed Follow up Action Taken Report on the Table of the House.

**(iii) (b) Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 15th Report of the Standing Committee on Information Technology on 'Modernisation of Post Offices, pertaining to the Department of Posts, Ministry of Communications and Information Technology'**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): Sir, in accordance with the Directive 73A given by Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha, while not taking precious time of the House, I beg to lay Action Taken Report alongwith the reasons of delay on the recommendations contained in the 15th Report of the Standing Committee on Information Technology pertaining to the Department of Posts.

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI (Varanasi) Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me opportunity to put an important issue in the House. For the past two days the value of rupees is declining continuously in comparison to US Dollar and other foreign currencies. The value of rupee declined approximately eight per cent during March-April. Today the value of one US Dollar is about 54 rupees. The question is that why the value of rupee is declining continuously and what are the ill-effects falling on the economy of the country? We had to pay more and more rupee for import. The Finance Minister always says that our crude oil import bill is very huge. If this has been the trend, we will have to pay more and more for crude oil import. It's ill effects are visible clearly. The result is that inflation has increased, prices have increased. The rate of dearness has reached upto ten per cent. The Finance Minister is saying that it is a dangerous thing. The rate of inflation is rising every month, particularly the foodgrains and vegetables are becoming dearer, causing pressure on the pockets of common man. The Question is that why is it so, why our market is declining continuously? What

are the planning of R&I and Ministry of Finance for preventing the value of Rupees to decline? Whether it will not affect our foreign exchange reserve directly? If you want to increase the value of rupee, you have to reduce your foreign exchange reserve. What will be the results, where your fiscal deficit will go? You have assured the House in Budget and in your speeches, where it will go, what is its place? The Question is that you have been saying repeatedly that we have brought very much reforms in economy and want to do more. I request the Finance Minister that these questions must be discussed seriously.

Today, entire Europe has troubled. The meltdown came in America and not it came in Europe. You say repeatedly that you are connected with the world. When will you invite this meltdown and where, if you do not want to meltdown come in our country, then what you are planning, what are the reforms you want to bring in your economic adviser had said that we cannot bring reforms before 2014. Till now UAP-I and II had brought reforms and the result is that the crises in our economy is increasing continuously and perhaps we are going back to 1991.

The Finance Minister had written a letter to me that our fundamentals are very strong. Which are these fundamentals because all these had proved weak. Whether you will create any Indian model for reforming economy of India instead treating Western economy as standard. Whether you will pay attention to this side or will try to bring those reforms which caused our destruction. We would like to know from him? He is telling repeatedly that there is danger, but what is he doing to avoid that danger. What is his plan to bring the Indian economy on right path? What are his plans to curb the dearness? What Decline in value of rupee means decline in the value of Indian labourers. This is very dangerous.

At present neither our economist Prime Minister is present in the House, he had left, nor the Finance Minister is present here in House. The entire House is agree on this matter, we want to put this important question before him. Therefore, my request is that please ensure a discussion on this issue and let the Finance Minister explain in the House that what he want to do and what he have to say in respect of curbing the price rise and bring reforms. He should tell us in this House ...(interruptions)

*[English]*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Virendra Kumar, Shri Rajendra Agrawal and Shri P.L. Punia are permitted to associate themselves with what Dr. Murli Manohar Joshi has said. Sk. Saidul Haque:

...(Interruptions)

SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY (ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS): Please allow me to speak. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Member, please do not interrupt the hon. Member.

Sk. SAIDUL HAQUE (Bardhaman-Durgapur): Thank you Chairman Sir. In spite of Central Government stance not to cut short import of oil from Iran, there has been a substantial reduction on import of oil from Iran. The Minister of State for Petroleum told in the upper House yesterday that the target fixed for import of crude oil from Iran for 2012-13 is approximately 15.5 millions tonnes. India imported 18.3 million tonnes crude oil from Iran in 2010-11 and 17.44 million tonnes in 2011-12. The target for this year is fixed at 15.5 million tonnes. This means India will import 11 per cent less oil from Iran. It also shows that there is gradual reduction of import of oil from Iran. This declaration has been made by the hon. Minister when US Secretary of State arrived in New Delhi in a bid to wean Indian Government away from Iran's oil.

Prior to that, the US Secretary of State in her recent visit to India demanded that India should stop importing oil from Iran and curtail trade and economic ties with Iran. She also acknowledged before the Congressional Committee that India has been responding to USA demand. Already this present UPA-II Government has succumbed to the US pressure on the Iran-Pakistan-India gas pipeline and on the Iran nuclear issue. We know that the concern of USA is not for the cause of nuclear programme. The hidden concern of USA is for occupying Iran like that of Iraq and to take control of Central Asia. The present Central Government must not surrender to USA pressure. We have good relation with Iran for a long time. In the past, hon. Finance Minister has assured that it will not cut short oil import from Iran but in reality, what is happening is something different. India needs oil and gas from Iran. India meets a large portion of the demand from Iran. So, the present UPA must resist American pressure and act on the basis of vital interests of the country by not reducing import of oil from Iran. Considering the national importance, I demand that the hon. Prime Minister should make a Statement in the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri M.B. Rajesh and Dr. Tarun Mandal are allowed to associate with the matter raised by Sk. Saidul Haque.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM KISHUN (Chandauli): Mr. Chairman, Sir, a large number of our muslim brothers reside in Uttar Pradesh

and every year thousands of them go on pilgrimage for his to Saudi Arab. Last year about 35 thousands Haj Yatries from Uttar Pradesh went on Haj to Saudi Arab, but the Central Government continuously reducing the number of Haj Yatries. I demand through you, Sir, that last year 35 thousand 532 Haj yatries from Uttar Pradesh went on Haj yatra. That number has not been reduced to 25 thousand. Applications in large number from Uttar Pradesh, are being recieved for Haj yatra but for the last some years the aspirants are waiting for 3-4 years. it takes them three to four years in going for Haj. The Central Government is reducing the quota of Uttar Pradesh every year. In this way the Haj pilgrimage of Uttar Pradesh are being ignored.

The number of Haj pilgrimage from the different of India is about 1 lakh 32 thousands but the quota of Uttar Pradesh is being continuously reduced. You are reducing subsidy, we do not have any objection our muslim brothers, our maulanas want, why their quota is being reduced. Why they are being given step motherly treatment? It is Varanasi, Chandauli, Mau, Ghazipur and many other districts of Purvanchal where the muslim brothers are in great number.

I demand from the Central Government that the quota of Haj pilgrims of Uttar Pradesh be increased.

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shrimati Kaisar Jahan and Shri P.L.Punia are allowed to associate with the matter raised by Shri Ramkishan.

...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let him speak. The hon. Member from your Party has spoken. Please allow other parties also. I will call you later.

...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have already said it. Nothing will go on record.

(*Interruptions*)...\*

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to raise a very emotive issue. My concern is for only one semi-skilled labourer from Odisha. It concerns an Indian. The issue is, there are placement agencies which are operating in our country. They recruit semi-skilled

\*Not recorded.

labourers or skilled labourers to go abroad and work outside. They give allurements; they give inducement. That is how, the unskilled or semi-skilled people travel abroad. But the moment they arrive at those places, their passports are impounded and they are put to a lot of difficulties.

An old lady of my constituency, before I came last week, approached me with two photographs. Those two photographs demonstrate the pitiable condition in which her son is now languishing in Angola, Africa. One photograph shows that he is hand-cuffed. I would like to draw the attention of this House and also of the Government to the plight of a poor labourer and a semi-skilled worker Shri Ramachandra Rana of Village Gopinathpur, Post Office Singhanath Pitha of Badamba in the district of Cuttack. He is now detained in Angola. He was taken to Africa by one Binod Roy Himatlal Kapacy, a man from Gujarat having his business company based in Luanda, Angola. He was recruited by Mahavir Placement Services, Padmavati Complex, Ghee Kanta, Old N. Cinema, Ahmedabad, Gujarat.

I heard the other day our esteemed colleague Shri Harin Pathak was also raising that issue. But here, I am giving the details. The placement agency is from Ahmedabad, Gujarat. They are recruiting semi-skilled and unskilled people to go abroad. Here the company which has taken this man is from Gujarat. He is doing some construction activity in Angola. The pitiable condition is that he has sent a photograph of Shri Ramachandra Rana, who is hand-cuffed, to the old woman. She was asking about her son as he is unable to send any money to her. That is the pitiable condition. This person who is stationed in Ahmedabad has sent a handcuffed photograph. Here, I would request the Government one thing. The company had assured him a salary of only Rs.15,000 per month.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You please tell us as to what you want.

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: Today, Shri Ramachandra Rana is being held in captivity in Angola. The family members are being threatened by Mahavir Placement Services when they are approached. The State Government has also written to the Government of Gujarat. I would like to request that the Central Government also has to intervene and the Embassy stationed in Angola also should be intimated about the pitiable condition. My request would be to hear the anguish of the old mother so that Shri Ramachandra Rana comes back to his mother at home alive. This is my request.

[*Translation*]

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA (Hazaribagh): Sir, you and the entire House is aware that the production of coal in the whole country is being done through the Coal India. In my constituency there is a subsidiary company by the name of Central Coal Field Limited through which coal minings are carried out. You are aware the land there at large scale has been acquired for operating the coal mines. It is the policy of Coal India that they do not provide employment to the person where land is acquired. To give some relief to such persons the CCL has adopted a method that a local cell will start the mining work in that particular area. Local cell means the coal will be dumped there. The DO Delivery orders are issued from the Ranchi Headquarters of CCL. People come to the dump and pick up the coal. In this way the persons dislocated get some relief.

Recently an incident took place in my constituency where the displaced, in great number organized an agitation as they did not get relief, nor the employment and nor the participation in the local cell. I took part in the agitation. The Coal India, CCL Management lodged FIR against us. They lodged a report against me for interrupting the government work. As soon as I got the information I along with all those who were named in the FIR reached the police station the very next day and asked them to arrest us as FIR has been registered against me under different Sections and send me where you want to send otherwise finish the issue at the spot.

Mr. Chairman, you know when the elections are held, the case of an unknown date, whether bail was granted or not, you have no information of it but when you fill in the nominations you are caught and put in the jail as there was a case against you. I asked the police officers in the police station to arrest us and send us to jail and if the case is wrong then make an immediate investigation and finish the case. I am satisfied to say that a senior police officer was present at the spot, he made an investigation. I remained in the police station for two to three hours. He returned and said no case is framed against you and we conclude the case.

The main point is I got for the first time about the local cell. My younger brother Shatrughan Sinha has played a very decent role in the film 'Kala Pathar'. I had seen the film. I do not play politics on coal. I involve in it for the first time and at that time I was informed about the dumps being run in the local cell. It has a high level corruption. The local mafia people are the incharge of it.

The group of labourer is called 'Dangal' Twenty labourer work in a 'Dangal' but most of the 'Dangals' are fake. They pick up the coal in the name of Dangal and that entire goes in the hands of mafia. Transactions of lakhs of rupees are done daily. As I had said of great corruption. The officers of Coal India and CCL are directly involved in it. I came to know that the distribution of money is made at the office of GM every evening, who got how much share of money. Local police is also involved in it. I want to say about the magnitude of the corruption in it. Many other issues are also there. I would like to demand from the Government that the issue of local cell ash dumps be got investigated through CBI and all the offenders should be punished. All should be prosecuted. I want to make this demand through you.

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Ravindra Kumar Pandey, Shri Rajendra Agrawal and Shri P.L. Punia are allowed to associate with this issue.

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ (Vidisha) Mr. Chairman, before you all the next Speaker, I want to make an observation that the Zero Hour is the most important hour of this House, when you raise the issues of your region, the incidents of that day and even if you give notice for adjournment of Question Hour the Madam Speaker will say I will allow it to raise during Zero Hour. You have a look that side, during Zero Hour only one Minister is sitting on the second bench. The entire Treasury Benches are empty ...(*Interruptions*). If the entire Treasury Benches are ...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Two other hon. Ministers are present. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (Shri Sudeep Bandhopadhya): we both are present ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: If Treasury Benches and the government ...(*Interruptions*). If the government is so indifferent about the Zero Hour, the indifference attitude of the government is apparent from it. The Parliamentary

Affairs Minister himself is not here and no other Minister is present and only one Cabinet Minister is sitting here ...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Two other hon. Ministers are present. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: In all five persons of the Treasury Benches are sitting ...(*Interruptions*). You give directions. This indifference attitude, which is being seen in the House, what will you do ...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay, you have made your observation. Please take your seat. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: What is this situation..? ...(*Interruptions*). What is the situation ...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record.

(*Interruptions*)...\*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please take your seats. Please allow the House to function. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Here the issues are raised with permission of the Speaker ...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay, you have made your observation. Shri Shailendra Kumar.

...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: You may tell what you want to tell. ...(*Interruptions*)



*[Translation]*

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): I am also talking about the Rules ...*(Interruptions)* associate myself with the Leader of Opposition ...*(Interruptions)* I associate myself with her.

*[English]*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Shailendra Kumar, please address the Chair.

...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES: (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): I was here till recent. Some Hon'ble Members wanted to talk to me I herefore, went out.

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: I am not talking of you ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Many times so happens ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: You look at your back ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BASNAL: Many a time, it happens ...*(Interruptions)* otherwise all the ministers remain present here. What is wrong in this? All the Ministers have to do other work also. It happens sometimes, this is not a habit. You have been in the government. The whole Cabinet had to required to sit here ...*(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCES AND COMMUNICATION AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): Sushma ji, you have said that not a single person is present here, and I am sitting here. It seems that you have not seen me ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: I have named you and said that you are sitting here alone, I have not said, I have named you and said ...*(Interruptions)* I said that only you are sitting here.

*[English]*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record.

...*(Interruptions)*\*

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\*Not recorded.

*[Translation]*

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Mr. Chairman, I am grateful to you for giving me opportunity to speak on this important issue ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Just see the vacant benches behind you ...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not have cross-talks.

...*(Interruptions)*

12.05 hrs.

## SUBMISSIONS BY MEMBERS

### Re: Reported Allegations of Spot Fixing etc. in IPL Matches

*[Translation]*

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me opportunity to speak on this important issue. As I have given a notice of adjournment motion and that is why you have given me this opportunity. Yesterday I and our Hon'ble Member Kirti Azad ji have raised the matter of IPL in this House. You must have seen on the TV channels that five players have been suspended only. The matter is being investigated by the same agency and same board. Yesterday I have made a demand in this House that the black money of the country and the money involved in corruption ...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. CHAIRMAN : You have already raised this matter. The Government will reply to it.

...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: A large scale scam is being committed by investing that money in IPL ...*(Interruptions)*. I demand that Hon'ble Minister should inquire this matter by police ...*(Interruptions)*. Hand over the inquiry to Policy agency. Action should be taken against the guilty persons after conducting a high level inquiry ...*(Interruptions)* I have demanded. ...*(Interruptions)* Kirti Azad ji had also supported me ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: You had already raised it yesterday. I have now called your Party Member to speak.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUAMR: A large scale scam is being committed by investing that money in IPL ...*(Interruptions)* . I demand that Hon'ble Minister should inquire this matter by police ...*(Interruptions)*. Hand over the inquiry to Policy agency. Action should be taken against the guilty persons after conducting a high level inquiry ...*(Interruptions)* I have demanded ...*(Interruptions)* Kirti Azad ji had also supported me ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: You had already raised it yesterday. I have now called your party member to speak.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Action should be taken against the guilty persons after conducting inquiry ...*(Interruptions)*. This is a den of corruption ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record.

...(Interruptions)\*

SHRI KIRTI AZAD (Darbhanga): I need your protection, Sir....*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is it?

SHRI KIRTI AZAD : Sir, I thank you for giving me the permission to speak. I had spoken in Hindi.

[Translation]

They did not pay any heed at all.

[English]

Yesterday, I raised a very important issue regarding IPL. I do not want to go into it. I simply would like to request the Government, for all those things that I had spoken [*Translation*] special audit must be carried out. The scam must be looked into. The police is not taking any action ...*(interruptions)*. The Government have not assured me ...*(interruptions)*.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: No assurance is given during 'Zero Hour'. The Government will reply to you in writing.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI KIRTI AZAD: If my voice is not going to be heard and they are going to do what the administration does then why should I believe these people?

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Government will reply to you.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Only Shri Shukla's statement will go on record.

*(Interruptions)...*\*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please take your seat. I am on my legs. Please take your seat. You have raised the issue yesterday. The Government will respond to it in due course of time. It is not necessary that the Government should respond immediately to the matters being raised during 'Zero Hour'. If there is any urgency the Government can respond immediately otherwise, according to its convenience the Government will reply to the concerned Member.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: When I am on my legs why are you standing?

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Both of you have raised the issue yesterday. The Government will respond to it afterwards.

You cannot expect the Government to immediately respond to all the matters raised during 'Zero Hour'. It may then be a debate and not 'Zero Hour' then. Members are only allowed to raise important urgent matters during 'Zero Hour'.

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): Sir, I would like to say in this regard that we are also so much concerned as you are. Everybody is concerned. So many things are being said outside as match fixing is being done. But Kirti Azad ji knows better than me that this matter should be looked into by BCCI. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let him finish

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: I will be able to speak only then when you will sit down and you allow me to speak, but you also want to speak simultaneously. Both things will not go together ...*(Interruptions)*. Even if there is violation of law [English] the law will take its own course and action will be taken ...*(Interruptions)*. You cannot dictate like this. You may go to BCCI....*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing, except what Shri Shukla says, will go on record.

*(Interruptions)...*\*

[Translation]

SHRI BALKRISHAN KHANDERAO SHUKLA (Vadodara): Mr. Chairman I am grateful to you, Sir ...*(Interruptions)* I rise to speak on a very sensational matter ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please maintain order in the House. Do not comment like this otherwise there will be reaction from the other side and I will not be able to run the House. Please cooperate.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI BALKRISHAN KHANDERAO SHUKLA: A very sensitive and very undeveloped state of the country ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will call you. You will have to wait. The hon. Member has already been called to speak. I will call you after him. I would request the Members to be brief because we have to finish with all the 'Zero Hour' matters by one o' clock.

[Translation]

SHRI BALKRISHAN KHANDERAO SHUKLA: Sir, I was on first number, what shall I speak.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is why I have called your name.

[Translation]

SHRI BALKRISHAN KHANDERAO SHUKLA: Sir, I need your protection. I had to put this issue. Sikkim is very sensitive state of India which is surrounded by border of three countries-Nepal, China and Bhutan. The condition is this that there is no Doordarshan Kendra to shows the photo session held there with her highness president. The Doordarshan Kendra is ready since eight to ten years, but the Kendra could not start function in their own language. Yesterday, when I asked a question in this regard, he replied referring Prasar Bharati that Prasar Bharti has informed that Gangtok Kendra is functioning.

I would like to attract the attention of Hon'ble Minister to this fact that this Kendra is ready since 2003-04. There are 36 technical staff, everything is ready, even then the broadcast is available for one day from Assam, North-East Channel in a week for 10-15 minutes. The Janta of Sikkim want to see programmes in their own language. They want that programmes be broadcast in Bhujia, Lepcha, Nepali and Limbu. I would like to request through you Sir that the Doordarshan Kendra should be started soon. I am thankful to you for giving me time to speak.

[English]

SHRI R. DHROVANARAYANA (Chamrajanagar): Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I would like to bring your kind attention with regard to the Mysore Airport.

The Mysore Airport was developed under MoU between Airports Authority of India and Government of Karnataka and it was inaugurated for commercial operations on 1st October, 2011. At present, the airport is capable of handling ATR-72 type of aircrafts with three parking bays including all the navigation facilities.

Since, 10th November, 2011, Kingfisher Airlines has withdrawn operations from Mysore Airport, which resulted in no commercial operations till today. Mysore is a hub for tourism, national and international conferences, Government offices as well as there are companies like Infosys, TVS, Wipro, Jubilant, L & T, United Breweries, ITC, BEML, CFTRI, DFRL and RBI. The survey also says that there is a huge potential of approximately 250-300 passengers per day.

Incidentally, Mysore holds Dussehra celebrations, ISRO conferences and other workshops at international levels. There is a dire need to decongest the Bangalore Airport, by diverting the traffic to Mysore Airport in future.

The House may be aware that due to the recent Kingfisher Airline's crisis, the private airlines are not keen to commence operations soon from Mysore Airport.

Hence, I would like to request the hon. Minister for Civil Aviation—through the Chair—to operate flights by Air India from Mysore to various destinations to unleash the potential of Mysore Airport immediately.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri P.L. Punia may be allowed to associate himself with the matter raised by Shri R. Dhruvanarayana

*[Translation]*

SHRI MADHUSUDAN YADAV (Rajnandgaon): Sir, I, though you, would like to draw the attention of the Government that the refixation of the scholarship of students belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other backward class getting technical education has not been done for the last 20 years. Technical educational institutions have increased their fees to three times during these 15-20 years, but scholarship has not been increased. It is not possible to afford such an amount by the people of these sections. Many students complete their education by taking debt or they drop their studies in the mid way. For this reason they cannot complete their education. I, through you, Sir, would like to urge upon the Government that the concept for which this scholarship was given to the students of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and

other backward class can only be achieved by providing this scholarship commensurate with the present fees. The Government should refix the scholarship and provide the scholarship at the rate of present need so that these children can complete their education.

SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN (Indore): Sir, I express my thanks for giving me opportunity to speak, one issue is being discussed for the last few days, action has been initiated thereon, it has also come to notice, but I have some points regarding this, which I would like to put forth before you.

For several days about two and half or three thousand people from Myanmar have settled in Delhi. After settling down in Delhi they were shifted from Vasant Vihar to Vasant Kunj. They settled there at a protected monument. Then after two-three days, their evacuation process was also started there. In this process, a group of large number of people moves from the distance from almost two and half or three thousand kilometers, it enters in India and nobody comes to know as to wherefrom these people are coming, where they are going, where they will settle—about two and half or three thousand people leave from there from reach Delhi. Delhi is the Capital of the country and reaching in Capital they settle in a protected monument.

Now the question arises that so many people will live here, neither there is any arrangement of food nor any arrangement of sanitation is there and due to these people the question of security of nearby people and security of Delhi also arises. Today our situation is that we are not able to provide food, cloth and house to the people of our country. People are committing suicide due to starvation. We are not able to provide safe drinking water to the people. In this kind of situation, settling down of such number of people there is a cause of concern. We are already in trouble due to large number of infiltration, that is a separate issue, but after coming here if Chief Minister of Delhi has actually said like that then it is also a matter of concern. She and that she felt the land on which they are settled belongs to Waqf Board, we did not care. Now it has been known that it is DDA land, then we will take care. Whether in India, anybody can settle on the land of Waqf Board coming from outside and nobody will take care of that? What kind of administration is this?

Another point is that this issue is being discussed in different manner. It has also come to notice that they are saying that they will get help from United Nations High Commission for Refugee for receiving refugee cards. The statement of one of the officers there comes like that. First

they are saying they were told to go India and go to those places where their cities and houses are. They belong to Jammu and Saharanpur or some other place nobody knows. It is said that they have come from Myanmar. Thereafter, such kind of talk is made. Then, people of High Commission also say it that they will provide them refugee cards but long term Visa will be provided to them by the Government of India. Not only this, they say that there is no law in India. How this situation is and who will reply to these questions? Whether people from anywhere will come in India, will live here, there is no law here, we will see nothing, and then who will reply to these questions? Our Government also is not saying anything in this regard. The people from Mizoram and other states have already been settled here, which is a matter of concern. Now those people have come up to Delhi, they have come under our nose. I would like the Government should look into his issue seriously and some statement should come thereon from the Government.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The following hon. Members are allowed to associate themselves with the matter raised by Shrimati Sumitra Mahajan:

1. Shri Ramen Deka
2. Shri Kabindra Purkayastha
3. Yogi Aditya Nath
4. Shri Syed Shahnawaz Hussain
5. Shrimati Rama Devi
6. Shri Haribhao Jawale
7. Shri Hansraj G. Ahir
8. Shri Rajendra Agarwal
9. Shri Vinrendra Kumar
10. Shrimati Jayshreeben Patel
11. Shri Poonam Veljibhai Jat
12. Shri P.L. Punia

[Translation]

CHAUDHURY LAL SINGH (Udhampur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, with your kind permission, I would like to draw the

attention of the House to an important issue. There is a tributary of Ravi River of Jammu and Kashmir which does not fall into Indus Water Treaty. Its water flows without any use. We have requested the Government of India because it will be the first project of Jammu and Kashmir which can be called multi-purpose project. We had requested to prepare a DPR from here and 17 crore rupees were provided to CWC for DPR. The Director of CWC had given one and half years time, that was time bound work. Today four years time has been elapsed against that one and half years.

[English]

This is very unfortunate.

[Translation]

DPR has not been prepared so far. Two hundred Megawatt electricity is to be generated from this project. 80 thousand acres of land will get water from it. This will meet shortage of drinking water and thousands of unemployed people will get employment. I would like to request that DPR should be prepared within the timeframe fixed by the Government. One person alone, Director of CWC and some other people are misusing the money. Who will check it? Hon'ble Minister is sitting here, he should see because one and half years allotted time has elapsed and now four years have been completed by when this will be prepared and by when the people of Jammu and Kashmir will get its benefit?

SHRI P.L. PUNIA (Barabanki): I associate myself with the issue raised by Hon'ble Chaudhury Lal Singh.

SHRI JAGDISH SINGH RANA (Saharanpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to bring to your kind notice that most of the roads in my Parliamentary Constituency, Saharanpur are in very bad condition. These include main roads from Delhi to Yamunotri, Saharanpur district border to Behat, Vikas Nagar, Uttarakhand border; Saharanpur-Dehradun road; Saharanpur-Jabrehra road, Uttarakhand border, Fatehpur-Kalsia-Nanauta-Dewan road etc. Dozens of main roads of the districts are in dilapidated condition. The condition of the roads in the district is so bad that it is difficult to judge whether pits are there on the road or the road is built inside the pits. As a result accidents take place on day-to-day basis as heavy traffic passes through these main roads. Therefore, I would like to bring it to your notice that Saharanpur-Badgaon road and Saharanpur-Hathinikund Baraj road of district Saharanpur are under construction for almost a year under CRP scheme. I,

through this House, would like to apprise the Central Government of the delay in this work and also would like to know the reasons of delay.

Besides, Behat Legislative Assembly Constituency of my Parliamentary Constituency is facing the problem of drinking water. Most of the area of above Legislative Assembly constituency being hilly, the cost of installing India Mark-2 handpump here comes to more than three lakh rupees. Extremely poor tribal people reside in Ghadh. Behat Legislative Assembly constituency is facing acute shortage of drinking water during summer season.

Therefore, I, though this House, demand from the Central Government that construction of above mentioned road in Behat Vidhan Sabha constituency of my parliamentary constituency should be completed by providing economic assistance in the public interest, on priority basis without further delay. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI GORAKHNATH PANDEY (Bhadohi): Mr. Chairman, Sir, on Ganga Action Plan, I, through you Sir, would like to demand from Shri Bansalji...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record.

*(Interruptions)...\**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, please take your seats. Nothing, except the speech of Shri Premdas Katharia, will go on record.

*(Interruptions)...\**

*[Translation]*

SHRI PREMDAS (Etawah): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I express my thanks to you for giving me opportunity to speak ...*(Interruptions)*. The population of the country has been raised so much. People have no time ...*(Interruptions)*. Now 64 years have elapsed since we got independence, yet people are not getting the facilities so far. When Railway was invested, the population of the country was 25 crore. Today, the population of the country is nearly 120 crore ...*(Interruptions)*

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\*Not recorded.

*[English]*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, please take your seats.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, now 'Zero Hour' is going on. I am going by the list. You can raise this after this. Moreover, today a discussion under Rule 193 on this issue is listed to be taken up. Let the 'Zero Hour' be over. Let this list be over and after that you can raise it.

...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

SHRI PREM DAS: Rail line was laid along the side of city, now thus is so much population in surroundings of stations.

*[English]*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Only what Shri Premdas Katharia says will go on record.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have told you that I will allow you once the Zero Hour is over. I will allow you to raise this issue.

...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

SHRI SHAHNWAZ HUSSAIN (Bhagalpur) Mr. Chairman, Sir, hon'ble Member had raised the issue of Ganga. the discussion there is left incompleteness and again. Ganga in a holy river. The river is facing disrespect. People are sitting there on hunger strike. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am on my legs. You are a senior Member. Please take your seat. Already Zero Hour is going on. When the Zero Hour is over, you may raise whatever issue you want to. They are here.

...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

SHRI SYED SHAHNWAZ HUSSAIN: Sir, discussion on Ganga river should be completed. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PREMDAS: To cross the railway line is violation of Railway Act. Itawah railway station comes in my Lok Sabha constituency Itawah in Uttar Pradesh. There is an urgent need to construct a overbridge for crossing the railway line. I have raised this issue in Lok Sabha at a number of times. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record.

...*(Interruptions)\**

[Translation]

SHRI PREMDAS: The department writes that sufficient space is not available.

I, through you, Sir, would like to say that there is sufficient space available from the place of Sayyed Baba up to Pachwali crossing. Construction of this is most essential in public interest. ...*(Interruptions)*

It is my demand that officer of Railway department should visit the spot in this case. Itawah station falls between Kanpur and Tundala ...*(Interruptions)*

Railway department gets much revenue from here, then why proper facilities are not being provided to public?

I would like to urge upon the Government that action should be taken to construct the over-bridge in public interest taking this issue seriously.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri P. L. Punia, and Shri Kamal Kishor 'Commando' are allowed to associate with the matter raised by Shri Premdas.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will call the names of every Member. There is a list of Members with me. when already balloted Members are waiting for their chance, how can I can you immediately to speak? I will call him at the end. I have said, "I will call him".

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: What can I do? There is a list of priority with me. I have told 'no' to him. I will call him. Till then, let him wait. I will call him at the end.

\*SHRI P. KUMAR (Tiruchirapalli): Tiruchirapalli the fourth biggest city in Tamil Nadu with a population of 10,27,000 people comes under my Lok Sabha constituency. Thanjavur, Pudukkottai, Karur, Perambalur, Ariyalur, Nagapattinam, Thiruvarur are the districts surrounding Tiruchirapalli. All the people from these areas are depending on Tiruchirapalli Airport to go to other states and other countries.

Tiruchirapalli Airport is one of the oldest Customs Airports from 1936. This Airport was offered flight service to Singapore, Gulf countries, Malaysia and Sri Lanka. In 2011 alone 11 lakhs of people made use of this International Airport. Tiruchirapalli Airport ranks first among the customs airports in India.

From September, 2011 Container Cargo export-import operations have commenced in this Airport. Citing shortage of flights and personnel in 2008, Chennai-Tiruchirapalli-Calicut-Quattar flight service was cancelled. In 2009, Chennai-Tiruchirapalli-Thiruvananthapuram-Sharjah flight service was cancelled. In 2012 Tiruchirapalli-Dubai, Chennai-Tiruchirapalli-Abu Dhabi flight service and Tiruchirapalli-Singapore, Chennai-Tiruchirapalli- Kuala Lumpur and Tiruchirapalli-Singapore and Tiruchirapalli-Mumbai services were cancelled.

Except Chennai no other Airport in Tamil Nadu is having international airport. Tiruchirapalli is situated in central Tamil Nadu. Tiruchirapalli Airport needs to be upgraded as an International Civil Airport and Union Government must come forward to augment the flight services. Tiruchirapalli-Chennai direct flight service may commence from Tiruchirapalli Airport by Air India now. Civil sector flight operations from Tiruchirapalli are not handled by Air India. I urge upon the Civil Aviation Ministry not to neglect Tiruchirapalli Airport. As this Airport is situated in the central Tamil Nadu, the already cancelled flight operations must be resumed. I demand the Centre to take necessary action immediately.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Abdul Rahman, Shri K. Sugumar, Shri S. S. Ramasubbu, and Shri O.S. Manian are allowed to associate with the matter raised by Shri P. Kumar.

\*Not recorded.

\*English translation of the speech originally delivered in Tamil.

[*Translation*]

SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV (Madhubani): Sir, I would like to draw the attention of Government of India as well as of the people of this country towards this fact that the name of Mithilanchal is associated with Sita and Rama and very ancient places are there from the Ramayan period-Associated with Ramayan period, the Ashram of Maharashi Gautam Rishi, Ashram of Mata Ahilya is there, where Rama and Sita were met each other, Fulhar place is there, where Vishwamitra had stayed alongwith Rama and Laxman; that Vishwamitra Ashram is there and the temple of Kalaneshwar Mahadeo, 'Ishtdeo' of king Janak, is also adjacent. The 20 Kos Parikrama of Janakpur goes upto 15 days, its way passes through India and Nepal all around.

I would like to demand from Government of India that special survey team should be sent there by Ministry of culture who should prepare a chain of all the places linked with entire Ramayan age and a Parikarma road, Via Parikarama sites, should be constructed there, the provision of drinking water and toilets should also be made there. In that area of Mithilanchal, there is an Ashram of Navratna Rishi Yagyavalkya of kind Janak where he used to make spiritual discussion and introspection with Maitreyi and Gargi, that is Bardayini Ashram also. Ashram of Vidyapati is also there and the place of uguna Mahadeo in there who used to work with Vidyapati, such kind of several plaes are there which are interlinked. The place of 'Ekadash Rudra' is there, which nowhere is found. These interlinked sits of Mithilanchal are all around in Madhubani. Uchchaith and Dokhar places are also there.

I would like to demand from Government of India that circuit route of those sites of Ramayan which are called Sita-Ram circuit since Ramayan age upto present time, should be constructed and special package should be provided by Ministry of culture and Government of India for this purpose. Some fund has been provided therefor and some money out of it has been spent but it will not work, when sufficient fund will be provided only then the sites related to Sita-Rama and Ramayan age will be developed fully.

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Yogi Adityanath, Shri Syed Shah Nawaz Hussain, Shri Radha Mohan Singh, and Shri P.L. Punia are allowed to associate with the matter raised by Shri Hukmadeo Narayan Yadav.

[*Translation*]

SHRI K.D. DESHMUKH (Balaghat): Hon'ble Chairman, Sir, my Parliamentary constituency area in Madhya Pradesh is naxalite affected, which comes under South-East Central railway. The survey work for Lamta-Paraswara-Baihar-Malajkhand, Sewani-Barghat-Katangi and Siwani-Chhapara- Lakhanadaun new railway line has been sanctioned in Railway Budget for 2012-13 but due to non-commencement of survey work senere resentment has erupted amongst people. Similarly survey work for Amgaon-Lanji-Kirnapur new railway line has been included in the railway budget for 2011-12 but survey work for this new railway line has not yet been started which causes serious resentment amongst people. Similarly construction of Katangi-Tirodi new broad gauge line has been included in Railway Budget for the year 2010-11, but due to non-commencement of construction work resentment has been erupted amongst people. Conversion of Gondia-Jabalpur railway line into broad guage has been sanctioned in the railway budget in the year 1977. Broad guage line from Gondia to Balaghat has been opened. The work between Padrikanj-Nainpur on Balaghat-Jabalpur line is lying stopped due to construction related objection raised by the Ministry of Forest and Environment which causes dream of the people of Balaghat district regarding broad guage has remained unfulfilled.

The hindrance came in construction of broad guage line from Balaghat to Jabalpur may please be removed. Similarly, conversion work of Chhindwara-Siwani-Nainpur-Mandla for narrow gauge line into broad guage is going at a slow speed. The work of this line should be expedited. Therefore, I, through you Sir, would like to demand from the hon'ble Minister of Railways that survey and guage conversion work should be accelerated.

DR. BHOLA SINGH (Nawada): Mr. Chairman, Sir, thank you very much.

This is a strange coincidence that hon'ble Human Resource Development Minister of India Shri Kapil Sibal ji is present here. I would like to submit to hon'ble Kapil Sibal that this is a strange coincidence that a dynamic, imaginative, Education Minister is present here.

**13.00 hrs.**

I only wants to request you that a Central school was opened in Nawda district of Bihar in the year 2003 and at that time Shri Paswan ji was State Minister for Education in the Government of India. But after he demitted office that



school was also closed. I would like to ask as to whether if a person does not remain Minister then the school will also not remain there? Kapil Sibal Sir, people of that area gave 8 acres of land for central school and completed all the procedures. Our request is that we have not asked for opening of a new school but about old school which has been closed now. I request you to reopen that. I am sure that you will definitely consider our request sympathetically.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Bishnu Pada Ray, You can raise only one matter and not two matters, whichever you want to raise.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY (Andaman & Nicobar Islands): Sir, my matter is very, very serious. ...(Interruptions) The entire Government of India is harassing me. ...(Interruptions) The entire staff of the Ministry is harassing me. ...(Interruptions) So, please give me two minutes. ...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not get agitated. You say whatever you want to say. ...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY (Andaman & Nicobar Islands): Mr. Chairman, Sir, on 9th Joint Secretary Home misbehaved with us and pushed us. I was given opportunity to speak on 10th. Hon'ble Speaker has assured to take action. One friend from Congress commando Saheb is sitting here and same Joint Secretary misbehaved with him also. Both of us complained to Pawan Bansalji in his room that Joint Secretary misbehaved with us. After that he went with us to Andaman and assured us to pardon him. We told him it is not in our jurisdiction. Only leader of our party Sushma ji has the right, Government of India and Speaker has the right and don't come to us. We want to know that what happened in our case and why we were insulted, why the Government is silent over this issue? (Interruptions)... We have a doubt in our mind. Pawan Bansal Ji, House Minister please look into this matter. What right we will get and what action will be taken for insulting us? ...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have already raised this matter. The hon. Speaker has already called for the facts to

consider the matter. It is a privilege matter. It will be considered by the hon. Speaker.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned to meet again at 2 p.m.

13.03 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till  
Fourteen of the Clock.*

14.03 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at  
Three Minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.*

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

14.03 ½ hrs.

#### MATTERS UNDER RULE 377\*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Hon. Members, the Matters under Rule 377 will be laid on the Table of the House. Members who have been permitted to raise matters under Rule 377 today may lay them personally and send slips to the Table of the House within 20 minutes. Only those matters will be treated as laid for which slips have been received at the Table within the stipulated time, rest will be treated as lapsed.

- (i) Need to facilitate easy registration of Non-Resident Indians as voters and also to set up polling stations in Indian missions abroad.**

SHRI ANTO ANTONY (Pathanamathitta): I invite the kind attention of the Government to the practical problems faced by the Non-Resident Indians (NRIs) with regard to their voting rights. According to the present rules of verification for getting enrolled in to the voters' list, an overseas elector or NRI should produce original passport before the Electoral Registration Officer (ERO) of the concerned area. Since the passports are withheld by the employers under job contract, NRIs cannot produce it for verification. Therefore, I request the Government to allow NRIs to register on the electoral roll by producing other valid documents they have and through our missions

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\*Treated as laid on the Table.

abroad. As per the rule, overseas elector or NRI has to be physically present in the polling station during the time of voting. Since most of the NRIs are subsistence wage earners, they cannot visit India for exercising votes. Therefore, I also request the Government to set up polling stations in our missions abroad and allow NRIs to cast their votes through them.

**(ii) Need to set up a Central Sericulture Research and Training Institute in Hoshiarpur district, Punjab**

*[Translation]*

SHRIMATI SANTOSH CHOWDHARY (Hoshiarpur): My constituency Hoshiarpur in Punjab is a backward area. Most of its area is called 'Kandi' area where no factory and business exists and all the area is covered by forest and wild animals. Farmers are not able to cultivate and as a result thereof they are poor and unemployed. If Government of India opens Research Centre (Silk Board) then small Farmers can start work of sericulture and increase their income through that and unemployed can do some business. If this research centre is opened there the farmers can get the knowledge of latest technical methods. The production of mulberry can be enhanced if this centre is opened there and latest species of mulberries can be provided there. The land there is favourable for plantation of mulberry.

Therefore, I would like to request concerned Minister that a Central Research Centre should be opened in Talwara area of district of Hoshiarpur so that people of Kandi area may be benefitted and they may lead a good life. The weather of Dasuha Talwada, Mukaira is favourable for sericulture. I hope that you will oblige by immediately accepting any demand.

**(iii) Need to ensure procurement of wheat from farmers at remunerative price in Faizabad and Barabanki districts of Uttar Pradesh**

DR. NIRMAL KHATRI (Faizabad): I would like to draw attention of Government of India. State Government and other Government agencies towards procurement of wheat crop from farmers in an improper manner.

Procurement of wheat crop is not being done at wheat procurement centres in District Faizabad and Barabanki (U.P.) in my Lok Sabha constituency area and they are compelled to sell it at open market at low price. If there is

shortage of gunny bags then it should be immediately fulfilled. Central Government should declare good Minimum Spoor Price for their produce. It is the responsibility of Government to provide proper price of his produce for poor farmers. There is need to give special attention towards the problem of storage of foodgrains in future so that it may not get rotten lying in open space.

**(iv) Need to issue Visa for longer period to the Pakistani citizens visiting India for marriage ceremonies**

SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY (Barmer): The relatives of people of Barmer-Jaisalmer districts in my constituency at Indo-Pak border migrated to Pakistan at the time of partition. They come to India to meet their relatives in India. They came for marriage purposes but they do not have facilities to stay here for this.

Changes have been made in the provision of Indo-Pak visa agreement 1974 from time to time. Under this a provision has been made to extend visa period for six months for the people of Sodha Rajput coming from Thasr Parkar District (Pakistan) for marriage purposes to Barmer, Bikaner, Jaisalmer, Jodhpur under the notification of Home Ministry of Government of India in June 2009.

I request that visa period for marriage purposes may be extended for citizens of all communities like 'Sodha Rajputs' as marriages are being solemnised between citizens of all communities of Indo-Pakistan.

**(v) Need to connect prominent places in West Bengal with Helicopter service**

*[English]*

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY (Baharampur): Aviation sector has been witnessing phenomenal growth which is reflected on the economy of our country. However, non-metro areas are suffering from inadequate infrastructure which put a stumbling block in the growth of distant areas in so far as aviation is concerned. In this regard, I would propose heli-services in various parts of West Bengal given its tourism potentialities. But till date no helicopter service has been developed in West Bengal.

Large parts of West Bengal is left unfamiliar to Civil Aviation sector. May I therefore, urge upon the Government to connect the prominent places in West Bengal with aviation sector especially by helicopter services.

**(vi) Need to prevent land erosion caused by river Saryu in Bansgaon Parliamentary Constituency, Uttar Pradesh**

[Translation]

SHRI KAMLESH PASWAN (Bansgaon): The very existence of dreams of villages is in danger in Koorhaparsia, Gaura Jainagar, Rampur kotwa, Bindiwalla Tola in Barhas legislative Assembly area of district Deoria in our parliamentary constituency Bansgaon on due to land erosion. Earlier also many villages have been washed away due to land erosion by Saryu river. People of those villages are in constant fear of land erosion in rainy season. Central and State Government have unsuccessfully tried to stop it in the past also, but all in vain.

I would demand from the Central Government that construction of embankment and stoppages may be undertaken by providing immediate financial help to those villages to save them.

**(vii) Need to construct N.H. No. 228 from Sabarmati Ashram (Ahmedabad) to Dandi which has been declared as a Heritage Route**

DR. KIRIT PREMJI BHAI SOLANKI (Ahmedabad West): Mahatma Gandhi ji took the pledge of the freedom of India and started Dandi March from Sabarmati Ashram (Ahmedabad). The Central Government declared that route 'Heritage Route' and allocated Rs. 2013 crore for it. There after the State Government and the Chief Minister Shri ..... had requested the Central Government to complete it. Despite the repeated demands by the State Government this work has not yet been completed.

I would urge upon the Government that Ahmedabad-Dandi Marg (N.H. 228) may be developed as 'Heritage Route' as the earliest.

**(vii) Need to extend the last date fixed to deposit passport by Haj Pilgrims**

SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY (Giridih): Recently, the Haj Committee of India has asked the Haj Pilgrims to submit their passports by 25th April, 2012 and has made a provision that those Haj Pilgrims submitting their passports after 25th April will not be allowed to go on Haj Pilgrimage, whereas passports are needed in July to obtain visa. Due to this reason only 55 per cent Haj pilgrims of Jharkhand and other states will be able to undertake journey and 45 per cent Haj pilgrims would be deprived of this facility. Due to this reason 13500 Haj pilgrims would

be deprived of Haj pilgrimage from Jharkhand state only. It can be imagined from this as to how many Haj pilgrims would be deprived in all over India.

It is my request to the Government of India that the date fixed by the Haj Committee of India may be extended from 25.04.2012 to 20.05.2012 so that maximum number of Haj pilgrims could participate in Haj pilgrimage.

**(ix) Need to expedite approval for the establishment of a Cardiology specialised Hospital in Naroda in Ahmedabad, Gujarat**

SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL (Mehsana): Gujarat has an ideal case for appointment of qualified doctors, super specialist and setting up of medical colleges in adequate number to achieve the target of the quality of health services, per capita expenditure on health, increase in human development index, Controlling the infant mortality rate. The Gujarat Government have requested for setting up a new hospital for chest diseases in Naroda (Ahmedabad) in KRVY hospital. They have submitted necessary documents certificates for this.

I would request the Government that keeping in view the above facts, action may be taken on war-scale to get this scheme approve and implemented which is pending for the last two and a half years.

**(x) Need to undertake desiltation work of river Bakulahi causing damage to crops and water logging in the Kaushambi Parliamentary Constituency, Uttar Pradesh**

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): The agriculture land of farmers of submerged under the huge expanse of Bakulahi submerged under the huge expanse of Bakulahi river in District Pratapgarh of Uttar Pradesh (Parliamentary Constituency Kaushambi) as a result of which crops are damaged. People have to face difficulties in travelling from one place to other due to water logging. Many villages are converted into islands. The deep dredging and cleaning of the river is necessary. There is need to construct bridges and roads for easy movement of people in hundreds of villages. A survey should be conducted by sending a central team. The cleaning and deep dredging is necessary.

**(xi) Need to construct small dams to prevent flood caused by Ghaghra and Sharda rivers in Sitapur district, Uttar Pradesh**

SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT (Misrikh): There is a dam in Bansaba in Lakhimpur district in U.P. The water of various rivers from Nepal is collected in this dam to prevent

floods. But when this dam is full to the brim, the water is released in large quantity which results in heavy devastation by Ghagara river and Sharda canal in Sitapur district. The crops of farmers of Sitapur district is completely damaged due to water released from Bariabasa dam and the water of Ghaghara river and Sharda canal is filled in the fields and the seepage occurs all around.

The farmers of Sitapur district are very poor and their livelihood depends on farming. Their condition becomes very pitiable due to sudden release of water from Banabase dam as their crops are submerged and their only source of livelihood is damaged.

I would request the Government to take necessary action to construct small dams as an alternate measure to protect the farmers of Sitapur district from the fury of floods so that damage to the crops could be prevented.

**(xii) Need to undertake repair and construction of the damaged approach road near Khagaria railway junction, Bihar under East Central Railway**

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV (Khagaria): The approach road of West Bakhari Railway dhala adjoining Khagaria junction in Sonpur Division of East Central Railway, Hazipur under Bihar state is completely damaged. Rail passengers coming and going to Khagaria junction and the trucks and tractors carrying goods from Khagaria goods godown use this road. Due to dilapidated road many accidents occur here. During rainy season this road is closed and the rail passengers and the traders have to face lot of difficulties.

District officer of Khagaria has requested the Rail administration dozens of times to get this road repaired. He has also written a letter to DRM, Sonpur to get this approach road repaired from railway funds or a 'No Objection Certificate' may be given to District Administration to get it repaired.

But, no action has been taken by DRM Sonpur for the last six months.

Therefore, the Government should get this road repaired at the earliest or issue a 'No Objection Certificate' to District Administration so that it could be repaired.

**(xiii) Need to set up a Central Educational Institute in Hooghly district, West Bengal**

[English]

DR. RATNA DE (Hooghly): There is not a single Central Institution in Hooghly district of West Bengal till

now. According to 2001 Census the total Population of the district is 50,80,976.

There are many Centre and State Government offices at Chinsurah in Hooghly district. There are also many tribal SC, OBC, areas and blocks.

I would request the Hon'ble Minister to take initiative so that we can have a Central Education Institution in our Hooghly district of West Bengal.

**(xiv) Need to stop extraction of sand in Palar River Basin in Tamil Nadu**

SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN (Vellore): Palar River originates in Nandi Hills in Karnataka and flows through Andhra Pradesh before entering Tamil Nadu. In Tamil Nadu it runs across a distance of about 220 kms. The beneficiary districts are Vellore, Kancheepuram, Thiruvellur and Chennai. Environmentalists and other activists have been raising concerns repeatedly over the ecological impact of the over extraction of sand from Palar river basin, which threatens the very livelihoods of local population. There is exponential rise in demand for river sand due to large scale construction activities in and around Chennai.

Indiscriminate sand mining of Palar river-bed in my constituency Vellore has reached an alarming proportions and if uncontrolled can cause dangerous impact on the ecology and socio-economic life in these districts. Sand is vital for sustenance of rivers. Mining of sand in the river should be such that extraction does not exceed natural replenishment. After the ban on the use of excavators and transportation by lorries, the Public Works Department permits mining by manual methods and transportation by bullock carts only. Though there has been reduced intensity in quarrying, damage had already been done to the river system in many ways.

The river sand is a non-renewable natural resource. Since it is a scarce resource, there should be proper governance. All the existing laws, need to be reviewed and amended suitably. Government is required to formulate appropriate policy for extracting and distribution and should also initiate steps for research in finding a suitable alternative building material to substitute the river sand. Therefore, I urge upon the Government to intervene and stop this continuous extraction of sand in Palar River Basin.

**(xv) Need to set up an office of Employees Provident Fund Organisation in Palakkad, Kerala**

SHRI M.B. RAJESH (Palakkad): Opening of a sub-regional office of EPF at Palakkad has been a long pending

demand. Currently, provident fund and Pensions of thousands of employees have been managed by SRO Kozhikode which is about 180 km from Palakkad. To redress their grievances Pensioners and employees of Palakkad need to spend a whole day and incur huge expenses by travelling all the way to Kozhikode. Geographically Palakkad is the largest district in Kerala and also the second largest industrial area in the State. The undergoing expansion of defence PSU, BEML and the proposed Coach factory will make Palakkad the most important industrial area in the State. In connection with the Rail Coach factory number of ancillary units comprising of thousands of employees will also come up in the near future. Thus, thousands of employees, pensioners and family pensioners will be benefitted by an office of EPFO at the industrial town of Palakkad. I urge upon the Government to take necessary steps to set up a sub regional office of EPFO at Palakkad.

**(xvi) Need to fix minimum Support Price for Tea and also to set up a Central Wage Board for Tea Plantation Industry**

SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY (Alipurduar): The Union Government is contemplating to declare Tea as National Drink of our Country. I congratulate the Government for this step but I want to bring to the notice of the Government the hardships being faced by the workers who are engaged in this industry. More than half a century have passed since the formation of last Central Wage Board for Tea Plantation Industry and till date a lot of changes have taken place in Tea Plantation Industry. More than 1.2 million workmen are engaged in this very important growing sector of the economy. As you know that in the absence of any consistent, uniform and resolute approach and intervention on the part of Government, the structures as well as rates of wages of the workmen of this industry have failed to evolve to a fair standard in all counts keeping pace with the developing economy of the country. As a result presently the wages of the workmen are lowest in tea industry in comparison to any other organized sectors, that too varies to a great extent in regions and within region even. The stand & intentions on the part of employers could succeed to frustrate and negate the declared motto of the last Central wage Board from evolving a structure of fair wages. Having no proper & dynamic link with the rising consumer price index or no link at all, the real wages of the workmen of this industry have significantly been eroded over last 50 years leading towards growing distress, malnutrition, backwardness, migration and unrest.

Besides there is no Minimum Support Price or Minimum Retail Price of Tea and the prices of Tea is always decided by auction and in the absence of any effective policy the Tea Garden Owners gave the excuse of huge loss in the name of auction and other unrelated things. Sir, through this August House, I would request the Hon'ble Minister to intervene in the matter as deemed appropriate and to fix MSP or Minimum Retail Price for Tea and also to form a Central Wage Board for Tea Plantation Industry at the earliest.

**(xvii) Need to make available all free-to-air channels of Doordarshan under the bouquet of DD Direct Plus in Kerala and Tamil Nadu**

SHRI JOSE K. MANI (Kottayam): The pioneering move of Doordarshan to mass entertainment electronic media easily accessible to the masses through its DD Direct Plus service was widely welcomed and acclaimed by all households. The DD Direct Plus had diversified channels like sports, entertainment, educational programmes, health, apart from 24-hour news channel in vernacular languages. Beyond the channels of Doordarshan, the DD Direct Plus ensured transmission of popular free to air channels. Together the DD Direct Plus direct to home (DTH) service commanded the largest viewership of audience covering almost every home owning a television. Doordarshan's success spawned business rivalry with cable TV operators. Private DTH operators offering free to air channels hitherto broadcast free by DD Direct Plus, clandestinely hiked the subscription rates. Presently the private DTH operators are reaping the harvest of mass electronic media revolution starving Doordarshan of its legitimate share being the pioneering mass channel venture.

This situation apart from denying free viewership to the masses has caused Doordarshan dearly in terms of advertising revenue, the backbone of sustenance in view of the diminishing audience. Kerala and Tamil Nadu have more DD Direct Plus DTH connections with a mass audience who stand deprived now of the free to air channel facility earlier enjoyed by them because of Doordarshan's changed policy in denying the free to air channel facility it had pioneered earlier.

I would, therefore, urge the Centre to restore the credibility of Doordarshan as the mass entertainment channel by making available again, all free to air channels under its bouquet of DD Direct Plus to subscribers in Kerala and Tamil Nadu.

14.04 hrs.

[*English*]

CENTRAL EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS  
(RESERVATION IN ADMISSION)  
AMENDMENT BILL, 2012

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE  
DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF  
COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION  
TECHNOLOGY (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): Sir, with your  
permission, I beg to move:

“That the Bill further to amend the Central Educational  
Institutions (Reservation in Admission) Act, 2006, as  
passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration.”

Sir, the Central Educational Institutions (Reservation  
in Admission) Act, 2006 was enacted by Parliament to  
provide reservation in admission of students belonging to  
the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes and Other  
Backward Classes to certain Central educational  
institutions established maintained or aided by the Central  
Government.

Sir, you might remember that when the original Act  
was passed, under Section 6 of the said Act, the Central  
Educational Institutions were required to give effect to the  
provisions of that Act from the academic session 2007-08.  
But there were some proceedings in the Supreme Court  
of India where the Supreme Court stipulated that the  
implementation of the provisions of that Act for the purposes  
of reservation of OBCs and also expanding their capacity  
will start from the academic session 2008-09 and not from  
2007-08. So, accordingly we need to amend the provisions  
of this Act so that the commencement, for the purposes of  
implementation, starts from the year 2008-09.

Sir, as you know, in any legislation, when it is enacted  
and implemented, certain problems arise in the course of  
implementation and these were brought to the notice of  
the Central Government. The reasons for this are historical  
because the distinguished hon. Members of this House  
know that in some parts in the North East, there are no  
Scheduled Castes, there are only Scheduled Tribes. In  
some States, the reservation is for the Scheduled Tribes  
historically and the States have been following that policy  
over a period of several years. In some States, there are  
no Other Backward Classes. So, when we realised that in  
many States historically reservation has been implemented  
with respect to the population of that State, we felt that we

need to protect that reservation. This is one of the difficulties  
that arose. In the Act, as you know, reservation for the  
Scheduled Castes is 15 per cent and for the Scheduled  
Tribes it is 7 ½ per cent. But in several of the States, the  
reservations are beyond that limit and those need to be  
protected.

Then, another major issue arose with respect to Section  
4 of the said Act, because Section 4 stipulated that the  
tribal areas referred to in the Sixth Schedule of the  
Constitution was no longer to be governed by the  
reservation policy for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled  
Tribes. This also created an anomaly because if they were  
no longer to be governed by this, then how would  
reservation be put in place and implemented? This,  
certainly, was not the intent of Parliament that the  
reservation already in place in those areas should be  
done away with because of Section 4. That was not the  
intent. So, this also had to be dealt with. Sir, as you know,  
in the North East, we have NITs in almost all the States  
and there, there is the All India quota and the State seats.  
The All India quota is filled through a process of  
examination on the basis of All India merit, but the State  
seats are set aside for the State students. Many times, the  
reservation is beyond 50 per cent and there is no scope  
for OBCs. So, we wanted to make sure that that reservation  
is kept intact. That is another issue that came up.

Then, with reference to Dr. Baba Saheb Bhimrao  
Ambedkar University in Uttar Pradesh, it was established,  
as you know, much prior to the coming into force of this  
Act and there, the reservation for the Scheduled Castes  
and scheduled Tribes itself is 50 per cent. So, then it was  
not possible for us to give any reservation to the OBCs  
there. So, because of historical reasons, those anomalies  
had to be corrected. So, the essence of this amendment  
is to correct those anomalies to preserve the reservation  
in States where reservations have been given much  
beyond the stipulated percentage in terms of the  
Constitution; for institutions that have been set up prior to  
the coming into force of this Act where reservations are  
granted to a particular category, that reservation must be  
preserved. This, of course, applies to very few institutions.  
In rest of the institutions all the policies required under the  
Act have been implemented.

The other issue that came up for consideration was  
the following: that in some institutions medical colleges  
had to be expanded; and because medical colleges had  
to be expanded that could not be done in the course of  
three years. You know, when you give admissions to  
students in medical colleges, you need hospital facility. So,  
in some of these Central universities where medical

facilities had to be given and colleges had to be expanded and hospitals had to be provided for, obviously the three-year period was not enough.

In particular, as far as Delhi University is concerned, you have several regulatory authorities in Delhi University. You have the MCD, you have the DDA and you have other authorities and approvals had to be taken for these authorities not only for the purposes of expansion, but also for the purposes of building infrastructure. So, that also took a bit of time. So, the other amendment that was required to be done was to extend the implementation of this period, from the period of three years to six years.

So, these broadly are the amendments that we are seeking. The other House has cleared these amendments and the matter has come up before the distinguished Members of this House. I commend the provisions of this Bill to the Members of this House.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion moved: "That the Bill to amend the Central Educational Institutions (Reservation in Admission) Act, 2006, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

[Translation]

SHRI GANESH SINGH (Satna): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to speak in the support of Central Educational Institution (Reservation in Admission) Amendment Bill, 2012 introduced by Hon'ble Minister. In fact, the difficulties were coming in implementation of Central Educational Institution (Reservation in Admission) Act, 2006 that was passed earlier. This Bill has been introduced to amend the same. Rajya Sabha has passed this Bill and discussion has been started on it in Lok Sabha today. Mainly two provisions have been made in it—first reservation for other backward class under OBC category in tribal areas under Sixth Schedule and second, extension of time limit for fully implementation of the Act. The main aim of Central Educational Institution (Reservation in Admission) Amendment Bill, 2012 is to amend central Educational Institution (Reservation in Admission) act, 2006 in which *inter-alia* provision has been made to provide 15 per cent, 7.5 per cent and 27 per cent reservation in admission to students of SC, ST and OBC respectively. In fact, under sixth schedule the provision is being made to provide 15 per cent reservation for SC, 7.5 per cent for ST and 27 per cent reservation for OBC in the Central educational institutions established in tribal areas of North-Eastern states such as Arunachal, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura and Assam. But I would like to

say that Supreme Court has already fixed the ceiling of 50 per cent and 50 per cent reservation has already been provided there. Hence, I think providing 27 per cent reservation to OBC afresh many practical difficulties will come in the way. What is the provision in the Bill for them? You will increase seats or do something else? Regarding reservation quota in various states, the situation in different in each states. Somewhere it is 15 per cent, somewhere it is 14 per cent. Recently Delhi Government had made it 21 per cent. Thus different percentage has been kept in different state. I think it is necessary to ensure in the provision that 27 per cent reservation for OBC, which we are providing, must be implemented in those institutions there. Just now mention had been made about Ambedkar university, Lucknow, it is true that they already have 50 per cent reservation there and now we are going to provide 27 per cent reservation for OBC, but in view of guidelines of Supreme Court, the same situation will arise there. The situation of state quota is also not much better. Hon'ble Minister should clearly mentioned in his reply that as to how he will be able to admit OBC students therein. Some practical difficulties had come before standing committee also and the standing committee has also expressed their concern over it. Secretaries of higher institutions were appeared before the committee, they had told the same thing there which I am saying here. Regarding north-eastern states, Baba Saheb Bhimrao Ambedkar university and other universities meant for minorities such difficulties have been mentioned about those also, but we welcome the endeavour to provide 27 per cent reservation for OBC in this Bill. I would like to give an example. As per decision of Supreme Court, Reservation cannot be provided more than 50 per cent. Before it the Government of Tamil Nadu and implemented 69 per cent reservation in educational institutions, this provision is being implemented there still today. If one state has the provision like that then why such thing cannot be done in other states? This issue needs consideration. So far as the state quota is concerned, it is the suggestion of the committee that in a central educational institution situated in tribal areas specified in sixth schedule, provision should be made to provide reservation on the basis of state quota, but difficulties will come in this also. I would like to request that today the number of private universities in the country is about 111 and the number of private deemed universities is 90. There is no provision of reservation in these universities. The number of universities under the control of Central Government is about 46. The number of private universities is more than it and only those students go in these universities who are unable to get admission in Government colleges. But they have to pay huge amount

of fees there and even they find it very difficult to get admission in those institutions. These universities are also under the control of the Government of India. Can we not make such provision in those universities? I would like to demand that provision of reservation should also be made in those universities. Today the situation is that some of the universities required recommendation of Prime Minister for admission. They require recommendation of Minister, they require recommendation of Chief Minister, then one gets admission. Earlier in our country the people treated education as religious work they believe that giving education is a religious work for them. But today education has been fully converted into business. Today banks provide finance for education. Earlier banks had never used to finance educational institutions. The manner in which big capitalists are opening new universities in the country, they are setting up them like industries. Now these universities have become industries. Bit colleges and universities are opening here and there. The Manner in which they are working freely, it seems that nobody has control over them. I does not seem that UGC would have everff made study or inspection about them. Therefore in the absence of many control over them, it is difficult to check their irregularities. Provision of reservation should be ensured in all those universities, and the institution who fails to comply it legal action will be taken against it. Such kind of provision should be made in this Bill.

Supreme Court has also mentioned it. They had mentioned in a comment "that no tamper can be made with the seats of OBC quota in central educational universities. Seats reserved for the students of other backward class cannot be transferred to students of general category."

Hon'ble Minister had also said like that in his statement, but I would like to say that in the year 2011 out of 7059 seats for OBC in Delhi university only 3158 seats were filled in, remaining seats were lying vacant. Similarly in Bhagat Singh College there were 59 seats for OBC B.com (Hons) and only 14 seats were filled in out of them. In Daulat Ram College only 74 seats were filled in out of 290 seats. In Anand College only 42 seats were filled in out of 160 seats. In Anand college only 42 seats were filled in out of 160 seats. In venkateshwar college 149 seats were filled in out of 269 seats. In Hindu college 170 seats were filled in out of 203 seats. In ASRD college only 181 seats were filled in out of 300 seats.

Result of IIT, JEE examination was declared in which 2545 OBC students were passed. This is a new difficulty has come before us, on which I would like to draw the attention of hon'ble Minister. The children who are crossing general category with their marks, they are also not getting

the opportunity of unreaserved category. I would like to tell that 2545 OBC students were passed in IIT and JEE. But out of them only 1540 students got admission in general merit, remaining 1450 OBC students did not get permission for admission. What kind of law is there? General category is meant for all. If someone is qualifying the marks of general category then what is the justification to place him in reserved category? It has happened in 2011.

'Rashtriya Sahara' news paper had published a news items regarding the grant provided for. It had been stated in the news items that the universities who had been provided with money by Government of India for increasing seats, could not spend money within time frame, whether any mechanism has been put in place for monitoring them so as to ensure the time by which they would complete the work. I think they are making delay knowingly so that new reservation policy is not implemented there. You should look into it. supreme Court Bench of Justice R.V. Ravindra and A.K. Patnayak had given a verdict regarding cut of marks. Cut of marks are definitely the OBC quota in some place or other, I think they are not getting its benefit.

Last time the cut off marks issue fixed at ten percent that is too after comments from Supreme Court. But you have also realised it and said that Central Government itself will go to Supreme Court for thef rights of OBC students. Actually as per present rules the OBC students are given admission in central education institutions on less than ten percent masks of the minimum cut off, is not enough. I think that cutt off marks should start from the end of merit list, for example list is prepared from 100 to 80, means the students who obtained 80 marks will be given admission, but the merit of OBC should start from 80 marks and after. Cut off should not be introduced until the reserved seats are filled up. I think only than the people of this category will be benefited. Actually our and government's aim is to bring those at par in the field of education, who are legging behind in education by providing them special opportunity. The ancient system of education of our country was gurukul. The students studying in gurukuls believed that they will do big work for the country after getting education. Mathematics, Chemistry, Physics etc were taughted by Acharyas in gurukuls which inspired the students to measure the motion of earth, speed of light, discovered chemistry, non corrosive iron, established decimal system, gave zero and discovered arithmetic. Our country become world-guru due to that system of gurukul.

Secondly, there was a proberb in our country that



“Pade-Like Kuch na hoye, har jote Kuthila par hoye,” that is why lakhs of children did not go to schools. That category somehow remained backward. After a long period of time, now the condition is better and free education is being imparted, it has become fundamental right. But a large part of the society remained backward. I would say that the standard of education is unequal. At some places teachers are not in appropriate number. Now a days, buildings are being constructed for schools, but still there is inequality in standard of education. There are some schools which charges eight to ten lakh for one year and there are such schools also where children come and go back to home after taking mid-day meal.

Just imagine merit has reached upto 100 percent. Now, how a student from village can compete with this merit. Those who study in Dun schools will be successful.

Today, children of rich families study in big schools and colleges, poor children can not study in those schools-colleges. We have to take them upto equality level and when we talk about equality, about social-justice, than we have to see that we should have equal schools, equal education, similar uniforms and similar syllabus. We have to make a similar system.

I agree that some students are feeling troubled that low mark students are being given opportunity again. Certainly this system has been evolved to bring the legging behind student ast par with others. We also want that reservation should go, but it will be ended only that when we are able to bring these categories at a equal level. Today, there are separate schools for rich and for poor, when this practice will go away?

We have made so much progress and research, the country has made so much progress. But the basic changes, which are required in education sector is still far from reality. I would request the hon. Minister that you have made proper efforts, but how it is made speedy? There is no co-ordination with state governments. Our education will be better, if states and centre will work in co-ordination with each other.

Today, due to unknown reasons lakhs of students are going abroad for study, whereas foreigners are eager to invest in our country for opening universities. What are the reasons? The macaulay system of education is providing a army of unemployed people. There is need for radical changes in macaulay system of education. We have to establish such institutions which are useful for our lives and education should also be useful in today's perspective.

I think that we are not thinking in that direction.

Today we need technical education. We are very much backward in this field. There are so much children in rural areas who have good talent, but they can not study for want of good institutes. They are unable to get admission in reputed colleges and leg behind. Today only 10 to 15 per cent families are getting higher education and rest 30 to 35 per cent familieis are not able to get higher education due to poverty. I would like to request the government to evolve a ununique policy, that provide equal opportunity to all for getting good education and the country may progress with their talent. The minister has said while presenting this scheme that he will go to Supreme Court, when will he go to Supreme Court?

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: I have already filed the matter in Supreme Court.

SHRI GANESH SINGH: You have already filed the matter in Supreme Court, it is good represent your cause in Supreme Court and say that Court may please co-operate us in management of the country. If you want to take all with you together, than reservation will have to be provided. I would stress on my demand that provision should be made in this bill to provide reservation for SCs/STs and OBCs in the private universities coming in education sector. With these words, I support this bill and conclude my speech.

SHRI PADEEP TAMTA (Almora): Hon'ble Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me opportunity to speak on this bill.

Sir, hon'ble Human Resources Minister has introduced Reservation through Central Educational Institutions Reservation Amendment Bill. I rise to support the bill. All of us know and hon'ble Minister had also told that why this amendment bill is necessary? In the year 2006 when this bill was introduced, reservation has been provided to SCs, STs and OBCs. Some problems came in way of its implementation. At that time it was provided that it will not be introduced in North-East. Our intention was to protect the reservation being provided to the tribale population in North-East states. But at the stage of implementation, this area was kept apart from the ambit of Central Educational institutes. Therefore, this amendment become necessary. In section-3, there is provision of 15 percent reservation for Scheduled Castes, seven and half percent for S cheduled tribes and 27 per cent for backward classes. Hon'ble Minister had said that Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes had been enjoying reservation more

than their quota in central institutions of North-east and Bhimrao Ambedkar Institute in Lucknow. When we introduced the rules of reservation in the year 2006, we had decided that while providing reservation number of seats of general category will not be curtailed. So, we made a mandatory provision that their seats will be increased. Central Government will provide assistance for it and this bill will be implemented in three years. But there were some practical problems, due to which public and educational organisation requested to extend the time and central cabinet considered their request.

I have to say that it is a historic bill. The bill brought in 2006 was meant for those who were deprived of reservation. It was a progressive and historic bill.

Reservation policy is very old. I will say it old because at a time the privileged class had introduced the reservation for themselves and kept the deprived class away from education and knowledge, but when agitation of freedom started, Gandhiji, Baba Ambedkar and Jyotiba Phule thought that participation of the people of deprived classes should also have representation in the governance/administration. The constitution amendment was framed and social justice was envisaged therein. The first constitution amendment was brought in the leadership of the Prime Minister of the country Nehru ji and Baba Saheb Ambedkar was also party in that amendment. There was reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes before enactment of this bill. The first constitution amendment article was 15(4). It has been said in the directive principles of state policy in the Indian Constitution that Government will take steps for educational interests of weaker sections of the society, specially Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. At that time, the court struck down the then law and the Government of India in 1951 added section 4, article 15 in the constitution by constitution amendment. This historical step was taken as the reservation at that time in central educational institutions was applicable by an executive order.

Sir, first time the UPA Government have provided reservation to SCs, STs and OBCs in educational institutions by enacting a law. You all know the background that the deprived especially the OBCs were provided reservation in Government sector not in educational institutions. First backward commission was constituted and then second. The question arose that reservation has been provided in Government services, but until reservation is provided in educational institutes till then full benefit will not reach to the OBCs. UPA-I Government enacted a Central law that OBCs will be provided reservation in

Central Educational Institutions. For the purpose a constitution amendment was made in 1993. Article 15(5) was added first time according to which SCs, STs and OBCs were provided reservation in all the educational institutes, whether they were Government Institutes or private which exists today also. According to article 15(5), SCs, STs and OBCs will be provided reservation in all educational institutions of the country, whether they are Government institutes or aided/unaided institutes. This law can be introduced by both Central and State Governments.

Sir, it has been stated that every state has the right to implement the reservation in educational institutes according to their population and the central law will not cause obstacle. Let us talk about Karnataka. Karnataka can enact law for reservation in their state. Every state has its own rights. The reservation was provided for first time in educational institutions. This was implemented in educational institutions of central Government. I would like to remind hon'ble Minister that at the time in 2006 when consideration on the bill was being discussed in the House, it was demanded that reservation should also be provided in all private and unaided institutions. Today it is being stressed because foreign educational institutes are being allowed to open their institutions in this country. Our intention behind this is that our children may not go abroad for higher education. They can get foreign higher education in the country itself. The minister has said repeatedly that those foreign educational institutions will also be brought into the ambit of Indian laws. My request is that when foreign education institutions will come in India, these laws should also be made mandatory for them and private educational institutes as till date there is no such law. The then human resources minister had promised that a law is being enacted for reservation in central and aided educational institutions and a separate law is being enacted for private/aided institutes. I request the minister to bring a law for reservation in private educational institutes which are unaided. This matter was also discussed in the standing committee on welfare of SCs, STs and OBCs. People from SC/ST and OBC categories came to us and said that whether reservation will be there in foreign universities coming to India. That time also the Government said that they are bringing a law for private institutes. I will request the minister to bring a law immediately in this regard because it is a very important law. The problem of north-east arose at that time. You told us that amendments are being made in sections 2, 3 and 4. By one amendment in section 2, you are going to define the north-east, under which so many educational institutes of the state are covered specially NITs. NIT is a such institute in which state seats are allotted. The state will implement reservation

in these seats only and the amendment you are bring in meant for protection of reservation on these seats. Mandatory clause is also being amended, you are extending it over three years. But I request you that there may be many difficulties in mandatory clause. There may be financial difficulty, difficulty in increasing infrastructure and implementation also. So, monitoring is also necessary. May it not be that amendment is again required in 2014. Monitoring arrangements must be made upto 2014 through HRD Ministry or UGC, because 2014 will be last year, so that the reservation being provided by the UPA Government to the students of OBC category may be implemented properly.

I would like to make one more request to the hon'ble minister that you are removing one of the exception clauses which you had provided in 2006. I welcome it because our intention was that with that clause their reservation would have been protected in north-east. The reservation which the State Government was giving there, was protecting that. that should also be implemented. But it appeared from the legal point of view that it will not be implemented there. This you have to see. But there are many clauses, which provides that at which places the law of 2006 will not be enforced. the north-east amendment is praiseworthy, but there was some places where it is an exception. I would like to say that there is a need to do some amendment there.

Apart from it, our schedule is that it will not be enforced in institution of excellence national importance. I am to state that which are good institutions, institution of national importance, they are also educational institutions, research institutions. People of Scheduled Castes, Tribes and other backward classes should also get the opportunity in those institutions. There also will be their representation. If they get reservation there they will become capable of going upto high positions of the country. One exception has been removed by you today. In the coming time, as per this clause, you are providing that all institutes of national excellence or national importance, will be kept outside the ambit of reservation, but it appears to me that it is not appropriate. There is need to remove this exception also. I welcome the hon'ble HRD minister. In his leadership, a new dynamism has taken place in the field of education. Whether it is a legislation of right to education or many experiments are being done by you in the field of education. You have made a yardstick with regard to higher education in every district of the country that after declaring many districts educationally backward, model schools should be opened at every place. This is very correct

policy, it should be further enhanced.

With these words, I conclude my speech.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): Hon'ble Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to you that you have given me the opportunity to speak on Central Education Institutions (Reservation in admission) Amendment Bill, 2012. It is a bill to amend the original Act. It promises to enforce three year quota only in Central Educational Institutions. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is also a fact that you have been failed in giving reservation to 27 percent backwards. This Bill has come to us after passing in by Rajya Sabha. This law enacted in 2006 was to be enforced within three years. But you have become late by one year after giving of this matter is Supreme Court. We will have to see further to compensate it. a strong impact of this delay has been seen on medical study also. It has been seen that there was a delay in its implementation in Delhi. the reason may be another. In such position, increasing three years time is correct, but we will have to think after three years also that how we will be able to impart education to the coming generation.

Hon'ble Minister, you have also assured that reservation will be implemented within three years, it will be implemented. Bhai Ganesh Singh ji were just now saying that uniform education policy should be implemented in schools of the country. This has also been discussed repeatedly in this House and has continuously been demanded.

Deputy Speaker, Sir through you, I would like to State to the Government and the Minister that we are taking into consideration of census of 2001. But today as per the census of 2011 the population of SCs, STs and OBCs and other classes have increased. Problems are galore. I would rather say as per population do it 30 per cent at least for SCs and STs. This is my demand.

Second thing is that issue of central school is always raised here. The hon'ble members here are representing 20 lakh, 22 lakh, 20 lakh and 19 lakh people. There is a big pressure. Mr. Minister, you are smiling. You will now say it out of subject, but I would like to say. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: SHAIKENDRA Ji, I want to give you one information. On that day also you had put this thing before me. I have sent a proposal to ministry of law, some time back in which I have said that the allotment of two-two should be made of five ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI GORAKHNATH PANDEY (Bhadohi): Mr. Minister, somewhere it is not two even ...*(Interruptions)*.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: First you listen to me. I had already sent this proposasl, before you had raised this matter is the parliament. We received law Ministry's opinion. They have said that it will illegal. This is their opinion. Now I will convene a meeting and we will take such writs to court. We will say that we are facing this difficulty, change your judgement and our members of parliament should get the permission of allotment of at least six children. We are with you in this regard.

SHRI GORAKHNATH PANDEY: Everyone should get.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: We are with you, but we are bound by law. If I take decision at my level and court issues contempt notice that it was their judgement and law have you done it, then government will be in difficulty. I will ask my ministry that file writ in the court, if it would be an request thast keeping all things in view there should be six in place of two ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please do not make it an issue of debate.

SHRI GORAKHNATH PANDEY: Mr. Minister, where there is no facility of Kendriya Vidyalaya in the constituency, they should also get this right.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: I am also saying this. There is a High Court decision that where there is no Kendriya Vidyalayas the allotment of two people cannot be there. This decision has not taken by me. There also we will go. We can go to the courts.

SHRI BHUDEV CHAUDHARY (Jamui): Mr. Minister, when you are ready to file writ for doing 6 in place of 2, then the serious about those constituencies where there is no Kendriya Vidyalaya ...*(Interruptions)*

You file writ for them also ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: I have said that I will do, I have not said that I will not do. I will file that writ that where it is not, they should also get. Where there is 2, it should be 6. You will not have to say again, because we are with you. I have finished any quota, but you want.

I have exhausted my quota but you want that it should be increased from 2 to 6, although I have done twenty five per cent in every school. In every Kendriya Vidyalaya 25 per cent children of disadvantaged community will go. It is a

big thing in itself. It means out of hundred, 25 children will belong to that category. It is without an allocation. The poor children would get a chance to study in Kendriya Vidyalayas. You should appreciate this move. As far as the quota of MPs, that it should be increased from two is concerned, we shall file a petition in Court and lets see whast the court decides. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please don't make it an issue of Debate. Hon'ble Minister is giving reply.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN (Ghosi): Sir, it is not a question of MP. We are elected by 15 lakh people. We can't afford to offend our people. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Hon'ble Minister will reply later on.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: I would like to fully explain your concerns. Because it is connected with the subject and on the other hand it is not. I said that we represent so many people. As Pandey ji said in some constituencies there are Kendriya Vidyalayas. They can get the children admitted. But there are constituencies where there are no Kendriya Vidyalayas. They can't get admissions. It is also an injustice. This facility should be for everybody. The MPs of those constituencies, where there are no KVs can get the children admitted in nearby or adjoining districts. This provision you will have to make ...*(Interruptions)*

Secondly, it seems there is acute shortage of principals. There are two Central schools in Allahabad, one in Manori and the other in Bangroli. Only one Principal is working after both the schools. I would request that where is shortage an intermediate principal may be posted there.

One thing more which I want to say is that there is no OBC reservation in Kendriya Vidyalayas. Whereas in Novodya Vidyalayas there is OBC reservation. Please clarify in your reply whether you would implement it.

You must be in the Group of Ministers and attending the Cabinet meetings. I would like to give. Some suggestions with regard to education and reservation. We

30-35 members belonging to SC and ST, met the Prime Minister. We had said there is always judicial interference with regard to our reservation. We are distressed with this trend. Therefore, Government should enact Reservation Act by amending the constitution and include it in the ninth schedule so that we people are protected. It should not be like that we are in the creamy layer. We have not availed of any benefit, only got elected to Parliament. Otherwise, we have not taken any benefit since our education. Therefore, I would like to say that those who are poor, exploited who are deprived of education even today, who are socially, politically and economically backward and are in remote areas, will have to be brought into the mainstream of the society. By nationalizing the education, implement the law of compulsory education for all. There was a discussion in this House about compulsory and free of cost education. Shri Ganesh ji was also talking about this. You do the nationalisation and try that nobody remains deprived of education. Now when we are talking about business, bell has rung.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We have to take care of time also.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: It is our demand that reservation will have to be implemented in Public Private Partnership. You will have to issue directions at both places. I had said, there is need to enact a separate legislation for the development of exploited, deprived, tribals and backward people who are socially, academically and politically very backward. It is a good thing that you are giving it in education. I was just going through a report where in Sacchar Saheb has said there needs to be done much work in the field of education for Muslim community. You will have to prepare a role model and give attention to technical education. You will have to think about youths and Muslim women. A small child of a muslim community goes into automobile or motor parts sector. They have natural aptitude for technical education. We have to fight for every section of society. I won't say much as Mr. Deputy Speaker has rung the bell. We are also serious about time limit. Therefore, I conclude my speech. I would like the hon'ble Minister to get these suggestions, which I have given, implemented. With these words, I support the bill.

SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH (Hamirpur, U.P.): Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, I would like to give a suggestion about reservation to the Hon'ble Minister in half a minute. It is a policy matter, what is the need to go to court in this regard. You can do from two to five or six, it is a policy matter.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You have said, now hon'ble Minister will reply.

SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH: Courts do not interfere in policy matters. They can increase by themselves. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You have given the suggestion, now hon'ble Minister will think about it. Please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: He has said that he will look into it. Whether every person will speak the same thing?

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You please sit down. Your speech is not being recorded. Please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)\**

DR. BALIRAM (Lalganj): Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, I thank you for allowing me to speak on this Bill. I strongly welcome the Bill of 2012 which the hon'ble Minister has brought with regard to reservation in admission in Central Educational Institutions, especially for backward sections of society. Alongwith this I would like to say that in 2006 the Government made a provision of 15 per cent reservation for scheduled castes, 7.5 per cent scheduled tribes and 27.5 per cent for backward classes in the Central Educational Institutes. But the situation today is this you go to any Central University, and Central College, this reservation has not been filled. On the other hand there is Delhi University and JNU. Recently exams of IIT and JEE were held. The people who qualified this, there were 2545 students belonging to backward classes. Out of these 1540 students passed in general category merit. When they passed in the merit of general category, they should be kept out of OBC quota and not included in it. In the same way 150 people belonging to scheduled castes passed, out of which 122 passed in the merit of general category. But they were included in the quota of scheduled castes. If you do like this, it will not be justified.

14.59 hrs.

[SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ *in the Chair*]

This will be injustice with such people. On the other side 33 children out of 645 have passed in general category but they have also been put un under Scheduled Tribe

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\*Not recorded.

category. Last year OBC category have been filled by approximately 5400 general category people. This is absolutely wrong, injustice, this should not happen. You are bringing up a bill. You are saying that you are doing it for three years.

**15.00 hrs.**

The Constitution was framed and a provision of reservation was made and after every ten years you are increasing the reservation the reservation but even after 62 years of independence this quota of reservation has not been fulfilled. We want to know that such situation of reservation will remain in Educational Institutions and will not be filled up and how it will be filled in three years? Just now Ganesh Singh ji was saying that 169 seats have been filled out of 290 OBC seats in Daulat Ram College. It is only 42 seats out of 160 seats in Ramlal Anand College. Venkateswara College has filled 149 seats out of 296 seats, Hindu College 230 out of 300 seats, Shaheed Bhagat Singh college only 70 seats out of 295 seats and in ARSD College it is 181 seats out of 300 seats. If such a situation prevails and seats are filled like this then how you will be able to uplift these category? In the same way if reservation of SC, ST students is done once then second time they do not get opportunity of registration second time. After admission they have to choose same college, same subject and same course but this system is not for general category people. They have the option to change their college and subject also. The same system should be scheduled caste people also.

Hon'ble Minister, Sir I would like to draw your attention that today is scheduled caste people or backward caste people should be treated in the same category everywhere, whether in status or centre. If a person belonging to scheduled caste from Uttar Pradesh come in Delhi for admission in Delhi or Service then he is told that if he is not a domicile of Delhi. Then he will not get this facility. This restriction should be removed only then you will be able to do justice with them. Just now Shailendra ji was saying court always put hurdle in this matter. Sometime it is in the matter of reservation in service and sometime it is in the matter of admission. If it is included in the ninth schedule of constitution then this problem can be solved and nobody will be able to distort. If government and you have correct intention then Parliament has the right to make law in this regard and you make a law that in future nobody can distort the rule and they will not face my problem in their service and admission.

On the other hand people of Gurjar and Jat communities are agitating for reservation. Provision for reservation in Education Institutions and Services for them should be made. So that they can also avail this facility because they are socially and economically weaker.

Sir, today a lot of problems are being faced by children of Scheduled Tribes, Scheduled Castes and Backward classes in the matter of admission in Educational Institutions. Last year Jamia Millia Islamia gave 25 per cent reservation but this year they have said that we will give only five per cent reservation only. Their version's that we are giving less reservation because we taking only these children who are in merit. If you take children from merit only then reservation will be affected. They are saying that in future only these children will get the benefit of reservation who have studies from class 9 to 12 here and others will not get the benefit. We would request you that provision of uniform education should be made for all and a law should be made in this regard so that all people should get benefit of it.

SHRI MAHABALI SINGH (Karakat): Mr. Chairman Sir, I thank you for giving me time to participate in the discussion on central educational institutions (Reservation in Admission) Amendment Bill, 2012.

Many Hon'ble members have expressed their views on this important Bill and have given their suggestions on many points to bring qualitative improvement in education. Therefore, I would not like to repeat those. But Mr. Chairman sir I would definitely like to say that illiteracy is the main reason of lack of knowledge, poverty, naxalism and extremism because everyone in this would wants to live with dignity and self respect. For living with dignity, however and self respect everybody needs to be literate.

Sir, the person who lacks knowledge is poor in every way. He has to remain dependent for everything. When we wants to free himself from helplessness and does not success to come out of that situation he becomes a damage for society, unity and integrity of the country. Sir, I would like to say through you that if we want to strengthen democracy in our country. All categories of people will have to be educated because the social system in our country does not provide equal opportunities. The majority of people of this country have been deprived of education and those people of society have remained backward in economic, social and political sectors and facing inequality.

Sir, now the question arises how this system which is the basic reason of this problem can be removed? Those

who control this system wants to keep it intact. Those who are victims of this system wants to change it. Now, the question how changes in social system can be brought. The ills of caste system comes with the birth of a child. How, we can remove it. The constitution has provided rights for economically and socially backward castes. Therefore, we want to request Shri Kapil Sibal that he has brought this Amendment Bill and if honestly he wants to give 27 percent reservation to most backward castes then he will have to give admission to the categories of OBC then you give admission to them on minimum out of marks. There days we see that in all the central universities that out of list goes to 100 per cent and these students will get admission when they get 90 per cent marks. Therefore, we request hon'ble Minister Kapil Sibal ji that if OBC students are to given facility of reservation then they should be given reservation under the rule applicable for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes. Only then they can get admission and he provided justice.

My second point is that in Central Universities of North Eastern states for which you have brought Amendment Bill 50 percent reservation is already applicable there and according to the constitution you are going to bring for these OBC children, that also you will have to tell here ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Alright. You please conclude.

MR. MAHABALI SINGH: I have just started. Only one person has to speak from our party, therefore time is there.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have four minutes time, you have been given more than that.

SHRI MAHABALI SINGH: Sir today's Bihar is progressing in the filed of education. There is revolution in field of education in Bihar. Bihar is developing in all the sphere of life. Hon'ble Minister sir you please co-operate in the development of Bihar and do not try to deride it. Bihar Cabinet has decided to start a central university in Motihari and Bihar legislative Assembly has passed this motion unanimously then please respect the feelings of the people of Bihar. Don't insist that university will be in Gaya and not in Champaran. I wish that it may be in Gaya also but people of Bihar wants is there. Please respect the feelings of people of Bihar. One more thing I would like to say that you are thinking to open central school all over the country but those should be opened in such places where people are joining Naxal Movement due to lack of education. You are opening central education institutions in urban areas where education facilities already exist.

Therefore, the central schools should be opened in those areas which are Naxalite affected. We have raised this question in zero hour also and under rule 377 also that our area in Bihar is Naxalite affected and there is not central university.

Sir, I would like to conclude my speech and one more thing I would like to say that Government have always made policies in the interest of Dalits, Backwards but mere policies will not serve the purpose. Many policies, parties and governments were formed in sixty years after independence. Budgets were also provided but the condition of Dalits and backwards of this country has not changed in these 60 years. They are facing some problems. The government should come out with a clear intention so that the Dalit and backward communities could come at par with other communities. Today Bihar is progressing because Bihar has a good Chief Minister, his policies are correct and his intention as is good.

*[English]*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing further will go on record.

*(Interruptions)...\**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dr. Ratna De.

DR. RATNA DE (Hooghly): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to express my thanks for giving me the opportunity to speak on this Bill which seeks to amend the Central Educational Institutions (Reservation in Admission) Act, 2006.

Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, Right to Education Act and other schemes speak volumes about the commitment of the Government to education. The amendments brought forth by the hon. Minister are laudable in nature. We are providing reservation for Other Backward Classes in tribal areas and the timeframe for full implementation of the Act is being extended.

Tribals constitute around nine per cent of the country's population and they are still in despicable conditions. In fact, they live in subhuman and pathetic conditions. By providing reservation for OBCs in tribal areas, I am hopeful that those who wanted to pursue higher education would definitely derive benefit out of this Act, and this would no doubt go a long way.

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\*Not recorded.

We are churning out lakhs and crores of holders of MBA, Ph.D., MA, M.Phil. etc. degrees year after year. But how many of them are getting suitable jobs? What is preventing them to get a job? Was it a faulty curriculum they are studying? Was the job market not suitable for their degrees and diplomas? Are we interested in creating only bookish brains? It is time to ponder for not only those who study but also those who frame policies at the Government level.

Sir, it was reported in The Hindu newspaper on 1st February, 2010 that not even one Indian university figures in the top 200 universities of the world. This was stated by C.N.R.Rao, a renowned scientist. Our IITs, IIMs or even JNU did not find a place in the best 100 universities in the world. How to change the situation is a very difficult task ahead of us. What we need to focus on is quality and relevance of higher education to bring the much needed social transformation, which would in turn take care of every other ill of the society and hence the country to move ahead and bringing laurels.

In many universities across the country, OBC seats are lying vacant. Particularly this is the state of affairs in metro cities. Sometimes, courts interfere to fill up the OBC seats. If this is the situation, we can easily visualise as to what would be the situation in the tribal areas. Since we have very few education institutions in tribal areas and the areas nearby, how can we expect tribals to avail the seats provided through this amendment? Our aim should be to bring the tribals into the mainstream and to achieve this, we should give them proper education of good quality and standard education which would go a long way in bringing them up. Improving infrastructure is an arduous task and there cannot be two opinions about it. We have poor infrastructure in Central Educational Institutions in the country. This is a bitter fact. How does the Government improve the infrastructural facilities in the Central Educational Institutions across the country?

Sarva Siksha Abhiyan aims at universalising access to elementary education in accordance with the vision of the Right to Education Act. Without taking care and nurturing or patronizing the elementary education, we cannot give the much needed fillip to higher education. Between 1950 and 2008, the number of universities has increased from 20 to a whopping 431, colleges from 500 to 20,677, teachers from 15,000 to nearly 5.5 lakhs; and the number of schools too has increased exponentially each year. But what about the standard and quality of these institutions of education? It is stated often that the quality of the State, which means the country, depends

upon the quality of education. It cannot be farther from the truth. Higher education plays a significant role in creating the masters who would in turn, create an atmosphere which would go a long way in deciding the destiny of the country. We attained independence; we made great strides, in the field of education at primary, secondary and higher levels. But with the growing demands and needs, a lot requires to be done.

Corporate social responsibility, though became famous in recent times, it has been in vogue in 1960s and 1970s. But yet it has not taken roots in the educational fields. Many top profit making establishments have not cared to fulfil their corporate social responsibility. I request the hon. Minister to include the corporate sector in this. I suggest that more funds should be allocated to the HRD Ministry to fulfil this scheme.

Lastly, my earnest request to the hon. Minister is this. I am a Member of Parliament from Hooghly, West Bengal. Hooghly is the District Headquarters. The total population of Hooghly District is more than 50 lakhs as per the 2001 census. There are many Central and State Government offices in that district. But I am sorry to say that we do not have any Central Educational Institution till now. My request to the hon. Minister is that he may initiate action so that we can have at least one Central Educational Institution in our district.

SHRI R. THAMARASELVAN (Dharmapuri): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for allowing me to participate in the discussion on the Central Educational Institutions (Reservation in Admission) Amendment Bill, 2012.

I rise to support this Bill and the amendments brought before this august House by the hon. Minister. He has also explained the amendments here. I welcome the amendments proposed to the Principal Act of 2006, viz. the Central Educational Institutions Act. It aims at increasing the number of seats for SC, ST and OBC students in higher educational institutions. The Principal Act says that out of the annual permitted seats for a branch of study or faculty, 15 per cent seats shall be reserved for SCs, 7.5 per cent seats shall be reserved for STs and 27 per cent seats reserved for OBCs. The two amendments brought in this Bill are – the reservation for OBCs in the tribal areas under the 6th Schedule of the Constitution and secondly, the extension of time frame from three to six years for the full implementation of the Act of 2006.

This Bill seeks to have a proviso that if there is a Central Educational Institution in tribal area under the 6th



Schedule of the Constitution, the State seats in those institutions shall have the reservation for SCs, STs and OBCs. The quantum of reservation shall be prescribed by the State Governments.

The Bill also has a proviso for cases where the central educational institutions in tribal areas do not have State seats and the seats reserved for Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes exceed the percentage specified in the Act. In such cases the number of seats reserved for the OBCs would be such that the total reserved seats are 50 per cent of all seats. If the total number of seats reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes exceed 50 per cent, there shall be no reservation for the OBCs and the total number of seats shall be reduced to 50 per cent in all areas except in the North-East region.

Sir, though this amendment will help in a big way the poor and downtrodden people in getting opportunities for higher education, there is a reasonable apprehension among the OBC students aspiring admission in the institutions like the National Institute of Design and National Institute of Fashion Technology, etc.

In this connection, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the report of the Standing Committee which is of the view that the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes reservation should be taken as a compulsory component and the remaining seats shall be reserved for the OBCs. In case where the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes reservation exceeds 50 per cent limit, the Bill states that no seat shall be reserved for the OBC and the number should be reduced. It also opined that the Government may decide whether to increase the limit or not.

Therefore, I would like to urge upon the Government that by implementing this Bill the OBC students should not be deprived of their right of reservation benefit and their interest should be protected. In any event, 27 per cent reservation provided for the OBC students should not be reduced.

Now, I would like to draw the attention of the House to Section 5 of the amendment Act. It is relating to the substitution part and states as follows: "For the words 'number of seats available' the words 'number of such seats available or actually filled, whichever is less, shall be substituted". I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether it is the number of seats available or actually filled. I think we need a little more clarification on that because it creates an impression that seats which are actually available should be the seats which are actually

reserved. They should not be filled up through some other means other than the process of reservation. This needs to be clarified and I hope the hon. Minister will explain as to what it is.

Sir, before I conclude I would like to know from the hon. Minister why even after the lapse of four years of the Act being passed and after two years of the Ministry of HRD issuing direction to all the central educational institutions, this mandatory 27 per cent reservation for OBCs could not be implemented. I hope the hon. Minister will reply to all these questions.

SHRI SAKTI MOHAN MALIK (Arambagh): Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to participate in the debate on the Central Educational Institution (Reservation in Admission) Amendment Bill, 2012.

The proposed Bill has already been passed in the Rajya Sabha on 27th April, 2012 with the objective of amending the CEI Act of 2006. The original 2006 Act provides for the reservation in admission of students belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and OBCs to the extent of 15 per cent, 7.5 per cent and 27 per cent respectively except in the Sixth Schedule area. It also has stipulated three years time for its implementation. It has also allowed the central educational institutions to increase the seats. The central educational institutions were provided central funds amounting to Rs. 1,724 crore to expand the infrastructure and provide connected facilities. I would also like to bring to the notice of the Minister that the Standing Committee on Human Resource Development is of the view that the SC and ST reservation should be taken as a compulsory component and the remaining seats shall be reserved for the OBCs.

The CEI Act, 2006 was passed during the UPA-I regime, under pressure from the Left parties. It had provided for 27 per cent reservation for OBCs in admission to Central Educational Institutions along with a mandatory seat-increase of 54 per cent over a maximum period of three years from the academic session commencing from the calendar year 2007. The mandatory 54 per cent seat-increase in the existing CEIs was perceived as one of the important measures to increase the GER in higher education. The UGC report in 2008 on "Higher Education in India: Issues related to Expansion, Inclusiveness, Quality and Finance" shared this view.

The "Gross Enrolment Ratio" in degree and diploma programmes is only 7.0 per cent for SCs and 4.6 per cent for STs, compared to 9.7 per cent for 'all' Category. The

gap in GER between SCs and 'all' Category is expected to remain at the present level of 2.7 per cent in the 11th Plan period.

The disparity in GER by gender and socially disadvantaged groups, such as SCs and STs is unacceptable. Even though, there are several educational schemes in favour of these groups, there is still a long way to go to bridge the gap from UGC report. There are some Central institutions, such as IIT located in Tripura Tribal Area Autonomous District Council which is already following the reservation provision for ST, as per ST population ratio of the State of Tripura. In this, the provisions of the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution of India are operative. The passing of new Bill regarding facilities to ST people may not continue in future, although Section 3 of 2006 Act has the provision for reservation provision for ST in Sixth Scheduled areas.

However, the question that needs to be asked in the first place is that why not the mandatory reservation and 54 per cent seat-increase could be implemented, even after three years of the CEI Act being passed.

My second question is that why is it the case that some of the CEIs were finding it difficult to adhere to the time-limit of three years for creation of the requisite physical and academic infrastructure. Now, the Government through this amendment wants to extend the time-limit for further three years. My question is whether the Government can ensure that reservations in all the universities will be implemented within the extended three years.

The Government's logic for the non-implementation of mandatory OBC reservations merely describes the problem instead of addressing it. One of the major drawbacks of the Bill is that in cases where the SC and ST reservation exceeds the 50 per cent limit, the Bill states that no seats shall be reserved for the OBCs and the number should be reduced in the following year. Paying lip service and recruiting a miniscule number would not suffice the cause and objective behind reservation for SCs/STs.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please end your speech now.

SHRI SAKTI MOHAN MALIK: With these words, I conclude my speech and I again thank you for giving me the opportunity to speak. I oppose some clauses of the Bill.

SHRI MOHAN JENA (Jajpur): Respected Chairman, Sir, the objective of this amendment is to clarify certain ambiguities in Section II, III, IV, V and VI of the existing Act,

that is, the Central Educational Institution (Reservation in Admission) Amendment Act, 2006, which provides reservation for SCs, STs and OBCs in Central Educational Institutions.

At the outset, I would like to emphasize that the objective of my Party, the Biju Janata Dal is to provide and promote social justice to SC, ST & OBC, in order to bring them back to social mainstream. Contrary to caste composition of India, the population of SC, ST, OBC in Odisha is very high. In Odisha the population of SCs is 16 per cent, STs nearing 25 per cent and OBC is about 50 per cent. If we add the SEBC population listed by the State Government, it will be more than 95 per cent. So socially Odisha is predominated by Dalits, Tribes, OBCs, SEBCs and minorities.

Sir, it is a matter of regret that the Central Government enacted the concerned reservation law as late as 2006. It should have been enacted long back, just after Independence. For a newly independent nation, education of the backward sections should have been accorded, top most priority. It is because education is the foundation upon which the all round development of an individual or society rests.

Against this backdrop the said Amendment Bill to the previous Act is a welcome step. But there are some aspect of the Bill which is very difficult to understand. For example, Babasaheb Bhim Rao Ambedkar University, Lucknow, has been reserving 50 per cent seats for the SC and ST students. What will be future of this University if the Act is implemented there? Similarly, there are many universities like North Eastern States, Nagaland University, Mizoram University, Manipur University, Rajiv Gandhi University where Arunachal Pradesh provides nearly 50 per cent reservation to SCs and STs. In view of the 50 per cent ceiling of reservation by the Supreme Court, how 27 per cent reservation for OBC students can be adhered to? So hon. Minister should clarify this point.

Further as per the amendment of Section 6 of the existing Act, the Academic Session commencing from 2008 will be the base year for implementation of the Reservation Act. Now a fresh amendment to Section 5(II) is being brought to replace three years with six years. Already four years have passed. Will the remaining two years be sufficient to implement the law?

As per the annexure attached to the Act at the time of Gazette Notification the list of institutions which will come under the purview of this Act under Section 4 (b) including

a comprehensive list of all the universities of every State in India, should be notified along with the Act by the Government for the benefit of the public.

Sir, another point is that the hon. Minister should make a provision in this Act to accommodate more and more students from the native States of the concerned university. At present, the existing central universities or the institutions or deemed universities in Odisha are not implementing the provision of reservation for SCs, STs and OBCs. Even there is no transparency at the time of admission. So in view of this an appropriate mechanism should be created to check these types of anomalies.

In this discussion, I would like to raise another point about the justification of reservation. There are some people who oppose reservation. They think reservation is against the principle of democracy. Unfortunately, they forget that if more than 50 per cent of population remains deprived, how can we progress as a nation? In order to bring them to mainstream, we must have "protective discrimination" in the form of reservation. The other name of reservation in America is "Distributive justice". Reservation is not a matter of charity of the State but it is their birth right because till now they languish in deprivation and the fruits of freedom have not reached them. Reservation is not the cause but the effect of the Hindu social caste system.

With these words, I conclude and I support the Bill.

**SHRI GANESHRAO NAGORAO DUDHGAONKAR** (Parbhani): Thank you, Sir, for giving me an opportunity to participate in the debate on the Central Educational Institutions (Reservation in Admission) Amendment Bill, 2012, which has already been passed in the Rajya Sabha.

I support the amendments made in the Central Educational Institutions Act, 2006 (Principal Act), mainly because they aim at increasing the number of seats for OBC, SC and ST students in higher educational institutions. However, our party supports and believes in reservation policy for every talented and deserving students, hailing particularly from poor and downtrodden families. Those students deserve to get their best education.

Sir, education is an important for every people in society. It should not be denied to any one on the pretext of his or her economic conditions. I hope, this amendment would pave the way for a lot of students belonging to the downtrodden families getting opportunities for higher education.

Education helps to build a man and consequently helps to build a nation. Today we claim to be the biggest supplier of human resources in the world, but are we concerned about what quality of human capital we are building and for whose needs?

Today every parent tries to send their children to private and convent schools and not to Government schools. Why is it so? They spend thousands of rupees for this purpose but they do not prefer to avail of free education given by the State. The Government schools face many problems like shortage of teachers, insufficient funds to pay salaries to the teachers etc. There is also a shortage of qualified teachers in Government schools. The Government, on an average, spends about 3 per cent of GDP on education, while countries that have developed at a faster pace have spent about 6 per cent of their GDP on education. Right to Education was made compulsory after the intervention by the courts. The Government should change this situation and improve our educational infrastructure.

I would like to emphasise on good infrastructure, full faculty strength and good quality teachers as they are important for imparting high quality education to our young and ambitious students. The Government should take appropriate steps for providing quality education in different educational streams.

Sir, with these words, I conclude my speech and extend support to this Bill and also would like to thank you for giving me this opportunity to participate in this discussion.

**SHRI S. SEMMALAI** (Salem): Mr. Chairman, Sir, thank you for giving me this opportunity for taking part in this discussion. This is an amendment Bill. The Principal Act was passed in the year 2006. The Government's commitment in that Act was to do it in three years. But now the hon. Minister, in his preliminary remarks, said that the period started from 2008 and even after the passage of four years, the Government has not been able to equip the Central educational institutions with infrastructural facilities.

Now, this Bill, through the provisions of Section 5, seeks extension of time for another three years. It clearly mirrors the fact that the Central Government has failed to implement what it had itself committed to the people.

Sir, coming to the issue of reservation, there is no doubt that composition of castes and sub-castes definitely varies from State to State. In a particular region, where there are more number of people belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, the reservation

for them needs to be increased beyond the permissible limits. This is justifiable also.

Section 3, sub-section (b) of this Bill stipulates that if the total number of seats reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes exceed 50 per cent, then there shall be no reservation for OBCs and the total percentage of seats reserved shall be restricted to 50 per cent in all areas except specified in the North Eastern region. The concern is, as the hon. Member of the BJP, Shri Ganesh Singh, pointed out that if the permitted reservation of 50 per cent goes to students belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, then it leads to denial of justice to the OBCs. My humble submission is, under the guise of increasing the quota to SCs and STs, a total blanket ban on admission of OBCs in Central Educational Institutions is neither fair nor logical.

In this context, may I draw the attention of this august House to the Tamil Nadu reservation system where 69 per cent of seats are reserved as against the 50 per cent as per the directive of the Apex Court? When the same situation arose in Tamil Nadu, my revolutionary leader, hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Puratchi Thalaivi revised the reservation policy by increasing the reservation limit to 69 per cent to satisfy all the sectors. That was on proportionate basis. This has also been given legal protection.

While our Party is celebrating one year of achievement of the AIADMK Government headed by Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi, I am proud to say that this system of reservation is being followed even now in all educational institutions in Tamil Nadu and social justice is being maintained through this system. Why not the Centre take a cue from the Tamil Nadu reservation system and adopt it?

What I want to stress is that, without affecting the interests of SCs and STs, wherever reservation to OBCs is at present denied because of the 50 per cent directive of the Apex Court, the Centre may increase the limit beyond 50 per cent to accommodate the OBCs on the lines of the system prevailing in Tamil Nadu. Where there is a will, there is a way. I request the hon. Minister to think over it.

We can satisfy ourselves that gross enrolment in higher educational institutions has risen from 12.5 per cent to 15 per cent compared to the world average of 23.2 per cent. The hon. Minister has a dream and vision of increasing it to 30 per cent by 2020. I am sure he will succeed in his mission. But mere quantitative expansion alone is not sufficient. We must ensure that the increase should be

inclusive with deprived sections of the society entering into institutions like IIMs and IITs. These institutions should not be the exclusive privilege of a few in the name of merit.

Backward sections of the society should also enjoy the fruits of development through liberal entry into them. The fact that only 15 per cent of our graduates are suitable for employment is a sorry state of affairs. It reflects the poor quality of education at all levels, from primary to higher levels.

Let me show one or two examples. Only day before yesterday, many Members expressed their worries and concerns regarding the cartoons published in the textbooks. In the CBSE textbooks, a forest is defined as a group of trees and heavy industry is defined as one where heavy type of raw materials are used. In the CBSE textbooks of Karnataka, it is mentioned even now that Pakistan is a part of India. It went on to state that American Constitution is based on capitalism. The Class III students of Urdu medium in Andhra Pradesh, it is taught that Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao is the Prime Minister of the country. Sorry, it is in Karnataka.. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let him speak. Please do not interrupt.

Shri Semmalai, please conclude.

*...(Interruptions)*

SHRI S. SEMMALAI (Salem): I am concluding.

If this is the quality and stuff that we provide to our students, one can imagine what will be the standard of our students. So, quality of education should be ensured at all levels of education. In fact, I wish to say that unless we make concerted efforts to allocate six per cent of the GDP to education, our goal will remain unreachable.

With these words, I conclude.

*[Translation]*

SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI (Sheohar): Mr. Chairman, Sir I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on Central Educational Institutions (Reservation in Admission) Amendment Bill 2012. The objective of Central Educational Institutions Amendment Bill is to ensure 15 per cent, 7.5 per cent and 27 per cent reservation to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and OBC categories respectively but Educational Institutionals of North-Eastern States have been left excluded from this. The law made in 2006 was to be enacted within three years from the year 2007 but

the Government says that it could be enacted only from the year 2008 as the matter was in Supreme Court and it should have been enacted upto now within three years. The hon'ble Minister says they could not fully implement reservation to OBC's in the universities of the country due to absence of basic structure and want to extend it for another three years. What is the guarantee this reservation will be fully implemented within three years. Again they will say that structure is not yet completed. From the year 2006 resources are being provided to Educational Institutions and seats have been increased and people of general category are taking double benefit. Are you doing justice with Eighty percent people of the country? The living example of this is Delhi University which is directly under Central Government, in which nearly more than 7000 seats have remained vacant from the seats fixed for OBC. The Government should have filled these 7000 seats from OBC students, by reducing the percentage of marks. That Institution should have provided the benefit of reservation to OBC students by reducing the marks. Supreme Court had also directed the Government to follow this criterion and has asked to create awareness by repeatedly advertising to fill the reserve seats. Who is making mess of this reservation system and who is protecting them? Due to the reservation system being followed in DU at present most of seats remain vacant and the very purpose of reservation is defeated. Such system is seen in other universities of the country also.

Sir, as per the result of IIT-JEE last year 2545 OBC examinees were declared successful and 1540 examinees were of general category but they were included in reserved category. If this would not happen and they were put in general category then more examines would have got benefit OBC reservation. Like this 1950 examinees of Scheduled Caste category passed out of which 122 were without any reservation but they were also put in reserved category and if this would not happen 122 more examinees of Scheduled Caste category and if this would not happen 122 more examinees of Scheduled Caste category would have got admission in IIT and 33 out of 645 Scheduled Caste Category passed without relaxastion but they were also put in reserved category. This has deprived admission to those SC students who got less marks. They could not get the benefit. Do you know that people are taking admission in universities on the basis of fake OBC certificate. Whether Government has investigated this matter? Government's intention is not clear. Government says that they are increasing seats in universities and OBC's will get benefit. You are not able to provide right to OBC's in the seats available at present, how you are talking about increasing seats?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI: Sir, ten minutes are there.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Ten minutes are not there.

SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI: What is the minimum criterion fixed for passing examination for tenth, twelfth and graduation in centre and states? You declare a student pass who secuire 33 per cent marks in Matric examination then what is the criteria of giving relaxation of ten percent for OBC students for giving admission to them? Whether this criteria will be less than cut of marks of last student of general category or ten percent less than marks fixed for general category student? Hon'ble Minister should clarify it and remove the barrier fixed for it. Justice should be given to 80 per cent people only then a balanced progress will be achieved in the field of education in this country. Government is not taking any interest in increasing the number of colleges. It has been heard that there is a proposal to open 20 IIT colleges where world level education will be imparted. There will be 500 Model Schools in which there is no provision of reservation for SC, ST and OBC has been made for admission. I demand that Government should ensure provision of 15, 7.5 and 27 per cent reservation for SC, ST and OBC respectively in such schools.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude your speech, other member have also to speak.

SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI: Please give me one more minute. Government is not taking interest in increasing number of colleges. Due to this reasona cut of marks is icreasing. Whereas the number of students is increasing but the number of college is same. We demand from the hon'ble Human Resource Development Minister to open more colleges only then students will get relief. People get nervous at the admission stage because of limited seats. They has been some sort of fear in thier minds about the possibilities of admission. You must think over it. Hon'ble Minister is a very capable man.

Sir, Destiny can change its course if the Government implements the free and compulsory education with good intention. It is more than two years since this Bill was passed. Children aged between 6 and 14 years are not getting admission till now while private schools are charging exhorbitant fee from the guardians. Where is your law? This is no secret for the hon'ble Minister that crores of rupees are being spent on compulsory education. How

positive is this, this is subject which should be analysed by you. Examination system has been done away with. Annual assessment of children's capability is not being done. What I feel that uniform education, uniform syllabus may be honestly implemented under compulsory education with a view to ensure social justice.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Time allotted to you is almost over, please conclude.

SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI: I would like to inform the hon'ble Minister that the executive committee on national Sarva Siksha Abhiyan in its 3rd sitting held on 23.07.2007 had decided to constitute District level committee for the effective implementation of universal education of district level in which all members of Parliament of the area alongwith members of state legislature of that district and representatives of local zila parishad and city's local bodies will be involved. In addition to this two non-Government organisation working in that area in the field of Primary education under Sarwa Siksha Abhiyan are nominated by the Additional District Magistrate. The senior most member of Parliament present in the sitting chairs the meeting. However, the district level officers do not hold meeting. Hon'ble Minister may kindly look into the matter and pass orders to the effect that they are compelled to hold meetings and give their view.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Your point is not being recorded ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Bibhu Prasad Tarai.

16.00 hrs.

[*English*]

SHRI BIBHU PRASAD TARAI (Jagatsinghpur): Sir, according to Rigveda, "education makes a man self-reliant and selfless"; according to Upanishad, "education makes a man free from all bondages". So, to make the man self-reliant, self-less and to free from all bondages, social, economical and political upliftment of disadvantaged and deprived sections is required. To bring them to the mainstream of society, reservation is required for them. The Bill, the Central Educational Institutions (Reservation in Admission) Amendment Bill, 2010 passed by Rajya Sabha aims to amend the principal Act of 2006, meant for CEI.

There are only two key amendments – reservation for the OBCs in CEI, in tribal areas under Sixth Schedule and amendment is required for fixing time-frame for full

implementation of the Act, and the same is being extended. The principal Act had provided reservation for SCs, STs, and OBCs—15 per cent, 7 ½ per cent and 27 per cent respectively. It had been stipulated that this Act will be implemented within three years and the seats will be increased accordingly and according to the necessity. But it was not implemented within the stipulated period although Central assistance of Rs. 1,724.89 crore had been sanctioned by the Central Government for the development of infrastructure for teaching and nonteaching staff and other connected facilities. But the Central Government was unable to implement within the period of three years. So, I urge upon the Government-after passing this Bill—to implement it within the stipulated period, which will be extended up to 2014. Will it be implemented or not?

Another important and significant provision is that to allow the States of North-East to continue their present reservation-which is up to 50 per cent for SC and ST-those States have expressed their inability to reduce their reservation percentage. So, another amendment is required for that. Actually, it is a welcome measure. According to the population of a particular category in the concerned State, reservation percentage should be determined. On the other hand, Government has taken some progressive steps towards the upliftment of the SCs, STs and OBCs. But till date people belonging to SCs and STs—most of them—have not come to the mainstream of the society due to lack of implementation. Due to lack of implementation, these students belonging to the SCs, STs and OBCs are not able to take admission in educational institutions.

Day by day private educational institutions are growing; private engineering colleges, private medical colleges and private diploma institutes are growing. If reservation will not be implemented in those private educational institutions, reservation would have no meaning at all. Qualitative private educational institutions have been established not only by themselves, there is an assistance of the Central Government and concerned State Governments. They are inspiring private companies and private people to establish private educational institutions. So, if reservation is not implemented in private educational institutions for students belonging to the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes, it will not give them full benefits to the deprived classes and the aims and objects of the Constitution to bring the deprived and disadvantaged groups to the mainstream of the society cannot be achieved. So, I urge upon the Government to implement the Reservation Policy in private educational institutions also and also bring the Reservation Bill of

2004 which is pending in cold storage. I request the Government to introduce it in the House immediately.

Then, in the field of promotion, in spite of the 85th Amendment to the Constitution, till today, in Central Government offices and State Government offices, the employees belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are not getting promotions. Therefore, the Government should take a lenient attitude and bring appropriate measures for the upliftment of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes.

SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED (Lakshadweep): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on the Central Educational Institutions (Reservation in Admission) Amendment Bill, 2012.

Sir, when we talk about reservation, it is very important for us to understand that the framers of our Constitution had adopted the concept of reservation that required that those who are in the reserved category, which includes the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes, are given reservation to ensure that they come out of the social, economic and educational backwardness.

So, I would like to congratulate and compliment our hon. Prime Minister, UPA Chairperson Shrimati Sonia Gandhi and also our Minister of Human Resource Development Shri Kapil Sibal who has taken keen interest and the initiative to amend this Act to include the students belonging to the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes under the purview so that they can compete with students belonging to the General Category. This is a stupendous achievement for students belonging to the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes.

There are two key amendments in this Bill. One is the reservation for Other Backward Classes in tribal areas under the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution which is being amended. The second amendment is regarding the time frame for the full implementation of the Act which is being extended.

When we talk about the tribal areas, the principal Act provides reservation of seats for students belonging to the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes, the ratio being 15 per cent for the Scheduled Castes, 7 ½ per cent for Scheduled Tribes and 27 per cent for Other Backward Classes.

Now, when we talk about this amendment, this Bill seeks to add a proviso that if there are Central Educational Institutions in a tribal area under the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution, the State seats in those institutions shall have reservation for the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes and the quantum of reservation shall be prescribed by the State Governments. The State seats refer to seats allocated for eligible students of the State in which a Central Educational Institution is situated.

The Bill has a provision for cases where the Central Educational Institutions in tribal areas do not have State seats and also when the seats reserved for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes exceeds the percentage specified in the Act. In such cases, the number of seats for the Other Backward Classes would be such that the quantum of total reserved seats is 50 per cent of all seats. If the total quantum of seats reserved for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes exceeds 50 per cent, there shall be no reservation for the Other Backward Classes and the total percentage of reserved seats shall be reduced to 50 per cent in all areas except the specified North Eastern States.

Sir, the second amendment, that is being proposed, is also about timeframe. The principal Act requires institutions to increase the total number of seats in such a manner that the number of unreserved seats (General Category) is not reduced due to reservation for OBCs. This was based on the number of seats available for General Category before the Act was passed. The Bill modifies this to the lower of (a) the number of seats available; (b) the number of seats filled.

The principal Act states that in case the Central Government decides that a central educational institution is not able to increase the seats to its annual permitted strength due to financial, physical or academic limitation, it may allow such institutions to increase the seats within three years. The Bill increases the time period to six years.

The principal Act states that reservation of seats shall begin in 2007. The Bill amends this to 2008. Thus, the timeframe has been extended to 2014 from 2010. Therefore, this amendment will help students of SC, ST and OBC, especially, in the tribal areas.

Sir, the Standing Committee had given a report. Now the report had mentioned clearly and categorically that the Bill seeks to add a proviso that any central educational institution in tribal areas, the State seats should have a

reservation for SCs, STs and OBCs. The Committee agreed with the insertion of the State seats which could help the local population of those areas.

Now, the Bill states that in case the SC, ST or both SC and ST reservation taken together exceeds their prescribed limit but are less than 50 per cent then the remaining number of seats, to the extent of a total of 50 per cent reservation, shall be reserved for the OBCs. The Committee agrees with this but acknowledges the problems in the reservation for the OBCs in different States. The Committee had also taken a view that the SC and ST reservation should be taken as a compulsory component and the remaining seats shall be reserved for the OBCs. In cases where the SC and ST reservation exceeds the 50 per cent limit, the Bill states that no seats shall be reserved for the OBCs and the number should be reduced in the following year. The Committee had also taken a view that the Department may decide whether to increase the limit for the States which have data available on this.

Therefore, Sir, I once again take this opportunity to compliment the hon. Minister for bringing about this amendment because I, myself, come from a constituency, which is a Scheduled Tribe area and the tribals, the Scheduled Castes and the other backward classes face a lot of problems when it comes to their educational admissions in Central educational institutions. So, it is very important that we bring this Bill, this amendment. It has already been passed by Rajya Sabha and very soon it will be cleared in Lok Sabha also.

But, I would like to make a suggestion to the hon. Minister that there should be something called as an Equal Opportunity Office in every educational institution so that when there is discrimination against these students who are reserved, who are backward, who are downtrodden, that discriminatory attitude of the administration and the officers who are there is removed through this Equal Opportunity Office.

[Translation]

SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN (Sabarkantha):  
Sir, I thank you for providing me an opportunity to speak on central educational institutions (Admission and Reservation) Amendment Bill, 2012. Sir, the Central Educational Institutions (Admission and Reservation) Act 2006 provide for 15 per cent, 7.5 per cent and 27 per cent reservation in admission in educational institutions established, maintained and aided by Central Government for students belonging to Scheduled castes, Scheduled

tribes and other backward classes respectively. The section-4 of the Act provides that the provisions made in this Act do not apply to educational institutional institutions set up in tribal areas included in the 6th schedule of constitution.

Sir, provisions are not enforced properly due to all these anomalies and practical difficulties. It is for this reason that hon'ble Minister has brought the amendment Bill again. Sir, the basic object of Bill is to provide opportunities for development to the backward, exploited and distressed classes through education which is a good thing. I welcome and support him.

Sir, the ground reality and the reality of education today is not good. There are so many government educational institutions which are facing shortage of teachers, rooms, they do not have playgrounds and there is no sanitation facility. Kapil Saheb, let me tell you about my parliamentary constituency, Sabarkantha where the Kendirya Vidyalaya is facing shortage of teachers. It was due to this reason, the students there had to be transported to Mehsana, which is at a distance of 75 km from here, daily and then transported back. They were being carried there and brought back by bus daily. Children had to cover a distance of 150 km daily. It affected the education. I would request you to remove the shortage of 150 km daily. It affected the education. I would request you to remove the shortage of teachers wherever it is felt. The second important thing is that efforts are needed to be made to quality impart education. Even today a boy studying in Government school in class V is not able to read class III book properly. In this situation what is the use of providing computer? On the other hand children of the rich are studying in private schools while the government schools are facing shortage of students only the poor's children completed to study there. After taking education in the government, school children are not able to complete with children educated in private school in their future life. They do not get chance to go up. For in the absence of uniform education children living in cities can progress by studying in nursery, KG and Balmandir while the children living in villages can afford only Aangabari eating khichdi there in mid day meal thus goes up very slowly and at last becomes a labour under MNREGA. I would demand that everybody should get equal opportunity for education. It should be quality education and there should be provision for moral education in every school. There should be good monitoring in all schools.



[English]

SHRI ANTO ANTONY (Pathanamathitta): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I welcome the amendments made in the Central Educational Institutions (Reservation in Admission) Amendment Act 2006 because the amendment is intended to enhance the number of seats reserved for the SC, ST and OBC students in higher educational institutions. I take this opportunity to congratulate the UPA Government in general and hon. Minister in particular for taking the brave step in socializing higher education in the country.

Social inequality has been the major challenge faced by the Indian society for a long time. In order to dismantling inequality and bringing justice, our Governments since Independence have taken various initiatives. Appointment of the first Backward Classes Commission in 1953 was aimed at to study the backwardness of certain communities in the country. The Commission identified three major reasons for their backwardness. They are, respectively, a degraded social status, lack of education, under-representation in the civil service and secondary and tertiary sectors. Thereafter, various Governments appointed various bodies to study the social backwardness in Indian society, and all such bodies underlined that the socio-economic status of certain communities remain in a pathetic condition. In order to uplift the marginalised communities, all these Committees recommended for a positive discrimination or reservation for opening up opportunities for the vulnerable communities. As we know, education plays a major role in dismantling social inequalities.

I am happy to state that the UPA Government initiated various steps to universalize education in the country. Through the 93rd Constitution Amendment Act 2005, the Government made it mandatory that the SC, ST and OBC students are availed reservation in all educational institutions including the private and unaided intuitions.

The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act 2005 or Right to Education (RTE) Act is to ensure free and compulsory education to each and every child in the country between the age of six and fourteen years. Through this legislation, the Government unequivocally declared that elementary education is a fundamental right to all human beings in the country. Through this legislation, India has become a part of the group of a few countries where Right to Education is a fundamental right.

The Central Educational Institutions (Reservation in Admission) Amendment Bill, 2012 is in continuation of the UPA Government to bring social justice in the education sphere. It is because, it seeks to increase the number of seats for SC, ST and OBC students in higher educational institutions. Each and every Central Educational Institution is required to reserve 27 per cent seats for the OBC students, 15 per cent for the SC students and 7.5 per cent for the ST students and also is required to expand their capacity over a maximum of six years from the academic session 2008-09. The amendment Bill also seeks to provide a balance between the State-level policy and the national policy on reservation.

Sir, the Government recently established 12 Central Universities in various States of the country. During its establishment the hon. Minister Shri Kapil Sibalji unequivocally declared that each Central University has jurisdiction across its concerned State. However, many Central Universities located in the remote areas are not accessible to the students in other parts of the concerned State. In such a condition, the benefits of Central University will not incur to the target group. There is a provision to set up Regional Campuses and Constituent Colleges affiliated to the Central Universities.

Therefore, I request the hon. Minister and the Government to initiate positive steps in this regard.

SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP (Shimla): Thank you, Chairman, Sir. I have risen to support this Central Educational Institutions (Reservation in Admission) Amendment Bill, 2012.

As mentioned by hon. HRD Minister Shri Kapil Sibalji, there are certain amendments which have been brought in this Bill.

[Translation]

It has been stated that amendments have been brought in section two, three, four, five and six. I am happy that Kapil Sibalji is taking new and revolutionary steps in the field of education. He has taken special care to ensure that benefit of admission reaches to the depressed communities, scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and OBC people. It is laudable thing. Today when we are considering the ways for improvement in education and about taking revolutionary steps in the field of education, we must not forget to remember Dr. Bhimrao Ahmedkar in this context. He had said, be educated this the base for progress for any community.

[*English*]

He also told that education was first and foremost commandment of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar and he called it as "milk of the lioness."

[*Translation*]

People cannot be made to progress without making them educated and we cannot measure their backwardness or forwardness.

[*English*]

There were so many social reformers and Princely States of Kolhapur, Baroda and Mysore, who had realised the need of education and they rendered the need of education and they rendered their contribution in providing educational facilities to the untouchables and other backward classes.

Today, I want to say one thing that in 1944, the then Ministry of Education prepared a Scheme of Post-matric Scholarship for the students belonging to Scheduled Castes and it was extended to Scheduled Tribes in 1948. Though, after independence, specific guidelines to the States to take specific care of the educational and economic conditions of the weaker sections of the society belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes were given under Article 46, yet there was no provision to provide reservation in admissions in educational institutions under the Constitution in the beginning.

The Government of Madras made rules for reserving seats for the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other backward classes. However, the validity of the said rule was challenged in the State of Madras versus Shrimati Champakam Dorairajan, which was declared as unconstitutional by the hon. Supreme Court. To overcome the situation arisen after the Court Judgement, it was the 'First Amendment' in the Constitution in 1951 which was passed by inserting Clause (4) in Article 15. It empowered the State to make special provision for the advancement of socially and educationally backward classes, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Today, I want to say one thing here that in 1951, our literacy rate was 18.3 per cent which has come up to 74.4 per cent in 2011.

[*Translation*]

I want to say that rate of literacy has gone up. It has gone up because we made efforts to bring more reforms in education. We see that gross enrolment ration has come

to 12.5 per cent today while we what that it should reach to 21 per cent during 12th five year plan. Whatever efforts you are making in this regard, they will be fruitful. This is what I believe. However I would like to say that we should see that maximum reservation and facilities are available to the children belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in the educational institutions.

Mr. Chairman, today we see that when any reference regarding reservation is made, some people of the society raise objection saying it is wrong. But we have to take into account today how they remained depressed not for hundred years but for thousands of years. Even today they are being subjected to injustice. I think it would be better if scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and backward classes get more and more facilities through educational institutions. It will help our children to progress.

Sir, I want to mention three things. I thank you very much for what you said that in Central schools you are going to increase the seats to make them six for members of parliament. I come from Shimla Parliamentary Constituency. There are four Central schools. I have been given there only two seats. I received about 100 to 150 applications, whereas I can give only two seats. This annoys every body. So it would be better if the increase is made at the rate of 2 seats for each (central) school.

Sir, Central schools never invite Member of Parliament, so it would be a good gesture if direction in this regard is issued to schools. As regards Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya you have directed them that the DM, DC of that place will be the Chairperson there. In this context I would like to say that a Member of Parliament who represents 18-20 lacs of people, he should not be made subordinate to them, actually he should be the chairperson. Kindly make amendment to this effect.

Sir, IITs and AIIMS have depressed community students, you must have read in the newspapers that students there indulge in activities which amount to gross injustice to the students of depressed. Communities as a result of which some depressed community children committed suicide. This is discrimination with them, it should be taken notice of by the hon'ble Minister.

Thank you very much for giving me a chance to speak.

[*English*]

SHRI BAJU BAN RIYAN (Tripura East): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak on this Bill.

In this Bill, there is a proposal to withdraw the advantages or right of the tribals given in the Sixth Schedule area. Especially in Tripura, there is one institution, NIT. This institution is situated in the Sixth Schedule area. As per my information, it is the only one institute in the country, where the reservation policy applied is based on the State population percentage. In our State, the percentage of tribal population is 31 per cent; in respect of SC, it is 16 per cent. In this way, we have this reservation policy. But after passing this Bill, I have an apprehension as to whether these facilities will remain there or the tribal people of Tripura will be deprived of these facilities. This is my apprehension. If it is there, then it is all right. If it is not, I have an objection on this.

Sir, here it is proposed to omit Section 4, which is only for the Scheduled Tribes in relation to the Sixth Schedule area. So, I would request the hon. Minister to explain what the exaction position is.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, I would request the hon. Minister to give his reply.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Sabhapati Mahodaye, first of all, through you, I would like to thank all the distinguished Members of this House who have participated in this debate. I wish to say, at the outset, that education can never be a divisive agenda. Education should not be a divisive agenda because education means empowerment and empowerment of our children results in empowering the nation as the nation moves forward. Therefore, I think, especially in the context of education, there should be no divide between this and that side of the House.

All of us think of our children; all of us want our children to be educated; all of us want our children to be empowered. In fact, I think, the real definition of democracy, to my mind, is not necessarily one vote for each person; it is the ability to give to your children the maximum choices in the classroom. If we are able to give to our children the maximum choices in the classroom, then we will truly be a democratic nation. But the fact of the matter is that we have not been able to do so. It has been for several reasons. There are financial constraints; there are rigid positions within society; and there is opposition in society. Unless there is a consensus within the House, we will not be able to take this agenda forward.

So, my first request to the distinguished Members of this House is that in a debate on education, let us apply our minds together to see how our children can move forward. As far as this Government is concerned, I can

assure you that we are committed; we are totally committed to the empowerment, especially of the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes and the other backward communities. There can be no doubt about that.

Just think of it. It is we who brought about the 93rd Constitutional Amendment; it is we who passed it; it is we who brought about the Right to Education Act. Who imagined that under the Right to Education Act 25 per cent seats in every private educational institution will go to the disadvantaged communities and the deprived communities? Did any Member of this House ever imagine that this would happen? It happened because there was a consensus in the House.

Today, despite the fact that certain interests went to the Supreme Court to challenge this particular provision, we succeeded. It is because the Court also realises that unless the entire community is empowered, especially the weaker sections of our society, India will not be able to move forward. Remember, the challenges to India are enormous. If we have 220 million children going to school, it is only 17 million children who reach college. Just think of it, 200 million children do not reach college. How will a country where 200 million of the 220 million children do not reach college, be ever empowered unless we think together, work together instead of blaming each other? If you say that: "You have not done enough.", I can say: "You have not done enough." But that is not the way to move forward.

I can assure you that in every CABE Meeting, every Education Minister is with me. There has never been a dissension. All Resolutions have been unanimous. Why? It is because we take on board the concerns and the aspirations of every segment of society. And, that is what we wish to do in this House.

What are we trying to do through this Bill, Sir? All we are trying to say is this. There are certain areas. Take, for example, an NIT in Tripura or an NIT in any other area. In a NIT, there are All India seats and there are State seats. We have said that in the State's seats, whatever Reservation Policy was being followed for the last many years, should be protected. It may be above 50 per cent, but it should be protected. That is the purpose of this Amendment. And, within the 50 per cent All India seats, the Reservation Policy will apply, which is 15 per cent, 7.5 per cent and 27 per cent. That is the intent of this legislation.

If we have had a University, which is giving 50 per cent reservation of seats to the Scheduled Castes and

scheduled tribes, Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar University, let that be protected. Let not those, who are vested with certain rights through statute or otherwise, be deprived of those rights. That is the heart of this legislation. So, it is consistent with the original intent of the original Act of 2006.

Through you, Sir, I wish to inform the House that we have made great strides; this nation has made great strides. We always long to self-flagellate ourselves and then say that we have done nothing; you have done nothing; we have never been able to achieve anything. Let me give you just a few examples to show you as to how great strides this nation has made. I give you some figures.

What is the percentage of Scheduled Castes in Allahabad University? Against the requirement of 15 per cent, it is 18.33 per cent. I am giving you the figure as on 31-3-2011. It is the latest figure. It is 18.33 per cent. What is the representation of Scheduled Tribes? It is 0.62 per cent. What is the representation of OBCs? It is 36.75 per cent. Are we doing injustice to the OBCs? Are we not trying to achieve what we have promised under the Constitution for the people of India? I give you another example. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let him speak, please.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Let me tell you that General Category is excluded. I am giving you the figures. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): Mr. Minister the Associate professor is facing big problem. As the Allahabad University name surfaced. I am saying this.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon'ble Minister, please address the chair.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: This is what I don't want. If you all hear me then only the things will move. This time I am talking about the children. I am not talking about the faculty. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: You please listen to him.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Today you have charged that Government or for that matter any government does not move forward honestly.

*[English]*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please address the chair.

*[Translation]*

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: As regards students community, very big steps have been taken and those have been taken by the Government. I would...but but before you one more data ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please keep quiet.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Let me give you data related to Hyderabad University.

*[English]*

The Scheduled Caste students are 20.12 per cent; Scheduled Tribes are 10.19 per cent; and OBCs are 26.58 per cent.

*[Translation]*

Let me give you the example of BHU

*[English]*

The Scheduled Caste students are 13.17 per cent; Scheduled Tribes are 4.15 per cent; and OBCs are 22.84 per cent.

So, by and large, the community is moving forward. By and large, the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes and the OBCs through pro-active actions on part of various Governments have moved forward. We should be encouraged by them. We should, in fact, say that due to the collective efforts of Members of this House that have allowed this state of affairs to happen.

*[Translation]*

Several people mentioned about Delhi University. Particularly Ganesh ji said that a petition should have been filed in Delhi University. However, the reality is this that we visited Delhi university. When Delhi University declared its cut off points, it seemed that at this cut off no OBC will be able to get admission as the cut off point was 99 or 98 per cent. Seeing this I directed by ministry to file the petition immediately. File the petition in Supreme Court and inform then that at this cut off OBC will not be able to get admission. We filed the petition and pleaded the case in the Supreme Court and that the matter of 10 per cent,

it should be counted when the lowest level of marks reached in respect of general category and 90 and 90 on till if it completes 27 per cent. Supreme Court accepted our point and our suggestion when accepted ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let Mr. Minister speak.

[Translation]

SHRI KAPIL SAIBAL: What I mean to say somebody charges us that our intention is bad. I would say only this it will lead us no where...*(Interruptions)* we are talking of social justice. Then we talked to Delhi university's Vice Chancellor. We called him and said that no OBC boy or girl should be denied admission. The vacancies should not surrendered. He assured me that vacancies would not be surrendered, even then some vacancy did exist but the reason for that was different but not denied of admission to OBC's. It does happen many a time that the student belonging to OBC may wish that he should get admission in economics (hons) if he does not get honours there, he will take admission somewhere else in economic (hons). Some student say that should get admission in a particular college and not in other college. Vacancies have resulted as a result of this. No OBC boy or girl was made to return disappointed what I mean to say is that the deprived people must get one opportunity for good and complete education ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let Mr. Minister reply, please

[Translation]

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: To say that our effort will always be to see that OBC's, scheduled tribes and scheduled castes get full chance be it Delhi University or any Central University. They should get good education. As regard the question raised about higher education and mention has been made of equal education. These matters were raised by Ganesh ji and several other members. How can we achieve equal education? Say 22 crores children go to school in this country. By the time they will pass 12th and go to university for higher education, then how many university we would be requiring. As of today there are 604 university for 22 crores children. Say 1.7 crores children go to universities and available number of universities and colleges is 604 and 35 thousand respectively. When this number swell to make our GER 30 per cent, then we should require about 800-900 universities and 40-45

thousand colleges. How will they come. Which Government could set up so many universities and colleges. For this we require GDP growth at 11-12 per cent which should constantly remain so for 10 years. We should have so much money to enable us to set up required member of educational institutions. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let the Minister reply. please.

[Translation]

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Definitely we will have to take along private sector. We have to ask them to become our partner and invest either in PPP Board or education. What will be the position otherwise, children will pass 12th come to us asking where are the universities? Where are the colleges? Then we will have to admit that there is shortage of colleges but Government do not have so much funds to set up 800 to 900 universities. Government do not have sufficient money to set up 45 thousand colleges. Which will be required. That is to say we will have to come together and ponder over this issue. What can do for our coming generations and their dreams, this issue has to be considered sitting together. The amendment we have brought in higher education that is the this context only. Accreditation Authority Bill is expected to be introduced tomorrow. That relates to quality of education. Now a days what the private institutions are doing. They run university from two rooms. There is no teacher, no table, no chair. ...*(Interruptions)*

We intend to check that by bringing National Accreditation Authority Bill. We want to make quality compulsory. We want to make Accreditation Compulsory. However it cannot be done without your support. What is the objective behind it. Our intention is that whatever discrimination is being exercised for that, a provision has been made that whoever exercise discrimination by way of caste or creed that will amount to educational malpractice and if someone venture to do it under Accreditation Authority then it will affect its quality adversely. We propose to incorporate all these provisions. But we seek your support in this regard. ...*(Interruptions)*

This is to say Government do not have adequate funds to be able to set up 800 or 900 universities. We seek your support. The change we intend to bring particularly with regard to education, seeks your support for passing, Amendment is bound to come if that is passed with your support. I feel that children's future will also be bright when

these amendments are passed. So people wanted to know the implication of available seats and actual seats.

[English]

That is quite clear. Under clause 5, we are trying to say that the general seats available before the implementation of the reservation, those general seats must be kept intact based on either availability of seats or actual seats. So, that applies to General Category. Otherwise, as far as the reasons for delay are concerned, I have already explained earlier the reasons for delay, namely, there are some infrastructure issues. I could give you some figures as to how much money has been asked for. We have released all the moneys which have been asked for by the universities. They have not been able to spend those moneys, but as far as the Government is concerned, we have not held back any money. I can give you those figures, but there is no need to do that.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am very grateful to the distinguished Members of this House who have participated in this debate and supported us. I pray and commend this Bill to the distinguished Members of this House. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill to amend the Central Educational Institutions (Reservation in Admission) Act, 2006, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

*The motion was adopted.*

...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House shall now take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is:

"That clauses 2 to 6 stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clauses 2 to 6 were added to the Bill.*

*Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title were added to the Bill.*

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

*The motion was adopted.*

16.47 hrs.

MOTOR VEHICLES (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2012

[English]

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (DR. C.P. JOSHI): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

[Translation]

Mr. Chairman, Sir, on 15th May, 2007 we introduced Motor Vehicle (Amendment) Bill in Rajya Sabha. Rajya Sabha referred it to Standing Committee. Standing Committee gave its report on 28 April, 2008. There were total 28 recommendations of Standing Committee. We have incorporated all the recommendations pertaining to our Ministry. There were six recommendations which were related to other ministries and we could not incorporate those. We are discussing about this with those ministries.

Chairman Sir, mainly the following provisions are there in the Bill which we have brought

[English]

1. To enhance penalties, wherever considered necessary, for violation of provisions of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 with a view to ensure road safety and discipline;
2. To provide for civil penalty in addition to the existing criminal liability. The amount realised by way of civil penalty shall be credited to the Solatium Fund which is to be used for the accident victims;
3. To confer more powers to States and Union Territories;
4. To make regional transport authorities more responsive in discharge of their duties and responsibilities;

5. To remove anomalies and rationalise provisions for emerging new needs and requirements;
6. To provide for a rationale and streamlining of provisions dealing with payment of appropriate compensation to road accident victims; and
7. To provide for settling of the claims directly by the insurer with a view to reduce the hardships of the accident victims and accelerate disposal of cases relating to compensation claims.

*[Translation]*

I would like to bring it to the notice of hon'ble members that it is true that we moved this Bill in the year 2007. Today in the year 2012 we are bringing it after the recommendations of Standing Committee on this Bill. There is a delay in this. When in the year 2007 this Bill was introduced at that time due to safety reasons on the recommendations of Sunder Committee a second bill was moved. Standing Committee decided that the bill referred earlier may be passed first then the another bill be brought. Knowing that there is scope for incorporating your aspirations and expectations we want to assure you that we have brought this only on the basis of recommendations of Standing Committee of Rajya Sabha and passed by Rajya Sabha. We have recieved recommendations of Sunder Committee which was appointed in the year 2009. Because this subject is in concurrent list therefore, opinion of states is also required. After receiving opinion of states we will bring a comprehensive Bill. We will be able to address all those points in the comprehensive Bill about which the stake holders have suggested, whether these are from Ministers of different states, Association people of manufacture, other stake holders or NGOs. They all have suggested us that there is a need of comprehensive Bill. I also feel that a comprehensive Bill is necessary. Today a lot of accidents are occuring in our country. People are very much worried about it that what measures should be taken to minimize road accidents. It is necessary in view of figures of accidents. There are National Highways, State Highways and village roads. According to the figures available, it is being indicated that there are more accidents on the village roads and accidents on the roads of NHA are less. We do not fix alignment in the roads being constructed under PMGSY and Panchyats in states. We do not give compensation on PMGSY Roads and do not fix alignments in those roads and making roads on the existing alignment. More accidents are taking place as a result of automobile revolution. Considering all these things I want to assure you that when we will bring comprehensive Bill,

we will incorporate all the suggestions of hon'ble members and recommendations being received from different states on the basis of Sunder Committee. I want to assure you that we will incorporate all those recommendations and bring a comprehensive Bill. Today, the Bill we have brought is totally confirmed. We have brought this Bill incorporating the recommendations of the Standing Committee of Rajya Sabha.

Mr. Chairman, Sir I request the hon'ble House to consider the Bill.

*[English]*

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That the Bill further to amend the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

*[Translation]*

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL (Bikaner): Mr. Chairman Sir, I thank you for giving me time to speak on Motor Vehicle (Amendment) Bill, 2012. I come from Rajasthan from where hon'ble Minister also come. Hon'ble Minister was telling that they took five years to bring this Bill. It should have come in the year 2007 and it took five years to come and even then it is not comprehensive. Hon'ble Minister has just accepted it. I was going through the Sunder Committee Report. I will not discuss that here because hon'ble Minister himself has accepted here the many of the recommendations of that Report have not been incorporated in this Bill. The Bill shows that they have made provisions to increase the penalties through this Bill. If any person violates the traffic rules, he may be driver, owner of vehicle or consigner he is liable to be penalized and they have increased the penalties. Secondly, they have expowered the State Government to make regulations. tell us about contract carrier. They have stated about testing stations. They have authorized automobile Associations to give licences as is give by RTO's in district. In the same way they have authorized automobile Association.

Mr. Chairman Sir, through you I would like to tell Mr. Minister that three-four persons are associated with the driver who drives the vehicles on the road like 'Khalasi' or technical, non-technical, skilled or unskilled persons. Hon'ble Minister while stating the reasons of accident said in reply to my question that the day by day increasing number of motor vehicles, over speeding, driving by

unsilled drivers, talking on mobile while vehicles, over speeding, driving by unskilled drivers, talking on mobile while driving, drunken driving, lack of traffic guidelines, wrong overtaking, mistakes committed by pedestrians, careless driving by drivers are the main reasons of accidents. All these things have not been addressed in this Bill. It means that ministry is aware of the shortcomings in this Bill due to which accidents are increasing. Hon'ble Minister has said that the death toll in the year 2007 was 114444 which increased to 125660 in the year 2009. This is the data of 2009 and this is the year 2012. Therefore, you must tell that what are the figures of 2012 and how many cases of mass casualty have taken place during this period? Daily I find that there are many cases of mass casualty, news of deaths of 10 people 15 people has become a routine matter. Driver, passenger and some animals like blue-bulls, camel, deer etc. come into contact with vehicles to the road. Hon'ble Minister has said about Sunder Committee, North Report was also prepared by his department, Ministry of Road Transport and Highways. He himself has admitted that drunken driving is also one of the causes of accident. Quantity has been mentioned in the bill brought by them. I do not understand that 60 to 120 milligram will be taken, now much pegs are that. I do not know. As I know, one can be in a drunken state if he taken one peg and some people remain normal even if they take four pegs. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: He does not take.

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: I don't want to learn. I do not have experience of drinking liquor and do not know after how many pegs one is drunk, one or four. They have mentioned in it 60 to 120 milligram. I want to say that if someone is drunk then it does not matter how many pegs he has taken, there is no question of quantity. If he has taken one peg of liquor then he is liable to be punished or he has taken four pegs then also he is liable to be punished....(*Interruptions*) remove the condition of quantity. Clear this condition of quantity. If someone drives a vehicle after taking liquor he should be penalized. This will come in the test report, but now according to this Act if he is found guilty of accident and has taken 60 milligram less he will not be punished ...(*Interruptions*) He himself will say that he has taken a small quantity ...(*Interruptions*).

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude. You have already spoken for seven minutes, others have also to speak.

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: Indian Foundation of Transport Research and Training has mentioned about common carrier accountable for overloading. They have

not fully implemented those recommendations also. You also went to National Road Safety and Traffic Management Board to judge overloading. I have a suggestion as to whether we cannot use information technology for this. We have toll tax and if a public carrier comes to Delhi from Bikaner it has to pass through ten toll tax barriers, we and other common people have also to pass through the same thing. Whether we cannot use this information those ten toll tax barriers can distribute among them. Why we cannot make such arrangement through information technology? It is prevailing in the foreign countries. Why don't we try to learn from other countries?

17.00 hrs.

I would like to tell that when we go to Singapore, we see that weighing of load is done at the toll tax point but in our country we have to take the truck to weighing place. If we put weighing machine at the toll tax point then both purposes will be solved, weighing and charging of toll tax also at the same place. A receipt can be issued after charging the fees and that can be distributed by making a system. It will save time and fuel also. Supreme Court has delivered a verdict, perhaps hon'ble Minister has not taken notice of it. In the Dalbir Singh Vs State of Haryana case has stated that three things shall be taken into consideration. First is enforcement, using of mobile while driving and drunken driving. They say that State Government will enforce it. How this will be implemented. They say that State Government will enforce it. How this will be implemented, Supreme Court is saying this. Therefore, there should be enforcement first and other thing is good engineering. Arrangements for imparting training to drivers should be made. Today there is no trade for Driver training ITI and polytechnics. Start this trade there and thirdly drivers should educate and awareness among people. Supreme Court has said these three things.

If a vehicle breaks down, it halts at the road only. Normally accidents take place due to tractors, 'Jugads' etc. which does not have back light fixed on them. at least Enforce Department can do this at the Highways. This cannot be left to state government. These things become biggest reason of accidents. You can take help of NGO's also with you.

You have fixed a condition for the drivers that they should have passed eighth standard. Driver is a technical person why you have fixed this condition for him, a fifth pass person can also drive a vehicle. Sunder Committee was not any hindrance in this.



One more thing I would like to say that the matter of red beacon light for the vehicles of Members of Parliament was referred to the Committee and that was sent to the Ministry after approving it. I am failed to understand as to what short of enquiry they are making into it when the committee of Parliament has sent it to them after its approval. What is the difficulty in it? If you think that you cannot implement it in Delhi then VIP area of Delhi should be exempted. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH (Hamirpur): However, time has been taken but hon'ble Minister agreed to it ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: You please speak when your turn comes. Take your seat now.

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: SDM and other small officers are also moving with red beacon light in district and we the Members of Parliament who represent 18 lakh people are not being allowed. I do not understand what objection they have in it if he moves with it. We have to come to Parliament and have to wait in que at the toll tax point without red beacon light on our vehicle. Committee have recommended it there you approve it.

**17.04 hrs.**

[SHRI FRANCISCO COSME SARDINHA *in the Chair*]

You have put a condition of 50CC on bike and rider should not be below 16 years and should have the permission of parents. I have to say that the 50CC condition should not be there as no one like to purchase 50cc bike. They purchase bike of more than 55cc to go to their college or coaching classes. You can put the condition of permission of their college or coaching classes. You can put the condition of permission of their parents or exempt them from that. At present, you issue licenses to the person who is above 18 years for driving light motor vehicle and he can apply for transport vehicle when he is of 20 years. Reduce it to 19 years. You can amend Motor Vehicle when he is of 20 years. Reduce it to 19 years. You can amend Motor Vehicle Act by removing these small lacunas.

If 5 or 10 persons die in accidents then as per Motor Vehicle Act it is called mass casualty. There is no proper disaster management in hospital. If someone belongs to BPL he gets some money but if he is of APL and his dependents face a lot of hardships for livelihood. How they will survive? There should not be any difference between

APL and BPL in case mass casualty. If only one person survives in his family in the accident then the condition of survivor of his family will become more miserable.

You have made provision of Insurance cover for BPL but that insurance cover is also not proper. You have given it to the driver with the condition of proof. We are opposing it and other colleagues will also oppose this insurance cover.

You have brought a matter of tribunal but as per the present Motor Act Formula which is before the judges, you ask that what is his age, how much he was earning and how he would have earned had he been alive, what is his liability? Judges decide case on the basis of this formula. I think these formula will be in the tribunal. Therefore, rationalize it. He should get the compensation within 6 months, but you have made a provision of 2 years. This is not correct. He should get compensation in 6 months, only then it is beneficial for him.

You have made a provision about hit and run cases also I it. If a person dies due to hit and run by an unknown vehicle then 50 thousand will be given for death case and 25 thousand for injury as per new amendment brought by you. If someone dies in other accident Rs. 1 lakh will be given for his but in this case of unidentified vehicle you will give 50 thousand. This is not correct. Such discrepancies are there, which you have to remove. We welcome the amendments and support these. We request the hon'ble minister to bring a compressive bill soon, we will welcome that also. An early decision should be taken to the issue of red beacon as vehicles, which is pending for a long time.

*[English]*

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY (Baharampur): Sir, I rise to support the Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Bill, 2012 as has been piloted by our hon. Minister Shri Joshi ji. He has also promised to bring a comprehensive legislation in view of the magnitude and importance of this Motor Vehicles Act.

In the wake of liberalization, privatization and globalization, it appears that we are being overwhelmed by motorization because the number of vehicles has been increasing by leaps and bounds in pursuance of the growth of our economy. In the year 1951, the total number of vehicles in our country was 1.5 millions. In the year 2010, it had gone up to 102 million. I do not know what the actual figure is right now. But it has been observed that the

registration has increased to the tune of ten to twelve per cent year. So, naturally we are witnessing a phenomenal growth in the transport sector. The Government has been investing huge sums of money in infrastructure sector which includes aviation, water ways. Railways, shipping and road transport. Road transport is an essential ingredient of infrastructure and it further propels economic growth, socioeconomic development, and cultural prosperity.

The fact that every year we are losing nearly 1,50,000 of our citizens to road accidents in the country, is really shocking. The number of road fatalities has already assumed an alarming proportion much to the consternation of all of us. So, we need to put a check on the ever-increasing number of road fatalities in our country.

If you calculate the social cost of road fatalities, you may safely conclude that annually we are losing about 20 billion rupees because of road fatalities. The World Health Organisation has stated that 50 per cent of malnourished children of our country will be saved from their plight, if we are able to restrain the road fatalities cascading into a severe financial loss. I think the Government would take special care to restrain the road fatalities in our country.

The first Indian Motor Vehicles Act was passed in the year 1914 with only 18 sections. In the year 1939, the Motor Vehicles Act was enacted with the recommendations of the Indian Railways Enquiry Committee headed by Wadge Wood. Now we learn that the Sundar Committee has made further recommendations which the Ministry has got and we are waiting for the implementation of the salient features of the recommendations.

There are a number of salient features which are included in this Bill. First of all, I must appreciate that in this amendment more power has been delegated to the State Government. The hon. Minister has rightly pointed out that road transport is a subject in the Concurrent List. So, the Union Government, State Governments, Districts, Panchayats, all have to be involved in maintaining the road sector in our country.

We have been observing that on a number of occasions the judiciary has been directing or instructing the Government so as to reduce pollution, so as to reduce road fatalities. I think we should take serious note of it. In view of the rapid growth of our economy, the number of vehicles will be growing which would cause congestion and pollution. Out of the total vehicles in our country, one-third has already surpassed ten years of age, and one-fifth has already surpassed 15 years of age. That means, they

lead to higher emission, lower fuel efficiency and insufficient safety parameters. So, the Government should take concrete measure to determine the age of the vehicles. The performance of the vehicle depends largely on the age of the vehicles.

In the Automotive Mission Plan 2006-2016, the industry has demanded retirement of old vehicles of more than 15 years, along with a scarp policy. I would like to be enlightened by the hon. Minister as to the present thinking of this Government, of the plan and policy cited.

Most of the nagging problem in this area is the third party insurance and compensation to the victims of road accidents. It is reported that around 1.4 million cases, relating to motor accident claims have piled up in the Motor Accident Claim Tribunals and Courts. Right now, I do not know the exact number. Instances have also come to notice where more than one claim has been filed under different Sections of the Act. Here, the Government has provided a very salient measure which state that under Section 163 (c) where a person is entitled to claim compensation under Section 163 (a) and Section 163 (b), shall claim relief under only one of the said Sections, and the option once exercised shall be final. Earlier, under the structured compensation formula, there were two options – nofault principle or fault-principle; it was causing delay in payment of compensation to the victims and adversely affecting the insurance companies who were therefore reluctant to provide such insurance policies.

A number of provisions have been included for rationalization relating to payment of interest, filing of combined claims in case of multiple dependents, simplification and revision of structured compensation formula and the most important area is Solatium Scheme. It is a very innovative idea; this scheme has been constituted through this enactment, whereby the Solatium Fund shall be utilized for paying compensation in accordance with the provisions of this Act, and compensation in respect of the dead or of grievous hurt to person resulting from hit and run motor accidents.

There was a serious confusion insofar the hit and run motor accidents were concerned. Now it has become simplified. The Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority or any other agency specified by the Central Government shall manage the Solatium Fund. The insurance companies shall make such contribution to the Fund as the Central Government may, from time to time, by order, specify.

"...Subject to the provision of this Act and the Scheme there shall be paid as compensation out of the solatium fund. In respect of the death of any person resulting from a hit and run motor accident, a fixed sum of Rs.1 lakh; in respect of grievous hurt to any person resulting from a hit and run motor accident a fixed sum of Rs.50,000..."

Sir, here I would like to say that in view of the inflation that we are experiencing in our economy as also in view of the rise in the cost of living in our country we should take a re-look into the amount of compensation and I would propose to increase it in tune with the present market position.

According to the Sundar Committee Report, it has been prescribed that the Government should establish a mechanism to update the staff of the driver training schools, add infrastructure and make rules for the periodic and surprise audit of the schools, both by the national level and the State level auditors. When the Government is delegating powers to the State Governments, the States also are outsourcing the private organisations for getting test certificates. We are nowadays witnessing mushrooming of the private organisations in our country. We should take a serious view as to whether these institutions are well-equipped and have adequate infrastructure for discharging this kind of responsibility.

Sundar Committee has also recommended for setting up of an independent Regulatory Authority at the national level to promote the orderly growth of public transport, rationalisation of the tax structure and to evolve consensus among States for fixing a floor rate of tax.

Last but not the least, each one of us experiences the fatigue. Fatigue is evident everywhere; for mechanical instrument it is called the mechanical fatigue and for human being it is called human fatigue. A driver also undergoes some sort of human fatigue while driving the vehicle. We should think and ascertain as to how many hours a driver can drive a vehicle. I would propose that not more than 12 hours a driver should be allowed to drive a vehicle because fatigue of a driver is also one of the major causes of the road fatalities in our country. With these words, I support the Bill.

*[Translation]*

SHRI SHAILENRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to you for having given me an opportunity to speak on Motor Vehicle (Amendment) Bill, 2012. While presenting the Bill, which I have brought, has

certain shortcomings. Some of the hon'ble Members have said that the reports of the Sunder Committee is yet to be presented and the hon'ble Minister is waiting for it. So I feel that, it would have been better if the Bill was presented after studying the said report and a detailed debate on the said report is held.

Secondly, now as it is his helplessness as the Bill has been passed by the Rajya Sabha, then there is an urgent necessity to get it passed in Lok Sabha. I think he will soon have to bring further amendment to this Bill as he has introduced Bill seeking amendment to the 1988 Act. Mr. Chairman, Sir, if we took at the figures, every year 70]000 people die in road accidents and most of them belong to poor families owning no vehicles. They travel by light vehicles. In majority of the cases poor people from weaker section of society die in accidents caused by heavy trucks or other heavy vehicles. Recently it happened in my area. Five labourers were coming back after work from a brick kiln. all were of the age group of 19-20 years. They were walking on one side of road. An over speeding swift car hit them directly. The car threw them away. Four of them died on the spot and one was injured seriously. I went to their homes, they were living in huts. I paid them some money, whatever I had. It was 2-3 thousand rupees. It indicates that we have large number of road accidents. In case, the head of the family, who is the only earning member, dies, it causes great hardship for that family. It becomes difficult for them to live. How can such a family manage for education of their children and food? Incorporate a provision in this regard. The Home Minister has said that the ex-gratia on death has been increased to four times. It has been increased to Rs. One lakh from Rs. 24 thousand. It has been mentioned in the Bill that in many cases talking on mobile causes accidents. Secondly, many people do not wear helmets. In case of accident such people got head injury. Fine has been proposed on over speed, jumping red lights.

Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal ji was saying that what is the need for a test if 30mg. alcohol is traced in 100 ml blood. There is a fine of Rs. 2 thousand if level of alcohol is found at 30-60 mg. Alcohol is alcohol, even if it is one mg. No one drinks in lots. If one drinks he drinks his full does. I want to say one thing. The Supreme Court has ruled that people using black glasses in vehicles must be penalized. I want to say that black glasses used by Ministers in their vehicles should be removed first, and then it should be applied on others. There should be no partiality. Why exemption for some people. So far as third party insurance is concerned. There are 14 lakh such accident claims cases pending in the courts. These are yet to be settled.

This matter has been raised in the House on priority and I hope the Hon'ble Minister has also agreed on this issue, except hon'ble Chidambaramji, Councilor and even MLA suse red-beacon on their vehicles, but the Members of Parliament, who have to cover large areas, as their constituencies comprise to large area, say two, three or even four districts are not allowed to use red-light on their vehicles. I think MPs should be permitted to use red-beacon at least from security point of view. If the use of beacon or siren is allowed, then it can be used in the event of any emergency.

The speed of vehicles has been prescribed for highways. Highways are facing peculiar situations, we find large-scale encroachments on four-lane highways. The Government has made provision for mobile medical van. The van should have blood group testing facility also. In case of accident, sometimes injured person succumbs to death because of excessive bleeding. If blood of different blood groups is readily available in the van then immediately it can be administered to the patient. This arrangement should be made. Toll tax collection has not been started at number of points. Toll tax plazas have inherent advantage, because vehicles are bound to be stopped and it keeps the speed under control. So, wherever highways are, you start toll collection immediately.

I will make my main point and conclude. Fixation of compensation, say if a persons' income is Rs. One lakh, he is entitled for a compensation of Rs. 10 lakh, is wrong, please do not fix it. There are people of different categories. Suppose, if head of a family dies in accident, his dependents should get compensation so that they can meet both ends. When accident occurs, it does not differentiate poverty or affluence. Accident may take place any time. Most of the time, poor people travelling by light vehicles fall prey to accidents. My submission is that the hon'ble Minister should properly study the report of Sunder Committee, otherwise, sooner he will have to bring another amendment Bill. I support the Bill with some amendments which I have outlined.

SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH (Hamirpur, U.P.): Sir I am thankful to you for allowing me to speak on Motor Vehicle (Amendment) Bill, 2012. As the hon'ble Minister has started the main purpose of this amendment Bill is ensuring safety and providing adequate compensation in the case of motor accidents. Sunder Committee has made 25 recommendations. As the time is limited, so I won't read out the recommendations. But, if we look at the extant Bill,

it is exactly in contrast to the recommendations of Sunder Committee. I would spell it out. In case of hit and run, the compensation has been hiked to Rs. One Lakh from Rs. 50 thousand. If the value of a person is assessed as only one lakh rupees, what can be greatest mockery than it. Giving compensation is the constitutional obligation of the Government as Article 21 of our Constitution says, protection of life and liberty of the citizen is a fundamental right. The value of a person only one lakh rupees is totally inappropriate. The Government's plea is the vehicle did hit and run and has not been identified. See, how many people are getting killed in accidents involving BMWs and the compensation only one lakh rupees. It is ultravires to the constitutional provisions. What is the hurry in getting it passed? What is the pressure? Examine the report of Sunder Committee properly, have proper discussion and then bring the Bill.

I want to add one more think. There is a most important point, a glaring writing on the wall. I want to bring one thing to the notice of the hon'ble Minister on page 3 under Section 9(a) automobile association have been empowered to issue driving licences. These are registered bodies, get themselves registered by paying Rs.1000-1500.

After three years the entity is no more existing, but the process of issuing licences continues. What is this? Great bungling is going on in issuance of licences. Motor Vehicle Act is in the concurrent list. Centre as well as states are empowered to make rules and govern. Motor Vehicle at is listed at Sl. No. 32 in the Concurrent List; What is this-

"Provided a licensing authority may exempt from test of driving if he has permission from the Automobile Association."

It means automobile association will give Visa and passport. If it okays, you do not want to passes a licence . The Hon'ble Minister should take a serious note of it. It is at page 3.

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (DR. C.P. JOSHI): This facility is for commoners and it is not for commercial vehicles.

SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH: Please read it carefully ...(*Interruptions*)

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I want to tell the hon'ble Minister that it is not a matter of politics it is concerning law. Understanding it will take time. I reiterate.

[English]

It says in Section 4,

“Provided that the licensing authority may exempt the applicant from the test to drive a motor (not being a transport vehicle) if the applicant possesses a driving test certificate issued by an institution or automobile association recognized in this behalf by the State Government.”

Who is the automobile authority?

It says in the second proviso to the sub-section (3), after the words, “issued by any institution”, the words “or automobile association” shall be inserted.

[Translation]

Seven persons together can create an automobile association, get it registered. They can say that we would charge Rs. 2 or 5 thousand, issue you a driving licence providing an exemption. Licence should be auctioned and anybody can go and purchase a licence. Look at Europe for licence stage. I myself took driving test failed twice, whereas, I have been driving for the last 40 years. The rules are so strict there. They park the vehicle on a slope and if you do not apply hand break and start the vehicle, if the vehicle moves reverse by merely 6 inches, they would fail you. The Government is going so liberal in issuing licence; somebody should be answerable. Second thing is quite vague. Shri Meghwal was saying-

[English]

In Section 21 it says;

“Where the authority authorized to check the driving license of any driver, is satisfied after breath analyzer test or any other test as may be prescribed by the State Government that the driver is under the influence of alcohol, may suspend the driving license on the spot for a period not exceeding three months.”

[Translation]

Now it is quite clear that alcohol test is purely chemical analysis. Though, we have equipments for testing but those have been rendered vague. I would bring it to the notice of the hon'ble Minister that in foreign countries, the person who drives vehicle avoids drinks even in cocktail parties, but it is not so here. It appears from the haste in getting the Bill passed that we are going to give licence to a drunken driver.

[English]

DR. C.P. JOSHI: I do not want to disturb the hon. Member. But this entire exercise was done by the Standing Committee of Parliament...*(Interruptions)* SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH : Sir, I will come to the point. Parliament is supreme and not the Standing Committee...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN (Ghosi): The Ministry does not accept each report ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI VIJAY HABADUR SINGH: We are referring to the parliamentary committee, though the hon'ble Minister has acknowledged it, he is a seasoned politician and I respect him. The Privilege Committee and the whole House feels that MPs should be allowed to use red light on vehicles. But they are not allowed. You may not be aware that my constituency covers a vast area of 160 square kilometer. If one travels between Khajuraho and Kanpur, one would find at least 500 trucks at every 50 km. One has to wait for hours. The red right on vehicle can help in such a scenario. One would get a space to move on the road. Red light provides protection also. When one goes to a toll booth. They do not care for anything. They do not bother for parliament stickers on vehicles. They say many people have it perhaps the hon'ble Minister may not have faced such a situation. They who is opposing it?

Some days back 60th anniversary of Lok Sabha was celebrated. On that occasion the hon'ble Speaker said that the Parliament and Members of Parliament are supreme in parliamentary democracy. On the one hand we say that MPs are supreme in parliamentary democracy. On the one hand we say that MPs are supreme, whereas, on the other hand 500 MPs are not allowed to use red-beacon on their cars-what is the problem in it? ...*(Interruptions)* It is not that I want to say something else. It is not concerning status symbol ...*(Interruptions)* I want to talk what is it? The red beacon ensures right to free movement to an MP. Sometimes, in case of unavailability of train berth, an MP has to travel hundreds of kilometers on road for attending Parliament session. The book of our constitution is the me. This matter comes under concurrent list. When we approached our former Chief Minister, sister Mayawatiji, she allowed red beacon for all the MPs of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha cutting across party lines. When we come from UP and red light is fitted but before entering Delhi we have to remove it. When we go back again we have to fit it. It is a fun ...*(Interruptions)* Excuse me, it is a very

serious matter. An English judge was in Kolkata. He was very fond of puppies. He was talking to him. An Indian Barrister Mr. Chatterjee was arguing with him, then he kept quiet. He said, no, no, you continue. Then Barrister Chatterjee said. "I thought that your lordship was under consultation". Therefore, I kept quiet. I applied break because you were talking.

Sir, I want to say that the extant Motor Vehicle Bill has a very serious lapse. One is third party insurance and another one is comprehensive insurance. In third party insurance, the first party is always, under law, the insurance company. Second party is one which get itself insured, i.e. owner of the motor vehicle and the third party is one who gets injured. Many cases in this regard are in courts. Suppose a vehicle turns turtle and kills someone. A case is filed in the court. Then insurance company say that he is not a third party. Bring an amendment in this regard.

[English]

The first party is the insurance company. The second party is the person who pays the insurance amount and the third party is the one who is injured. Why are you denying the benefit of insurance although the insurance company gets the third party insurance money? Then why are you denying it?

[Translation]

At para 16, read 6th line from bottom.

[English]

"The amount of compensation payable for Permanent Total Disablement as defined in Schedule I of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923 shall be determined by application of appropriate multiplier to proved income subject to maximum of Rs. 10 lakhs."

[Translation]

Suppose a person is a heart surgeon who earns one lakh rupees daily. A cap of Rs.10 lakh for him also. It will be a fun. Sunder Committee has put no such condition. Now, it is proposed to give Rs. 50 thousand in case of grievous injury and Rs. 20 thousand in case of non-grievous injury. If a girls gets her nose damaged in a road accident, she may have to remain unmarried for life long as no one may accept her with damaged nose. If one is married, it may result in a divorce, but you propose to give only Rs. 20 thousand. It is mockery, Leave it to the court. It depends on the court decides. When BSP was in power,

it was being delayed. Suppose a truck starts for destination, but stops at toll booth. Methwalji was saying that it has to stop at ten places. If it stops at toll booth. Meghwalji was saying that it has to stop at ten places. If it stops at toll booth. Meghwalji was saying that it has to stop at ten places. If it stops for say 10 minutes at one booth, then it will get delayed by 3 hours. Entire toll system should be abolished so that vehicles can move speedily. I will make one point and conclude. The Privilege Committee whose chairman is Chacko Saheb, looked into it. The committee comprised of 10 MPs from Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha. The said Committee recommended about it. In Sri Lanka, MP comes at number 14. There democracy is not mature as ours. In India, MPs appear at Serial No. 22 in Warrant of Precedence. The Privilege committee says. I quote:

[English]

"The Committee recommends that Members of Parliament should be placed at serial no. 17 instead of 21 in the Warrant of Precedence. Further, Chairperson of a Parliamentary Committee should also be placed at serial no. 7 in the Warrant of Precedence before the Members of Parliament." Then the Committee also speaks of the inclusion of Speaker.

Then the Committee also speaks of the inclusion of Speaker.

[Translation]

You, too, have been speaker of Goa Vidhan Sabha. Suppose, you are not an MP tomorrow, though I wish to you remain an MP.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, you too had been a signatory to that committee.

In paragraph 44, it says:

[English]

"The Committee recommends that the Ministry of Surface Transport, Government of India, should issue notification under the provisions of the Central Motor Vehicles Act permitting the use of red light/beacon light for the Members of Parliament."

[Translation]

It is not so difficult and why difficulty is being experienced? I was told, I talked to the Minister, but today he is not present in the House, otherwise we would have talked to him.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, please wind up. All our colleagues have said the same thing. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH: We have signatures of 200 MPs and we shall take it to the Prime Minister. It is said that if we install beacon light on our car in Delhi, it will create law and order problem. Will there be a law and order problem because of Members of Parliament? We come here and we have a bag with us, no one is doing search.

[English]

I may carry anything. I may carry one or two mobile phones or anything else.

[Translation]

And big problem is seen if we install beacon light on our vehicle. I am smelling colonial intinct in it which the Britishers have left. How work will go like this?

At the end, I want to say something. I am concluding in half second ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not disturb him now. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH: I praise Joshiji, But you should not celebrate 60th anniversary of Parliament rather you should organize condolence. Because if you get any satisfaction in not respecting the members of parliament, then you are doing very well.

At the end, I want to say that Motor Vehicle Act is a big technical subject. Do not pass it in hurry. We have read Sunder Committee Report. We have done recommendation of fourteen-fifteen pages of committee. It is ten-fifteen years old. It is a complete science. It is a very technical issue. I am to state that the right of framing rules under section 60 of Motor Vehicles Act is of Central Government as well as of State Government. If a notification of ex rule under section 108 is done,

[English]

Onwards all the Members of "16.05.2012 173 Parliament, belonging to both the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha, henceforth will have the red beacon light, what is wrong about that?"

[Translation]

If you give direction from the Chair then it will have to be talked, otherwise it will go on like this. If this government works only with pressure, then we will mount pressure. But we do not want that pressure is made for this small issue.

In the last, I support this Bill with amendments that third party insurance should be clarified in it. Its limit should not be of 10 lakhs leave it to the court. If someone's nose is bent, he will get ten thousand rupees. This is not fair. This completely inhuman.

[English]

Under article 21 of the Constitution, it is your obligation and it is our fundamental right to settle the matter.

[Translation]

SHRI VISHWA MOHAN KUMAR (Supaul): Mr. Chairman, I support the Bill brought for making amendments in the Motor Vehicle Act, 1988, presented in Lok Sabha after passing by Rajya Sabha.

As the members were saying now that there are many shortcomings in it. Sunder Committee had also given recommendations, many recommendations are left. Mr. Minister was saying that they will bring comprehensive Bill, so many things will be included at that time. It would have been good if this Bill would have come at that time, if there is compulsion then it is alright. This Bill is 142 years old. It was made in 1965. It was amended in 1994, 2000 and 2001. Again it has come in 2012 for amendment, as passed by Rajya Sabha. I support the Bill.

There are so many things about it. We see that accidents take place regularly. Hon'ble Minister had gone to our area supaul. There was inauguration of 4 lane Mahasetu, There is very good road but people face hardships because of that. People were saying that a lot of accidents occur there. These accidents are not because of good road, but due to lack of awareness in people. They do not think, they drink and drive, they drive while talking on mobile. We saw that children of 12-14 years drive tractors in the villages, they drive small motor vehicles and violate the traffic rules. There should be ban on it.

So far as centre and state is concerned, if they make law, there is no enforcement. Should appear that law is being followed. Because in accident, it is our citizen who dies. People were telling that different categories have been made of different drinkers. There are different provisions of imposing fine on persons who have drunk 30 ml, 60 ml, or more than that. It is wrong. Drinking is drinking whether it is less or more. There should be similar fine on all drinkers. Fine and Act changes from time to time. Previously also there was an Act, fines were imposed. I have seen in Delhi and also at several other places that a campaign starts for some time then it is stopped. Population has increased, automobiles have also increased in that proportion, vehicles have come on large scale. Traffic here has become unorganised. People face difficulties in going from one place to other place. Things cannot be set right only by increasing the fine from 100 rupees to 2000 rupees or upto 5000 rupees on violating rules.

Lakhs of accident insurance cases are pending. People in our area are deprived of insurance facility. A road has been constructed in our village about a month back. A woman was eating breakfast there after working in her field. A motor vehicle was going on the side road. The driver did an accident with that woman. She was doing breakfast with her family. Later on it was known that the driver had not slept for the last two-three nights or he was drunk. So, we shall have to amend the law by keeping in view all these things. There should be provision in law that no driver will talk on mobile while driving. We should make stringent law in this regard and implement it properly.

There are lots of shortcomings while making licences in a district. Licence is given by doing left-right. Driving tests are not conducted properly and licences are given to whosoever they may be. We will have to take concrete steps in this regard. Previously, the compensation given to the accident victims was 25 thousand rupees, which has recently been done one lakh rupees. As Veer Bahadur Singhji were saying it is not sufficient.

Everyone has mentioned about Red light, I also support that. We see that the S.P. Dy. S.P., President of district councils in the area, all have beacon light on their vehicles, but an MP who represents 17 lakh, 20 lakh people, cannot have beacon light on the vehicle. I want that they should also be given this right.

One thing more which I would like to say is that in our area and at all other places we see that by using the engine of a motorcycle people make tri-wheeler auto and

operate it. This vehicle is not registered and there is not chassis number on it. If it meets with some accident, the accident victims will not get compensation because it is not covered under Motor Vehicle Rules. I want that it should also be taken care of and this should also be included. Either it should be banned or it should also be registered.

Sir, double-decker buses are in operation everywhere whereas there is no such mention in Motor Vehicle act. As a result of which the country is suffering a loss of crores of rupees every year. These buses are operating openly in Delhi, Rajasthan, Haryana and Uttarakhand. I support this Bill, but all the shortcomings in this Bill should be removed and as the hon'ble Minister has told that 6 provisions have been included in this Bill, apart from those, all other provisions should also be included in it and bring a comprehensive Bill. I support it.

[English]

DR. RATNA DE (Hooghly): Sir, I thank you for allowing me to speak on the Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Bill which is aimed at amending the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 by way of enhancing penalties for offences and also provides different penalties for first and subsequent violations. While welcoming such an attempt by the Government, at the same time, it should not be too much in terms of penalties. Here, I would like to say that penalties should not be used as a weapon to bring about a change; it should be to exercise restraint on the road users to ensure that they follow the rules strictly to ensure not only their own safety but also that of others.

There should be the right monitoring mechanism to ensure that these strict rules should not lead to corrupt enforcing authorities. I hope, the hon. Minister would think over and respond to the same mirroring the viewpoint of his Ministry and Government. The Bill also gives enhanced powers to the State Governments. I welcome them wholeheartedly.

I would not hesitate to state that the punishment should not be harsh to the extent of suspending the driver's license if one fails a breath analyzer test. Another pertinent aspect of the Bill as the Bill fails to specify as to which process it would adopt which helps the driver to defend himself. I would request the hon. Minister to clarify on this important aspect of the Bill as there is confusion.

Likewise, computing of compensation is not specified. This is in regard to the courts having the power to estimate and award compensation for motor accident cases which



establishes the fault of the driver. I would request the hon. Minister to come out with some very clear guidelines for the courts to be followed. Otherwise, it would lead to courts computing the way they like.

Another important aspect of the Bill which I fully endorse is that the Bill seeks to make the consignor liable for overloading of goods. I think, it is the right step as ultimately it is the consignor who sends the consignment and not the driver or the owner of the vehicle.

Standing Committee has recommended many good points. I feel that they are genuine and hence, it needs to be accepted.

The Ministry has set up the Sundar Committee, which has examined the whole gamut of issues concerning motor vehicles and has submitted its Report. Many recommendations have been made by the Committee. Would the hon. Ministry throw some light on the recommendations of the Committee, which have been accepted by his Ministry?

I read in the newspapers of late that ladies too have to wear helmet. There is a school of thought that insists that helmets should not be made compulsory for women. It seems there is some confusion on this aspect. There is also a talk of inferior quality or bad helmets.

On the other hand, there is a report in the Hindustan Times, New Delhi edition, dated 1st March, 2012 that gave the data that 101 women died without helmet last year. This is really a disturbing news. Under these conflicting viewpoints, would the hon. Minister state as to what is the position of the Ministry on these queries of mine?

Lastly, I would request the hon. Minister to ensure that compensation in the case of persons who get killed or sustain injuries in hit and run motor accidents should reach fast; there should not be any delay in reaching of compensation to relatives of those killed or those who get severely injured.

In fine, we appreciate the efforts being made to amend the Motors Vehicles Act and I support this Bill.

**18.00 hrs.**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, it is 6 o'clock and we have still 12 more Members who want to speak on this Bill. I want to take the sense of the House. Should we take up 'Zero Hour' now or continue with this Bill? SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Sir, please take up 'Zero Hour' now.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right. The discussion on the Bill will continue next time. We take up 'Zero Hour' now.

[Translation]

DR. TARUN MONDAL (Jaynagar): Sir, I am grateful to you that I am given the opportunity to speak. I want to speak on the safety and security of the nuclear plant in this country. It has been discussed today in Question Hour also. Hon'ble Prime Minister have replied to a question that there will be no danger from it to the country, but this reply is not based on some scientific thinking logic or data.

The developed countries like Japan, which is far ahead from us in technique, Germany, Switzerland has stopped the use of nuclear power plant and Germany has said that after 2022 they will not generate nuclear power from it.

Sir, for the last twenty years Russia and America also have not made any reactor. Crisis may arise because of earthquake and Tsunami as we have seen in Fukushima. Earthquake came in the year 2006 and 2011 in Kundankulam. During tsunami in 2004 water entered the entire Kundankulam plant.

Sir, our PMO has also stated that there is a danger due to terrorists. Being a medical doctor, I also know that by throwing coolant water the waste product goes into the sea and thereby due to radioactivity-water, air, fishes and all our crops are in danger.

Sir, I want to say that the scientists of those countries, who are environment experts and the ordinary fishermen and common people have opposed it, but our government and Tamil Nadu Government has termed them anti national and traitors. This is wrong. If someone opposes the government view on the basis of scientific reasons, then he cannot be called traitor. This is being done for whose benefit? It is for the benefit of our country or for the benefit of corporate sector or mediators who bring reactor from outside. Through you, I want to say to the Government that this should be stopped. We should generate power from our fuel reserve, hydroelectricity, conventional energy. We should not build new three and four reactors in Kundamkulam just on the ground that our common man is earning livelihood there. We should stop it. The Mamata Banerjee Government has stopped that nuclear power plant which was to be built in Horipur, West Bengal.

Sir, there is Congress Government in Kerala. They have also decided that there will be no nuclear power plant in

the state. Our government should also decide likewise. Nuclear power plant can be dangerous for the country, we should save the common man.

Sir, through you, this is my only request to the government.

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH (Aurangabad): Mr. Chairman, thank you for giving me the opportunity to speak on an issue of public interest. Through you, I want to draw the attention of the House and the government that there is a very significant irrigation project for our Bihar and Jharkhand. It is an inter-state irrigation project and its name is Koyal Irrigation Project. This project had started in the year 1975. The preliminary cost of this project was only 30 crore rupees. The present position is that around 750 crore rupees have already been spent on it. Twelve crore rupees are being spent as establishment expenditure per year on it. But this project is in complete so far. It will irrigate 24 hectare land of three districts of two states. These districts are Plamu district of Jharkhand and my constituency Aurangabad and Gaya districts of Bihar. Twenty five megawatt electricity will also be produced from this project. The position is that the RCC work of this project is almost complete. But the installation of sluice gate for storing water in the dam has been banned by the Forest and Environment Ministry of Government of India in the year 2007. The Forest and Environment Ministry of Government of India is of the view that storing of water will have adverse effect on Belta National Park and Tiger project. I would like to state that this project is very beneficial and significant. Around one and a quarter lakh hectare land is to be irrigated by this project. The work of its main canal is 75 per cent complete. Its branch canals have been almost 50 per cent dug. I would also like to tell you that its barrage is almost 98 per cent complete. But the present position is that due to lack of iron gates water cannot be stored and this canal is only a rainy canal.

18.07 hrs.

[DR. M. THAMBIDURAI *in the Chair*]

When there is rain in the catchment area of Koyal river then that water through barrage is turned to canal ...*(Interruptions)*. This is an important issue. I will complete my speech within two minutes. ...*(Interruptions)* I wanted to tell that 7-8 thousand hectares land has been taken from farmers for this project. Their land has been dug, canals have been constructed, but there is no water in canals. The most important point is that complete 100 per cent area is affected by extremist ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is your demand?

[Translation]

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH: On the one hand Government of India says that they want to make National Food Security Law. When foodgrains will not produce, from where foodgrains will be given to the citizens. I want to know from the government that will you import it? If this project is completed, the water level will go up and the people of entire area can get the drinking water facility ...*(Interruptions)*

Let my last point be heard ...*(Interruptions)* Around one thousand crore rupees are going to be spent in completing this project. By spending one thousand crore rupees, the kharif crop, paddy worth one thousand crore rupees, and wheat worth 500 crore rupees will be produced. Is there not any project in which people in this number may be given employment. The terrorists problem is solved and can get one and a half time more benefit in recurring. foodgrains worth 1500 crore rupees will be produced every year ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record. *(Interruptions)*... \*

SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN (Kasargod): Thank you, Mr. Chairman, Sir. Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the Government to the ongoing strikes of the pilots in Air India. A number of domestic as well as international flights are cancelled. It is reported that about 65 international flights, to and fro, and also a large number of domestic flights are cancelled. This creates hardships and difficulties to the passengers to a large extent. This again leads to a huge loss to the civil aviation sector.

It is evident that we have discussed the serious problems of the civil aviation sector especially the Air India which accumulates a loss of Rs. 45,000 crore. The decision taken by the Government for the merger of Air India and Indian Airlines has not yet materialized. As a result, the employees of both the airlines, either Air India or Indian Airlines, are making really the just demands. It is not the new issues or the new demands that they are raising. \* Not recorded.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Already, yesterday, we discussed it; the Minister replied to it.

\*Not recorded.

SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN: That was with regard to the civil aviation. I am speaking about the strikes. The new Minister has come. I know that there is a court verdict that the strike is illegal. But whether it is legal or illegal, the outcome of this strike is that there is hardship caused to the people and also the loss accumulated to the civil aviation. At the same time, it benefits the private airlines. So the Government has to take a better decision because Air India is a public sector undertaking; the Government is supreme there. So there should be a better trade union relation with them. I urge upon the Government to take necessary steps to settle the issues.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri P.K. Biju is permitted to associate himself with the issue raised by Shri P. Karunakaran.

*[Translation]*

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR (Ballia): Mr. Chairman, Sir, our country is facing very serious problem of clean drinking water. In large areas in UP and Bihar water contain arsenic. I have raised this issue in the House many a times, but, I am said to say that the government is not taking any action in this regard. In several areas in UP and Bihar people have to drink water containing arsenic, i.e. poisonous water. Though 65 years have gone by since we got Independence, but it is shocking that we have not been able to provide clean drinking water but we boast that we have made inroads into space, we have done this and that.

Beria, an assembly segment falls in my parliamentary constituency Ballia. Large number of people in that area are in the grip of many serious ailments, their liver and kidney have got damaged. It is because of use of arsenic water, but we are not paying any heed towards it. How surprising it is that a UJS newspaper has highlighted the problem of arsenic water in Ballia. Despite that our government is not taking any serious steps in this regard. Water contains arsenic, fluoride and even mercury. This problem is countrywide, not only in UP or Bihar. It is irony that still people have no alternative, but to drink such water.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I want to convey it to the government that it is a very serious problem. Our first and foremost priority should be providing clean drinking water to our people, I want to tell about the consequences of consumption of arsenic water. The foodgrains produced through crops irrigated by water containing arsenic contain arsenic residue. I want to say that it is a very serious problem and we need to ponder over it.

My submission is that serious attention should be paid to this problem of UP and Bihar, especially, my constituency Ballia.

*[English]*

SHRI PULIN BIHARI BASKE (Jhargram): Thank you, Mr. Chairman, Sir, for giving me the opportunity to raise an important matter. The tribals are the most weaker section of the society. Historically and traditionally, they are residing in the forest areas, fringe areas and hilly areas in different parts of the country. In the name of development, forest land is being handed over to the corporates by the Government. A large number of tribal families are being alienated from their land without giving any compensation. I am giving you a figure that is from January 2008 to August, 2011 – 1,82,389 hectares of forest land was diverted by the Ministry for projects in different States like Chhattisgarh, Andhra Pradesh, Odisha, Jharkhand, Karnataka, etc. The adivasi people are fighting and resisting against the forcible land grab. They are very poor and helpless. Neither the State Government nor the Central Government address this issue. The national wealth of our country is being looted by allowing illegal mining and export of iron ore. Tribal people are deprived and the Maoists are taking advantage of it.

So, I urge upon the Indian Government to take appropriate step to solve the problem and proper compensation should also be given.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri P.K. Biju is allowed to associate with the matter raised by Shri Pulin Bihari Baske.

SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH (Mavelikkara): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the second phase of Kerala State Transport Project has needed financial assistance from the Government of India. The major road works in Kerala has the sanction of Rs. 700 crore from the World Bank. This is a very small amount. The Government of Kerala sought Rs. 1400 from the World Bank for the construction of the State Highways. The proposals are pending before the Ministry of Finance. The Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance, has to take urgent steps to sanction the estimated amount.

The second phase of KSTP roads are as follows: Chengannur to Muvattupuzha in MC Road for 88 kilometres, Kasaragod to Kanhangad for 28 kilometres, Pilathara to Pappinissery for 25 kilometres, Thalassery to Valavupara for 53 kilometres, Perumpilavu to Perinthalmanna for 41 kilometres. These are major roads which are to be taken

up by the Kerala Government. The Government of Kerala has already crossed the loan limit of the World Bank.

Therefore, I request the Government of India to intervene in this matter and take urgent step to get the World Bank assistance for the construction of roads.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri P. Karunakaran is allowed to associate with the matter raised by Shri Kodikkunnil Suresh.

SHRI S. SEMMALAI (Salem): Thank you, Chairman, Sir, for allowing me to raise an important issue pertaining to my Constituency.

The matter, which I am going to raise is concerned with two Ministries namely the Ministry of Steel and the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises. The Salem Steel Plant in Tamil Nadu, started in early '70s, is now producing stainless steel sheets of high quality.

At present the produced steel sheets, in raw form, are being transported to other States like West Bengal for converting into value-added finished products like dinner sets, household utensils, etc.

These finished products are being marketed throughout the country including Salem District. It is unfortunate that Salem District does not have small or micro industries of worth mentioning. In Salem, where the Plant is situated, no ancillary unit, utilising the raw material, is set up till date.

If cluster of ancillary units are started in Salem District, this will give a boost to the economy of the region. Besides, it will also provide employment to the local people. Skilled men are available in plenty for these jobs. The people of Salem and other neighbouring districts will be benefited much. Hence, I would request the Centre to kindly arrange to take efforts for the setting up of microancillary units in Salem District at the maximum level for the utilisation of stainless steel sheets produced by the Salem Steel Plant. I hope the Centre will act on this matter.

SHRI R. THAMARASELVAN (Dharmapuri): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to bring to the kind attention of the Government that hundreds of HIV/AIDS patients, including children, receiving anti-HIV medicine from the Government outlets found themselves in a precarious position after the outlets went out of stock for the first and second line drugs increasing the risks for HIV positives. This is because of poor and inefficient planning. The medicines that came first were not distributed first as well as there was a poor supply chain. This matter was brought to the notice of the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Health by the networks of people living with HIV/AIDS,

which praised the network's role as a monitor of the HIV programme and came down heavily on the National AIDS Control Organization. Sir, there are 14.86 lakh people living with HIV/AIDS registered in antiretroviral treatment centres across the country out of 24 lakh HIV/AIDS affected people. In Tamil Nadu alone, more than 1.96 lakh people were affected with HIV/AIDS. The more expensive second line drugs are being given only meagre percentage of AIDS patients numbering 4,208. The NACO should not see only the criterion of cost. Failure to procure the third line drugs will have the future public health complications as people living with HIV could develop a very serious resistance to HIV, which could prove costly. The NACO should simplify the economic and bureaucratic barriers mentioned in the eligibility criterion for enrolling in the Government programme to receive the first and second line drugs free. Failure to get the costly treatment free of cost as well as for simplification of the procedure which eventually will lead to expansion of the free HIV treatment programme, the patient groups have also approached the Supreme Court for redressal of their genuine health problem.

Therefore, I would request the concerned hon. Minister to direct the NACO to keep sufficient quantity of the first and second line medicines and also to take steps for the improvement of Antiretroviral Therapy Centres of Excellence to provide treatment for all HIV/AIDS patients across the country.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI RAM DEVI (Sheohar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, my parliamentary constituency Sheohar covers three districts. Five cities fall in my constituency, wherein, the number of slums is increasing. A number of schemes for beautification of cities with a population of 20,000 and in other small cities alongwith making provision for other amenities have been launched. But no work is being undertaken in my constituency under the said schemes. No idea, why these shemes are not being implemented in my constituency. Though the government has envisioned making India slum free but no steps have been taken for making Sheohar, Belsond, Bairganja, Dhaka and Pakadidoyal cities slum free. I may be apprised of, if the Central Government has undertaken any work in these cities.

My submission is that central development schemes should be implemented in all the five cities in my constituency, Sheohar honestly.

SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE (Aurangabad): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to draw attention of the Ministry of Human Resource Development to the tumult occurred

during National Talent Search Examination on 13 May, 2012 in Mumbai and Pune. This examination is conducted all over India by NCERT for identifying talented students for granting them scholarship. The cause of the disturbance was that the question paper was given to the students at these centres late by 10 minutes. The Scheduled time for examination was 8.30 hrs. to 10.00 hrs. The question paper were given to the students at 8.40 hrs. in place of 8.30 hrs. and warning bell was rung ten minute before 10.00 hrs. and the answer sheets were snatched from the examinees. The students alongwith 39 parents lodged a complaints to NCERT. But neither the organisers of the examination nor NCERT listened to them. It is not appropriate to play with the future of students and demoralizing them. My submission is that the said exam centre be cancelled immediately and re-examination should be conducted.

[English]

SHRI SHIVARAMA GOUDA (Koppal): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am very much thankful to you for allowing me to raise a very important matter of my region.

The Hyderabad-Karnataka region is the most backward region in the field of education, employment opportunities, development, etc. This region consists of five districts of Karnataka, namely, Gulbarga, Bidar, Raichur, Yadagiri and Koppal. Even after 64 years of Independence, the people of this part of Karnataka are leading a very deplorable life. There is no basic infrastructure for education and health facilities. Regional imbalance has been assuming a greater proportion over the years.

Sir, the Hyderabad-Karnataka region was a part of the former State of Hyderabad, which was ruled by Nizam before Independence. On 1st November, 1956, as a result of the State Reorganization Act, the State of Hyderabad was trifurcated.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Gouda, please come to the point. Do not give history.

SHRI SHIVARAMA GOUDA: Sir, in order to protect the interests of the people of Telangana region of Andhra Pradesh with regard to public employment on the basis of residence, a Constitution Amendment was brought to insert a new Article 371 D. Similarly, in March, 2010, the Government of Karnataka had passed a unanimous Resolution in the both the House of Karnataka Legislature and it was sent to the Government of India.

Hence, I would request the hon. Minister of Home Affairs to bring immediately the necessary amendments to Article 371 of the Constitution of India on par with Article 371 D, which governs special provision of the State. It is

in the interest of the people of this region for securing justice. Special status may be given for Karnataka.

\*SHRI P. LINGAM (Tenkasi): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Food Safety and Standards Act legislated in this House and notified on 5.8.2011 is being misused and that is what I would like to bring to the notice of this august House, and through you, to the Government. It is stated that this is to ensure safety both of food and food materials and to maintain quality and standards. In the name of ensuring standards, there is an attempt to see that small traders are wiped out once and for all. A Committee with 50 members has been constituted as regards to the standards to be determined for ensuring quality and they also claim that is in the interest of farmers. Of these 50 members, only 2 are somewhat connected with food processing, that is, one is from grapes estate and another from prawn cultivation sector. So, the remaining 48 members are from the corporate world. I wonder how they can ensure quality and standards when it comes to food when they are not directly connected with this at all. With these people I do not know how they can help the farmers. The labourers are also made to go in for medical check up and tests under this Act. This comes in the way of labourer's interest. We have very many small shops and traders and most of them are run by people who are not at all rich. In a country where there are lakhs of people living below the poverty line, this kind of food standards must not come in the way of small traders to earn their livelihood. The food materials used by the poor people are subjected to this rigid Act thereby affecting the people who cannot afford. Only small traders are handling this. In our country, we do not have enough testing laboratories and in Tamil Nadu we have only 7 laboratories. When we do not have adequate facilities to go in for testing and ensuring standards, the officials take an upper hand and this even leads to corruption. As of now, there is bribe in obtaining licences. Hence, I urge upon the Government to have a re-look and review this Act and prevent officials from getting an upper hand resorting to corrupt practices. It would be better this law is withdrawn.

SHRIMATI BOTCHA JHANSI LAKSHMI (Vizianagaram): Thank you, Mr. Chairman, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to raise an urgent matter of public importance.

It was announced that 20 new universities exclusively for women will be formed by the University Grants Commission in the 12th Five Year Plan. I welcome the announcement made by the UPA Government. Consequently, this will give an opportunity to the women to participate in the higher education in the country.

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\*English translation of the Speech originally delivered in Tamil.

In this connection, I would like to mention that Andhra University, Visakhapatnam had set up a Postgraduate Centre at Vizianagaram, Andhra Pradesh in 2004 with three courses, namely, Master of Computer Applications, Master of Business Administration and MA (Education) on a land of 100 acres, with a constructed space of 20,000 square feet with sufficient infrastructure like buildings, library, etc. However due to paucity of funds, non-induction of well qualified teaching faculty, etc. this Postgraduate Centre has been kept in a semfinished condition. The Andhra University is not able to develop it further.

The UGC has said that certain sections of the country's population are still not open to the idea of sending girls to co-educational institutions, which is depriving the girls of the benefits of higher education for their empowerment. As far as Vizianagaram district is concerned, the district survey report says that nonliterate, of more than 15 years, comes to 7,39,532. In this, female non-literate share is 4,14,059. In this connection, the Central Government has classified Vizianagaram district as one of the 'Low Female Literacy' districts in the country.

In view of this scenario, through you, Mr. Chairman, Sir, I urge upon the hon. Minister of Human Resource Development to convert the P.G. Centre into a Women University, as has been done in the case of P.G. Centre of Andhra University at Srikakulam, by naming it as Dr. B.R. Ambedkar University during the Eleventh Five Year Plan.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI DARSHANA JARDOSH (Surat): Sir, the Zero-Hour as well as you remain same and I have been raising an issue concerning connectivity in the House time and again through prescribed parliamentary procedure. We want nothing in surats except train connectivity or air connectivity. Today, two ministers and a pro-tem speaker are sitting here. All these three travel from Surat. Yesterday, there was a discussion under Rule 193, but the hon'ble Minister gave reply. The strike by pilots is not yet over. Rescheduling of profitable routes also came up during discussion. Though Surat is the fourth fastest growing city in Asia, but nothing has been given to it is the name of connectivity. Re-scheduling has been done for extending benefit to private airlines. It is injustice with Surat. Surat is mini-India, hence it should be provided. Air India's services for connecting with other cities.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal and Shri Rajendera Agarwal associate themselves with the matter raised by Shrimati Darshana jardosh.

SHRI RAJENDRA AGARWAL (Meerut): Mr. Chairman, Sir, two months ago an Indian ship was hijacked in Somalia. It was reported in Meerut edition of leading daily, Hindutan,

dated 11 May, 2012 that the ship belonged to a Mumbai based company Royal Lady. The ship was bound for South Africa from Egypt. Because of bad weather and then delay in loading of argo forced the said ship to stay in Egypt for several days and on 2-3 March, it sailed from Egypt to South Africa. En-route, it was hijacked in Somalia. 40 person were on board the ship including 17 Indians. One Saurabh son of Ramdas is among these 17 Indians. Hefty ransom is demanded by the hijackers for release of the said ship.

Sir, often we hear such incidents. As per an available information, 17 ships are in custody of Somalians wherein more then 350 people are on board.

Sir, my submission is that the government should prepare a necessary action plan at international level to check such incidents and interfere immediately in his matter for getting Indian ship released to that all Indians including Saurabh can return home safely.

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHAWAL (Bikaner): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to raise an issue concerning old age pension. Pension Parishad staged a dharna in Delhi from 7 May to 12 May, 2012. And the strike on this issue started from Karnataka. Their demand is that the discrimination of APL or BPL should be removed so far as this pension is concerned. The number of old aged people, who are staying alone and are not earning anything, is approximately 10 crore. There are several government schemes, but with 'rider'. There are 'buts' and 'ifs' in these schemes. In case of widow's pension, there is a condition that she should not have a son surviving. How strange it is that, a woman who has gone widow should not have a son surviving also. There are instances, son of a widow does not give anything to her. Therefore, the condition of 'ifs' and 'buts' should be removed in case of widow pension.

SHRI RAJENDRA AGARWAL: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I, too associate myself with the issue raised by Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned to meet again tomorrow, the 17th May, 2012 at 11 a.m.

**18.33 hrs.**

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, May 17, 2012/Vaisakha 27, 1934 (Saka).*

## Annexure I

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