

M. R.

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Fifth Session
(Fifteenth Lok Sabha)



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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Wednesday, July 28, 2010/Sravana 6, 1932 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MADAM SPEAKER in the Chair]

[English]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Madam, we have given notice. Kindly allow us to speak on why we are asking for an Adjournment Motion.

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Rahuvansh Prasad Singh, please take your seat.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

(Interruptions)...*

MADAM SPEAKER: I have received notices for Adjournment Motion. I would like those who have given the notices or their leaders to tell me briefly why it should be allowed. But before that, would you allow me to run the Question Hour?

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ (Vidisha): No, Madam Speaker.

[Translation]

Adjournment Motion means 'House do adjourn'. In Hindi, it means suspension of House's business included in today's agenda list and discuss the motion first. So before question hour you listen what we are saying and why we have given notice of Adjournment motion and why we want discussions under adjournment motion and after that you can give rulings. Question hour will not start till our issue of motion is not resolved.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): Madam Speaker, I think what hon'ble leader of opposition has assumed is that you have

admitted the adjournment motion is admitted and when it is discussed. Once the motion is given, it is for the chair to admit or not to admit the Adjournment Motion.

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Hon'ble Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, question hour will not go on.

MR. PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: That the Question hour will not run is different thing. If leader of opposition is not listening and is saying that House will not run, then I have no answer. It is unfortunate and have no answer to it. Question Hour will not run, saying that too by leader of Opposition of the House is surprising. Does it make any sense. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon'ble Members, please take your seat.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

Leader of Opposition very well knows that under arrangement of business it comes after question hour, but today due to special circumstances. I am permitting you. You can start your speech.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[Translation]

Pollution in Rivers

*41. SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA:
SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY:

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

(a) whether major rivers of the country are getting polluted due to discharge of industrial and household wastes;

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

(c) the details of funds spent for cleaning of these rivers so far and the funds that are likely to be allocated/ released for various rivers including Yamuna, river-wise;

(d) whether the programmes launched earlier for cleaning of rivers have not achieved the desired results; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (e) The pollution load on rivers has increased over the years due to rapid urbanisation and industrialization. Domestic sewage is the major source of pollution of rivers besides industrial and other non-point sources of pollution. Abstraction of water for irrigation, drinking, industrial use, power etc. compounds the challenge.

Based on the water quality monitoring, Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) has identified 150 polluted stretches of rivers in the country. A detail indicating the number of polluted stretches of rivers state-wise is given in the Statement-I

Conservation of rivers is a collective effort of Central and State Governments. The Central Government is supplementing the efforts of the State Governments in river conservation through the centrally sponsored National River Conservation Plan (NRCP). This Plan presently covers 38 rivers in 178 towns spread over 20 states. Pollution abatement schemes undertaken include

interception, diversion and treatment of sewage; low cost sanitation works on river banks; electric/improved wood crematoria etc. An expenditure of Rs. 4085 crore has been incurred and Sewage treatment capacity of 4064 million litres per day (mld) has been created so far. Creation of infrastructure for sewage management and disposal is also being undertaken through other central schemes, such as Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission and Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns, as well as under state schemes.

Details indicating river-wise expenditure incurred on pollution abatement works is given in the statement-II. For the Year 2010-11, Rs.500 crore has been allocated for the river Ganga and Rs. 195 crore have been allocated under NRCP.

Based on independent monitoring undertaken by reputed institutions on some of the major rivers under NRCP, the water quality in terms of BOD (Bio-chemical Oxygen Demand) values has improved at most locations as compared to water quality before taking up of pollution abatement schemes.

Statement-I

State-wise details of polluted river stretches

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Name of River	No. of polluted stretches
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	Godavari, Krishna, Manjira, Musi, Maner, Nakkavagu, Pennar and Tungabhadra	9
2	Assam	Bharalu, Burhidihing, Deepar bill and Kalong	4
3	Chandigarh	Attawa choe, Patiala ki Rao and Sukhna choe	3
4	Delhi	Yamuna	1
5	Gujarat	Ambika, Anas, Amlakhadi, Bhogavo, Baleshwar Khadi, Dhadar, Daman Ganga, Khari, Kaveri, Kirn, Kolak, Mindhola, Mahi, Panam, Shedi, Sabarmati, and Tapi	19
6	Haryana	Ghaggar, Gurgaon canal, Markanda, Western Yamuna canal, and Yamuna	5
7	Himachal Pradesh	Beas, Markanda and Sukhna,	3

1	2	3	4
8	Madhya Pradesh	Betwa, Chambal, Kshipra, Khan, Kalisot, Mandakini, Tons and Narmada	9
9	Maharashtra	Bhima, Godavari, Mula & mutha, Pawana, Panchganga, Patalganga, Indrayani, Koyna, Kundalika, Kalu, Kanhan, Kolar, Mithi, Tapi, Girna, Nira, Weinganga, Wardha, Krishna, Purna, Nira, Chandrabhaga, Venna river, Ulhas, Rangavali and Bhatsa	28
10	Punjab	Satluj and Ghaggar	2
11	Tamil Nadu	Adyar, Coovum, Cauvery, Noyyal, Vaigai, Tambiraparani, Bhavani and Palar	9
12	Uttar Pradesh	Yamuna, Hindon, Western kali (Partly Covered), Kali nadi eastern, Bagad, Ganga, Gomti, Ramganga, Saryu and Rihand	12
13	Karnataka	Bhadra, Tunga, Tungabhadra, Laxmantirtha, Kali, Krishna, Hundri, Kundu, Arkavati and Malprabha	11
14	Manipur	Nambul	1
15	Rajasthan	Bandi, Berech, Jojari, Chambal and Khetri	5
16	Uttarakhand	Kosi, Dhela & kichha and Bahalla	3
17	Jharkhand	Subarnrekha and Sankh	2
18	Kerala	Karamana, Puzhackal and Kadambayar	3
19	Tripura	Agartala canal and Haora	2
20	Bihar	Sikrana	1
21	Chattisgarh	Arpa, Seonath and Mahanadi	3
22	Meghalaya	Kharkhala and Umtrew	2
23	Orissa	Kathjodi, Brahmani, Mahanadi and Kuakhai	4
24	Puducherry	Arasalar	1
25	West Bengal	Damodar, Ganga and Barakar	3
26	Nagaland	Dhansiri	1
27	Sikkim	Dikchu, Teesta, Maney khola and Ranichu	4
TOTAL			150

Statement-II

*Details of Expenditure incurred under the National River Conservation Plans
(including Ganga Action Plan)*

Sl.No.	State Name	River Name	Expenditure Incurred (Rs. in Crore)
1	Andhra Pradesh	Godavari & Musi	342.48
2	Bihar	Ganga	55.70
3	Delhi	Yamuna	271.64
4	Goa	Mandovi	13.50
5	Gujarat	Sabarmati	95.08
6	Haryana	Yamuna	304.50
7	Jharkhand	Damodar, Ganga & Subarnarekha	1.59
8	Karnataka	Bhadra, Tungabhadra, Cauvery, Tunga & Pennar	53.59
9	Kerala	Pamba	1.47
10	Madhya Pradesh	Betwa, Tapti, Wainganga, Khan, Narmada, Kshipra, Beehar, Chambal & Mandakini.	75.14
11	Maharashtra	Krishna, Godavari, Tapi and Panchganga	106.94
12	Nagaland	Diphu & Dhansiri	0.00
13	Orissa	Brahmini & Mahanadi	51.23
14	Punjab	Satluj	295.91
15	Rajasthan	Chambal	0.77
16	Sikkim	Rani Chu	28.38
17	Tamil Nadu	Cauvery, Adyar, Cooum, Vennar, Vaigai & Tambarani	868.10
18	Uttar Pradesh	Yamuna, Ganga & Gomti	1050.40
19	Uttanchal	Ganga	50.42
20	West Bengal	Ganga, Damodar & Mahananda	418.81
Grand Total			4085.65

[English]

Establishment of Educational Tribunal

*42. SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the institutional arrangement for adjudication of disputes that arise in the higher education sector at present;

(b) whether any progress has been made in the proposed two-tier Educational Tribunal; for speedy resolution of disputes in the educational institutes in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the steps taken by the Government for speedy resolution of disputes in such institutes?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) At present there is no dedicated mechanism or institutional arrangement for adjudication of disputes that arise in the higher education sector. The aggrieved persons have to approach the regular courts for adjudication of disputes.

(b) to (d) The Educational Tribunals Bill, 2010 (Bill No. 55 of 2010) was introduced in Lok Sabha on 3rd May, 2010. The Bill was referred to the Department Related Parliamentary Standing Committee (Committee on Human Resource Development) by Lok Sabha, and is presently under examination by the Committee. The Bill has proposed a two-tier structure of the tribunals i.e. at the national and at the state level.

[Translation]

Kendriya Vidyalayas

*43. SHRI TUFANI SAROJ:
SHRI K.P. DHANAPALAN:

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

(a) whether the Government has undertaken any review on the working of Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) in the country in the recent past;

(b) if so, the details and the outcome of the review;

(c) the number of KVs opened during each of the last three years, location-wise;

(d) the detail of KVs likely to be opened in the remaining period of the current plan, location-wise; and

(e) the measures taken/proposed to be taken for setting up of KVs in backward and deserving areas of the country?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) and (b) The last comprehensive review of the working of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS) was done by a Committee under the chairmanship of Shri J.C. Pant. The summary of the recommendations in the report submitted in March, 2002 and the action taken are at Statement-I. A fresh review of the working of KVs has been entrusted to Indian Institute of Management, Bangalore and the study is in progress.

(c) The list of Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) opened during 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 (till 30.06.2010) is given in Statement-II.

(d) 107 KVs have been approved for opening during the remaining part of the 11th Plan i.e. 2010-11 & 2011-12. Order for opening of 71 of these has been issued by KVs on 10.07.2010. The list of these 71 schools is at Statement-III.

(e) 50 new KVs were sanctioned during 2006-07 in the special focus districts consisting of Schedule V and VI areas, Integrated Tribal Development Project areas, districts with minority concentration and districts which have SC female literacy lower than 10%.

Statement-I

Summary of the Recommendations made by Pant Committee and Action Taken Thereon

Recommendations	Current Status
1	2

I. REVIEW OF ADMISSION POLICY AND NEED FOR EXPANSION

(a)	a (i) 10% of new admissions to be made on merit basis each year in Class-II onwards.	Since there is acute pressure from Central Government employees for admission of the children in KVs and since
-----	--	--

1

2

a (ii) For admission in Class XI, the provision minimum 80% marks to be relaxed to 75% for students coming from other schools if number of such students is less.

b. (i) Children of ex-servicemen with less than 15 years of service to be kept in category-II.

(ii) The children of employees of Central Autonomous Bodies to be kept in separate block for admission on paid seat basis.

c. Second Shift system not recommended. To be discontinued.

the priority for admission to KVs in the defence and in the civil sector have already been laid down, no deviation from the aforesaid policy could be made.

The cut-off grade and CGPA for admission in science, Commerce and Humanities streams for class XI has been laid down afresh as per letter no. F. 11016/01/2010-KVs (HR) dated 09.07.2010.

(i) As per existing guidelines, ex-servicemen belong to category I. Down-grading their priority category may not find favour with Ministry of Defence and ex-servicemen body.

(ii) There are no paid seats in KVs in the civil or defence sector. Secondly, students from these categories are not very large in number.

It was stopped for some time, but was restarted in 2004 due to pressure on admission. 39 schools are running in two shifts at present.

II. Structural changes in Sangathan; whether it would continue to grow with existing structure or some structural changes like constitution of Regional Structures may be made.

a. Creation of additional regions to ensure 30 Kendriya Vidyalayas under one Region

There are 982 KVs as on 30.06.2010. For better and more effective supervision, a proposal to open seven more Regional Offices is under process.

b. Each Kendriya Vidyalaya to evolve a local objective keeping local, cultural and environmental concerns in its view besides 04 broad objectives of KVs.

These concerns have been addressed suitably in the new curricular framework.

c. Inter-linking of KVs (Hqrs.) and Regional Officer through computer

This is being done.

III. Review of the existing Recruitment and Transfer Policy.

a. With the introduction of the proposed National Zonal reorganization, the process of seeking options and preferences from the staff of KVs to be initiated.

This has not been possible due to financial reason.

b. The national zonal system to be made effective only for the TGT level for transfer and initial posting purposes whereas at the level of PGT and above, the existing All India Character of staff to be maintained. A staff member requesting for a change of zone to lose his/her seniority on the request of being granted.

Zones have not been created.

1

2

c. The existing transfer policy to be retained. Its application, however, to be made on a National Zonal basis for the PRTs and TGTs only.

A new transfer policy with the following objectives has been enunciated: To deploy available staff in an optimum manner so that, inter-alia, employees are evenly distributed across regions and schools, with special regard to the interest of students in priority areas.

d. Executive Committee of the KV may recruit teachers on contractual basis even without B.Ed, qualification in remote areas.

Being done as an exceptional case, where trained persons are not available. Generally, trained teachers are taken for contractual work.

e. Spouse working in KVs to move together as far as possible.

Now it is an integral part of the transfer policy.

f. Posting at PGT level on direct recruitment or on promotion to be done outside the zone where he/she is working. All other teachers on promotion to TGTs or HM to be posted outside their present station within the zone where they are working.

No such policy has been formulated as the rationale is well founded.

IV. Suggestion about Changes on Academic Front

a. Academic inspections should be revitalized making them more comprehensive, educative and result oriented.

It has been made mandatory for the Regions to conduct three inspections of every school during every academic year. The weak areas are identified and follow up action is taken.

b. The achievement of good teachers both in academics and extra-curricular activities should be suitably recognized.

The contributions made by these teachers are given due weightage for KVs incentive awards and national awards.

c. Improvement in language learning and expression.

Special stress is being given to this. Teachers of spoken English have been appointed for primary classes.

d. Introduction of half-an-hour Shramdan for all students and teachers everyday at the closing time of the school. Social awareness of students to be awakened.

Shramdan has been introduced in schools, alongwith other co-curricular activities.

V. Promotion of Sports, Yoga, Physical Education and Language learning.

a. The school should have proper infrastructure for creating appropriate ambience to hold Yoga classes. Special budgetary provision should be made for development of infrastructure facilities for sports and yoga. All the students should compulsorily participate in all sports activity and they should be graded according to their competence.

KVs promotes sports and co-curricular activities in all schools. With introduction of continuous and comprehensive evaluation in all classes upto 10, all students have opportunities to participate in sports for which facilities are available in most schools.

1	2
b. Mass PT should be revived in all Kendriya Vidyalayas. Physical well being and posture etc. of the students should be looked after properly by the PETs and Yoga Instructors.	Implemented.
VI. Any other matter:	
a. Authority to engage vocational staff should be delegated to the Chairman, VMC.	Such authority is given to VMC.
b. Subject-wise workshops for teachers to be organized at the regional level to improve their teaching skills.	This is being done at cluster, regional and school level. The stress is also being given on computer aided learning and teaching.
c. A professional approach to make the teacher accountable for the development of the child needs to be evolved.	Implemented.
d. The system of supervised studies to improve the performance of low achievers needs to be strengthened beyond schools hours.	The idea has been put into practice, particularly in classes 10 and 12.
e. Counseling of parents regarding the potential of their wards needs to start from Class-VI onwards.	Principals have been asked to keep in regular touch with parents and -keep them informed about the strengths and weaknesses of their wards.
f. Affiliation of Kendriya Vidyalayas in States with examination boards other than CBSE.	This was earlier implemented in a few schools, but there is overwhelming demand for affiliation with CBSE.

Statement-II

Details of Kendriya Vidyalayas Opened during last Three Years i.e. 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 (till 30.6.2010)

Year	Sl.No.	Name of K.V.	State	Sector
1	2	3	4	5
2007-08	1	Sector 12 Dwarka	Delhi	Civil
	2	Venkatagiri, Distt Nellore	Andhra Pradesh	Civil
	3	Panna, Distt. Panna	Madhya Pradesh	Civil
	4	Mati Akabarpur, Kanpur Dehat	Uttar Pradesh	Civil
	5	No.IIRCF Kapurthala	Punjab	Civil
	6	Sivaganga	Tamil Nadu	Civil
	7	O.F. Estate Nalanda	Bihar	Defence
	8	Garha, Distt. Jabalpur	Madhya Pradesh	Civil

1	2	3	4	5
	9	SAP Campus Thiruvananthapuram	Kerala	Civil
	10	Teesta Low Dam Project-III, Darjeeling	West Bengal	Project
	11	AFS Thanjavur	Tamilnadu	Defence
	12	No.III Belgaum	Karnataka	Civil
	13	Dirang, West Kameng Distt.	Arunachal Pradesh	Civil
	14	Bagalkot	Karnataka	Civil
	15	Ongole, Distt. Prakassam	Andhra Pradesh	Civil
	16	Kandhamal	Orissa	Civil
	17	Dharmapuri	Tamil Nadu	Civil
	18	Pilibhit	Uttar Pradesh	Civil
	19	Sheopur	M.P.	Civil
	20	Chittorgarh	Rajasthan	Civil
	21	Gandhigaram, Dindigul	Tamilnadu	Civil
	22	Bhadrak	Orissa	Civil
2008-09	1	Mahe	Puducherry	Civil
	2	Tanqdhar at Kupwara	J&K	Civil
	3	Datia	M.P.	Civil
	4	Gumla	Jharkhand	Civil
	5	Painavu, Idukki distt.	Kerala	Civil
	6	Nagercoil, Kanyakumari	Tamilnadu	Civil
	7	Khairagarh	Chhatisgarh	Civil
	8	Adilabad	Andhra Pradesh	Civil
	9	Mahabubnagar	Andhra Pradesh	Civil
2009-10		Nil	Nil	Nil
2010-11	1	Bhurkunda	Jharkhand	Civil
	2	Mizoram University, Tenhril, Aizawal	Mizoram	IHL*
	3	NIT Campus Agartala	Tripura	IHL*

Statement-III

List of KVs Opened Out of 107 Kendriya Vidyalayas Approved for Opening during the Remaining Period of the 11th Plan

Sl. No.	Location/Name of Kendriya Vidyalaya	Name of State	Sector
1	2	3	4
1	Nalgonda, Distt. Nalgonda	Andhra Pradesh	Civil
2	Tamulpur, Distt. Baksa	Assam	Civil
3	Udalguri, Distt. Udalguri	Assam	Civil
4	Aurangabad, Aurangabad Distt.	Bihar	Civil
5	Harnaut, Distt. Nalanda	Bihar	Civil
6	CISF, Bhilai, Distt. Durg	Chhattisgarh	Civil
7	Khicharipur, East Delhi Distt.	Delhi	Civil
8	AFS Darjeepura, Distt. Baroda	Gujarat	Defence
9	Bangana, Distt. Una	Himachal Pradesh	Civil
10	BSF Sunderbani, Rajaouri Distt.	J&K	Civil
11	BSF Humhama, Distt. Budgam	J.&K.	Civil
12	Quaziabad, Udipora, Kupwara Distt.	J&K	Civil
13	Aminoo, Distt. Kulgam	J&K	Civil
14	Sahibganj, Distt. Sahibganj	Jharkhand	Civil
15	Kanhagad, Distt. Kasargod	Kerala	Civil
16	Chenneerkara, Pathnamthitta Distt.	Kerala	Civil
17	KPA, Ramavarmapuram, Thrissur Distt.	Kerala	Civil
18	Ezhimala, Kannur Distt.	Kerala	Defence
19	CRPF Peringorne, Kannur Distt.	Kerala	Civil
20	Koppal, Distt.Koppal	Karnataka	Civil
21	CRPF, Bangrasia, Bhopal Distt.	M.P.	Civil
22	Umaria, Umaria Distt.	M.P.	Civil
23	Raisen, Distt Raisen	M.P.	Civil
24	Betul, Distt. Betul	M.P.	Civil

1	2	3	4
25	Burhanpur, Distt. Burhanpur	M.P.	Civil
26	Harda, Distt. Harda	M.P.	Civil
27	CRPF, Teligaon, Pune Distt.	Maharashtra	Civil
28	Nanded, Rly. Campus, Nanded Distt.	Maharashtra	Civil
29	BSF Chakur, Distt. Latur	Maharashtra	Civil
30	Champhai, Distt. Champhai	Mizoram	Civil
31	Kutra, Sundargarh Distt.	Orissa	Civil
32	No.2, Cuttack, Cuttack Distt.	Orissa	Civil
33	Bhanjanagar, Ganjam Distt.	Orissa	Civil
34	Murgabadi, Mayurbhanj Distt.	Orissa	Civil
35	Sonepur, Subarnapur Distt.	Orissa	Civil
36	Deogarh Distt	Orissa	Civil
37	Jajpur, Jajpur Distt.	Orissa	Civil
38	Digapahandi, Distt. Ganjam	Orissa	Civil
39	Aska, Distt. Ganjam	Orissa	Civil
40	Nuapada, Distt, Nuapada	Orissa	Civil
41	CISF Mundali, Distt, Cuttack	Orissa	Civil
42	CRPF, Saraikhas, Jalandhar Distt.	Punjab	Civil
43	BSF Bhikiwind, Amritsar Distt.	Punjab	Civil
44	BSF Fazilka, Ferozepur Distt.	Punjab	Civil
45	BSF Amarkot, Amritsar Distt.	Punjab	Civil
46	BSF KMS Wala, Distt. Firozpur	Punjab	Civil
47	Mohali, Distt.SAS Nagar Mohali	Punjab	Civil
48	Karaikal, Distt. Karaikal	Puducherry	Civil
49	BSF Ramgarh, Jaisalmer Distt.	Rajasthan	Civil
50	BSF Campus, Raisinghnagar	Rajasthan	Civil
51	Khetri Nagar, Jhunjhunu Distt.	Rajasthan	Civil

1	2	3	4
52	Deogarh, Distt. Rajsamand	Rajasthan	Civil
53	BSF Khajuwala, Distt. Bikaner	Rajasthan	Civil
54	Virudhunagar, Distt. Virudhunagar	Tamilnadu	Civil
55	Perambalur, Distt. Perambalur	Tamilnadu	Civil
56	BSF Taliamura, Khasiamangal	Tripura	Civil
57	GC CRPF Agartala	Tripura	Civil
58	CRPF, Allahabad, Allahabad Distt.	Uttar Pradesh	Civil
59	Etah, Etah Distt.	Uttar Pradesh	Civil
60	Chero, Salempur, Dist Deoria	Uttar Pradesh	Civil
61	Mahoba, Distt. Mahoba	Uttar Pradesh	Civil
62	Hathras, Distt Mahamaya Nagar	Uttar Pradesh	Civil
63	Bageshwar, Distt. Bageshwar	Uttrakhand	Civil
64	Gopeshwar, Distt. Chamoli	Uttrakhand	Civil
65	BSF Krishna Nagar, Nadia Distt.	West Bengal	Civil
J56	BSF Raninagar, Jalpaiguri Distt.	West Bengal	Civil
67	BSF Gandhynagar, Coochbehar Distt.	West Bengal	Civil
68	Tarakeswar, Distt. Hooghly	West Bengal	Civil
69	Bolpur, Birbhum Distt.	West Bengal	Civil
70	BSF Aradhpur, Distt, Malda	West Bengal	Civil
71	BSF Baikunthpur, Distt. Jalpaiguri	West Bengal	Civil

[English]

Unique Identification Project

*44. SHRI M.K. RAGHAVAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of the Unique Identification (UID) project and the estimated cost involved in the UID project;

(b) whether the activities of the UID authority are likely to overlap with other existing systems and also lead to duplication of methodology;

(c) if so, the corrective measures being taken in this regard;

(d) whether any study has been conducted to ensure proper use and safety while issuing the UID; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V.

NARAYANASAMY): (a) The mandate of the Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) is to issue Unique Identification numbers to all the residents. The process of enrolment leading to the issue of Unique Identification number ('AADHAAR') is expected to commence from August 2010 onwards. The first set of Unique Identification numbers (UID) will be issued between August 2010 and February 2011. The estimated cost of Phase-I and II of the UID project is Rs. 3,170/- crore spread over five years.

(b) and (c) The UIDAI proposes to collect the demographic and biometric attributes of residents through various agencies of the Central and the State Governments and others who, in normal course of their activities, interact with the residents. These entities are described as 'Registrars' of the UIDAI. As the exercise for creating the National Population Register (NPR) under the Citizenship Act, 1955, by the Registrar General of India (RGI) is going on, the RGI will be an important Registrar for the purpose of collection of demographic and biometric data for the project. An Inter-Ministerial Group has been set up to integrate the processes of the NPR with the UID system.

(d) and (e) The UIDAI set up two Committees, namely, the Demographic Data Standards and Verification Procedure Committee and Biometrics Committee to recommend the demographic data standards and the biometric standards for collection and verification of demographic and biometric data of residents during enrolment into the UID database and authentication. The Demographic Data Standards and Verification Procedure Committee was set up on 9th October, 2009 with Shri N. Vittal as Chairman and submitted its report on 9th December, 2009. The Biometrics Committee was constituted under the Chairmanship of Director General, National Informatics Centre in September, 2009 and it submitted its Report on 30th December, 2009. The recommendations of both the Committees have been accepted by the UIDAI. 'AADHAAR' number will be a 12 digit random number. The number will not contain any intelligence. A set of mandatory, conditional and optional demographic data such as name, date of birth, gender, name of parents, residential address and biometric features such as photograph, all ten finger prints and iris images are together expected to establish and verify the identity of a resident. A number of documents have been prescribed by the Demographic Committee to prove identity and address.

The number will be assigned only after biometric de-duplication process of the data supplied by the registrars. The UIDAI's response to requests to authenticate identity will be either positive, negative or any other appropriate response which will not include demographic and biometric information of the resident.

Production of Coal

*45. SHRI VIKARAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM:
SHRI BAIDYANATH PRASAD MAHATO:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the current demand and the actual production of coal in the country;

(b) whether there is shortfall in the production of coal in the country;

(c) if so, the measures taken/proposed to be taken to meet the shortfall in the production of coal;

(d) the fresh initiatives taken by Coal India Ltd. (CIL) and its subsidiaries to increase the production of coal in the next three years; and

(e) the details of external assistance sought in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SHRIPRAKSH JAISWAL): (a) and (b) Against a projected demand of 604.33 million tonnes of coal as per the annual plan for the year 2009-10 the production has been 532.06 million tonnes (provisional) leaving a gap of 72.27 million tonnes (provisional).

(c) and (d) Apart from initiatives taken by Coal India Limited (CIL) and Singareni Collieries Company Limited (SCCL) to augment production of coal the Government has allotted 208 coal blocks to private/public companies to increase availability of coal. The measures taken by CIL & SCCL to increase production of coal are as follows:

(a) CIL has taken the following measures

(i) Identification of 142 new projects during XI Plan period with the ultimate additional capacity of 380.22 Mt. Out of 142 identified projects, 76 projects have been approved so far and the

expected contribution from these new projects will be 110.95 Mt in the terminal year of XI Plan (2011-12).

- (ii) A few high capacity underground mines have been identified for development and operation through the state-of-the-art technology.
 - (iii) Restart mining operations in some abandoned mines belonging to three of its subsidiaries namely ECL, BCCL and CCL with appropriate technology forming JV with reputed mining companies.
 - (iv) Acquisition of mining stakes abroad through Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV)/Coal Videsh Wing of CIL.
 - (v) Upgradation of equipment size matching with bench height and stripping ratio are being introduced.
- (b) SCCL has taken the following measures.
- (i) SCCL has taken up 7 projects for underground coal mines with a capacity of 10.369 million tonnes in the XI Plan.
 - (ii) Similarly SCCL has taken up 10 open cast coal mining projects with a capacity of 28.350 million tonnes in the XI Plan.

(e) The Government has not sought any financial assistance from external sources to increase coal production. However, the coal companies CIL and SCCL have sought external assistance in the following areas:

CIL:

- Bring in proven technologies and advanced management skills for running UG and OC mines and coal preparation.
- Locating overseas companies interested in Joint Venture in the field of coal mining with special thrust on coking coal mining.
- Clean Development Mechanism.
- Exchange of expertise, knowledge through training, seminars etc.

SCCL:

- SCCL has sought the technical expertise of manufacturers of Long Wall equipment abroad for the implementation of new projects to be taken up to produce bulk quantities.

- Continuous Miner Projects are in progress in SCCL with technical know-how from abroad.
- SCCL is also in receipt of technical advice from CSIRO, Australia in the matter of scientific investigations pertaining to strata control, mine fires, mine ventilation, slope stability in open cast mines etc.

Coal Reserves in Forest Areas

*46. SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:

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

(a) whether the Ministries of Environment and Forests and Coal have conducted joint survey for mapping coal reserves in the forest areas;

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

(c) whether there is any difference of opinion between the Ministries of Environment and Forests and Coal on coal mining blocks in the forest areas;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps being taken to resolve the issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF) through Forest Survey of India (FSI) and the Ministry of Coal through Central Mine Planning and Design Institute Limited (CMPDI) have jointly undertaken an exercise to overlay the forest cover map on the coal block boundaries in respect of 9 coalfields in the country and identified various coal blocks as category 'A' (No-Go areas) and Category 'B' (Go areas). The exercise is not yet concluded and is still on. This exercise is being coordinated by the Prime Minister Office. As per this exercise, 449 coal blocks covering about 3,80,000 ha have been categorised as category 'B' out of total number of 602 coal blocks covering about 6,48,750 ha. In addition, the Ministry of Coal is engaged in exercise requiring boundary alteration in 27 coal blocks (having area 82,540 ha) spread over 8 coal fields excluding Hasdeo Arand, which will ultimately result into addition of some more areas in Category 'B'. It may be noted here that this categorization does not pre-judge the decision to be taken by the MoEF which will be

taken on the basis of the advice rendered by the FAC, a statutory body of independent expert and MoEF officials set up under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 to advise the Government.

(c) to (e) There is no difference of opinion between the Ministry of Environment and Forests and the Ministry of Coal in respect of category 'A' and category 'B' areas identified in the 9 coal fields in the country so far. However, both the Ministries have some difference of opinion on those coal blocks which have fallen in category 'A'. Incidentally, these coal blocks have been allocated to various joint ventures, corporations, private project proponents for their captive use and linked to power generation and steel manufacturing. Both the Ministries have taken following steps to resolve such differences in future:

- (i) Both the Ministries are in touch with each other on day to day basis.
- (ii) Ministry of Coal has taken two forest officers on deputation to advise the Ministry of Coal on forestry matter.
- (iii) Advisory has been issued to seek opinion of the Ministry of Environment and Forests before allocation of coal blocks to various project proponents.
- (iv) A committee has been constituted by the Ministry of Coal to explore the possibilities of underground mining.
- (v) Special drive to reclaim the mined over areas quickly and hand over the same to the State Forest Department for their further management.

[Translation]

Promotion of Research Work

*47. SHRI GANESH SINGH:
SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI:

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

(a) whether the quality and quantum of scientific research in the educational institutions has shown a declining trend;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the percentage of students registering for research work is very low in the country;

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

(e) the efforts made/being made by the Government to promote research work in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) & (b) No sir. The number of Ph.D. degrees awarded in science and allied areas in the higher education system in the country shows a steady increasing trend in recent years as shown below:

Sl.No.	Year	No. of Ph.D.s awarded in Science
1.	2001-02	4012
2.	2002-03	4497
3.	2003-04	5612
4.	2004-05	5549
5.	2005-06	5625
6.	2006-07	5839
7.	2007-08	7005

(c) and (d) According to the University Grants Commission (UGC), in the year 2007-08, a total of 28,247 students were enrolled for research in sciences and allied disciplines as against 3,78,322 enrolling in the Post-graduate courses therein. The percentage of enrolment in research as a percentage of enrolment in post-graduate courses comes to be 7.47%. State wise details are given in the statement.

(e): The Central Government had set up a Task Force for rejuvenation of Basic Scientific Research in Indian Universities under the Chairmanship of Prof. M.M. Sharma. The Task Force submitted its report in May 2005. The Government accepted, in principle, the recommendations of the Task force and converted it into an Empowered Committee under the Chairmanship of Prof. M.M. Sharma, for implementation of recommendations of the Task Force. The Empowered Committee is meeting almost every month for taking action on the recommendations of the Task force.

An allocation of ₹ 1200 crore has been made in the Eleventh Five Year Plan period (2007-12) for strengthening basic scientific research in institutions of higher learning, including support for infrastructure development. As per the information obtained from the Grants Commission (UGC), UGC has been spending substantial sums of money for implementing the recommendations of the Task Force as shown in the statement below:

Sl.No.	Year	Amount in Rs.
1.	2006-2007	26,00,00,000
2.	2007-2008	150,39,40,000
3.	2008-2009	144,30,99,340
4.	2009-2010	169,77,80,485
5.	2010-2011 (outlay)	300,00,00,0007-

Statement

*State-wise Number of Students enrolled at Post-Graduate & Research level in Science Courses: 2007-08
(University Teaching Departments / University Colleges & Affiliated Colleges)*

Sl.No.	State	Post-Graduate	Research			% of Research Students to Post-Graduate Students enrolled
			M.Phil	Ph.D	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh	70692	1246	2884	4130	5.8
2	Arunachal Pradesh	98	0	36	36	36.7
3.	Assam	2395	93	417	510	21.3
4	Bihar	4671	0	321	321	6.9
5	Chattisgarh	7364	23	23	46	0.6
6	Delhi	6211	164	2342	2506	40.3
7	Goa	500	0	34	34	6.8
8	Gujarat	14625	284	534	818	5.6
9	Haryana	5849	98	265	363	6.2
10	Himachal Pradesh	826	79	528	607	73.5
11	Jammu and Kashmir	2144	127	227	354	16.5
12	Jharkhand	3094	0	258	258	8.3
13	Karnataka	17085	194	1175	1369	8.0
14	Kerala	13973	135	456	591	4.2
15	Madhya Pradesh	18770	356	822	1178	6.3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
16	Maharashtra	39558	424	1508	1932	4.9
17	Manipur	1101	1	624	625	56.8
18	Meghalaya	517	13	149	162	31.3
19	Mizoram	243	5	116	121	49.8
20	Nagaland	135	0	66	66	48.9
21	Orissa	8686	157	276	433	5.0
22	Punjab	9203	277	221	498	5.4
23	Rajasthan	14631	286	882	1168	8.0
24	Sikkim	181	0	0	0	0.0
25	Tamil Nadu	73478	1353	3755	5108	7.0
26	Tripura	343	0	6	6	1.7
27	Uttar Pradesh	41813	564	2647	3211	7.7
28	Uttanchal	7078	0	465	465	6.6
29	West Bengal	10660	285	660	945	8.9
30	Andaman & Nicobar Island	55	0	0	0	0.0
31	Chandigarh	1455	0	191	191	13.
32	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0.0
33	Lakshdweep	0	0	0	0	0.0
34	Puducherry	888	99	96	195	22.0
Total		378322	6263	21984	28247	7.5

[English]

Flood Control and Management

*48. SHRI VISHWA MOHAN KUMAR:
SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain districts in the country have been adversely affected by the recent floods;

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

(c) the action taken by the Government in this regard;

(d) the proposals received from the various State Governments for flood control and management along with their present status, State-wise; and

(e) the funds allocated and released by Union Government under various schemes to the State Governments, State-wise including Bihar?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) and (b) Yes Madam. A total of 80 districts have been reported adversely affected by the recent floods. State-wise details of affected districts are given in Statement-I.

(c) to (e) The State Governments are primarily responsible for undertaking relief measures at ground level in the wake of natural calamities. The Government of India supplements the efforts of the State Governments by providing logistic and financial support. A statement showing the allocation and release of Central Share under Calamity Relief Fund (CRF)/State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) during the current year is given in Statement-II.

Further, flood management being a State subject, the flood management schemes are planned, executed and funded by the State Governments as per their own priority. However, a plan scheme, namely, "Flood Management Programme (FMP)" under State Sector has been approved, in principle, by the Government of India at a total cost of Rs. 8000 crore during XI Plan to

provide central assistance to the State Governments to undertake the flood management and anti-erosion works including anti-sea erosion, drainage development, flood proofing works, etc. in the critical reaches. State-wise details of flood management schemes approved and funds released to the State Governments under "Flood Management Programme" are given Statement-III.

In addition, 43 new proposals have also been considered during the 6th meeting of Empowered Committee under Flood Management Programme held on 12.07.2010, the details of which are given at Statement-IV.

Besides the above, grants-in-aid is also being provided to Bihar, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal states for taking up flood protection works on border rivers under the Central Sector Scheme "River Management Activities and works related to Border Areas" during XI Plan. The grants-in-Aid released to the State Governments under "River Management Activities and works related to Border Areas" are given at Statement-V.

Statement-I

State-wise details of districts reported affected due to flood and rains etc. during 2010.

S.No.	State/UT	Nos of districts affected	Names of severely affected districts
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	14	Nellore, Vishakhapatnam, Khammam, Prakasham, West Godavari, Vizianagaram, Srikakulam, Guntur, East Godavari, Krishna, Chittoor, Kadapa, Ananthapur, Nalgonda.
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	10	East Kameng, Lohit, Anjaw, Kurung, Kumey, Tawang, Changling, Lower Dibang Valley, Upper Subansiri, Papumpare, Dibang Valley.
3.	Assam	15	Lakhimpur, Karimganj, Cachar, Darrang, Dhemaji, Jorhat, Morigaon, Dibrugarh, Hailakandi, Sonitpur (Tezpur), Barpeta, Bongaigoan (Salmara), Dhubari, Sivasagar, Nalbari.
4.	Bihar	5	Kishanganj, Araria, Katihar, Purnia, Supaul.
5.	Goa	1	Porvorim

1	2	3	4
6.	Haryana	5	Sirsa, Ambala, Kurushetra, Kaithal, Fatehabad.
7.	Kerala	10	Thiruvananthapuram, Kollam, Pathanamthitta, Alappuzha, Kottayam, Idukki, Ernakulam, Palakkad, Wayanad, Kasaragod.
8.	Meghalaya	1	Selsella
9.	Mizoram	8	Aizawl, Champhai, Kolasib, Lawngtlai, Lunglei, Mamit, Saiha, Serchhip.
10.	Punjab	8	Roop Nagar, Ludhiana, S.A.S. Nagar, Patiala, Fatehgarh Sahib, Sangrur, Mansa, Moga.
11.	Uttarakhand	1	Pithoragarh
12.	West Bengal	1	Uttar Dinajpur
13.	Puducherry	1	Yanam
Total		80	

Statement II

Statement showing the allocation and release of Central Share under Calamity Relief Fund (CRF)/ State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) during the year 2010-11

(Rs. in crore)

Sl.No.	State	Allocation under CRF/SDRF	Central Share released under CRF/SDRF
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	508.84	190.82
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	36.74	16.54
3.	Assam	263.77	118.70
4.	Bihar	334.49	125.44
5.	Chhattisgarh	151.32	56.75
6.	Gujarat	2.96	1.11
7.	Goa	502.12	188.30
8.	Haryana	192.90	72.34
9.	Himanchal Pradesh	130.76	58.84
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	172.46	77.61

1	2	3	4
11.	Jharkhand	259.45	97.30
12.	Karnataka	160.96	60.36
13.	Kerala	131.08	49.16
14.	Madhya Pradesh	392.75	147.28
15.	Maharashtra	442.69	166.01
16.	Manipur	7.22	3.25
17.	Meghalaya	14.65	6.60
18.	Mizoram	8.55	3.85
19.	Nagaland	4.97	2.24
20.	Orissa	391.58	146.85
21.	Punjab	222.92	83.60
22.	Rajasthan	600.66	225.25
23.	Sikkim	22.75	10.24
24.	Tamil Nadu	293.52	110.07
25.	Tripura	19.31	8.69
26.	Uttar Pradesh	385.39	144.52
27.	Uttarakhand	117.66	52.95
28.	West Bengal	304.83	114.31
Total		6077.30	2338.93

Statement III

State-wise Schemes approved under the State Sector Scheme "Flood Management Programme" and Funds Released during XI Plan

(Rs. in crore)

Sl.No.	State	Schemes Approved under FMP			Funds Released (23.07.2010)
		Nos.	Total Cost	Central Share	
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	11	67.80	61.02	29.33
2.	Assam	82	708.59	637.73	320.73
3.	Bihar	34	840.52	630.39	374.83
4.	Goa	1	8.84	6.63	4.22
5.	Haryana	1	173.75	130.31	46.91
6.	Himachal Pradesh	2	218.94	197.04	43.20
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	19	211.33	190.20	77.95
8.	Jharkhand	1	20.12	15.09	10.53
9.	Manipur	12	39.64	35.68	24.32
10.	Mizoram	2	9.13	8.22	—
11.	Nagaland	5	13.90	12.51	9.68
12.	Orissa	69	164.02	123.02	71.77
13.	Punjab	4	142.38	106.78	34.59
14.	Sikkim	24	86.21	77.59	45.72
15.	Tamilnadu	1	12.41	9.31	1.11
16.	Tripura	11	26.57	23.92	7.98
17.	Uttar Pradesh	13	302.56	226.93	134.19
18.	Uttarakhand	4	28.68	24.02	16.39
19.	West Bengal + For 'AILA' Project	15	157.38	118.04	44.98 187.50
Total		311	3232.77	2634.43	1485.91
Spilled over works of X Plan				85.15	85.15
Grand Total				2719.58	1571.06

Statament-IV

State-wise Proposals approved during 6th meeting of Empowered Committee held on 12.07.2010 under 'Flood Management Programme'

(Rs. in crore)

Sl.No.	Name of State	No. of Proposals	Estimated Cost	Central Share
1.	Assam	3	109.20	98.28
2.	Bihar	7	385.99	289.49
3.	Goa	1	13.89	10.42
4.	Gujarat	2	19.79	14.84
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	97.46	87.71
6.	Kerala	2	143.61	107.71
7.	Manipur	10	69.70	62.73
8.	Orissa	1	40.00	30.00
9.	Puducherry	1	139.67	104.75
10.	Tamil Nadu	4	623.13	467.35
11.	Uttarakhand	1	14.24	12.82
12.	Uttar Pradesh	8	254.63	190.97
13.	West Bengal	2	1664.70	1248.53
Total		43	3576.01	2725.60

Statement-V

Grants-in-Aid Released under the Central Sector Scheme "River Management Activities and works related to Border Areas" during XI Plan

(Rs. in crore)

Sl.No.	Name of State	Funds Released (As on 22.07.2010)
1.	Bihar	135.64
2.	Tripura	12.51
3.	Uttar Pradesh	18.00
4.	West Bengal	17.51
Total		183.66

Relocation of Villagers

*49. SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:
SHRI VARUN GANDHI:

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

(a) whether villagers are to be relocated from some of the tiger reserves in the country;

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

(c) whether the Government has allocated/released any funds for this purpose;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether there has been adequate publicity of the matter through the local languages of the villagers; and

(f) if not, the steps taken/being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (e) As reported by tiger States, around 48549 families are residing inside the core or critical tiger habitat of 32 tiger reserves, as given at Statement-I under the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 as amended in 2006, such areas are required to be kept as inviolate for the purpose of tiger conservation without affecting the rights of the Scheduled Tribes and other forest dwellers, Such relocation is voluntary, on mutually agreed terms and conditions, The package for .relocation

has been enhanced from Rs. 1 lakh to Rs. 10 lakh family. Under the ongoing Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Project Tiger during the current plan period, funding assistance has been provided to States as per Statement-II. Advisory has been issued by the National Tiger Conservation Authority to States for giving publicity in the local vernacular, while observing transparency in the whole process of village relocation.

(f) The milestone initiatives taken by the Government of India for conservation of tiger and other wild animals are at Statement-III.

Statement-I

Sl.No.	Name of State	Name of Tiger Reserve	No. of Villages in Core/Critical Tiger Habitat	No. of families in villages falling in core/critical areas
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Assam	Manas	32	912
2.	Assam	Kaziranga	Nil	Nil
3.	Assam	Nameri	Nil	Nil
4.	Andhra Pradesh	Nagarjunasagar	27	102
5.	Arunachal Pradesh	Nadapha	8	84
6.	Arunachal Pradesh	Pakke	Nil	Nil
7.	Bihar	Valmiki	Nil	Nil
8.	Chhattisgarh	Indravati	56	993
9.	Chhattisgarh	Udanti-Sitanadi	45	3138
10.	Chhattisgarh	Achanakmar	25	1774
11.	Jharkhand	Palmau	3	105
12.	Kerala	Periyar	1 (enclave in the core)	100
13.	Kerala	Parambikulam	6	299
14.	Karnataka	Bandipur	Nil	Nil
15.	Karnataka	Bhadra	4	81
16.	Karnataka	Dandeli-Anshi	52	4725
17.	Karnataka	Nagarhole	45	1353
18.	Maharashtra	Tadoba-Andhari	5	924

1	2	3	4	5
19.	Maharashtra	Pench	1	85
20.	Maharashtra	Melghat	31	5835
21.	Madhya Pradesh	Bandhavgarh	14	2164
22.	Madhya Pradesh	Kanha	26	1828
23.	Madhya Pradesh	Bori-Satpura	41	2693
24.	Madhya Pradesh	Panna	5	2811
25.	Madhya Pradesh	Sanjay Tiger Reserve	47	3256
26.	Madhya Pradesh	Pench	Nil	Nil
27.	Mizoram	Dampa	1	224
28.	Orissa	Satkosia	5	77
29.	Orissa	Simlipal	6	221
30.	Rajasthan	Ranthambhore	55	6124
31.	Rajasthan	Sariska	28	2254
32.	Tamil Nadu	Kalakad-Mundanthurai	8	245
33.	Tamil Nadu	Mudumalai	30	449
34.	Tamil Nadu	Anamalai	33	94
35.	Uttarakhand	Corbett	2	71
36.	Uttar Pradesh	Dudhawa	18	1475
37.	West Bengal	Buxa	19	1744
38.	West Bengal	Sundarbans	Nil	—
39.	Maharashtra	Shyadri	83	2309
Total			762	48549

Statement II

Statement showing the release of central assistance for relocation of villages/settlements of rights under the ongoing Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Project Tiger

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	Name of Tiger Reserve	Released 2007-08	Released 2008-09	Released 2009-10
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Sariska (Rajasthan)	50.00	1979.50	—
2.	Ranthambhore (Rajasthan)	50.00	464.00	104.00

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Bandhavgarh(MP)	277.3668	1580.00	—
4.	Kanha (MP)	—	1390.00	0.0312
5.	Satpura (MP)	76.00	1024.49	10.35
6.	Panna (MP)	27.53 1550.00	1824.63	—
7.	Similipal (Orissa)	—	350.00	—
8.	KMTR (Tamil Nadu)	—	—	—
9.	Manas (Assam)	—	646.0945	—
10.	Nagarahole/Bandipur (Karnataka)	220.19 760.00	—	—
11.	Corbett (Uttarakhand)	10.00	—	—
12.	Achanakmar (Chhattisgarh)	—	—	10.00
13.	Dampa (Mizoram)	—	—	20.43
Total		3021.0868	9258.7145	144.8112

*Statement-II of the reply to Part (a) to (e) of Starred Question No. 49 in the Debate dated 28.07.2010 was subsequently corrected through a Correcting Statement made in the House on 27.08.2010 Accordingly, the figures under the column 'released 2009-10' of the Table have been revised as follows.

Part of the question answered (a) to (e)		For	Read
Sl.No.	Name of Tiger Reserve	Released 2009-10	Released 2009-10
1.	Sariska (Rajasthan)	—	—
2.	Ranthambhore (Rajasthan)	104.00	10400.00
3.	Bandhavgarh (Madhya Pradesh)	—	—
4.	Kanha (Madhya Pradesh)	0.0312	3.12
5.	Satpura (Madhya Pradesh)	10.35	1035.00
6.	Panna (Madhya Pradesh)	—	—
7.	Similipal (Orissa)	—	—
8.	KMRT (Tamil Nadu)	—	—
9.	Manas (Assam)	—	—
10.	Nagarahole/Bandipur (Karnataka)	—	—
11.	Corbett (Uttarakhand)	—	—
12.	Achanakmar (Chhattisgarh)	10.00	1000.00
13.	Dampa (Mizoram)	20.43	2043.00
Total		144.8112	14481.12

Statement III

Milestone initiatives (including the recent) taken by the Government of India for conservation of tiger and other wild animals.

Legal steps

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

Administrative steps

3. Strengthening of antipoaching activities, including special strategy for monsoon patrolling, by providing funding support to Tiger Reserve States, as proposed by them, for deployment of antipoaching squads involving ex-army personnel/home guards, apart from workforce comprising of local people, in addition to strengthening of communication/wireless facilities.
4. Constitution of the National Tiger Conservation Authority with effect from 4.09.2006, for strengthening tiger conservation by, inter alia, ensuring normative standards in tiger reserve management, preparation of reserve specific tiger conservation plan, laying down annual audit report before Parliament, constituting State level Steering Committees under the Chairmanship of Chief Ministers and establishment of Tiger Conservation Foundation.
5. Constitution of a multidisciplinary Tiger and Other Endangered Species Crime Control Bureau (Wildlife Crime Control Bureau) with effect from 6.6.2007 to effectively control illegal trade in wildlife.
6. Declaration of eight new Tiger Reserves and in-principle approval accorded for creation of four new Reserves, namely Sahyadri in Maharashtra, Pilibhit in Uttar Pradesh, Ratapani in Madhya Pradesh and Sunabeda in Orissa.
7. The revised Project Tiger guidelines have been issued to States for strengthening tiger conservation, which apart from ongoing activities, inter alia, include funding support to States for enhanced village relocation/rehabilitation package for people living in core or critical tiger habitats

(from Rs. 1 lakh/family to Rs. 10 lakhs/family), rehabilitation/resettlement of communities involved in traditional hunting, mainstreaming livelihood and wildlife concerns in forests outside tiger reserves and fostering corridor conservation through restorative strategy to arrest habitat fragmentation.

8. A scientific methodology for estimating tiger (including co-predators, prey animals and assessment of habitat status) has been evolved and mainstreamed. The findings of this estimation/assessment are bench marks for future tiger conservation strategy.
9. An area of 31207.11 sq. km. has been notified by 16 Tiger States (out of 17) as core or critical tiger habitat under section 38V of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, as amended in 2006 (Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Mizoram, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal). The State of Bihar has taken a decision for notifying the core or critical tiger habitat (840 sq.km.). The State of Madhya Pradesh has not identified / notified the core/critical tiger habitat in its newly constituted tiger reserve (Sanjay National Park and Sanjay Dubri Wildlife Sanctuary).

Financial steps

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

International Cooperation

11. India has a Memorandum of Understanding with Nepal on controlling trans-boundary illegal trade in wildlife and conservation, apart from a protocol on tiger conservation with China.
12. A Global Tiger Forum of Tiger Range Countries has been created for addressing international issues related to tiger conservation.
13. During the 14th meeting of the Conference of Parties to CITES, which was held from 3rd to 15th June, 2007 at The Hague, India introduced a resolution along with China, Nepal and the

Russian Federation, with directions to Parties with operations breeding tigers on a commercial scale, for restricting such captive populations to a level supportive only to conserving wild tigers. The resolution was adopted as a decision with minor amendments. Further, India made an intervention appealing to China to phase out tiger farming, and eliminate stockpiles of Asian big cats body parts and derivatives. The importance of continuing the ban on trade of body parts of tigers was emphasized.

14. Based on India's strong intervention during the 58th meeting of the Standing Committee of the CITES at Geneva from 6th to 10th July, 2009, the CITES Secretariat has issued a notification to Parties to submit reports relating to compliance of Decisions 14.69 and 14.65 within 90 days with effect from 20.10.2009 (Progress made on restricting captive breeding operations of tigers etc.).

Reintroduction of Tigers

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

Creation of Special Tiger Protection Force (STPF)

17. The policy initiatives announced by the Finance Minister in his Budget Speech of 29.2.2008, inter alia, contains action points relating to tiger protection. Based on the one time grant of Rs. 50.00 crore provided to the National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA) for raising, arming and deploying a Special Tiger Protection Force, the proposal for the said force has been approved by the competent authority for 13 tiger reserves. Rs. 93 lakhs each has been released to Corbett, Ranthambhore and Dudhwa Tiger Reserve for creation of STPF during 2008-09. Since then, the guidelines of the STPF have been revised for deploying forest personnel in place of Police, with scope for involving local people like the Van Gujjars.
18. In collaboration with TRAFFIC-INDIA, an online tiger crime data base has been launched, and

Generic Guidelines for preparation of reserve specific Security Plan has been evolved.

Recent initiatives

19. Implementing a tripartite MOU with tiger States, linked to fund flows for effective implementation of tiger conservation initiatives.
20. Rapid assessment of tiger reserves done.
21. Special crack teams sent to tiger reserves affected by left wing extremism and low population status of tiger and its prey.
22. Chief Ministers of tiger States addressed at the level of the Minister of State (Independent Charge) for Environment and Forests on urgent issues, viz. implementation of the tripartite MOU, creation of the Tiger Conservation Foundation, stepping up protection etc.
23. Chief Ministers of States having tiger reserves affected by left wing extremism and low population status of tiger and its prey addressed for taking special initiatives.
24. Steps taken for modernizing the infrastructure and field protection, besides launching 'M-STrIPES' for effective field patrolling and monitoring.
25. Steps taken for involvement of Non-Governmental Experts in the ongoing all India tiger estimation.
26. Special independent team sent to Similipal for assessing the status, besides constituting State level Coordination Committee for redressing the administrative problems.
27. Issue of tiger farming and trafficking of tiger body parts discussed at the level of Minister of State (Independent Charge) for Environment and Forests with the Chinese Authorities.
28. Action taken for amending the Wildlife (Protection) Act to ensure effective conservation.
29. Initiatives taken for improving the field delivery through capacity building of field officials, apart from providing incentives.
30. Steps taken for the independent Monitoring and Evaluation of tiger reserves.
31. Action initiated for using Information Technology to strengthen surveillance in tiger reserves.

Nuclear Agreement between China and Pakistan

*50. SHRI C. RAJENDRAN:
SHRI RAMESH BAIS:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn towards the nuclear agreement concluded between China and Pakistan;

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

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

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

(e) the steps taken by the Indian Government to safeguard the interests of the country?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) to (d) Yes, madam, Government's attention has been drawn to reports that during Pakistan President Zardari's visit to China in October 2008, both countries had concluded an agreement for construction of two additional nuclear power plants. The matter was raised at the official level with China, which has responded that its nuclear cooperation with Pakistan is for peaceful purposes, consistent with China's international obligations and subject to IAEA safeguards and supervision.

(e) Government continuously monitors developments having a bearing on national security and is committed to taking all necessary steps to safeguard it.

Rise in Pollution

*51. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:
SHRI BHISMA SHANKAR ALIAS KUSHAL
TIWARI:

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

(a) whether the level of air, water and noise pollution has increased in the major metropolitan cities of the country during the last three years;

(b) if so, the extent of increase noticed in these cities;

(c) whether the efforts made by State Pollution Control Boards to reduce the level of pollution have not brought the desired results;

(d) if so, the fresh initiatives taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard; and

(e) the funds allocated to various States/UTs during each of the last three years to control pollution?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) The levels of air pollution are being measured in the major metropolitan cities (Delhi, Chennai, Kolkata and Mumbai) under the National Air Quality Monitoring Programme (NAMP). The monitoring results for the last three years indicate that the levels of Sulphur Dioxide (SO₂) are within the prescribed norms in these four cities. The levels of Nitrogen Dioxide (NO₂) show an increasing trend in Chennai and Delhi but are within the prescribed norms in Chennai. The levels of NO₂ in Kolkata and Mumbai are above the prescribed limits, however, there is no significant trend. The levels of Particulate Matter (PM₁₀) in Chennai, Delhi and Kolkata indicate an increasing trend whereas Mumbai exhibits a mixed trend. The levels of PM₁₀ are exceeding the prescribed norms only in the year 2009 in the case of Chennai, whereas they are exceeding the norms in the other three cities in all the years. The details of levels of air pollution and extent of increase or decrease therein in above mentioned metros are given in Statement-I.

The water quality in Delhi and Kolkata is being assessed in terms of Dissolved Oxygen (DO), Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) and Faecal Coliform (FC). In Delhi, during the last three years average levels of DO, BOD and FC in Yamuna at Nizamuddin Bridge and Agra canal are not conforming with the prescribed limits. At Palla, DO and BOD are within the prescribed limits except for FC which is exceeding the limit. The water quality trends in river Hooghly in Kolkata during the last three years indicate that whereas DO levels remained within the prescribed limit at all stations, BOD levels were exceeding the permissible limit at Garden Reach and Dakshineswar. The FC levels are above the permissible limits at all stations Statement-II.

In Mumbai, the monitoring of water quality of Mithi River was started in 2008. The data for the years 2008

and 2009 indicate that DO and BOD levels were 0.7 & 3.3 milligram per litre and 45.6 & 19.4 milligram per litre respectively and are not in conformity with the prescribed limits. In case of Chennai the waste water is disposed to the sea through sewage carrying drains and the surface water quality is not being measured by Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) and the Tamil Nadu State Pollution Control Board (SPCB).

The noise pollution has been monitored only sporadically in the metropolitan cities by the concerned SPCBs/Pollution Control Committees (PCCs). Therefore, it is not possible to ascertain the levels and trend of noise pollution in these cities.

(c) The SPCBs/PCCs have been making concerted efforts to monitor and contain pollution in these cities. However, rapid urbanization, burgeoning population, infrastructure development, industrialization and growing vehicular population along with the limited capacities of municipal bodies are compounding the problem of pollution.

(d) The fresh initiatives taken by the Government for the abatement of pollution are interalia, the following:

- (i) Conduct of source apportionment studies for the fine particular matter in ambient air;
- (ii) Establishment of the National Ganga River Basin Authority;

- (iii) Setting up of the National Ambient Noise monitoring Network;
- (iv) Institution of continuous Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Stations;
- (v) Preparation of Actions Plans for controlling air pollution in 16 cities apart from Delhi;
- (vi) Adoption of Corporate Responsibility for Environmental Protection;
- (vii) Implementation of Bharat Stage III & IV norms to contain vehicular pollution.

(e) The Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF) provides funds to the States and Union Territories (UTs) including SPCEs/PCCs under various schemes which include the schemes of Assistance for Abatement of Pollution, Common Effluent Treatment Plants (CETPs), Treatment, Storage and Disposal Facilities (TSDFs), National River Conservation Programme (NRCP) and National Lake Conservation Plan (NLCP). The details of funds made available by the MoEF under these schemes to the States and Union Territories (UTs) including SPCBs/PCCs during the last three years are provided in Statement-III. Besides, CPCB also provides financial assistance to various SPCBs/PCCs for undertaking various activities relating to abatement of pollution, the details of which are given in Statement-IV.

Statement I

Ambient Air Quality in Metro Cities (Concentrations in Microgramme per Cubic Metre)

City Name	2007			2008			2009		
	SO ₂	NO ₂	PM ₁₀	SO ₂	NO ₂	PM ₁₀	SO ₂	NO ₂	PM ₁₀
Chennai	9	BDL	37	6	9	48	9	17	70
Delhi	BDL	36	159	5	45	198	6	49	243
Kolkata	8	58	99	9	58	148	16	56	187
Mumbai	11	40	92	9	42	132	6	42	109

Source: Data as reported by CPCB/SPCBs/PCCs/NEERI

Note—Data not available/inadequate. BDL-Below Detection Limit (i.e. less than 4 micrograms per cubicmeter for SO₂ and less than 9 micrograms per cubicmeter for (NO₂). Data of Agra is of Taj Mahal is of sensitive Area. Data as reported in monthly summary sheet/Environmental Data Bank available as on date.

*Data is inadequate for annual average. Data for 2009 is average of data available as on date. National Ambient Air Quality Standard for Residential Areas (Annual average) for SO₂ = 50 microgramme per cubic metre, NO₂=40 microgramme per cubic metre and RSPM = 60 microgramme per cubic metre.

Statement II*Water Quality (Yamuna)-Delhi*

	Dissolved Oxygen (DO in mg/l)			Bio Chemical Oxygen Demand (BOD in mg/l)			Faecal Coliform (NO/100 ml)		
	2007	2008	2009	2007	2008	2009	2007	2008	2009
Palla	8.3	8.0	7.3	3	2	2	5617	24800	16117
Nizamuddin Bridge	0.3	0.5	0.0	24	24	23	3757583	1054167	5799167
Agra Canal	0.1	0.2	0.1	17	12	15	1905500	807182	3094545

Water Quality (Hooghly)-Kolkata

	Dissolved Oxygen (DO in mg/l)			Bio Chemical Oxygen Demand (BOD in mg/l)			Faecal Coliform (NO/100ml)		
	2007	2008	2009	2007	2008	2009	2007	2008	2009
Behrampur	7.0	7.4	7.0	2.0	1.6	1.2	30,000	20,000	40,000
Palta	6.5	6.0	6.7	2.5	1.2	1.3	60,000	50,000	70,000
Serampore	6.5	6.7	7.5	1.6	1.7	1.1	60,000	50,000	60,000
Howrah	6.5	6.0	6.5	2.6	1.6	3.0	1,40,000	1,00,000	1,20,000
Garden Reach	6.2	6.1	6.3	3.5	4.0	4.5	3,80,000	1,20,000	1,50,000
Dakshneshwar	6.2	6.1	6.4	4.0	4.1	4.5	2,00,000	2,80,000	1,40,000
Uluberia	5.6	5.4	5.5	2.6	3.0	2.8	30,000	30,000	20,000
Diamond Harbar	6.5	5.8	6.5	2.4	1.5	2.3	20,000	10,000	25,000

*Permissible limits: Do : 4 mg/l (minimum), BOD: 3mg/l, FC : 5000 no/ml.

Statement III

A. State-wise and year-wise funds released under the Scheme "Assistance for Abatement of Pollution during the last three years

(Rupees in lakhs)

Sl.No.	SPCB/PCC/Others	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	00.00	03.73	12.00
2.	Andhra Pradesh	50.00	50.00	00.00
3.	Assam	13.95	26.04	03.00
4.	Bihar	00.00	00.00	00.00

1	2	3	4	5
5.	Chhattisgarh	00.00	00.00	00.00
6.	Chandigarh	12.57	12.00	24.07
7.	Delhi Govt.	27.33	30.00	68.89
8.	Gujarat	00.00	00.00	56.25
9.	Goa	00.00	59.00	00.00
10.	Himachal Pradesh	26.23	00.00	00.00
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	00.00	00.00	00.00
12.	Jharkhand	00.00	00.00	00.00
13.	Kerala	31.90	00.00	00.00
14.	Lakshadweep	00.00	00.00	00.00
15.	Maharashtra	00.00	35.42	00.00
16.	Manipur	35.29	15.32	21.91
17.	Madhya Pradesh	16.33	62.67	63.08
18.	Meghalaya	2.00	03.50	50.00
19.	Mizoram	18.54	16.28	15.43
20.	Nagaland	20.00	25.13	7.71
21.	Orissa	00.00	05.10	1.03
22.	Punjab	00.00	00.00	64.00
23.	Puducherry	00.00	00.00	08.99
24.	Rajasthan	00.00	00.00	00.00
25.	Sikkim	2.13	01.00	00.00
26.	Tripura	59.39	09.00	8.67
27.	Uttar Pradesh	00.00	00.00	00.00
28.	Uttarakhand	1.10	00.00	00.00
29.	West Bengal	00.00	00.00	00.00
Total		316.77	354.19	405.03

B. State-wise and year-wise funds released for Promotion of the Common Effluent Treatment Plants to cover 25% of the project cost as central subsidy during the last three years

		(Rupees in Lakhs)		
Sl.No.	SPCS	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	72.00	60.00
2.	Gujarat	137.91	44.06	304.89
3.	Maharashtra	252.09	323.94	49.85
4.	Rajasthan	0.00	0.00	82.26
Total		390.00	440.00	497.00

C. Assistance released under the Scheme Creation of Infrastructure for Management of Hazardous Substances to States last three years and the current year*

				(Rs. in lakhs)
Sl.No.	SPCB/PCC	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	—	—	—
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—
3.	Andhra Pradesh	30.00	56.75	—
4.	Assam	—	6.49	—
5.	Bihar	—	—	—
6.	Chandigarh	—	—	—
7.	Chhattisgarh	—	—	—
8.	Delhi	—	—	—
9.	Goa	—	—	—
10.	Gujarat	4.95	45.64	24.35
11.	Haryana	—	—	—
12.	Himachal Pradesh	—	—	—
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	—	—	—
14.	Jharkhand	—	—	—
15.	Karnataka	—	—	—
16.	Kerala	—	—	80.0
17.	Lakshadweep	—	—	—
18.	Madhya Pradesh	—	—	—
19.	Maharashtra	84.78	160.0	240.0
20.	Manipur	—	3.90	—
21.	Meghalaya	—	—	—
22.	Mizoram	—	—	—
23.	Nagaland	—	—	—
24.	Orissa	—	7.54	—
25.	Puducherry	—	—	—
26.	Sikkim	—	—	—
27.	Tripura	—	—	—
28.	Uttarakhand	—	—	—
29.	West Bengal	—	3.0	—
30.	Uttar Pradesh	—	17.6	80.0

*The projects for which the above financial assistance has been released are at various states of implementation.

D. Details of Funds Released (State-wise) under National River/Lake Conservation Plan

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No.	Name of State	Fund Released		
		2007-08	2008-9	2009-10
1	2	3	4	5
A.	National River Conservation Plan			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6796.00	2538.00	3689.00
2.	Bihar	0.00	0.00	1537.00
3.	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	0.00
4.	Gujarat	25.00	148.75	0.00
5.	Goa	70.00	0.00	0.00
6.	Karnataka	275.00	225.00	0.00
7.	Maharashtra	521.47	35.00	738.00
8.	Madhya Pradesh	675.00	335.00	90.00
9.	Orissa	706.00	1644.25	0.00
10.	Punjab	4430.00	0.00	0.00
11.	Rajasthan	0.00	0.00	2000.00
12.	Tamil Nadu	1840.00	952.00	310.00
13.	Delhi	1487.08	4756.64	6650.00
14.	Haryana	315.23	2080.00	1490.00
15.	Uttar Pradesh	3766.43	10560.37	11280.00
16.	Uttarakhand	337.42	250.00	1793.62
17.	West Bengal	2369.84	2960.16	5708.00
18.	Kerala	100.00	100.00	0.00
19.	Sikkim	479.00	500.00	1500.00
20.	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Sub Total (NRCP)	24193.47	27085.17	36785.62
	B. National Lake Conservation Plan			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.	Jammu and Kashmir	3166.00	1250.00	2785.00
3.	Karnataka	259.00	484.00	0.00
4.	Kerala	0.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5
5.	Madhya Pradesh	875.00	60.00	20.00
6.	Maharashtra	100.00	75.50	376.90
7.	Orissa	0.00	100.00	0.00
8.	Rajasthan	1343.50	1352.50	464.00
9.	Tamil Nadu	0.00	0.00	0.00
10.	Tripura	0.00	0.00	0.00
11.	Uttar Pradesh	100.00	400.00	273.00
12.	Uttarakhand	427.54	340.00	0.00
13.	West Bengal	0.00	400.00	0.00
14.	Nagaland			581.00
Sub Total (NLCP)		6271.04	4462.00	4499.90

Statement IV

A. Details of Fund Released to Various Monitoring Agencies under National Air Quality Monitoring Programme (NAMP)

Sl.No.	Name of Monitoring Agency	2007-08 (Amount in Rs.)	2008-09 (Amount in Rs.)	2009-10 (Amount in Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh SPCB		9335917	4158333
2.	Assam SPCB	2025834	7186667	
3.	Bihar SPCB			
4.	Chandigarh PCC	920833	1117500	1988000
5.	Chhattisgarh ECB		682500	
6.	Gujarat SPCB	1884167	2110000	3412500
7.	Goa SPCB		1065833	
8.	Jharkhand SPCB	2406667	1185833	
9.	Jammu and Kashmir SPCB	1747000		
10.	Haryana SPCB	441527		
11.	Himachal Pradesh SEP and PCB	3992056	3573611	3404167
12.	Karnataka SPCB	538333	1625417	3565333
13.	Kerala SPCB	942083	1922916	3056250

1	2	3	4	5
14.	Maharashtra SPCB	5581667	5132583	6986917
15.	Meghalaya SPCB		897667	586000
16.	Manipur SPCB			
17.	Madhya Pradesh SPCB		2155695	3072500
18.	Mizoram SPCB	425000	810000	
19.	Nagaland SPCB	198333	623334	283333
20.	Orissa SPCB	892500	1867084	5230000
21.	Punjab SPCB	1133333	586000	
22.	Puducherry PCC	1020000	405000	
23.	Rajasthan SPCB	3143333	2510000	
24.	Tamil Nadu SPCB			
26.	Uttar Pradesh SPCB	904306	9416445	3309583
27.	Uttarakhand EP and PCB	690000	368333	
28.	West Bengal SPCB	1501667	1960416	4069000
29.	NEERI	6324306		9534300
30.	Calibration			1970837
31.	CNCI			600000
Total		36712945	56538751	58804553

Note: SPCB-State Pollution Control Board, SEP and PCB—State Environment Protection and Pollution Control Board, EP and PCB - Environment Protection and Pollution Control Board, PCC—Pollution Control Committee.. NEERI is at present monitoring in 6 cities in 5 different states/Union territories namely Delhi, Maharashtra, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh.

B. Details of fund released (In Rs.) to SPCBs/PCCs towards National Water Quality Monitoring Programme during last three years

State/UT	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	553354	1160139	2061284
Assam	465400	1301410	1303785
Bihar	1456	674203	602299
Chhattisgarh	348180	490355	427525
Goa	92715	—	72828
Gujarat	523030	1260827	963881

1	2	3	4
Haryana	82482	—	178578
Himachal Pradesh	291160	556415	425985
Jammu and Kashmir	—	—	19190
Jharkhand	222630	190190	654710
Karnataka	658749	760961	708412
Kerala	597584	1602361	1453443
Madhya Pradesh	461556	991156	1196915
Maharashtra	946349	1436962	2059425
Manipur	165285	74875	330920
Meghalaya	—	105455	151180
Mizoram	39020	84450	86070
Nagaland	81680	108705	100555
Orissa	612113	575412	1352342
Punjab	407947	389908	308700
Rajasthan	217651	399589	355058
Sikkim	—	767790	—
Tamil Nadu	481544	751759	618780
Tripura	70440	174140	—
Uttar Pradesh	659566	670700	771181
Uttarakhand	187470	70495	93110
West Bengal	311301	737668	676093
Chandigarh	54435	107140	77135
Lakshadweep	—	—	7000
Puducherry	90960	112805	143845
Total	8624057	15555870	17200229

[Translation]

Water Crisis in the Country

*52. SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH:
SHRI R.K. SINGH PATEL:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the per capita availability of water in the country has decreased during the last decade;

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

(c) whether the desired success could not be achieved despite constitution of a Technical Expert Committee on water solution as per the directives of the Supreme Court;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the effective steps taken/being taken by the Government to tackle the water crisis in the country and to ensure availability of requisite water for different purposes?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) & (b) The average annual water availability for the country as a whole has been assessed as 1869 billion cubic meter (BCM). As a result of population growth, the per capita water availability has reduced over time. In 1951, the per capita water availability was 5177 cubic meter which reduced to 2209 cubic meter in 1991 and 1820 cubic meter in 2001.

(c) and (d) As per the direction of the Hon'ble Supreme Court, Ministry of Science & Technology has constituted a Technical Expert Committee on 29th June 2009 to do scientific research on a war footing to solve the water shortage in the country. The Technical Expert Committee has finalised the action points and time delivery schedule for the mission on winning, augmentation and renovation for water. As per the information provided by the Ministry of Science & Technology, the revised date for submission of the final research report complete with details of solutions found out is December 2011.

(e) With a view to augment the water resources for utilization for various purposes, several measures are undertaken by respective State Governments which, inter-alia, include development of major, medium and minor irrigation projects for utilizing both surface water and ground water, conservation of water resources through reservoirs, traditional water bodies, rainwater harvesting and artificial recharge to ground water. Government of India provides central grants to State Governments under Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme and Command Area Development & Water Management Programme. Ministry of Water Resources has also launched scheme for Repairs, Renovation and Restoration of Water Bodies under which assistance is provided to the States.

[English]

Environment Friendly Vehicles

*53. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:
SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN:

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

(a) whether the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) has developed certain zero-carbon emission vehicles to be used in the ensuing Commonwealth games;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the fuel to be used to propel the vehicle; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to promote research and development in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) has designed and developed an eco-friendly dual powered (motor assisted pedal driven) rickshaw named 'Soleckshaw'. CSIR has submitted a proposal to the Organizing Committee of Commonwealth games for operating about 300 Soleckshaw's primarily for carrying athletes/games officials and some goods within the games village and other venues.

(b) Soleckshaw does not use any fuel for its operation. It is driven by an electric motor operated through batteries. The battery is charged offline with grid power or using solar energy. Soleckshaw can also be driven by manual pedaling or in combination of manual pedaling and electric power (generated through battery).

(c) Government has enabling schemes in place to support research and development in the related domains.

Extradition of Warren Anderson

*54. PROF. RANJAN PRASAD YADAV:
SHRI PREMDAS:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to get Warren Anderson extradited to India from United States of America;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the present status of the extradition including the hurdles faced by the Government;

(c) whether any decision was arrived at on Warren Anderson in the meeting of Group of Ministers;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government intends to take action against the persons who helped Warren Anderson escape from India; and

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

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Since 1993, the Government of India has collectively examined the matter regarding the extradition of Warren Anderson from the USA. In May 2003 it was decided to forward the request for the extradition of Warren Anderson on the basis of the available evidence. However, in June 2004, the US Government stated that the request of the Government of India could not be executed as it did not meet the relevant provisions of the Indo-US Extradition Treaty of 1999.

During 2004, 2005 and 2008, the Government of India took up the matter again with the US Government to re-consider its decision on the basis of additional inputs provided to them by the Government of India. However, these requests were turned down by them indicating that there was nothing new from the Indian side.

(c) to (f) As per the minutes of the Group of Ministers Meeting held in June 2008, it was directed that the legal pursuit for extradition may be expedited by the MEA. During the meeting of the reconstituted Group of Ministers held from 18-21 June, 2010, it was recommended that the CBI with the assistance of the Ministry of Law, Ministry of External Affairs and the Attorney General would put together additional material in support of the request for extradition of Warren Anderson and MEA be directed to press the request for extradition with the US Government.

Financial Assistance for SSA

*55. SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE:
SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:

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

(a) the total amount of foreign aid received from foreign countries/World Bank/international agencies for Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) during the last three years, year-wise and country/agency-wise;

(b) the manner in which the said amount was utilised;

(c) whether the financial assistance provided by the British Government under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan has allegedly been misappropriated;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether any inquiry has been conducted by the Government in this regard and if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) and (b) Three external funding agencies, namely World Bank, Department for International Development (DFID) and European Commission (EC) provide support to the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) programme in accordance with SSA's existing Framework of Implementation. The external agencies provide sector support to the SSA programme, which means that funds are not tied to any specific segment of the programme, but are in the form of general support to SSA, and encompass a range of interventions, including inter alia opening and construction of new schools, additional classrooms and other civil works, provisioning for teachers, teacher training, textbooks, academic resource support through establishment of block and cluster resource centres, community mobilisation, training of community members, and innovations to promote education of girls, SC, ST and Minority children, as well as Computer Aided Learning. The external agencies have provided support in two phases, namely Phase-I for the period 2004-07, and Phase-II for the period 2007-10. The details of reimbursement made to the Central Government by the external agencies during the last three years are as under:-

(Rs. in crore)

Name of Funding Agency	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
World Bank	-	1033.17	1702.99
DFID	433.70	346.22	372.44
EC	-	195.98	178.25
Grand Total	433.70	1575.37	2253.68

(c) No, Madam. External funding support is provided through a reimbursement system, under which

expenditure is first incurred by the Government of India through the State Implementation Societies for SSA, and thereafter reimbursed by the external agency as per a predefined annual ceiling. The reimbursement claims are contingent on completion of annual audits and submission of annual audit reports.

(d) and (e) Does not arise.

Right to Education Act

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

(a) whether the Government has received representations for amendment, revision and extension of time limit for the implementation of the Right to Education Act;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and the action taken by the Government in this regard;

(c) whether States have expressed their willingness to implement the Act;

(d) if so, the details of those States; and

(e) the steps being taken by the Government to ensure proper implementation of the Act throughout the country?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) and (b) The Government has received representations from (a) organizations working for the welfare of the children with disabilities and (b) minority institutions, seeking certain amendments to the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009. The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (Amendment) Bill 2010 was introduced in the Rajya Sabha on 16th April, 2010 incorporating the following amendments to the RTE Act:

(i) Inclusion of children with disabilities in the definition of 'child belonging to disadvantaged group' in clause (d) of section 2 of the RTE Act.

(ii) Inclusion of children with cerebral palsy, mental retardation, autism and multiple disabilities under the proviso to Section 3 (2) of the RTE Act, 2009.

(iii) Provision that School Management Committee (SMC) of an aided minority school constituted under section 21 of the RTE Act shall function in an advisory capacity and further that the SMC of an aided minority school constituted under section 21 will not be required to prepare the School Development Plan under section 22 of the Act.

(c) and (d) The State Governments have expressed their willingness in implementing the RTE Act.

(e) In order to ensure proper implementation of the RTE Act, the Central Government has taken several steps, including (a) preparation of Model Rules to enable the States to formulate the State Rules under the Act; (b) notifying the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Rules, 2010; (c) notifying the National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE) as the academic authority under section 23(1) of the RTE Act and the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) as the academic authority under section 29(1) of the Act; (d) constituting of the National Advisory Council (NAC) under section 33(1) of the Act; (e) harmonization of norms of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) with the provisions of the RTE Act; and (f) consultation at various forums with the State Governments and other stakeholders regarding implementation of the Act, including the meeting of the State Education Ministers on 18th June, 2010 and the meeting of the Central Advisory Board on Education (CABE) on 19th June, 2010.

Model Schools

*57. SHRI M.B. RAJESH:
SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY:

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

(a) the progress made so far in the establishment of 6,000 Model Schools at block levels in the country, State-wise;

(b) the funds released by the Union Government in this regard during the last three years and spent by the States, Statewise;

(c) whether the Government also proposes to set up 2,500 Model Schools in public-private partnership mode in educationally backward districts;

- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the benefits envisaged thereby?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) and (b) The Government has decided to set up 6,000 model schools at the block level at the rate of one school per block as a benchmark of excellence. 3500 of these schools are to be set up in educationally backward blocks (EBBs) through State Governments and the remaining 2500 schools are to be set up through public private partnership (PPP). The first component of the scheme in EBBs is already operational. So far, sanction has been given to set up 434 model schools in 12 States.

The scheme was launched in November, 2008 and no funds were released during 2008-09. The details of sanction of schools, funds released and the status of utilization during 2009-10 and 2010-11 (till 26.07.2010) are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) to (e) 2500 Model Schools in public private partnership mode are proposed in blocks that are not educationally backward. The objective of setting up schools through the PPP mode is to enhance access to quality school education through private investment to augment the effort of the Government. This will also enable organisations with a social commitment to contribute meaningfully towards quality schooling.

Statement

State-wise details of funds released during 2009-10 and 2010-11

Sl.No.	State	No. of Schools sanctioned	Amount Released		Amount for which utilization certificate received
			2009-10	2010-11	
1.	Bihar	105	18.85	—	—
2.	Chhattisgarh	72	22.65	58.89	—
3.	Himachal Pradesh	5	6.78	—	—
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	19	25.82	—	—
5.	Karnataka	74	83.80	—	—
6.	Madhya Pradesh	33	37.37	—	—
7.	Mizoram	1	1.36	—	—
8.	Nagaland	11	7.47	—	—
9.	Punjab	21	23.78	23.78	23.73
10.	Tamil Nadu	18	20.25	—	18.00
11.	West Bengal	20	3.58	19.07	—
12.	Gujarat	55	—	62.29	—
Total		434	251.71	164.03	41.73

Note: The scheme was launched in November 2008, and no fund was released during the year 2008-09.

[Translation]

Atrocities on Indian Workers

*58. SHRI IYARAJ SINGH:
SHRI ANJAN KUMAR M. YADAV:

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

(a) whether cases of atrocities committed on Indians working as labourers in certain foreign countries have been reported;

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

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto;

(c) the steps taken by the Indian Missions in these countries to check such cases;

(d) whether any talks were held by the Government of India with the concerned countries in this regard; and

(e) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) to (e) As reported by Indian missions, they have not come across incidents of atrocities particularly targeting Indian workers. However, cases of complaints from Indian Workers related to fraudulent offers for overseas employment, contractual violations and cheating on the part of foreign employers/recruiting agents are received from time to time.

Whenever, a complaint is received, action is initiated by the Ministry for suspension or cancellation of the Registration Certificate of the Recruiting Agent. If required, he is also prosecuted through the State Police. Complaints filed against illegal agents are referred to the State Governments. When there is a complaint against a foreign employer, proceedings for black listing such employer are initiated. Indian missions also take up these issues with the foreign employers/local governments to protect the welfare of the workers.

The Government has taken several initiatives to protect the welfare of Overseas Indian Workers which include:

(i) The Ministry has notified the Emigration (Amendment) Rules 2009 on 9th July, 2009 revising the eligibility criteria of Recruiting Agents (RAs) and enhancing the validity period of the Registration Certificate and increasing the security amount and service charges.

(ii) A National Awareness-cum-Publicity Campaign has been launched to create wider awareness among the general public and particularly among the potential migrants on the risks of illegal migration and safeguards against illegal practices by unauthorized intermediaries and fraudulent recruiting agencies.

(iii) The Ministry has set up the Indian Community Welfare Fund (ICWF) in 42 countries for providing onsite support and financial assistance to Indian workers in distress.

(iv) An Overseas Workers Resource Centre (OWRC) runs as a 24X7 helpline in 7 languages which protects interests of Overseas Workers as well as prospective emigrants.

(v) India had signed Labour Agreements with Jordan and Qatar in 1980s to protect the interest of the Indian Workers. Memoranda of Understanding (MOU) were signed with United Arab Emirates (UAE) in December, 2006, with Kuwait in April, 2007, with Oman in November 2008, with Malaysia in January 2009, and with Bahrain in June 2009. An Additional Protocol to the existing Labour Agreement between India and Qatar was signed in November, 2007.

There MOUs enhance bilateral co-operation in management of migration and protection of labour welfare. Under these MOUs a Joint Working Group (JWG) has been constituted that meets regularly in order to resolve bilateral labour issues.

Tendulkar Committee Report

*59. SHRI DATTA MEGHE:
SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of recommendations of the Tendulkar Committee on review of the methodology for estimation of poverty which have been accepted by the Government so far;

(b) the status of action taken on the recommendations accepted by the Government;

(c) the time by which the recommendations would be implemented;

(d) whether fresh estimation has been/is being carried out on people living below poverty line as per the recommendations of the Tendulkar Committee; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (e) The Planning Commission constituted an Expert Group to review the methodology for estimation of poverty in India under the Chairmanship of Prof Suresh D. Tendulkar in December 2005. The

Expert Group submitted its report on 8th December 2009. The salient features of the report are as under:

- (i) The Expert Group has acknowledged the multi-dimensional nature of poverty and recommended the estimates of poverty may continue to be based on private household consumer expenditure collected by National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO).
- (ii) The Group has recommended moving away from anchoring the poverty lines to the calorie intake norm.
- (iii) In line with the decision of the National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO), the Group has recommended to adopt the Mixed Reference Period (MRP) based estimates of consumption expenditure as the basis for future poverty lines as against the existing practice of Uniform Reference Period (URP).
- (iv) The Expert Group has also recommended MRP equivalent of urban Poverty Line Basket (PLB) corresponding to 25.7% urban headcount ratio as the new reference PLB to be provided to

rural and urban population adjusting with the price differentials.

- (v) The proposed poverty lines are reported to have taken into account the adequacy of actual private expenditure per capita near the poverty lines on food, education and health by comparing them with normative expenditures consistent with nutritional, educational and health outcomes.

The report of the Committee is available at the website; www.planningcommission.gov.in. The Committee has recommended that the urban poverty line need not be changed, but the rural poverty line should be raised to reflect the basket of commodities that can be purchased at the urban poverty line after allowing for the difference in urban and rural prices. The Tendulkar Committee has recomputed poverty lines for individual states for 2004-05 on this basis and are given in Statement I. In the Mid Term Appraisal, it has been indicated that the revised poverty lines recommended by the Tendulkar Committee have been accepted by the Planning Commission for 2004-05. The estimates of poverty at all India level are given below.

Estimates of Population in Poverty (Percentage below the poverty line)

Year	Official Estimates			Tendulkar Committee		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
1993-94	32.4	37.3	36.0	31.8	50.1	45.3
2004-05	25.7	28.3	27.5	25.7	41.8	37.2

The Tendulkar Committee has specifically pointed out that the upward revision in the percentage of rural poverty in 2004-05, resulting from the application of new rural poverty line should not be interpreted as implying that the extent of poverty has increased over time. To assess the underlying time trend using the new method of computing poverty lines, we should compare the poverty estimates in 2004-05 with those for 1993-94, using the new methodology for both years. The data shows that whether old method or the new method is used, the percentage of the population below poverty

line has declined by about same magnitude.

As the poverty estimates of Planning Commission will continue to be based on the sample survey of consumption expenditure of households carried out by the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) of Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MOSPI) after an interval of five years, the next poverty estimates would have to take cognizance of recommended new methodology when the data of 66th Round of NSS becomes available.

Statement I*Final poverty lines and poverty Head count ratio by state and sector (Tendulkar Report)*

State	Poverty Line (Rs.)		Poverty Head Count (Percent)	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5
Jammu & Kashmir	522.30	602.89	14.1	10.4
Himachal Pradesh	520.40	605.74	25.0	4.6
Punjab	543.51	642.51	22.1	18.7
Uttaranchal	486.24	602.39	35.1	26.2
Haryana	529.42	626.41	24.8	22.4
Delhi	541.39	642.47	15.6	12.9
Rajasthan	478.00	568.15	35.8	29.7
Uttar Pradesh	435.14	532.12	42.7	34.1
Bihar	433.43	526.18	55.7	43.7
Sikkim	531.50	741.68	31.8	25.9
Arunachal Pradesh	547.14	618.45	33.6	23.5
Nagaland	687.30	782.93	10.0	4.3
Manipur	578.11	641.13	39.3	34.5
Mizoram	639.27	699.75	23.0	7.9
Tripura	450.49	555.79	44.5	22.5
Meghalaya	503.32	745.73	14.0	24.7
Assam	478.00	600.03	36.4	21.8
West Bengal	445.38	572.51	38.2	24.4
Jharkhand	404.79	531.35	51.6	23.8
Orissa	407.78	497.31	60.8	37.6
Chhatisgarh	398.92	513.70	55.1	28.4
Madhya Pradesh	408.41	532.26	53.6	35.1

1	2	3	4	5
Gujarat	501.58	659.18	39.1	20.1
Maharashtra	484.89	631.85	47.9	25.6
Andhra Pradesh	433.43	563.16	32.3	23.4
Karnataka	417.84	588.06	37.5	25.9
Goa	608.76	671.15	28.1	22.2
Kerala	537.31	584.70	20.2	18.4
Tamil Nadu	441.69	559.77	37.5	19.7
Puducherry	385.45	506.17	22.9	9.9
All India	446.68	578.8	41.8	25.7

[English]

Indo-US Strategic Dialogue

*60. SHRI K.R.G. REDDY:
SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and United States of America have held strategic dialogue in Washington recently;

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

(c) the likely impact of the outcome of the discussion on the economy and development of our country in future?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) to (c) In pursuance of the understanding reached between External Affairs Minister and US Secretary of State and as reflected in the Joint Statement in July 2010, the inaugural India-US Strategic Dialogue took place in Washington DC on June 3, 2010.

The Strategic Dialogue, led by External Affairs Minister and the US Secretary of State is the sum total of the meetings and events held over the period June 2-4, 2010, geared towards strategic planning and determining the next steps for India-US collaboration across the various sectors of bilateral co-operation

identified under the 18 India US Dialogues under the groupings, namely: (i) Strategic cooperation, (ii) Energy and Climate change, (iii) Education and Development, (iv) Economics, trade and agriculture and (v) Science, technology, health and innovation; while leveraging the strong foundation of economic and social linkages between the people, private sectors and institutions in both countries.

The Plenary Session on June 3, 2010 was led by External Affairs Minister, Shri S.M. Krishna and US Secretary of State Ms. Hillary Clinton. The Government of India delegation included Hon'ble Minister for Human Resource Development (HRM), Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission, Minister of State for Science and Technology, Foreign Secretary, Secretary Environment, Secretary Department of Bio-technology and Special Secretary Ministry of Home. On the US side, participants included Commerce Secretary Gary Locke, Deputy NSA Michael Froman, US AID Administration, Rajiv Shah, Science Advisor to the US President Holdren, Department of Energy Deputy Secretary Ponemon, NASA Administrator Bolden and Under Secretary for Global Affairs Maria Otero.

Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission, MoS (S&T) and HRM met individually and collectively with their respective counterparts to pursue the India-US bilateral dialogues which their Ministries co-chair—the Economic Dialogue, the Energy Dialogue, the Agriculture Dialogue, the Science and Technology dialogue and the Education Dialogue.

Similarly, Foreign Secretary met the US Under Secretary, Bureau of Industry, Security on Export Controls and they discussed, *inter alia*, the ongoing review of US export control policy. Foreign Secretary and the US Under Secretary for Political Affairs held discussions on regional issues and global issues including Food Security, Energy Security and reviewed other ongoing India US dialogues including those relating to cooperation in defence, education, energy, and science and technology. Secretary Environment, Special Secretary Ministry of Home Affairs and Secretary DBT, similarly, met their counterparts to pursue the agenda of the India-US Climate Change dialogue, the India-US dialogue on cooperation in countering terrorism and the joint implementation of the India-US MoU on cooperation in the field of Energy and Climate Change signed in November 2009, respectively.

The Strategic Dialogue of June 2-4, 2010 gave a strategic direction to the 18 ongoing bilateral Dialogue components—with the aim of strengthening and building on the economic, political and technological linkages that they advance between India and the USA, and taking the bilateral co-operation in all identified areas to the next level for the mutual benefit of India and the USA while complementing India and US development, security and economic interests. A number of short-term targets were set—to be achieved in the individual areas of our cooperation—which are presently under implementation.

[Translation]

Issuance of Visa in Pakistan

*461. SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR:
SHRI RAMKISHUN:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of visa applications received in the Indian High Commission in Pakistan and the number of applications rejected out of them; and

(b) the number of applicants to whom visa was issued and the reasons for rejecting the applications?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) & (b) The number of visa applications received and visas issued by High Commission of India, Islamabad in 2009 and 2010 (January-June) are as follows:

	Applications Received	Visas Issued
2009	92,467	52,214
2010 (Jan-Jun)	46,881	29,998

Visas to Pakistani nationals are issued subject to fulfillment of requirements as per the Visa Manual.

[English]

Effect from Illegal Mining

462. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:
SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH:

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

(a) whether illegal mining has destroyed ponds and polluted vast areas on the border of Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh:

(b) if so, the steps taken/being taken by the Government to end such activities;

(c) whether any action plan has been contemplated to control such illegal mining; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (d) Mining carried out without obtaining necessary approvals from the concerned authorities under different Acts, Rules and Guidelines thereunder, and without approved mining plan is generally termed as illegal mining. Thus mining so carried out causes more damage to the surrounding environment including water bodies. No specific complaint/ report on destruction of ponds and vast area on the border of Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh due to illegal mining has, so far, been received in the Ministry.

In case of legal mining, methods are prescribed to mitigate the adverse impacts of mining process. While approving the mining proposals necessary stipulations are made subject to which mining is permitted. The compliance of these stipulations are regularly monitored by the State/UT Governments through their State Pollution Control Boards. The Central Government also through its Regional Offices conducts monitoring.

Indians Stranded in Kyrgystan

463. SHRI MILIND DEORA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether 116 Indian nationals remained stranded in Kyrgystan on account of violent clashes between Kyrgyz and Uzbeks in the southern part of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether all possible assistance was provided to the Indian students by the Indian High Commission there and the Centre; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) and (b) In the wake of violent clashes between two ethnic groups in Kyrgyzstan, 105 Indian nationals (mainly medical students) were safely evacuated on June 14, 2010, from the troubled cities of Osh and Jalal-Abad in Southern Kyrgyzstan to the capital Bishkek, by an aircraft chartered by the India Embassy. This was a very successful operation as no Indian student was injured and the Government achieved its objective of moving our nationals out of the danger zone by the fastest possible means.

(c) and (d) Such assistance as was possible under the circumstances was rendered by our Embassy in Bishkek to the Indian nationals. Arrangements for free meals and stay at university hostels were made by our Embassy while these Indian nationals awaited flights to India, after their evacuation from the South of the country. Most of these students returned to India by private chartered flights in June itself. Some chose to stay back in Bishkek; others travelled by commercial flights on which they were booked earlier. A few of these students did not have the resources to buy tickets for India. In accordance with established consular procedures, the Mission offered to buy tickets for those students who were facing temporary financial difficulties. Some students did avail of this offer. Some of the students had left their passports in Osh or had Kyrgyz visas that had expired. Our Embassy provided them with free passport services to facilitate their travel. Our Embassy in Bishkek continues to monitor the welfare of Indian nationals in Kyrgyzstan.

Heritages and History of Cities

464. SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that most of the heritage and history of our cities are being lost due to rampant and unfettered development work; and

(b) if so, the list of cities most affected by this development, State-wise and the steps proposed to be taken to prevent the same and preserve the heritage of our cities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) Ancient monuments of historical, archaeological or artistic interest and which have been in existence for not less than 100 years are protected by Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) under the provisions of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains (AMASR) Act, 1958 and Rules, 1959. So far 3675 such monuments/sites have been notified for Central-protection. In addition, about 3500 monuments/sites are under the protection of the various State Governments under their respective legislations. The Town and Country Planning Acts of the States empower their urban and rural local bodies to protect monuments/sites in their respective jurisdictions which are neither under Central nor under State protection. In spite of these legal instruments, a large number of monuments/sites running over a lakh, are unprotected due to various constraints.

Some of the built heritage and antiquarian remains have already disappeared due to hostile weather conditions and pressure of urbanisation. As no comprehensive survey/documentation of all monuments and heritage-sites was undertaken in the past, it is difficult to say as to how many of them have been lost. However, in order to prepare a comprehensive documentation and data base of all the protected/unprotected monuments and antiquities, the Central Government has launched a National Mission on Monuments and Antiquities. Further, a National Commission for Heritage Sites Bill, 2009 has been introduced in the Parliament with the objectives to fully meet the obligations cast by the UNESCO's World Heritage Convention, 1972 as well as to protect even the modern architecture of heritage value.

Under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), the Ministry of Urban Development in conjunction with the State Governments concerned has identified 63 cities for the development of basic infrastructure facilities and urban services that also include development of heritage sites. A list of the 63 cities is attached as a Statement.

Statement

List of cities identified by JNNURM for the development of basic infrastructure facilities and urban services

Sl.No.	City	State
1	2	3
1.	Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh
2.	Vishakhapatnam	-do-
3.	Vijayawada	-do-
4.	Guwahati	Assam
5.	Itanagar	Arunachal Pradesh
6.	Patna	Bihar
7.	Bodh Gaya	-do-
8.	Chhattisgarh	Chhattisgarh
9.	Chandigarh	Chandigarh
10.	Delhi	NCT of Delhi
11.	Ahmedabad	Gujarat
12.	Vadodara	-do-
13.	Surat	-do-
14.	Rajkot	-do-
15.	Panaji	Goa
16.	Shimla	Himachal Pradesh
17.	Faridabad	Haryana
18.	Jamshedpur	Jharkhand
19.	Dhanbad	-do-
20.	Ranchi	-do-
21.	Jammu	Jammu and Kashmir
22.	Srinagar	-do-
23.	Bangalore	Karnataka
24.	Mysore	-do-
25.	Cochin	Kerala
26.	Thiruvananthapuram	-do-
27.	Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh
28.	Jabalpur	-do-
29.	Indore	-do-
30.	Ujjain	-do-

1	2	3
31.	Greater Mumbai	Maharashtra
32.	Nasik	-do-
33.	Nanded	-do-
34.	Nagpur	-do-
35.	Pune	-do-
36.	Shillong	Meghalaya
37.	Imphal	Manipur
38.	Aizawl	Mizoram
39.	Kohima	Nagaland
40.	Bhubaneswar	Orissa
41.	Puri	-do-
42.	Puducherry	Puducherry
43.	Ludhiana	Punjab
44.	Amritsar	-do-
45.	Jaipur	Rajasthan
46.	Ajmer-Puskar	-do-
47.	Gangtok	Sikkim
48.	Chennai	Tamil Nadu
49.	Madurai	-do-
50.	Coimbatore	-do-
51.	Agartala	Tripura
52.	Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh
53.	Varanasi	-do-
54.	Agra	-do-
55.	Kanpur	-do-
56.	Allahabad	-do-
57.	Mathura	-do-
58.	Meerut	-do-
59.	Dehradun	Uttarakhand
60.	Nainital	-do-
61.	Hardwar	-do-
62.	Kolkata	West Bengal
63.	Asansol	-do-

[Translation]

Exploitation of Indians in Gulf Countries

465. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the incidents of exploitation of Indian nationals in Gulf countries are on the rise;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any Agreement has been signed by the Government with the Gulf countries to check incidents of exploitation;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government proposes to review the above Agreement; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) Complaints relating to exploitation of emigrant workers in Gulf Countries have come to the notice of the Government.

(b) Over the years emigration to Gulf Countries has risen as given in statement-I. The details of the complaints received against the registered agents as well as unregistered agents during the last three years and action taken thereon are given in table A & B respectively of statement-II. These complaints pertain to 17 notified countries for which emigration clearance is required (statement-III) out of these six are in Gulf region.

(c) and (d) India has signed a Labour Welfare Agreement with Qatar. Memoranda of Understanding (MoU) on Labour welfare were signed with United Arab of Emirates (UAE) in December, 2006, with Kuwait in April, 2007, with Oman in November 2008, and with Bahrain in June, 2009. An Additional Protocol to the existing Labour Agreement between India and Qatar was signed in November, 2007.

Under these Agreements & MoUs, Joint Working Groups (JWG) have been constituted to ensure their implementation. Issues relating to the welfare of Indian workers are taken up during the regular meetings of these JWG.

(e) and (f) No, Madam.

Statement I*The Distribution of Annual Labour outflows from India to Gulf Countries from 2007-2009*

Sl. No.	Country	2007	2008	2009
	Bahrain	29966	31924	17541
	Kuwait	48467	35562	42091
	Oman	95462	89659	74963
	Qatar	88483	82937	46292
	S. Arabia	195437	228406	281110
	U.A.E.	312695	349827	130302
	TOTAL	770510	818315	592299

Statement II**TABLE-A**

Complaints received against registered recruiting agents and action taken thereof:

Year	No. of complaints	Show-Cause Notice	No. of Registration Certificate suspended/ cancelled	No. of complaints/ dropped/ resolved	Cases pending which are being followed up
2007	98	98	22	76	0
2008	118	118	29	89	0
2009	158	158	51	33	74
2010(upto 30.06.10)	58	58	18	02	38

Table-B

Complaints received against unregistered recruiting agents and action taken thereof:

Year	No. of complaints	Prosecution sanction issued	Cases referred to State Government/ POE for Action
2007	40	7	33
2008	93	56	37
2009	136	14	136
2010(upto 30.06.2010)	90	06	90

Statement-III

1	2
8.	Libya
9.	Jordan
10.	Yemen
11.	Sudan
12.	Afghanistan
13.	Indonesia
14.	Syria
15.	Lebanon
16.	Thailand
17.	Iraq

Regarding "Exploitation of Indians in Gulf Countries"

Sl.No.	ECR Country
1	2
1.	UAE
2.	Qatar
3.	Oman
4.	Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
5.	Kuwait
6.	Bahrain
7.	Malaysia

*[English]***International Year of Biodiversity**

466. SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:
SHRI P. BALRAM:
SHRI RAJAIAH SIRICILLA:
SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR:

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

(a) whether UN has declared 2010 as the "International year of Biodiversity".

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the measures being taken by the Government in coordination with UN in this regard; and

(d) the funds allocated and spent for this purpose and the involvement of NGOs in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) The United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) has proclaimed 2010 as the International Year of Biodiversity (IYB), to create awareness about the understanding of threats to and the need for conservation of biodiversity. The UNGA has also designated the Secretariat of the international Convention of Biological Diversity (CBD) as the focal point for IYB.

(c) and (d) The Government has undertaken a number of activities to create awareness about biodiversity issues during the celebration of IYB in 2010. The IYB was formally launched in India on 4th January, 2010, in which the Minister for Environment and Forests released a brochure on 'Achieving 2010 Biodiversity Target; India's Contributions', highlighting measure taken by India towards biodiversity conservation. A calendar for the year 2010 with 12 award-winning paintings by school children on the theme 'Our Rich Biodiversity', prepared by the National Museum of Natural History was also released on the occasion. A special session on 'Biodiversity and Sustainable Development' was organised on 7th January, 2010 during the 9th Indian Science Congress held in Thiruvananthapuram. A special event focussing on biodiversity was organised during the Delhi Sustainable Development Summit in February, 2010. A special article on 'Biodiversity: We cannot afford its loss' was brought in the March, 2010 issue of

'Namaskaar', the inflight magazine of the national carrier, Air India. A commemorative stamp and cover on Biodiversity was brought out by the Department of Posts, and was released on 5th June, 2010 to mark the World Environment Day, the theme for which this year was 'Biodiversity: Connecting with Nature'. Plantation drives are being taken up along the route of Queen's Baton Relay covering 20,000 km. in all 28 States and seven Union Territories for the Commonwealth Games being held in Delhi in October, 2010. The National Biodiversity Authority is supporting awareness creation activities through State Biodiversity Boards, and other stakeholders including NGOs.

The concerned Ministries in the Central Government, State Governments, Centres of Excellence and other organizations are also undertaking activities for celebration of IYE. The Press Information Bureau has issued seven exclusive press releases on biodiversity and uploaded three features and one backgrounder on their website.

Considering that there are a number of existing schemes and programmes relevant to biodiversity, no specific funds were allocated for celebration of IYB. The activities have been undertaken with the involvement of stakeholders, including NGOs by leveraging funds from the existing programmes.

Proposal to set up Nuclear Power Plants

467. SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA:
SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of nuclear power plants proposed to be set up during the current Five Year Plan period;

(b) the Movement expected to be made in each of plants during the above period;

(c) the locations where the nuclear plants would be set up indicating expected production capacity, plant-wise; and

(d) the time by which such nuclear plants would start producing power?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS;

AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) In addition to three nuclear power plants (2720 MW) under advanced stage of completion and two plants (2800 MW) on which work has been just launched, the Mid Term Appraisal of the XI Plan envisages commencement of work on six plants during the current plan.

(b) and (c) The details are as follows

Location District/State	Capacity (MW)	Outlay in XI Plan (Rs. in crore)
Tirunelveli, Tamil Nadu	2 X 1000	1653
Ratnagiri, Maharashtra	2 X 1650	1411
Srikakulam, Andhra Pradesh	2 X 1000*	851
Bhavnagar, Gujarat	2 X 1000*	850
Fatehabad, Haryana	2 X 700	101
Mandla, Madhya Pradesh	2 X 700	101

*Nominal capacity

(d) The plants will start producing power in about six years from start of work.

[Translation]

Regional Study Centre of ISM

468. SHRI BHUPENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government proposes to open a regional study centre of Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad in Singrauli in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the benefits likely to accrue as a result thereof to the employees of coal mines in Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI. D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) The proposal to open the Regional Centre of Indian School of Mines (ISM) Dhanbad at Singrauli (Madhya Pradesh) has been

deferred for now as there is no provision in the 11th Five Year Plan for opening the said Centre.

[English]

Removing Anomalies in Passport Offices

469. SHRI R. THAMARASELVAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that an agreement has entered into between the employees of Passport Offices and the Passport Controlling Authorities for removing various anomalies;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the said agreement has been implemented;

(d) if so, the reasons of protest by the All India Passport Employees Association;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(f) the time by which the agreement is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S. M. KRISHNA): (a) to (f) A Committee, comprising of the representatives from All India Passport Employees Association (AIPEA) and the Ministry, has been constituted to address the issues related to Passport Seva Project and service conditions of the employees. There are ongoing consultations in this regard. The Ministry has taken up the issues earnestly with the concerned Ministries/Departments. It is the endeavour of the Ministry to satisfactorily resolve these issues.

Tiger Reserve

470. SHRIMATI J. SHANTHA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Karnataka has submitted a proposal to the Union Government regarding declaring Billigiri Ranganatha Temple Wildlife Sanctuary as Tiger Reserve;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (c) An earlier proposal received from the State (Karnataka) in this regard was not considered, since declaration of new tiger reserves was not viewed favourably in the 38th meeting of the Steering Committee of Project Tiger held on 12.4.2005. Subsequently, based on a communication received in December, 2008, the State was advised to send a revised proposal *vis-a-vis* the provisions of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, besides the landscape/ecological parameters, which has since been received for consideration by the National Tiger Conservation Authority.

Power Plant by NLC

471. SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the NEYVELI Lignite Corporation has set up/proposes to set up its first power plant outside NEYVELI;

(b) if so, the details alongwith its estimated cost and production capacity of the project; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Neyveli Lignite Corporation Ltd. (NLC) has already set up its first power plant at Barsingsar Village in Bikaner District, Rajasthan. Barsingsar Thermal Power project was sanctioned by Government of India in December, 2004. The capacity of the power plant is 250 MW (2 Units of 125 MW). The revised sanctioned cost of the project is Rs. 1626.09 crore.

(c) Both the above units are expected to be commissioned by September, 2010.

[*Translation*]

Protection of Child Rights

472. SHRI RAMKISHUN:
SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR);

(b) if so, the details thereof including the aims and objectives of the Commission; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) The National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) was setup in March 2007 to perform the functions and to exercise the powers conferred under the Commission for Protection of Child Rights Act, 2005 for dealing with the protection of child rights and related matters.

Cultural Development

473. SHRI KIRTI AZAD: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the steps being taken to promote cultural development in Bihar and other States;

(b) the States where cultural development works have been taken up to promote culture during the year 2009-2010;

(c) the facilities being provided to cultural artists;

(d) whether the cultural artists are abandoning their art slowly over the years; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (c) Ministry of Culture has taken up steps to promote cultural development all over the country, including Bihar, through its respective Zonal Cultural Centres and various schemes as listed below:

1. Financial Assistance for Building and Equipment Grants to Cultural Organisations.
2. Financial Assistance to Professional Groups and Individuals for Specified Performing Arts Projects. The scheme has two parts:

- (a) Production Grants to be given for approved projects and programmes in these areas.
 - (b) Salary Grants assistance to performing arts groups, to help them establish themselves in their field.
3. Financial Assistance for Promotion and Dissemination of Tribal/Folk Art and Culture.
 4. Financial Assistance for Safeguarding and Supporting Masterpieces of Intangible Heritage of Humanity.
 5. Financial Assistance for Research Support to Voluntary Organisations Engaged in Cultural Activities.
 6. Financial Assistance for Preservation and Development of Cultural Heritage of Himalayas.
 7. Financial Assistance for Promotion and Strengthening of Regional and Local Museums.
 8. Financial Assistance for Development of Buddhist/Tibetan Culture and Art.
 9. Grant-in-aid to Voluntary Organisations/societies for Development and Maintenance of National Memorials,
 10. Financial Assistance for Celebration of Centenaries/Anniversaries of Important Personalities.
 11. Scheme for Scholarship to Young Artistes in different Cultural Fields.
 12. Scheme for award of Fellowships to Outstanding persons in the field of culture.
 13. Scheme of Financial Assistance for Seminars festivals and exhibitions on cultural subject by Not-for profit Organizations.

Under the Scheme mentioned at S.No. 2 above, during the year 2009-10, 99 organizations including one from Bihar have been recommended for Salary Grant. Further, 459 organizations/individuals including 18 from Bihar have been recommended Production Grant.

(d) and (e): The Ministry has not received any specific information in the matter from any state. However, it is possible that on account of better opportunities perceived through urbanization, modernization and globalization the younger generation may get attracted towards occupations other than traditional arts and related occupations.

[English]

Funds Sanctioned to Nehru National Museum

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

(a) the details of funds sanctioned to the Nehru Memorial Museum and Library (NMML) in the financial year 2009-10; and

(b) the details of grants utilized by the NMML during the above year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) The details of funds sanctioned to Nehru Memorial Museum and Library (NMML) during 2009-10 and funds utilized by them during this year are as under:

(Amount in Rs.)

Plan/ Non-Plan	Unspent balance from previous year	Grant Sanctioned during the year	Funds Utilized during the year (including sundry receipts by NMML)
Plan	12,44,977	14,17,55,023*	14,56,11,861
Non-Plan	8822	10,33,16,178	10,32,87,183

*Including one-time capital grant of Rs. 10.50 crore sanctioned to NMML for modernization of Nehru Planetarium.

[Translation]

Minor Irrigation Projects

*475. SHRI ARJUN MUNDA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the major irrigation projects have not been successful in creation of projected irrigation potential;

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

(c) the action taken by the Government in this regard;

(d) whether the minor irrigation projects have been more effective in expansion of irrigation facilities in the country; and

(e) if so, the steps taken by the Government for promotion and implementation of minor irrigation projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) to (e) Of the irrigation potential of about 120 lakh hectare of major/medium irrigation projects included in the Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP), irrigation potential of 54.86 lakh hectare is reported to have been created up to March 2009. The corresponding figures in respect of Surface Minor Irrigation Schemes (SMIS) are 14.18 lakh and 4.54 lakh hectares respectively. Further irrigation potential of 9.82 lakh hectares is estimated to have been created during 2009-10 from major/medium/SMIS.

SMIS are having comparatively low gestation period as usually, there is no serious land acquisition, resettlement and rehabilitation forest land acquisition, contractual or other problems with these schemes which are usually associated with the major/medium irrigation projects. The size of the project to be constructed at a particular location is determined by various considerations such as water availability, availability of command area, suitability of foundation, availability of construction material etc. Usually SMIS are found to be more suitable for hilly states where available command area is of small size due to topographical reasons.

There is no restriction on number of SMIS to be included in the AIBP provided they fulfill the criteria prescribed in the AIBP guidelines. So far, 281 major/medium projects have been included in the AIBP and the numbers of SMIS funded under AIBP are 10808.

[English]

Social Security Pact

476. SHRI P. BALRAM:
SHRI RAJAIAH SIRICILLA:

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

(a) whether the Government has signed social security pact with Czech Republic recently;

(b) if so, the details of the MoUs; and

(c) the areas of co-operation identified in this regard and the benefits likely to accrue as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) to (c) The Social Security Agreement (SSA) between India and the Czech Republic was signed at Prague on 9th June, 2010. The Agreement

provides, on a reciprocal basis, for the following benefits to Indian nationals working in the Czech Republic:

- (i) For short-term contract up to 5 years no social security contribution would need to be paid under the Czech law by the detached workers provided they continue to make social security payment in India.
- (ii) The above benefits shall be available even when an Indian company sends its employees to Czech Republic from a third country.
- (iii) Indian workers shall be entitled to the export of the social security benefit if they relocate to India or a third country after the completion of their service in Czech Republic.
- (iv) The self-employed Indians in Czech Republic would also be entitled to export of social security benefit on their relocation to India, or a third country.
- (v) The period of contribution in one contracting state will be added to the period of contribution in the second contracting state for determining the eligibility for social security benefits in order to avoid loss of contributions.
- (vi) The Agreement will also make Indian companies more competitive in the Czech Republic since exemption from social security contribution in respect of their employees substantially reduces costs.

[Translation]

Inclusion of More Rivers under NRCP

477. DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to include more rivers in the National River Conservation Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Union Government has received proposals from the various State Governments including State Government of Rajasthan in this regard;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (c) The National River Conservation Plan (NRCP) was initiated in 1995. It presently covers 178 towns along polluted stretches of 38 rivers spread over 20 States. Proposals for inclusion of new rivers/towns in the NRCP, received from the State Governments from time to time, are considered based upon the funds available under the Plan, degree of pollution, scope of coverage of works under other Central Plan Schemes like Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission and the Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns, State Governments' commitment for contribution of matching share of costs etc.

(d) to (f) The State Government of Punjab has requested inclusion of the rivers Beas and Ghaggar under NRCP. Based on the proposals received from the State Government, the Government has commenced appraisal of proposals in 10 towns of Mukerian, Dasuya, Tanda and Bholath for pollution abatement of river Beas at an estimated cost of Rs. 69.04 crores and in the towns of Rajpura, Moonak, Patran, Lehragaga, Khanauri & Dera Bassi for pollution abatement of river Ghaggar at an estimated cost of Rs. 104.35 crores.

The Government has also commenced appraisal of a proposal received from the State Government of Gujarat for pollution abatement of river Mindhola at Surat at an estimated cost of Rs. 387.58 crore.

Fund to NGO for Cultural Festivals Development

478. SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry of Culture has provided funds to NGO's for organizing Cultural Festivals and Development;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any proposal has been received by the Government from various States NGO's including Bihar for cultural festival and Development; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the amount of sanction granted to various NGO's State-wise during the last three years and current-year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) yes, Madom.

(b) and (c) Ministry of Culture under its Scheme of Financial Assistance renders financial assistance for seminars, festivals and exhibitions on cultural subjects by Non-profit organizations. Under this Scheme, grants to various NGOs have been given, including those located in Bihar.

(d) The details of amount of grant sanctioned to various NGOs state-wise during 2007-08, 2009-2010 and the current year is enclosed as statement. As the scheme was under revision during 2008-09, no grant was released during that year.

Statement

State-wise Financial Assistance Provided to various NGOs

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	Name of States/UT	2007-08		2009-2010		2010-2011	
		No. of NGO's	Amount Released	No. of NGO's	Amount Released	No. of NGO's	Grant Recommended
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	12	8,80	3	4.50		
2.	Arunachal Pradesh			2	2.50	2	1.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3.	Assam	4	2.00	3	6.50	3	6.00
4.	Bihar	4	3.00				
5.	Delhi	12	7.95	22	83.30	12	40.05
6.	Gujarat						
7.	Haryana	1	.80	1	2.00		
8.	Jammu and Kashmir			4	6.00	2	2.50
9.	Karnataka	19	10.25	12	28.60	9	21.00
10.	Kerala	5	4.05	9	20.50	3	4.75
11.	Madhya Pradesh	4	1.85	1	3.00	2	3.50
12.	Maharashtra	7	5.40	5	11.00	4	15.00
13.	Manipur	6	3.15	3	4.00	4	4.50
14.	Orissa	11	6.40	2	7.00	3	3.20
15.	Punjab	1	0.50				
16.	Rajasthan	3	1.10	1	0.50		
17.	Tamil Nadu	4	3.00	1	0.75		
18.	Uttar Pradesh	20	10.10	7	13.75	13	13.20
19.	Uttarakhand	4	1.85	3	6.00	1	1.0010
		1	0.30				
20.	Uttaranchal	3	1.05				
21.	West Bengal	27	16.75	28	73.55	18	22.40
22.	Chhattisgarh			1	0.75		
23.	Tripura	1	0.35	1	0.225		
24.	Nagaland					4	2.50
25.	Puducherry					1	1.00

[English]

(a) whether the Government has taken any steps for the NRI's in the field of education; and

Schemes for NRIs in Education Sector

(b) if so, the details thereof?

479. SHRI P.K. BIJU: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

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

(b) Government is providing 15% supernumerary seats in All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) approved institutions/University Departments offering technical courses leading to Diploma, Degree and Post-Graduate Degree in Engineering and Technology, Architecture and Town Planning, Pharmacy, Applied Arts, MBA & MCA, Hotel Management and Catering Technology. These supernumerary seats, over and above the approved intake, are reserved for foreign Nationals/ persons of Indian origin/children of workers in Gulf countries. One-third of these 15% supernumerary seats across different disciplines are reserved for the children of Indian workers in the Gulf Countries.

University Grants Commission (UGC) has also made similar provisions for creation of 15% supernumerary seats for foreign students, out of which 5% are to be earmarked for the children of Indian workers in the Gulf.

The private medical colleges are allowed to utilize 15% of their overall seats to admit foreigners/PIOs and NRIs, at a fee to be decided by the management of the institution.

Under 'Scholarship Programme for Diaspora Children (SPDC)' scheme, 100 scholarships upto US\$ 3600/- per annum are offered to PIO and NRI students for Undergraduate courses in Engineering/Technology, Humanities/Liberal Arts, Commerce, Management, Journalism, Hotel Management, Agriculture/Animal Husbandry etc. The scheme is being implemented by M/s. Educational Consultants India Limited (Ed.CIL), an autonomous body under the Ministry of Human Resource Development. The scheme is open to NRIs/PIOs from 40 countries with substantial Indian Diaspora population.

[Translation]

Release of Funds

480. SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR:
SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP:

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

(a) whether the Union Government has received various proposals for release of funds from the State Government of Himachal Pradesh during the last three years and the current year;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of funds released for different projects so far;

(d) the number of proposals for release of funds still pending alongwith the reasons for pendency; and

(e) the time by which these proposals are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (c) The details of various proposals received from the State Government of Himachal Pradesh during the last three years and current year and funds released under various schemes of Ministry of Environment and Forests are given as under:

Sl.No.	Name of Scheme	Amount Released (Rs. in lakh)			
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	Wetlands	40.00	30.19	0.77	0.00
2	Intensification of Forest Management	124.06	260.96	281.99	0.00
3	Integrated Development of Wild Life Habitats	233.00	241.98	265.92	166.93
4	Central Zoo Authority	0.00	91.71	0.00	0.00
5	Assistance for Abatement of Pollution	26.23	0.00	0.00	7.02
6	ENVIS	4.10	3.24	0.00	0.00
7	National Afforestation Programme	743.31	672.00	359.04	0.00
8	Animal Welfare	0.51	1.85	0.00	0.00

(d) and (e) Only two proposals under the scheme of Animal Welfare are pending for non submission of 'required document by the State Government of Himachal Pradesh. No specific time frame has been set for disposal/clearance of such proposals. As and when the state government submits the required documents the proposals will be cleared.

Extension to Maintenance Period

481. SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Himachal Pradesh has sent a proposal seeking approval to extend the maintenance period of the old plantation located in the State under a Centrally Sponsored Scheme from five years to seven years and also to release an amount of Rs.787.108 lakh for the purpose;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reasons for its pendency so far; and

(d) the time by which it is likely to be cleared and the fund released thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) National Afforestation and Eco-Development Board, Ministry of Environment and Forests, received a letter from the Government of Himachal Pradesh requesting extension of the maintenance period of plantation raised from 1995-96 to 2001-2002 under centrally sponsored scheme from five years to seven years with a projected amount of Rs. 787.108 lakhs

(c) and (d) The request of the Government of Himachal Pradesh could not be considered because as per the guidelines of the scheme the provision for maintenance of plantations is provided for 5 years only.

[English]

Teacher Pupil Ratio

482. SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the teacher-pupil-ratio at primary, upper-primary, secondary, higher secondary and at college level;

(b) whether the Government is satisfied with the ratios;

(c) if not, the steps proposed to be taken thereon;

(d) whether the Government also proposes to bring in any legislation for fixing any strict code of control for teachers particularly to fix a definite responsibility on them to ensure quality education;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) Teacher-pupil-ratio at various stages of education at all India level during 2007-08 is as under:

Stages	Teacher Pupil Ratio
Primary	1:46
Upper-primary	1:35
Secondary	1:33
Higher secondary	1:37
Higher Education (Colleges and Universities All streams)	1:20

Source: Abstract of Statistics of School Education 2007-08, Ministry of Human Resource Development and University Grants Commission (UGC).

(b) and (c) Under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), the norm for pupil teacher ratio (PTR) at the elementary level is 1:40.

During the meetings of Project Approval Board, States have been advised to improve the PTR at school by redeployment of teachers and recruitment of additional teachers. The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act (RTE), 2009 prescribes PTR norms at primary level as two teachers for number of children upto 60, three teachers for children between 61 to 90, four teachers for children between 91 to 120, five teachers for children between 121 to 200. For children above 150, there will be 5 teachers + 1 head teacher. Above 200 children, PTR (excluding Head Teacher) shall not exceed forty. At Upper Primary, there will be at least one teacher each for science and mathematics, social studies and languages. There will be one teacher each for every 35 children. For children above than 100, there will be one full time head teacher and part time instructors for Art Education, Health and Physical Education; work Education.

A new centrally sponsored scheme called Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), meant for universalisation of access to secondary education *inter alia*, envisages improving quality of education imparted at secondary level through recruitment of additional teachers to improve teacher pupil ratio and in-service training of all secondary level teachers on regular basis.

Regulatory Authority in Higher Education are empowered by the respective Central Law to prescribe norms in regard to minimum eligibility to hold teaching position as well as to maintain standards through acceptable teacher students ratio in Under Graduate and Post Graduate Programmes which vary with discipline and teaching methodology.

(d) to (f) Section 24 of the RTE Act provides for duties of teacher who shall maintain regularity and punctuality in attending school, conduct and complete the curriculum assess the learning ability of each child, hold regular meetings with parents and guardians and apprise them about the regularity in attendance, ability to learn, progress made in learning and any other information about the child.

Norms for Building Cultural Hall

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

(a) the norms for building cultural hall in rural areas under the existing scheme in the Ministry of Culture;

(b) the amount that could be sanctioned by the Government in this regard and the amount sanctioned during the last three years and the current year to various cultural organisations;

(c) whether the Government has received any representation from the Government of Maharashtra to build cultural hall; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTRY OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) Under the existing scheme for Building Grants to Cultural Organisations, only those organisations which are primarily working in the field of culture for at least 5 years and have been registered atleast for a period of 2 years under the provision of Registration of Societies Act (XXI of 1860) or similar acts, or as a Trust, and are recommended for assistance by the State Governments, Union Territory Administrations or the academies duly authorized by the State Governments/U.T. Administrations for this purpose, are considered for grants-in-aid.

The amount of grant, however, will not at any time exceed the amount collected and/or spent by the organisation from other sources including the State Government/U.T. Administration.

(b) As per the existing scheme, the maximum financial assistance admissible to an organisation for building construction is Rs. 15.00 lakhs. During the last three years, Rs. 5.50 crore have been sanctioned to various cultural organizations. During the current financial year, Rs. 40.75 lakhs have been sanctioned so far.

(c) and (d) The Government of Maharashtra has submitted a proposal for renovation and upgradation of Rabindra Natya Mandir. The Ministry of Culture is seized of the proposal.

Pension Scheme For Artists

484. SHRI ADHI SANKAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any pension scheme for the artists in the Ministry of Culture;

(b) If so, the amount of funds allocated for this scheme during the last three years and the current year;

(c) the number of artists benefited under this scheme, State-wise including Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra;

(d) whether the Government proposes to increase the pension amount for the artists under the said scheme; and

(e) If so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTRY OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) Yes, Madam. It is known as the "Scheme of Financial Assistance to Persons Distinguished in Letters, Arts and Such Other Walks of Life Who May be in Indigent Circumstances and Their Dependents.

Year	(b) (Rs. in crore)	
	Plan	Non Plan
2007-08 (RE)	3.20	1.55
2008-09 (RE)	3.45	1.46
2009-10 (Final Grant)	6.80	1.89
2010-11 (BE)	4.80	2.20

(c) the number of artists benefited under this scheme in different States is given in the enclosed statement.

(d) and (e) The amount of monthly honorarium has been increased from Rs. 2000 to Rs. 4000 in the last financial year (2009-10).

Statement

[Translation]

State-wise number of Artistes under the "Scheme of Financial Assistance to Persons Distinguished in Letters, Arts and Such Other Walks of Life who May be in Indigent Circumstances and Their Dependents"

Supply of Coal to Power Stations

485. SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL:
SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether coal shortage in the country frequently leads to shut down of thermal power stations;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the extent to which the power stations have suffered during the last three months;

(c) whether any steps have been taken to ensure adequate and timely availability of coal to all the power stations in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) Central Electricity Authority has reported that none of the power station in the country reported shutdown due to shortage of coal.

(b) Does not arise, in view of reply given in respect of part (a) above.

(c) to (e) For the year 2010-11, as against the estimated coal requirement of 434 MT projected by the Central Electricity Authority for the power plants, the availability of indigenous coal, based on production by government coal companies and captive mines, has been estimated at 388 MT, leaving a shortfall of 46 MT. To bridge this gap, power utilities have been advised by Ministry of Power to import 35 MT of coal. An inter-Ministerial Sub-group under the Chairmanship of Joint Secretary in the Ministry of Coal closely monitors and Secretary (Coordination), Cabinet Secretariat, periodically reviews the position of supply of coal to power utilities and suggest appropriate corrective measures, wherever required, for maintaining coal supplies to power utilities.

[English]

School Education to Child Labour

486. SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

Sl.No.	States	No. of Beneficiaries
1.	Andhra Pradesh	276
2.	Assam and Manipur	144
3.	Bihar	46
4.	Delhi	48
5.	Goa and Gujarat	26
6.	Haryana	28
7.	Himachal Pradesh	07
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	01
9.	Jharkhand	09
10.	Karnataka	461
11.	Kerala	181
12.	Madhya Pradesh	34
13.	Maharashtra	621
14.	Meghalaya	02
15.	Mizoram	03
16.	Nagaland	01
17.	Orissa	246
18.	Puducherry	12
19.	Rajasthan	09
20.	Tamil Nadu	141
21.	Tripura	01
22.	Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand	257
23.	West Bengal	65
Total		2619

(a) whether there is no specific provision for bringing back 12 million child labour force into regular school education in the Right to Education Act, 2009; and

(b) if so, the measures being contemplated by the Government to bring back these children back into regular school education?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 has been enacted to provide for free and compulsory education to all children in the age group of six to fourteen years. The Act has come into force from 1st April, 2010. It is the duty of the appropriate government and local authority to ensure compulsory admission, attendance and completion of elementary education by every child of the age of six to fourteen years.

Section 4 of the RTE Act provides that where a child in the age group of six to fourteen years has not been admitted to any school or though admitted could not complete elementary education, he/she shall be admitted in an age appropriate class, and will have the right to receive special training. Such children shall be entitled to free education till completion of elementary education even after fourteen years.

Registration of Indian Students

487. SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has made it mandatory for the registration of Indian students studying abroad;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has received any complaints regarding fraudulent agencies offering jobs overseas or getting admission in educational institutes and vocational training institutes abroad;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the number of complaints received during the last three years and the current year; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Madam,

(d) and (e) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Opening of Kendriya/Navodaya Vidyalayas in Naxal Affected Areas

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

(a) whether the Government is considering to open Kendriya Vidyalayas/Navodaya Vidyalayas in Naxal affected areas/districts of Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the time by which these Vidyalayas are likely to be opened; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) are opened primarily to cater to the educational needs of the wards of transferable Central Government employees. Opening of new KVs depends on the viability of the proposals received from the sponsoring authorities, sanction of the competent authority and availability of funds. Navodaya Vidyalaya Scheme provides for opening of one Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya (JNV) in each district of the country. In Madhya Pradesh, there are 48 functional JNVs and 81 KVs. There is one functional KV and one JNV in Balaghat district of Madhya Pradesh which is affected by extremism. New KVs have been sanctioned in July, 2010 in the ST concentration districts of Umaria, Betul and Harda.

[English]

Preservation of Traditional and Digital News Papers

489. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal for preservation of traditional and digital newspapers in the wake of rapid technological changes;

(b) if so, whether International Federation of Library Association (IFLA) in its three day conference has suggested for collaboration of Library, IT companies and Government to ensure that the contents are not lost;

(c) if so, whether Government is in the process of formulating a policy on preservation of its archives;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken or being taken by the Government to adopt internationally accepted system for preservation of Archives?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) Preservation of traditional and digital newspapers in the wake of rapid technological changes is an important ongoing activity, undertaken by the libraries and archives of the Ministry of Culture in a decentralized manner.

(b) Yes, Madam. The IFLA Newspaper Section in its three days conference organized at the IGNC, New Delhi in February, 2010, proposed a framework for launching a national level programme for Centralized Digital Preservation of News Information Sources in India.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) The archives and libraries of the Ministry of Culture undertake preservation and digitization of newspapers in their collections as a part of their regular developmental activities.

(e) The Government [including its Institutions such as Bureau of Indian Standards is promoting use of Internationally accepted system for preservation and correlation of materials in archives in a planned and calibrated manner.

Indo-Pak Nuclear Deterrent Balance

490. SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether US Secretary of State has said that India and Pakistan have upset nuclear deterrent balance;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereupon?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) and (b) Speaking at the University of Louisville on 9th April 2010, the US Secretary of State said, in response to a question, that "Other countries that have pursued nuclear weapons, like India and Pakistan, for example, have done so in a way that has upset the balance of nuclear deterrence, and that is why we are working with both countries to make sure that their nuclear stockpiles are well tended to and that they participate with us in trying to limit the number of nuclear weapons."

(c) India and the US are engaged in an ongoing dialogue as part of the shared commitment to building an enhanced bilateral strategic partnership. This dialogue enables both sides to exchange views on a range of security issues including nuclear non-proliferation and their shared vision of a world free of nuclear weapons.

Role of Panchayats in Afforestation

491. SHRI BIBHU PRASAD TARAI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering a proposal for giving Panchayats a central role in the afforestation and forest protection scheme with active participation of tribals to counter Maoist insurgency; and

(b) If so, the details of the modalities being worked out in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) As a matter of policy, Ministry of Environment and Forests seeks the full support and involvement of democratic grass root level institutions/ PRIs in the implementation of all kinds of afforestation and forestry development/forest protection activities including countering the Maoist insurgency.

Certification of GM Seeds

492. SHRI B. MAHTAB:
SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY:

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

(a) whether any tests have been conducted on the viability and safety of the Genetically Modified (GM) seeds developed in the country;

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

(c) whether the Government has any action plan for certification of these GM seeds and their use in view of the protests made in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government has recently convened a meeting on Bt. Brinjal in the country;

(f) if so, the decision arrived at the meeting; and

(g) the steps taken by the Government to implement the decision arrived at the meeting?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) All genetically modified organisms (GMO) are regulated under 'Rules for the Manufacture, Use, Import, Export and Storage of Hazardous Microorganisms/Genetically Engineered Organisms or Cells 1989 (known as 'Rules, 1989') under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. In view of various concerns related to the safety, efficacy and agronomic performance of genetically modified seeds, extensive evaluation and regulatory approval process takes place before any GMO is approved for commercialization. This includes generation of relevant biosafety information and its elaborate analysis to ensure food, feed and environmental safety. The environmental safety assessment includes studies on pollen escape out-crossing, aggressiveness and weediness, effect of the gene on non-target organisms, presence of protein in soil and its effect on soil micro-flora, confirmation of the absence of terminator gene and baseline susceptibility studies. The food and feed safety studies include assessment on composition analysis allergenicity and toxicological studies and feeding studies on fish, chicken, cows and buffaloes. In case, the transgenic crop is not found suitable for release in the environment or human consumption, the product is rejected during the trial stage itself. A final view on the commercialization of GM plants is taken only when there is a clear economic and technical justification for release of the product.

(b) As an outcome of the above evaluation process, Bt cotton is the only transgenic crop approved for commercial cultivation in India under Rules 1989.

(c) and (d) There is no action plan for certification of GM Seeds under Rules 1989 or the Seeds Act, 1966.

(e) to (g) This Ministry had organized seven public consultations on Bt brinjal during January-February 2010. In the absence of scientific consensus and opposition from the State Governments and others, the Ministry on February 09, 2010 decided to impose a moratorium on commercialization of Bt brinjal until all concerns expressed by the public, NGOs, scientists and the State Governments are addressed adequately.

Felling of Trees for Commonwealth Games

493. SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of trees that have been felled in Delhi so far for the Commonwealth Games;

(b) the number of trees likely to be cut in Delhi University area for the above Games;

(c) whether the Court has cleared such proposal;

(d) whether Compensatory Afforestation has taken place in place of these felled trees;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (f) The information is being collected from the concerned State Government and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Assistance from Japan for Forestry Projects

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

(a) whether Japan has expressed its readiness to finance some phases of forestry projects in the country;

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

(c) the funds allocated and released for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (c) Department of Economic Affairs,

Ministry of Finance, Government of India, in consultation with Ministry of Environment and Forests, has forwarded the projects of State Governments of Tamil Nadu, Rajasthan, Nagaland and Jammu and Kashmir for consideration during 2010-11 to Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA). Status of these projects, posed for funding to JICA, will be known only after

JICA undertakes various studies and consultations as per their procedure. Therefore, it is premature to say at this stage whether these projects would be financed or not.

However, the projects presently funded by JICA in various states, their duration, project cost and objectives are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Details of on-going Externally Aided Projects

Sl.No.	Name of the Project	Multilateral/Bi-lateral	Project Period/ dated of completion	Project cost (Rs. in crores)	Objective of the project
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Uttar Pradesh Participatory Forest Management and Poverty Alleviation Project	JICA	2008-09 To 2015-16	575	To restore degraded forests, to Augment forest resources and, to improve livelihood for and empower the local people who are depend on forests by promoting sustainable forests management including JFM plantation and community development, thereby improving environment and alleviating poverty.
2.	Gujarat Forestry Development Project-Phase II	JICA	2007-08 To 2015-16	830	Ecological conservation and restoration; Conservation flora, fauna and natural heritage; Increase tree cover in and outside the forests; Enhancing people's participation; Socio-economic empowerment of local people; Increase productivity of augment supplies; Research and development Organizational capacity building.
3.	Tripura Forest Environmental and Poverty Alleviation Project	JICA	2007-08 To 2014-15	366	To restore degraded forests and improve the livelihoods aspects of villagers, including tribal families engaged in traditional shifting cultivation, and promoting sustainable forest management through JFM, thereby improving environment and alleviating poverty.
4.	Swan River Integrated Watershed	JICA	2006-07 To 2013-14	162	To regenerate the forests, protect the agricultural land, and enhance agricultural and forestry production

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Management Project				in the catchment area of the Swan River, Himachal Pradesh State, by carrying out the integrated watershed management activities including afforestation, civil works for soil and river management, soil protection and land reclamation, and livelihood improvement activities, thereby improving living conditions of people including the poor in the catchment area.
5.	Orissa Forestry Sector Development Project	JICA	2006-07 To 2012-13	660	To restore degraded forests and improve the income level of villagers by promoting sustainable forest management including JFM plantation and Community/tribal development, thereby improving environment and alleviating poverty.
6.	Karnataka Sustainable Forests Mangement and Bio-diversity Conservation	JICA	2005-06 To 2012-13	745	To restore forest to bring about ecological restoration and also to facilitate livelihood improvement of the inhabitants of the project villages by afforestation through Joint Forest Planning and Management (JFPM) in the State of Karanataka, which further contributes to reducing poverty and preserving biodiversity conservation of the area?
7.	Tamil Nadu Afforestation project phase-II	JICA	2005-06 To 2012-13	567	To restored forests to bring about ecological restoration and also to facillitate livelihood improvement of the inhabitants of the project villages by afforestation through Joint Forest Management in the State of Tamil Nadu, which further contributes to reducing poverty in the area.
8.	Integrated Natural Resources Management and Poverty Reduction Projects in Haryana	JICA	2004-05 To 2010-11	286	A. To rehabilitate forest lands in an ecologically sustainble manner. B. To improve the quality of life of the villagers and adjoining forests.
9.	Rajasthan Forestry and Biodiversity Project	JICA	2003-04 To 2007-08	442	To carry out plantation works, soil and moistrure conservation works to check the desertification and

1	2	3	4	5	6
			(extended upto 31st July, 2010)		improve the ecological status of the Aravalis; to protect the infrastructures like canals, roads; to improve biodiversity; to augment the availability of forest products like fuel wood, fodder; to generate employment opportunities; and to improve the socio-economic conditions of the rural poor through active participation by local communities.
10.	Capacity Development for Forest Management and Training of Personnel	JICA	2008-09 to 2013-14 (5 years and 3 months)	225	To improve training environment for frontline staff through the rehabilitation of States Forests Training Institutes and through capacity building of frontline forestry staff putting emphasis on Joint Forestry Management (JFM), thereby strengthening human resource development for sustainable forest management.
11.	Sikkim Biodiversity Conservation and Forest Management Project	JICA	2010-11 To 2019-2020	269	To Strengthen biodiversity conservation activities and forest management capacity, to improve livelihood of the local people who are dependent on forests by promoting sustainable biodiversity conservation, afforestation, income generation activities, eco-tourism etc.
Total				5127	

*[Translation]***Revision of Annual Fees**

495. DR. GIRIJA VYAS:
SHRI MAHABAL MISHRA:

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

(a) whether the Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) and certain other educational Institutes have decided to increase the fees;

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

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI. D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) At present, there is no proposal to raise fees by the Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) and the National Institutes of Technology (NITs). However, the Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs) at Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Calcutta, Indore, Kozhikode and Shillong have decided to increase the fees for Post-graduate Programme for the academic

session of 2010-12. IIM-Lucknow has no proposal for raising the fees for this session. Taking into consideration the programmes offered and other relevant considerations, different Central Universities have different fee structures which vary from course to course. IITs, IIMs and Central Universities being auto-nomous bodies, are empowered under their Acts/Statutes/Rules to fix fees for different courses. In the case of Central Universities, the fees are fixed by the Executive Council/Board of Management of the University.

IIITs in India

496. PROF. RAM SHANKAR:
SHRI R. DHURVA NARAYANA:

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

(a) the total number of Indian Institutes of Information Technology (IIITs) in the country, State-wise/location-wise;

(b) whether the Government has any scheme to set up more such institutes under Public-Private Partnership (PPP) in country particularly in the State of Uttar Pradesh;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the time by which the institutes are likely to be set up/operationalised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI. D. PURANDESWARI): (a) At present, there are four Indian Institutes of Information Technology (IIITs) set up by the Government of India at Allahabad (Uttar Pradesh), Gwalior (Madhya Pradesh), Jabalpur, (Madhya Pradesh) and Kancheepuram, (Tamil Nadu).

(b) to (d): The Government of India has a scheme of setting up new Indian Institutes of Information Technology (IIITs) under Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode, in the country. The cost of new IIITs will be shared by the Central Government, concerned State Governments and private partners. The scheme is yet to be approved by the Cabinet. The locations and other details of the new IIITs will depend upon the scheme finally approved.

[English]

Review of Departmentally Executed Projects

497. RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:
SHRI S. ALAGIRI:

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

(a) whether Empowered Committees in the Ministries/Departments have been set up to review departmentally executed projects;

(b) if so, the details thereof including terms of reference of the Committees;

(c) the Ministries/Departments that have already set up and those yet to set up such Committee; and

(d) the action taken against defaulting Ministries/Departments for failure to set up the Committees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) Yes Madam. The Empowered Committees/High Powered Committees/Steering Committees in some of the relevant Ministries/Departments have been set up to review the departmentally executed projects.

(b) The terms of reference of the Empowered Committees set up in the Ministries follow the guidelines issued by the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation in April 28, 1998. A copy of the guidelines issued may be seen in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) As per the available information, Empowered Committees/High Powered Committees/Steering Committees have been set up in the Ministries/Departments as per the details given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(d) As the relevant Ministries have already set up Empowered Committee/High Powered Committee/Steering Committee, therefore, no action is contemplated.

Statement I

No. 13013/2/92-PMD

Government of India

Ministry of Planning and Programme Implementation
Project Monitoring Division

Date: April 28, 1998

Office Memorandum

Subject: Introduction of mechanism of Empowered Committee for implementation of projects—Revised Guidelines

Preamble

1.1 The issue of cutting delays in implementation of major projects has been under the consideration

of Government of India for quite some time. On the basis of recommendations of Group of Ministers (GOM) formed in February, 1994, the CCEA in February, 1996 approved several proposals to curtail delays in implementation of projects. One of such measures approved by the Cabinet was to set up an Empowered Committee (EC) in each Ministry, headed by the Secretary, with adequate financial and administrative powers to take decision regarding award of contracts, revision of rates, resolution of disputes, etc. The proposal of Deptt. of Programme Implementation to delegate adequate financial and administrative powers to these committees was approved at the meeting of Committee of Secretaries (COS) held on May 30, 1996.

- 1.2 At the instance of COS, Member-Secretary, Planning Commission, held further discussions on 13.11.1996 with Secretary (Urban Development), Secretary (Programme Implementation) and Additional Secretary (Expenditure). During these discussions, it was felt that the responsibility of reviewing the implementation of projects should continue to rest with the administrative Ministries with appropriate delegation of authority and clear guidelines on their functioning. Further, it was felt that DPI should continue to monitor implementation of projects costing Rs. 20 crores and above as at present. Against this background, the guidelines were formulated/reiterated and circulated to all concerned Ministries/Departments by the Department of Programme Implementation (vide O.M. No. 13013/2/92-PMD dated 26.3.97). Subsequently, at the request of Secretary (Expenditure), Member Secretary, Planning Commission, held further discussions on 1.9.97 with Secretary (Expenditure), Secretary (Programme Implementation) & Additional Secretary (Urban Development) in regard to certain provisions in the Guidelines which contravene GFRs, DFPRs and the various economy measures issued from time to time. Based on the conclusions reached at this meeting, guidelines have been revised/modified to ensure uniformity and effectiveness in the functioning of the EC. In the meeting held on December 29, 1997, the CCEA decided that instead of Core Management team for each project, a nodal officer should be appointed for the project duration, the guidelines have been revised to incorporate this decision also. Certain administrative Ministries/Departments have sought

clarification about the types of projects which would fall within the purview of the EC or for which nodal officers will be appointed. The necessary clarifications have also been incorporated in the revised guidelines.

2.1 Constitution of Empowered Committee:

- 2.1.1 The EC will cover only Government owned projects and is to be set up only by such Ministries/Departments which are executing implementing such projects. Projects implemented by the Port Trusts are to be treated as Government owned Projects. In other Ministries/ Department, system of Quarterly Performance Review meetings should be continued /introduced in case it does not exist. The Ministries / Departments which are required to constitute ECs and have not yet constituted such ECs should constitute the same forthwith. A copy the order constituting ECs should be endorsed to the Department of Programme implementation.
- 2.1.2 The EC would be chaired by the concerned Secretary, and it would include representatives from other concerned Ministries, such as M/o Finance, Planning Commission, D/o Programme Implementation, and D/o Environment and Forest. The Financial Adviser of the concerned Ministry would be invariably represented on the Committee. While participation in the proceedings for the EC should be at the level of Secretary Government of India as far as possible; no participants at the meeting of the Committee would, in any case, be below the rank of Joint Secretary to the Government of India.
- 2.1.3 The EC would monitor and review the progress of implementation of all projects being implemented departmentally by the administrative Ministry. However, EC should bestow special attention to major (costing Rs. 100 crore or more but less than Rs. 1000 crores) and mega (costing Rs. 1000 crore and more) projects and keep a continuous watch over their implementation in view of their size and varied nature of problems faced by them. If feasible, review of implementation of mega projects should be attempted on a monthly basis.
- 2.1.4 The administrative Ministry should keep the Project Monitoring Division of the Department of Programme Implementation informed about the issues being referred to the EC and about the decisions taken by the EC on such references.

2.1.5 In the event of any problem not being resolved in the local EC, the Chairman of the Committee would be free to refer the matter to the Cabinet Secretary for final decision.

2.1.6 The DPI would submit a quarterly monitoring report to the Cabinet Secretariat on the performance of the EC.

2.2 Allotment of Funds

2.2.1 At the time of approval of the project, in addition to indicating the phasing of expenditure at constant prices, the project authorities should also indicate requirement of funds at market prices, taking into account likely inflation over the project time cycle.

2.2.2 During the year in which the project is approved, funds should be made available to the project authorities as decided by EF/PIB/CCEA.

2.2.3 During the subsequent years, the concerned Ministry could ensure that the latest anticipated expenditure for each year is adequately reflected in the annual budget.

2.2.4 The procedure for getting approval for Revised Cost Estimates (RCEs) would remain the same except that annual cash flows at the current prices are also to be indicated in the EFC/PIB memorandum as also in the note submitted to CCEA. However, approval of EFC/PIB/CCEA would not imply authorization for administrative Ministry to automatically spend funds in future years to the extent indicated at likely market prices (inclusive of inflation). The Financial Adviser of the Ministry would ensure that funds are released for implementation of the project as per the actual requirements arising from time to time.

2.3 Creation of Posts:

2.3.1 For the new projects, the need for creation of posts either at the field level or for a separate cell for implementation at the Ministry level should be clearly brought out in the note for EEC/IB and Departments/Ministries should ensure that proposal for creation of such posts not only forms part of EFC/PIB proposal but also is submitted to the Ministry of Finance at least two weeks before the submission of EFC/PIB Note. At the EFC/PIB meeting, decisions would be taken on such proposals along with the main proposal and in case differences still persist between the concerned Departments and the EFC/PIB

decisions, these differences may be highlighted in the CCEA note and specific decision of the CCEA sought thereon.

2.3.2 Any examination of the proposal for creation of posts by the Ministry of Finance should be done before the project is posed for approval by the EFC/PIB. When subsequently, the project is approved by CCEA, there would be no further need for the administrative Ministry to refer the proposal for posts once again to the Ministry of Finance.

2.3.3 The implementation Cell at the Ministry level should be created by redeploying the available staff within the Ministry or by taking suitable staff from other Ministries on deputation.

2.4 Fiscal Exemptions

2.4.1 In the normal course, in any financially viable project, the need for tax/duty exemptions should not arise. However, in exceptional cases, when any such tax or duty exemption is envisaged in the case of a project, it should get reflected in the original proposal submitted to EFC/PIB along with the views of Department of Revenue and quantification of the likely revenue loss.

2.4.2 When such exemption is recommended by EFC/PIB and approved by CCEA, the Ministry of Finance would take immediate follow-up action to ensure that necessary tax/duty exemption are granted without any delay.

2.4.3 Where the necessary tax/duty such exemptions were not envisaged when the project was originally approved and where such exemptions are considered essential for valid reasons, it would be necessary for the administrative Ministry to formulate a proposal in this regard, circulate the same to the Ministry of Finance for their comments and seek approval of the Cabinet as per the prescribed procedure.

2.5 Legislative Measures

2.5.1 If the implementation of the project requires certain legislative amendments, the same should be explicitly brought out in the memorandum for EFC/PIB.

2.5.2 After the legislative amendments have been approved by the Cabinet, the concerned Ministry will intimate action for getting the necessary amendments introduced at the earliest.

2.6 Contract Management and Resolution of Disputes

2.6.1 The EC will monitor any question of delay in award of contracts, decisions on changes in terms and conditions of already awarded contracts in the public interest including change in rate, induction of new technology/equipment etc. and of disputes between the project authorities and the contractors on account of contractual obligations, disputes arising out of differences of opinion, determination of whether a particular item is an additional work or not etc. The EC will take decisions in these regard and put up for approval to competent authorities.

2.6.2 It is necessary that greater attention is paid to contract management, right from the inception of the project, particularly when the terms and conditions of each contract pertaining to a project are finalized.

2.6.3 The EC could advise the concerned agencies to award works of urgent nature on single tender or limited tender enquiry in relaxation of the prescribed procedures, if it helps in timely completion of the project.

2.6.4 Since contract management is a highly specialised area, the project authorities and the concerned Ministry should secure competent legal advice while drafting contracts at the time of awarding the works to ensure that their rights are fully protected and there is no ambiguity in the contractual provisions. Suitable incentives and may form part of the project contract to ensure timely completion of the projects.

2.7 Core Management Team

2.7.1 Instead of core management team for each project costing Rs. 50 crore and above, a nodal officer (Chief Executive for the Project) responsible for project implementation should be appointed for the project duration. He should have at least 5 years of service to ensure his involvement in the project upto its completion stage so that he could be made fully responsible for the implementation of project. The tenure of the nodal officer should be for the duration of the project or for 5 years, whichever is earlier. In only rare and exceptional circumstances if his transfer becomes inevitable, this should be effected only with the approval of the concerned Secretary or Chairman of the Railway Board, as the case may be. The nodal officer so appointed should be made fully responsible for time and cost overruns while implementing the project and his future promotions/career should be linked with

his performance in implementing the project. The institution of Nodal Officer is meant for all Central Sector projects/schemes, be it Government owned or owned by PSUs including Navratnas and mini-Navratnas and Central Sector Schemes costing Rs. 50 crore and above.

2.8 Miscellaneous:

2.8.1 The EC will assist the project executing agency in land acquisition including taking over physical possession of the land and getting environmental and other clearances for the project.

2.8.2 If the progress of implementation of a project is not satisfactory, EC may refer the same for review by the Central Empowered Committee constituted by the Cabinet Secretariat under the Chairmanship of Member-Secretary, Planning Commission for taking decision for its dropping/shelving or transfer to the private/joint sector or for its reprioritisation in the Ninth Plan.

3. Compliance with the guidelines suggested above is expected to minimize the scope for disputes and the consequently delays during implementation of projects, particularly major and mega projects. This should reduce time and cost overruns.

Sd/-
(DEVENDRA NARAIN)
Additional Secretary

To

The Secretaries of the Government of India

The Financial Advisers of the Ministries/Departments

Copy to:

1. Prof. S.R. Hashim,
Member-Secretary, Planning Commission,
Yojana Bhawan, New Delhi.
2. Shri C. Ramachandran,
Secretary (Expenditure),
Deptt. Of Expenditure, North Block
New Delhi.
3. Dr. Ahmed Masood,
Adviser (PAMD),
Planning Commission, Yojana Bhawan,
New Delhi.
4. Shri J.P. Prakash,
Director, Cabinet Secretariat,
Rashtrapati Bhavan, New Delhi.

Sd/-
(DEVENDRA NARAIN)

Statement II**Status of Empowered Committee/High Powered Committee/Steering Committee in Ministries/Departments**

Ministry/Department	Status of Empowered Committee/High Powered Committee/Steering Committee set up
1. Atomic Energy	Not applicable
2. Civil Aviation	Not applicable
3. Coal	Yes
4. Health and Family Welfare	Not applicable
5. Information and Broadcasting	Yes
6. Information Technology	Yes
7. Mines	Yes
8. Petroleum and Natural Gas	Yes
9. Power	Yes
10. Railways	Yes
11. Road Transport and Highways	Yes
12. Shipping and Ports	Yes
13. Steel	Yes
14. Telecommunication	Not applicable
15. Urban Development (CPWD)	Not applicable
16. Water Resources	Yes

*[Translation]***Hardships to Indian Students**

498. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state: .

(a) the number of students whose visa requests were rejected consequent upon change in the immigration policy of Australia and the number of students who have been facing hardships in getting refund of their tuition fees;

(b) whether India's High Commission in Australia is helping Indian students in getting their tuition fees refunded; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) The Mission/Posts in Australia have not received any complaints, so far, from Indian students regarding denial of Australian visa to him/her due to change in Australia's immigration policy. Therefore, the Mission/Posts in Australia do not have the number of such affected students. However, tuition fees are refundable as per provisions under the Education Services for Overseas Students (ESOS) Act. Wherever educational institutions in Australia have closed down, the international students are offered alternate placement in similarly placed institutions. If such placements are not available or accepted, the students can opt for refund. The High Commission of India in Canberra as well as the Consulates General of India in Sydney and Melbourne have received some representations from students affected by college closures for refund of fees and these cases have been taken up with the concerned authorities in Australia for refund of tuition fees, as admissible.

Monuments in Delhi

499. SHRI ARJUN RAY:
DR. SANJAY SINH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of monuments in Delhi have been encroached upon by people;

(b) if so, the number of such monuments encroached upon at present;

(c) the number of centrally protected monuments in Delhi in the year 1950 and at present;

(d) the details of monuments that lost their original view as a result of illegal encroachment; and

(e) the measures taken by the Government for the maintenance of the monuments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) There are 174 monuments declared as of national importance in Delhi as per the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites

and Remains Act, 1958, of which 12 have been encroached upon. Besides, the Government of NCT Delhi has also declared 6 monuments as protected under the Delhi Ancient and Historical Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 2004 and all of these are free from encroachment.

(c) In 1950, there were 161 monuments in Delhi, declared as of national importance whereas at present, the total number is 174.

(d) More or less the original view of the monuments are still intact, despite illegal encroachments.

(e) The monuments, archaeological sites and remains declared as of national importance are conserved, preserved and maintained by way of regular structural repairs on need basis as per archaeological norms and subject to availability of resources.

[English]

Ban on Deemed Universities

500. SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA:
SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:

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

(a) whether the Government has banned/de-recognised several deemed Universities in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any monitoring system exists to detect irregularities in such Universities;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the present status of banned/de-recognised deemed Universities and the measures being taken to protect the interests of the students in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Pursuant to the general perception about dilution of academic standards in certain institutions deemed to be universities, Government constituted a Committee of eminent academic experts to review the functioning of institutions deemed to be universities and the desirability of their continuance as such. The Review Committee, on the basis of their

evaluation and assessment, reported that while some institutions deemed to be universities met the required benchmarks, some others would need some time to do so and yet, some others, numbering 44 such institutions, owing to deficiencies, did not deserve to continue as institutions deemed to be universities. The Government has, in principle, accepted the report of the Review Committee.

However, the issue of implementation of the recommendations contained in the aforesaid report of the Review Committee is, currently *sub judice* in the Supreme Court of India in the matter of Vinlav Sharma Vs Union of India and Others [WP(C) 142 of 2006] and related matters.

(c) and (d) Institutions for higher education are declared as institutions deemed to be university by the Government in terms of Section 3 of the UGC Act 1956 for varying periods as specified in the notification. Continuance of the declaration is based on review in each case by the University Grants Commission (UGC) hitherto done as per the Articles in the UGC Guidelines for institutions deemed to be universities. These UGC Guidelines 2000 have been replaced by UGC (Institutions deemed to be universities) Regulations 2010 which has come into effect from 26/5/2010 which also provides for review of such institutions.

Institutions deemed to be universities also undergo accreditation by National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC), which is valid for specific periods. As accreditation is voluntary at present, it is not necessary for institutions deemed to be universities to subject themselves for re-accreditation. However, Government has finalized a legislative proposal for mandatory accreditation of institutions deemed to be universities and subject to the law being approved by Parliament, all such institutions would be obliged to have a valid accreditation at any point in time.

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

Single Entrance Exam for Medical and Engineering

501. SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:
DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:

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

(a) whether the Government is considering a proposal for merging All India Pre-Medical Test (AIPMT) and All India Engineering Entrance Examination (AIEEE) conducted by the Central Board of Secondary Education;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the likely benefits therefrom and the time by which it is likely to be introduced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) There is a proposal with CBSE to integrate the All India Pre-Medical/Pre-Dental Entrance Examination which is conducted for the 15% merit positions for the Medical/Dental Colleges of India, and the All India Engineering Entrance Examination which is being conducted for various Engineering and Architecture Institutions including National Institutes of Technology (NITs), Indian Institutes of Information Technology (IITs, IIITM & IIITDM), self-financed deemed Universities/Universities/other institutions, other Central Government/State Government funded institutions, State/UT Institutions.

(c) The candidates seeking admission to different courses would be spared the bother of appearing in multiple entrance examinations. The time by which the combined entrance examination is to be introduced depends on the consent from other stakeholders including Directorate General of Health Services and Medical Council of India.

Illegal Poaching of Peacock

502. SHRI C. SIVASAMI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether several instances of peacocks being poached in various parts of the country have been reported during the last three years;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to tighten the relevant laws to tackle the problem of illegal poaching of peacock;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the population of peacock including white peacock in each State/UT at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) There are instances of poaching

of peacocks in the country. However, such information is not collated at the level of Central Government.

(c) Peacock is already included in Schedule-I of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 and therefore, is provided with highest degree of protection and stringent punishments have been provided for in the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 for violation of provisions of the Act of Schedule I wildlife including peacock.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Population estimation with respect to certain flagship species/mega-fauna is carried out by the State Governments at periodic intervals. However, no such survey has been carried out on peacocks including white peacocks.

U.K. Cap on Skilled Immigration

503. SHRI M. RAJA MOHAN REDDY:
SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:
SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL
KHATGAONKAR:

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

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the UK's new cap on skilled immigration;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has examined its impact on Indian companies and Indian professionals;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government has taken this issue with UK Government; and

(f) if so, the response of the UK Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) to (f) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Monsoon Prediction

504. SHRIMATI BOTCHA JHANSI LAKSHMI:
SHRI M. ANANDAN:

Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the monsoon in several parts of the country during the month of June, 2010 is below normal;

(b) if so, the States most affected by insufficient monsoon:

(c) whether the prediction of monsoon this year has not been accurate; and

(d) if so the steps taken by the Government for accurate prediction of monsoon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) Yes Madam. By the end of June 2010, 14 out of 35 States/Union territories (UTs) in India have experienced deficient rainfall (-20% of departure from normal rainfall or more).

(b) Among the 14 deficit monsoon rainfall States/UTs, 7 of them are the most affected States/UTs, where departure from normal rainfall is seen to be -45% or more:

Sl.No.	State	% Departure of rainfall from normal
1.	Jharkhand	-45
2.	Uttar Pradesh	-75
3.	Haryana	-52
4.	Delhi	-81
5.	Madhya Pradesh	-55
6.	Diu (UT)	-46
7.	Chhattisgarh	-52

(c) and (d) The monsoon rainfall prediction for the country as a whole is given that spans over the four month period, from June to September every year and the same practice is followed for Monsoon-2010 as well. Updated seasonal monsoon rainfall outlook is given only after the mid-term review is completed after analyzing the rainfall scenario till the end of July 2010. The accuracy of the seasonal monsoon rainfall forecast assessment will, however, emerge only by the end of September, 2010.

Continuous efforts are made to improve the monsoon rainfall predictions in various temporal scales (short range-up to 3 days, medium range-up to 10 days and long range-beyond 10 days) under various R & D initiatives by developing testing? advanced observational data assimilation and forecasting tools/models.

Welfare of Coal Mine Workers

505. SHRI N. CHELUVARAYASWAMY: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of pathetic condition of coal mine workers in various coal mines;

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

(c) the measures taken/proposed to be taken by the Government for the welfare of coal mine workers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b) The Coal Mine Workers are not living in pathetic condition. They all have been provided with basic amenities in addition to various perquisites.

(c) The measures taken for welfare of workers include housing, drinking water supply, medical facilities, re-imbursement of school fees/hostel fee for their children and scholarships for meritorious children of coal mine workers.

Criminals with Fake Passports

506. SHRI DILIPKUMAR MANSUKHLAL GANDHI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether fake passports are being arranged by persons with criminal records or background;

(b) if so, the number of such cases which have come to the notice of the Government in the country during the last two years and the current year, year-wise;

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to control such activities; and

(d) the number of persons that have been taken into custody and punished in such cases?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) It has come to the notice of the Government that several passports have been arranged with fake documents or fake identities.

(b) A Passport Office-wise list for 2008 is attached as a Statement. Information in respect of 2009 and current year is being collected.

(c) Mechanisms put in place to control such activities are:

- (i) Introduction of additional security features in the passport booklet;
- (ii) Printing of photo of the applicant instead of pasting it in the passport;
- (iii) Introduction of Passport Information Services on Net (PISON), which has been made accessible to Immigration officials and State Police Intelligence Headquarters.
- (iv) To prevent pilferage of blank passport booklets in transit, Department of Posts have designated passport consignments as sensitive material to ensure greater vigilance till their receipt by the consignees;
- (v) Under the Passport Seva Project (PSP), a passport applicant needs to be personally present in the Passport Seva Kendra at the time of submission of passport application for taking digital photograph and finger print.
- (vi) Index checking of the particulars of the passport applicants will be done at national level under the PSP.
- (vii) Direct access is given to the District Superintendent of Police to upload police verification report to the computerized passport system.
- (viii) Under the PSP, there will be computerized tracking of the delivery of passports by the postal authorities to the applicants.

(d) Information is being collected.

Statement

Data of Fake Passports Cases for 2008

Sl.No.	Name of RPO/PO	2008
1	2	3
1.	Ahmedabad	12
2.	Amritsar (started functioning w.e.f. 30.06.2008)	Nil

1	2	3
3.	Bangalore	38
4.	Bareilly	Nil
5.	Bhopal	Nil
6.	Bhubaneshwar	Nil
7.	Chandigarh	Nil
8.	Chennai	12
9.	Cochin	Nil
10.	Coimbatore (started functioning w.e.f. 15.09.2008)	Nil
11.	Delhi	Nil
12.	Dehradun (started functioning w.e.f. 17.06.2008)	Nil
13.	Ghaziabad	3
14.	Guwahati	Nil
15.	Hyderabad/Secunderabad	3
16.	Jaipur	Nil
17.	Jalandhar	131
18.	Jammu	Nil
19.	Kolkata	Nil
20.	Kozhikode	87
21.	Lucknow	Nil
22.	Madura	1
23.	Malappuram	214
24.	Mumbai	3
25.	Nagpur	Nil
26.	Panaji	Nil
27.	Patna	02
28.	Pune	Nil
29.	Raipur	Nil
30.	Ranchi	Nil
31.	Srinagar	Nil
32.	Shimla	Nil

1	2	3
33.	Surat	3
34.	Thane	12
35.	Tiruchirapalli	07
36.	Thiruvananthapuram	17
37.	Visakhapatnam	40
Total		585

Israeli Attack on Gaza Bound ship

507. SHRI P. LINGAM:
SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government's attention has been drawn to the recent attacks by the Israeli Commandos on a high profile Gaza bound aid flotilla; and

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

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

(b) On 31 May 2010, Israeli Defence Forces intercepted 'Mavi Marmara'—along with five other ships in international waters in an attempt to prevent these ships from breaking the Israeli enforced naval blockade of Gaza. The Israeli action resulted in loss of nine lives and injuries to several others. The ships were brought to the Israeli port of Ashdod after interception and activists were subsequently allowed to return to their respective countries.

The Government of India issued a statement the same day, stating. "India deplores the tragic loss of life and the reports of killings and injuries to people on the boats carrying supplies for Gaza. There can be no justification for such indiscriminate use of force, which we condemn. We extend our sympathies to the families of the dead and wounded. It is our firm conviction that lasting peace and security in the region can be achieved only through peaceful dialogue and not through use of force."

[Translation]

Special Status States

508. SHRIMATI MEENA SINGH:
SHRI MANGANI LAL MANDAL:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of States accorded special status and the condition/criteria under which they are being accorded the special status during the last three years;

(b) whether the demand for grant of special category status by the State Government of Bihar is still pending; and

(c) if so, the reasons for pendency and the time by which the status is likely to be granted to Bihar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) During the last three years 2007-08 to 2009-10, Special Category Status for allocation of Central Assistance to State Plans has not been accorded to any State.

(b) and (c) The request of the Government of Bihar for Special Category Status is under examination.

[English]

Constitution of Green Benches

509. SHRI S. ALAGIRI:
DR. MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN:

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

(a) the names of the States and Union Territories which have set up the designed courts and Green Benches for dealing with environment and forest related cases;

(b) the number of cases cleared during each of the last three years and the current year so far, state/UT-wise; and

(c) the other effective steps taken/proposed to be taken for achieving the objectives of the environmental atmosphere?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (c) Designated environmental courts have been set up in some States and Green Benches have been constituted in certain High Courts for dealing with environment and forest related cases.

The details of number of cases cleared during the last three years and the current year by these courts are being collected by the Central Pollution Control Board with help from the State Pollution Control Boards and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Illegal Factories

510. SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether sky over Ram Ganga River in Moradabad turns black with smog at sunset every day due to tiny chimneys that belch smoke fitted in each and every houses that illegally runs small waste processing plants;

(b) if so, the details thereof and its impact on human life; and

(c) the action taken/proposed to be taken to close all the illegal factories?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. As per information provided by the Uttar Pradesh Pollution Control Board. (UPPCB), a few months ago some people started burning electronic waste including computers, illegally in some houses and openly at the bank of river Ram Ganga in Moradabad, resulting in black smoke.

(c) One such furnace in which electronic waste was being burned was sealed in October, 2009 by the UPPCB with the help of district administration. Concerned Police Stations of Uttar Pradesh Police have also taken action against the persons who were burning such waste in the open in Moradabad.

Radical Changes in Education System

511. SHRI BADRUDDIN AJMAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to make radical changes in the present education system in colleges to make it employment oriented;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to involve the State Governments in this process?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) The Government is in favour of reforming higher education so as to make it relevant to social priorities and economic needs, and for that purpose to equip youth with skills to be employable and productive. Several schemes being implemented during 11th Plan have components of assistance to States so as to encourage them to participate in the national effort.

[Translation]

Conservation of Drying Rivers

512. SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI:
SHRI MAHABAL MISHRA:
SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state;

(a) whether a number of rivers including River Ganga and rivers of north east region are on the verge of drying;

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

(c) the action plan formulated by the Government to save the rivers of country alongwith the funds allocated and released for the purpose;

(d) whether any study has been conducted in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) The analysis of flow data carried out by Central Water Commission and Brahmaputra Board indicates that the flow in the rivers varies from year to year primarily due to variation in the rainfall in the catchments area. However, the analysis of long term data of major rivers do not indicate significant declining trend.

(b) to (e) Do not arise.

[*Translation*]

Inter-linking of Rivers

513. SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN:
SHRI NARAYANSINGH AMLABE:
SHRI C.R. PATIL:
SHRI MANSUKH BHAI D. VASAVA:
SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO:
DR. K.S. RAO:
SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL:
SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of inter-linking of rivers project in the country, link-wise;

(b) whether the Expert Committee set up by the Government to advise on the issue has submitted its report;

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

(d) the action taken by the Government for getting final approval for commencement of work on each of the projects, project-wise; and

(e) the funds earmarked for implementation of finally approved projects, project wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) The Ministry of Water Resources (MOWR) (erstwhile Ministry of Irrigation) formulated a National Perspective Plan (NPP) for Water Resources Development in 1980 envisaging inter-basin transfer of water from surplus basins to deficit basins/areas which comprises two components, namely, Himalayan Rivers Development Component and Peninsular Rivers Development Component. National Water Development Agency (NWDA) was set up under the MOWR in 1982 for carrying out various technical studies to establish the feasibility of the proposals of NPP and to give concrete shape to it. Based on various studies conducted, NWDA has identified 30 links (16 under Peninsular Component & 14 under Himalayan Component) for preparation of

Feasibility Reports (FRs). Out of these, FRs of 14 links under Peninsular Component and FRs of 2 links (Indian Portion) under Himalayan Component have been completed. Detailed Project Report (DPR) of one priority link namely, Ken - Betwa was completed and sent to the Governments of Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh for comments. The Government of Madhya Pradesh has suggested an alternative proposal. Now the DPR of the project is to be revised in two phases. The DPR of the phase-I has been completed and sent to the Government of Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh in May 2010 for comments. Further, NWDA has taken up the DPRs of two more priority links after concurrence of the concerned states, namely Par-Tapi-Narmada and Damanganga - Pinjal which are planned to be completed by December, 2011. Another priority link namely, Godavari (Polavaram)- Krishna(Vijawada) link is part of the Polavaram project of the Andhra Pradesh. Planning Commission has given investment clearance to the Polavaram Project and the Government of Andhra Pradesh has taken up the above project including link component as per their proposals. The name and status of link proposals under NPP is given at in the enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) Ministry of Water Resources constituted a Committee of environmentalists, social scientists and other experts on interlinking of rivers on 28.12.2004 with a view to make the process of proceeding on ILR consultative. The role of Committee is advisory in nature and it is required to render its advice to the government from time to time on its terms of reference (ToR). The Committee has not been given the task of preparation of any report.

(d) The DPR of each link after completion is forwarded to the concerned State Governments. The concerned State Governments submit such proposals along with requisite statutory clearances from other Ministries/Departments to the Advisory Committee of the MoWR for approval and forwarding the same to Planning Commission for investment clearance. Stage has not yet reached for placing link proposals before Advisory Committee of MoWR for approval.

(e) The stage for earmarking the funds for implementation of finally approved projects has not yet reached.

Statement*List of Water Transfer Links Identified under NPP and their Status***Peninsular Rivers Development Component**

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

Himalayan Rivers Development Component

1. Kosi-Mechi link	- Entirely lies in Nepal
2. Kosi-Ghaghra link	- S&I works taken up
3. Gandak-Ganga link	- S&I works taken up
4. Ghaghra-Yamuna link	- FR completed (for indian portion)
5. Sarda-Yamuna link	- FR completed (for indian portion)
6. Yamuna-Rajasthan link	- S&I works completed
7. Rajasthan-Sabarmati link	- S&I works completed

8. Chunar-Sone Barrage link	- S&I works completed
9. Sone Dam - Southern Tributaries of Ganga link	- S&I works taken up
10. Manas-Sankosh-Tista-Ganga (M-S-T-G) link	- S&I works taken up
11. Jogighopa-Tista- Farakka (Alternate to M-S-T-G) link	- S&I works taken up
12. Farakka-Sunderbans link	- S&I work completed
13. Ganga-Damodar-Subernarekha link	- S&I work completed
14. Subernarekha-Mahanadi link	- S&I work completed

*Priority links

PFR- Pre-Feasibility Report; FR- Feasibility Report; DPR- Detailed Project Report

S&I- Survey & Investigation in Indian portion.

[English]

Bio-technology Parks

514. SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received any proposals from various State Governments for setting up Bio-technology Parks in their States;

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

(c) the details of Bio-tech Parks functioning in the country at present, location-wise; and

(d) the assistance extended by the Department of Bio-technology to various States for Establishment of Bio-technology Parks, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS;

AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN):

(a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The Department of Biotechnology, Government of India has so far received proposals from the State Governments of Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Assam, Gujarat, Punjab and Orissa for setting up Biotechnology Parks and Incubation Centres in their States. The proposals received are appraised through an Expert Committee for Biotech Parks and based on the recommendations of this Committee, Department of Biotechnology provides financial and technical support to these parks.

(c) Four Bio-technology Parks supported by the Department of Biotechnology are presently functioning in the country. These are located in the States of Uttar Pradesh (Lucknow), Andhra Pradesh (Hyderabad) and two in Tamil Nadu (Chennai).

(d) The details of financial assistance extended by Department of Biotechnology to various Biotech Parks and Incubation Centres, State-wise, are as under:

Sl.No.	Name of Park	State	Department of Biotechnology contribution
1	2	3	4
1.	Biotechnology Incubation Centre at Shapoorji Pallonji Park, Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh	Rs. 17.29 crore sanctioned and entire amount has already been released.

1	2	3	4
2.	Biotechnology Incubation Centre at Kerala Biotechnology Park, Kochi	Kerala	Rs. 11.00 crore sanctioned, out of which Rs. 1.50 crore released.
3.	Biotechnology Park, Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh	Rs. 23.85 crore sanctioned, out of which an amount of Rs. 22.15 crore has been released.
4.	Karnataka Biotech Park, Bangalore	Karnataka	Rs. 14.45 crore sanctioned, out of which Rs. 11.13 crore has been released.
5.	Golden Jubilee Biotechnology Park for Women, Chennai	Tamil Nadu	Rs. 4.00 crore sanctioned and the entire amount has been released.
6.	TIDCO centre for life sciences(TICEL) Bio Park, Chennai	Tamil Nadu	Rs. 10.93 crore sanctioned, out of which Rs. 6.865 crore has been released.
7.	Guwahati Biotech Park and Incubation Centre, Guwahati	Assam	Rs. 27.99 crore sanctioned, out of which Rs. 24.379 crore has been released.
8.	Biotechnology Incubator Centre at Bhubaneswar	Orissa	Rs. 2 crore has been released as advance
9.	Biotechnology Park, Himachal Pradesh	Himachal Pradesh	Rs. 9.00 crore sanctioned out of which Rs. 50 lakh has been released.

Changing Name of UID

515. DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH:
SHRI UMASHANKAR SINGH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to change the name of Unique Identification Number (UID);

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

(c) the time by which the same is likely to be changed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) Unique Identification number to be issued by Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) has been given the brand name of 'AADHAAR'.

(b) The name 'AADHAAR' communicates the fundamental role of the number to be issued by the UIDAI: the number as a universal identity infrastructure, a foundation over which public and private agencies can build services and applications that benefit residents across India. The word is present in most Indian languages and is, therefore, apt for use in branding and communication of the UIDAI programme across the country.

(c) The announcement of the brand name 'AADHAAR' was made on 26.4.2010.

Indo-China Working Together in Projects

516. SHRI RUDRA MADHAB RAY:
SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and China have decided to work together on projects in other countries, in order to strengthen the feel good factor that would help them tackle several irritants that lie in the way of sound and stable relationship;

(b) if so, whether emerging of a long meeting between NSA and Ambassador of China, making a tour of whole horizon of bilateral relationship;

(c) if so, whether both sides have agreed to business connectivity and joint work by two countries; and

(d) if so, the extent to which both countries have agreed on joint co-operation in projects in other countries?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) to (d) The issue of India-China cooperation on economic development projects in other countries was discussed during the visit of National Security Advisor to China as Special Envoy of Prime Minister from 3-6 July 2010. Both sides were of the opinion that such cooperation would be beneficial to India, China and the developing countries.

[Translation]

Development of Tribal, Hilly Rural and Backward Region

517. SHRI MAROTRAO SAINUJI KOWASE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether various State Governments including Maharashtra have submitted proposals to the Union Government for development of tribal rural, hilly and backward regions in their States during the last three years and the current year;

(b) if so, the details of proposals especially relating to tribal areas, Statewise;

(c) whether the Government has approved or is contemplating to approve the proposed schemes; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the scheme-wise amount of funds earmarked in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) No new proposal has been received from any State Government including Maharashtra apart from the proposals received under the continuing programmes in the last three years and

the current year. However, various programmes for development of hill areas, backward regions and tribals are being implemented. Hill Area Development Programme/Western Ghats Development Programme is being implemented in the development of ecologically fragile designated hill areas of Assam, West Bengal and Tamil Nadu and designated western ghat talukas of Goa, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu since the Fifth Five Year Plan. Backward Regions Grant Fund, which is being implemented for development of backward regions since 2006-07, has two components, namely, Special Plans for Bihar and the KBK (Kalahandi-Bolangir-Koraput) districts of Orissa and Districts Component covering 250 backward districts of 27 States. In addition, programmes for development of tribals such as Special Central Assistance for Tribal Sub-Plan, Grants under Article 275(1) of the Constitution and development programmes for Scheduled Tribes are also being implemented. All these programmes are continuing programmes and proposals under these continuing programmes are being received in the shape of Annual Action Plans and for release of funds since the inception of these programmes.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

[English]

Cultural Education

518. SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:
SHRI MADAN LAL SHARMA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any educational aids have been evolved/initiated to impart cultural education in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether inputs from foreign countries have been solicited for this purpose;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether any incentives are given to teachers for their contributions to promotion of Indian culture; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Centre for

Cultural Resources and Training (CCRT), an autonomous organisation under the Ministry of Culture, has produced educational kits for imparting cultural education which are provided to the teachers, when they come to CCRT for training. The educational kits consist of slides, recorded illustrations and written texts on architecture, sculpture, painting, art, handicrafts, music, dance, theatre, puppetry, etc. In addition, publications on various aspects of Indian art and culture, such as classical dances, musical instruments of India, world heritage sites in India, cultural history of India, are provided in the educational kits. Audio and video CDs on various aspects of Indian culture are also provided.

(c) and (d) No, Madam. However, CCRT has a collaboration with the Asia-Pacific Cultural Centre for UNESCO, Japan, for producing materials on the culture of other Asian and Pacific countries.

(e) and (f) Yes, Madam. CCRT has constituted CCRT Teachers' Award which is given every year to selected teachers in recognition of their outstanding contributions made in the field of education and culture. The award carries with it a Citation, a Plaque, an Angavastram and a cash prize of Rs. 10,000/-. These contributions are also taken into consideration by the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) while conferring the CBSE and National Teacher Awards.

Teachers for Handicapped in KVs

519. SHRI BAL KUMAR PATEL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Kendriya Vidyalayas are not having specially trained teachers in many of the schools for differently abled children;

(b) if so, the total number of such children in Kendriya Vidyalayas, and the number of specially trained teachers required;

(c) whether the Government is planning to recruit specially trained teachers; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI. D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (d) At present, Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) do not have special teachers to teach differently abled children. The exact number of differently

abled children in KVs is not available. However, as on 31.3.2010, there were 1918 physically challenged children in KVs. Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan does not have estimate of the number of special teachers required in KVs. It has constituted a committee of experts to finalise tools for identifying differently abled children and to work out the need for special teachers.

Plastic Waste Management

520. SHRI SUBHASH BAPURAO WANKHEDE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether increasing use of plastic products is posing a great threat to human health and environment;

(b) if so, whether the Union Government proposes to impose a ban on polythene bags and disposable items made of substandard plastic in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether any norms/guidelines have been issued by the Union Government in this regard;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether similar guidelines have also been issued to the State Government in the matter; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (g) Indiscriminate littering and improper collection and disposal of plastic carry bags and pouches can pose problems for human health and environment.

The Central Government has notified Recycled Plastics Manufacture and Usage Rules, 1999 (amended in 2003) to regulate the manufacture and use of plastic carry bags, containers and recycling of plastics wastes. These rules, *inter alia*, provide that plastic carry bags should have a minimum thickness of 20 microns, carry bags or containers made of recycled plastic shall not be used for packaging of food stuffs, manufacturing of carry bags or container will be undertaken only by units registered with State Pollution Control Boards/ Committees and recycling of plastic waste in accordance with BIS specifications. Several States have prescribed

stricter norms with regard to minimum thickness of plastic carry bags, ranging from 30 to 70 microns.

No proposal for a complete ban on use of carry bags and disposable items made of plastic is under consideration of the Central Government. However, in some of the hill stations and tourist and pilgrimage places, use of plastic carry bags has been prohibited/restricted by the State Governments/Local Authorities.

Vocational Education Mission

521. SHRI L. RAJA GOPAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up Vocational Education Mission in the country;

(b) if so, the aim and objectives of the Mission; and

(c) the benefits likely to accrue as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) There is no such proposal under consideration in this Ministry. However, the Central Government has already set up a National Skill Development Mission.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Transportation of Cattle

522. CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether cattle are transported in various parts of the country in a cruel condition;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government has given instructions to State Governments regarding transportation of cattle;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the punitive measures taken by the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) No, Madam. The Transportation

of cattle in various parts of the country has to be in accordance with Transport of Animals Rules, 1978, and amendments made in 2001 and 2009, which has been notified by the Union Government.

(c) and (d) The Animal Welfare Board of India, a statutory body under Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960 has addressed letters to the State Governments to implement the Transport of Animal Rules, effectively.

(e) As per these rules, the punitive measures are to be taken by the State Government. Whenever a violation of the said rules come into the notice of Animal Welfare Board of India, the matter is referred to the concerned State Governments for necessary action as prescribed under Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960 and rules framed there under.

Indians in Foreign Jails

523. DR. M. THAMBIDURAL:
SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL:

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

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

(b) whether the Government has taken up the issue with the respective countries to secure release of the prisoners from their jails;

(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) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

[Translation]

Workers Stranded Abroad

524. DR. BHOLA SINGH: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether many workers have got stuck abroad due to the connivance of the agents sending workers abroad;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has received complaints in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the preventive measures being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) to (d): From time to time complaints against agents, come to the notice of the Government. These complaints relate to not being provided promised job, non-payment of wages by the foreign employer, poor working conditions & accommodation, deployment of workers for employment on visit/commercial visas, etc. Immediate action is initiated in such cases under the Emigration Act, 1983 to suspend/cancel the registration certificates of the registered recruiting agents and to file FIRs against the offenders. During 2009 the Protector General of Emigrants suspended/cancelled 51 Registration Certificates.

For the protection and welfare of the emigrants, the following preventive measures have been taken by the Government:

- All demands for 500 or more workers are verified for the genuineness of demand as well as the Foreign Employer.
- All demands from Recruiting Agents and Foreign Employers in the Watch List of the Ministry are attested by the Indian Mission concerned before granting emigration clearance.
- Protectors of Emigrants have been asked to conduct appropriate checks and exercise abundant caution while granting emigration clearance, also taking into account instructions of the Ministry.
- India has signed Labour agreements with Jordan and Qatar in 1980s. The Ministry, after its creation in 2004, made concerted efforts to enter into bilateral Memoranda of Understanding (MoU) with the major receiving countries for ensuring protection and welfare of our emigrants. MoUs were signed with the United Arab of Emigrates (UAE) in December, 2006, with Kuwait in April, 2007, with Oman in November, 2008, with Malaysia in January, 2009, and with Bahrain on 17th June, 2009. An Additional Protocol to the existing Labour Agreement between India and Qatar was signed in November, 2007. Similar MoUs are also proposed with Yemen, Maldives and Libya.

- Under noted special measures are being taken for better protection and welfare of vulnerable sections of Emigrants:

- (i) Age restriction of 30 years for all women emigrating on ECR passports for employment in ECR Countries;
- (ii) Establishing Indian Workers Resource Centres in host countries to serve as a one stop service outlet for addressing the information and assistance needs of emigrants;
- (iii) A 24x7 Overseas Workers Resource Centre (OWRC) helpline has been set up to enable emigrants/prospective emigrants to seek information and file complaints against Recruiting Agents/Foreign Employers;

- A comprehensive Insurance Scheme, viz. Pravasi Bharatiya Bima Yojana, 2006, is in place, which was further upgraded with effect from 1.4.2008;
- A vigorous campaign in the print and electronic media, to educate potential emigrants, including labourers and other vulnerable sections like women emigrants, has been launched to propagate the benefits of legal migration and hazards of illegal migration;
- In case of emergencies, the Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs coordinates with the Indian Missions, the State Government authorities and the Ministry of Civil Aviation for making necessary arrangements for transportation of the migrants and for ensuring their safe passage back to their respective homes;
- Indian Community Welfare Fund has been established in 42 countries including all ECR countries for on-site welfare of emigrants.

[English]

Setting up of NCHER

525. SHRI R. DHURVA NARAYANA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government is facing impediments in setting up of a National Commission for Higher Education and Research (NCHER);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and the Bar Council of India have expressed reservations over the NCHER; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI. D. PURANDESWARI) (a) to (d) No, Madam. The Government has constituted a Task Force to aid and assist the Government in drafting a Higher Education and Research Bill. The Task Force is still in the process of giving final shape to the Bill in consultation with all concerned.

Seats for Diaspora Children

526. SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:
SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:

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

(a) whether the Government has earmarked certain percentage of seats in higher education for Diaspora children in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof for the last three years, year-wise, discipline-wise and institution-wise;

(c) whether this scheme covers only Government owned and aided institutions;

(d) if so, the details of the Diaspora students enrolled during the last three years, institutions-wise;

(e) the nodal agency, which allocated such seats to individual institutions;

(f) whether the students are given a choice to select the institution;

(g) if so, whether the fees chargeable from such students differ from normal fees; and

(h) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) to (d) The Regulations issued by All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) on 21st January, 2004, provide, inter-alia, that fifteen percent seats in all the institutions/University Departments, approved by AICTE, offering technical courses leading to Diploma, Degree and Post-Graduate Degree in Engineering and Technology, Architecture and Town Planning, Pharmacy, Applied Arts, MBA & MCA, Hotel Management and Catering Technology, shall be allowed on supernumerary basis from amongst Foreign Nationals/Persons of Indian Origin (PIOs)/Children of Indian Workers in the Gulf Countries, over and above the approved intake, provided that 1/3rd of the 15% shall be reserved across different disciplines in the educational institution, for the Children of Indian workers in the Gulf Countries. However, any vacant seats out of 1/3rd category shall be reverted to the quota of 2/3rd meant for PIO/Foreign Nationals. Institution wise or discipline wise details are not centrally maintained.

(e) There is no nodal agency to allocate seats to individual institutions as institutions admit students in exercise of their autonomy.

(f) While eligible students can apply to any institution of their choice, enrolment there to depends on admission policy of each institution.

(g) and (h) Yes Madam. Institutions determine the fee to be charged from eligible students and information in respect of such fee fixed by institutions is not centrally maintained.

Centre for Radio Ecology

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up Centre for Radio Ecology;

(b) if so, the details of the funds allocated and expenditure incurred so far in setting up of said Centre;

(c) whether the progress of work of this Centre is going as per the schedule;

(d) if so, the details in this regard; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor and the remedial measures taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER

OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) Yes, Madam. The Radio-ecology Center is being established at Guru Jhambeshwar University of Science and Technology (GJUST) at Hisar, Haryana.

(b) Funds to the extent of Rs. 4.62 crore is allocated and an expenditure of Rs. 30.00 lakh has been incurred so far.

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) Equipment have been purchased, laboratory has been constructed, and Junior Research Fellows have been recruited for this centre.

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

[Translation]

Death of Deers

528. SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether deaths of deers have been reported due to recent squall in Rajasthan;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the measures being taken by the Government to save the life of the deers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) The State Government has reported deaths of 83 deer in Churu District and 26 deer in Banner District of Rajasthan due to squall that occurred during June 2010.

(c) Following measures are being taken by the Government to save the life of deer:

1. Adequate veterinary care provided to injured deer.
2. Adequate fodder and drinking water are being provided for the deer at appropriate places.

[English]

Union Carbide Waste

529. SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:
SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL:
SHRI SURESH ANGADI:
SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:
SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN:

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

(a) whether the Union Government had smuggled out 40 tonnes of toxic waste from Union Carbide factory to another destination;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for having not cleared the toxic waste in a proper manner but shifted to another place;

(c) whether the Government is taking any steps to clear the toxic waste from its present site where it had been shifted; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the time by which it would be cleared not affecting the people and environment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (d) No, Madam. The High Court of Madhya Pradesh vide its order dated 30th March, 2005 constituted a Task Force under the Chairmanship of Secretary (Chemicals and Petrochemicals) for removal of toxic wastes from the former Union Carbide Plant site and surrounding areas in Bhopal. The Task Force in its meeting held on 16th October, 2006 decided, on the basis of recommendation of a Technical Sub-Committee to dispose of 39.6 MT of lime sludge at secured landfill at Treatment, Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF) at Pithampur and 346 MT of toxic wastes by incineration. Accordingly, the Government of Madhya Pradesh was asked to dispose 39.6 MT of lime sludge at the secured landfill at TSDF, Pithampur.

Accidental Explosion

530. SHRIMATI INGRID MCLEOD:
SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether instances of accidental explosion have been reported during the last three months from Anjan hills mines, SECL and also in other mines of CIL;

(b) if so, the number of persons killed/injured during the above period, mine wise;

(c) whether the Government has ordered a probe into the above incidents;

(d) if so, the outcome thereof;

(e) whether the compensation has been given to the next to the kin of those killed/injured in above incidents;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to check recurrence such explosions in CIL mines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS and PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. One instance of mine explosion was reported from Anjan Hill Mine of SECL, a subsidiary of CIL on 6-5-10 during the last three months. 14 persons were killed and 8 persons were seriously injured at Anjan Hill Mine Explosion.

(c) and (d) Statutory enquiry has been conducted by Director General of Mines Safety (DGMS) under the Ministry of Labour and Employment, as per provisions of the Mines Act, 1952. Further, a High Powered Expert Committee consisting of the following Experts in the field of Mine Fire, has been constituted by Coal India Limited to enquire into the disaster and the inquiry is in progress:

1. Mr. B.C. Bhowmic, Ex-Scientist 'G', —Chairman
Central Institute of Mining and
Fuel Research
2. Prof. D.C. Panigrahi, Indian School —Member
of Mines, Dhanbad
3. Prof. N.C. Karmakar, Banaras —Member
Hindu University Indian Institute
of Technology
4. Prof. B.S. Shastri, Indian Institute —Member
of Technology, Kharagpur

(e) and (f) The compensation as per Workmen Compensation Act, 1923 (WC Act, 1923) has been given to the next to the kin of those killed at Anjan Hill Mine

accident. Details of the amount of compensation paid are as under:

Sl.No.	Name of the deceased	Designation	Amount of compensation under WC Act-1923 (in Rs.)
1.	Sh. S.K. Goswami	General Manager (Opr.)	2,63,900
2.	Sh. Abhishek Mishra	Management Trainee	4,16,960
3.	Sh. A.M. Paul	Sr. Overman	3,32,580
4.	Sh. Swaminath	Sr. Overman	3,06,180
5.	Sh. SVR Raju	Mining Sirdar	2,63,900
6.	Sh. Santosh Yadav	Electrician	4,03,320
7.	Sh. Tapan Sarkar	Rescue BM	2,99,340
8.	Sh. Jagdish	Roof Bolter	2,99,340
9.	Sh. Radhey Shyam	Roof Bolter	3,68,340
10.	Sh. Bali Singh	Timber Mazdoor	3,56,980
11.	Sh. Dal Bahadur	Strata Control Personnel	4,07,700
12.	Sh. Bansh Lal	Timber Helper	2,78,260
13.	Sh. Ravinder Sah	General Mazdoor	4,11,960
14.	Sh. Nirmal	Contractor's Worker	4,36,940

As some of the injured persons are still under treatment, PPD Board for assessing the percentage of disability of seriously injured persons as per WC Act-1923 is yet to be held.

(g) Following steps have been taken to check recurrence of such explosions in coalmines:

1. The accuracy of mine sampling is being improved by using Gas Chromatograph so that early detection of spontaneous heating/fire can be possible.
2. More stress on construction of Sectionalization/ Isolation stopping.
3. Pressure quantity survey is being conducted.
4. Filling of surface cracks to check entry of air inside goaved out areas.

5. Special training is being imparted on this subject.
6. More advanced gas detecting apparatus are being procured.

[Translation]

Developmental Work in Tribal Areas

531. SHRI YASHBANT:
SHRI MANSUKH BHAI D. VASAVA:

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

(a) whether construction of roads, irrigation projects and other development work in tribal and backward areas are not being carried out due to Forest Conservation Act, 1980;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to give relaxation under Forest Conservation Act in these areas;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor and the manner in which the works will be carried out in these areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) The Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 is an Act which is regulatory in nature and not prohibitory. It envisages prior approval of the Central Government for use of forest lands for non-forest purposes irrespective of whether forests are found in tribal or backward areas. So far, about 18,890 proposals involving 5,19,877 ha of forest land and pertaining to irrigation, road, dispensary/hospitals, drinking water, hydel, Thermal, railways, schools, (excluding mining, encroachments), etc., have been accorded approval during the period from 25.10.1980 to 30.06.2010.

(c) to (e) The Ministry of Environment & Forests had given general approval under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 for diversion of forest land for certain Welfare projects such as schools, dispensaries/hospitals, electric/telecommunication lines, drinking water, water/rain water harvesting structures, minor irrigation canals, non-conventional sources of energy, skill up-gradation/vocational training centre, power sub-stations,

communication posts, and police establishments in sensitive areas (identified by the Ministry of Home Affairs) having forest area not exceeding one hectare in each case. In addition, to facilitate the expeditious processing of proposals under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, the Central Government has delegated powers to the six regional offices of the Ministry located at Chandigarh, Lucknow, Bhubaneswar, Shillong, Bhopal, and Bangalore to process the proposals involving forest land up to 40 ha.

[English]

Vacant Posts in KVs

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

(a) the number of posts of teachers vacant in various Kendriya Vidyalayas in the country, State-wise and category-wise and the number of temporary teachers posted as against the vacant posts;

(b) whether the Government has any proposal to fill the posts of vacant teachers by open recruitment/request transfers or to make the temporary posts as permanent;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the efforts made by the Government to fill these vacant posts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) Details of vacant posts of teachers in Kendriya Vidyalayas in the country State-wise and category-wise and number of temporary teachers posted against these vacant posts are given in the Statement enclosed.

(b) and (c) An advertisement for filling up posts of teachers by direct recruitment was issued by Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS) in September 2009. The written examination and interview for post graduate teachers has already been conducted. The recruitment for other posts is at interview stage.

(d) Filling up of vacant posts is a continuous process and generally KVS goes through the recruitment process every year after assessing the requirement for the ensuing academic session.

Statement*Vacant Posts of Teachers in Kendriya Vidyalayas in the Country*

Sl.No.	State/Union Territory	Principal		Vice Principal		Post Graduate Teacher		Trained Graduate Teacher		Head Master		Primary Teacher		Miscellaneous	
		Vacancy	No. of Temp-orary Principals	Vacancy	No. of Temp-orary Vice-Principals	Vacancy	No. of Temp-orary teachers	Vacancy	No. of Temp-orary teachers	Vacancy	No. of Temp-orary teachers	Vacancy	No. of Temp-orary teachers	Vacancy	No. of Temp-orary teachers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	1	0	5	0	16	0	2	0	1	0	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	6	0	28	0	176	0	0	0	68	0	4	0
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	4	0	0	0	2	0	24	0	0	0	24	0	0	0
4.	Assam	3	0	4	0	45	0	135	0	21	0	77	0	2	0
5.	Bihar	7	0	3	0	39	0	91	0	13	0	21	0	3	0
6.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	2	0	0	0	43	0	66	0	5	0	35	0	0	0
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Delhi	1	0	3	0	7	0	39	0	9	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Goa	1	0	0	0	18	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0
12.	Gujarat	3	0	0	0	64	1	61	2	0	0	1	0	0	0
13.	Haryana	3	0	0	0	19	0	33	0	6	0	3	0	0	0
14.	Himachal Pradesh	5	0	0	0	21	4	32	6	3	0	5	1	0	0
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	7	0	2	0	25	21	93	17	9	0	17	11	1	0
16.	Jharkhand	0	0	4	0	14	0	52	0	6	0	11	0	2	0
17.	Karnataka	6	0	5	0	65	0	214	0	20	0	132	0	4	0
18.	Kerala	2	0	9	0	26	15	91	36	11	0	41	16	2	0
19.	Lakshdweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	16	0	6	0	97	0	163	0	25	0	41	0	1	0
21.	Maharashtra	6	0	6	0	82	44	122	57	11	0	45	23	5	0
22.	Manipur	1	0	0	0	32	0	32	0	0	0	20	0	0	0
23.	Mizoram	1	0	0	0	6	0	14	0	0	0	20	0	0	0
24.	Nagaland	3	0	0	0	12	0	44	0	2	0	6	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
25.	Orrisa	1	0	3	0	34	0	84	0	5	0	7	0	1	0
26.	Puducherry	0	0	1	0	2	0	4	4	1	0	3	2	1	0
27.	Punjab	6	0	3	0	53	17	64	11	4	0	23	2	0	0
28.	Rajasthan	13	0	0	0	70	0	46	0	13	0	20	0	44	0
29.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	2	0	3	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
30.	Tamil Nadu	2	0	5	0	20	6	83	25	9	0	38	26	2	0
31.	Tripura	1	0	1	0	8	0	22	0	4	0	26	0	2	0
32.	Uttar Pradesh	10	0	5	0	72	48	109	63	3	0	42	15	1	0
33.	Uttarakhand	7	0	4	0	28	0	51	0	5	0	18	0	1	0
34.	West Bengal	7	0	7	0	74	0	124	0	4	0	68	0	4	0
35.	Meghalaya	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total		119	0	78	0	1015	156	2097	221	195	0	815	96	80	0

*Against vacant posts of regular teacher, Principals of Kendriya Vidyalayas have been authorized to appoint teachers on contractual basis.

[Translation]

National Environment Policy

533. SHRI BHUDEO CHOUDHARY:
SHRI FRANCISCO COSME SARDINHA:
SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:
SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to formulate a new National Environment Policy;

(b) if so, the salient features of the new policy;

(c) whether the views of the State Governments were taken before arriving at decision on the policy;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government propose to protect ecologically fragile States like Goa, Maharashtra, Kerala etc.; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) No Madam. The Government has already formulated the National Environment Policy in 2006.

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

(e) and (f) The Government has constituted a Western Ghats Ecology Expert Panel under the Chairmanship of Prof. Madhav Gadgil to assess the status of ecology, demarcate ecologically sensitive areas and make recommendations for conservation of the western ghats region.

In addition the development along the coastal stretches in States like Goa, Maharashtra, Kerala etc. are regulated in accordance with the Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ) Notification, 1991 issued under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

Central University in Bihar

534. SHRI MAHESHWAR HAZARI:
DR. SANJAY JAISWAL:
SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

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 for setting up of Central University in the East Champaran District,

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the time by which permanent site for the University is likely to be selected; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI. D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) The Government of Bihar is to provide, free of cost, about 500 acres of land for the Central University of Bihar. The State Government had offered three sites in East Champaran District, but none of these sites has been found suitable by the Site Selection Committee constituted by the Central Government. The State Government has, therefore, been requested to indicate some alternative sites for consideration of the Site Selection Committee.

(c) As the selection of permanent site for the University is dependent on the offer of alternative sites to be made by the State Government and the recommendations of the Site Selection Committee, it is not possible to indicate a definite timeframe for making such selection.

(d) The Central Government has already requested the State Government to indicate alternative sites for setting up the Central University.

[English]

Construction of Houses for Tamil Refugees

535. SHRI MANICKA TAGORE: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India has received any proposal/plan from Sri Lankan Government/representatives regarding construction of houses for Sri Lankan Tamilians who are in the rehabilitation camp both in India/Sri Lanka;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government on those proposals/plans?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) to (c) India has announced Substantial assistance for the rehabilitation and resettlement of

Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in Northern and Eastern Sri Lanka. In this regard, during the visit of Sri Lankan President to India in June 2010, India also announced a major initiative to undertake a programme to construct 50,000 houses for the IDPs in Northern and Eastern Provinces of Sri Lanka. The Government of Sri Lanka has welcomed the offer of Indian support.

Literacy Programme

536. SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:
DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:
SHRI R. THAMARAISELVAN:

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

(a) whether with an aim to literate 70 million people over next few years, the Government asked public sector enterprises to formulate an action plan for participating in literacy programmes;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Ministry has asked PSEs to set up a five member Committee to discuss and formulate plans to help Government in raising overall literacy rate to 80% by 2012;

(d) whether PSEs like Shipping Corporation and GAIL has submitted report to HRD Ministry recently; and

(e) if so, the extent to which the Government has considered their recommendations and the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI. D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) On the initiative of the Ministry of Human Resource Development, Standing Conference of Public Enterprises (SCOPE) organised a meeting with executives of some of the Public Sector Enterprises and Public Sector Banks on 19th May, 2010 for seeking their active participation in Saakshar Bharat as part of their Corporate Social Responsibility.

(c) Department of Public Enterprises had agreed to constitute an inter-ministerial Committee to further involve Central Public Sector Enterprises in Saakshar Bharat as part of their Corporate Social Responsibility.

(d) No, Madam.

(e) Does not arise.

NSA's Visit to China

537. SHRI MANISH TEWARI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Security Advisor (NSA) visited China recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the NSA was designated as the Prime Minister's special envoy as reported by a cross section of the National Press;

(d) if so, the mandate of the NSA's visit;

(e) the salient issues both bilateral and multi-lateral that were discussed during the visit;

(f) the details of salient interlocutors that the NSA interacted with during his visit to China;

(g) the tangible outcome of the visit;

(h) whether the issue of China's desire/decision to supply two nuclear reactors to Pakistan without taking the permission of the Nuclear Suppliers Group was flagged as an Indian concern during the visit; and

(i) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) to (g) National Security Advisor (NSA) visited China as Special Envoy of Prime Minister (SEPM) from 3-6 July 2010. During the visit he called on the Chinese Premier Wen Jiabao and met with State Councilor Dai Bingguo and Foreign Minister Yang Jiechi. The meetings were held in a cordial, positive and constructive atmosphere. The two sides discussed the entire range of bilateral, regional and international issues.

(h) and (i) The subject of China-Pakistan nuclear cooperation was raised by SEPM. The Chinese Foreign Office Spokesperson on 8th July 2010 stated that "China and Pakistan have conducted some cooperation in nuclear energy for civilian use, which is consistent with their respective international obligations, completely for peaceful purposes and subject to IAEA safeguard and supervision".

Protection of Mangroves

538. SHRI K. SUDHAKARAN:
SHRI JOSE K. MANI:

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

(a) whether the Union Government has ordered an enquiry into the setting up of 'Mangrove Theme Park' in Kannur district of Kerala without getting proper environmental clearance from authorities concerned;

(b) if so, the outcome of the enquiry;

(c) whether the Government has ordered closure of the park on this account;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to protect and conserve fragile Mangrove forest along the coast of Kerala?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) Based on a site visit report submitted by the Regional Office, Bangalore of Ministry of Environment and Forests, the Directions under Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 has been issued on 14th July, 2010 to Shri A.V. Ajay Kumar, Vice President in particular, Near Pappinisseri Panchayath Office, P.O. Pappinisseri, Kannur, Kerala, the project proponent of Mangrove Theme Park, Kannur to stop all activities relating to the park and also to Chairman, Kerala State Coastal Zone Management Authority to enquire into the matter and to submit a report.

(b) to (d) As per the information received from Government of Kerala, the State Government has ordered closure of the park based on the Directions issued by the Ministry and also ordered an enquiry.

(e) As per the information received from Government of Kerala, a scheme for protection and conservation in Kerala has been initiated with a budget estimate of Rs. 45 lakhs. Further, the Ministry of Environment and Forests has sanctioned a Mangrove Management Action Plan for Vembanad region and Kannur region in Kerala for Rs. 28.59 lakhs and Rs. 21.20 lakhs, respectively, for the year 2010-11.

Yoga in Schools

539. SHRI SUVENDU ADHIKARI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government is contemplating to teach 'Yoga' in Government sponsored schools for building character and improving moral values;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the amount of funds sanctioned by UGC to the Government of West Bengal in the financial year 2008-09 and 2009-2010 for the development of Universities; and

(d) the details of allocation of funds and utilization therefrom by the Government of West Bengal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Yoga is one of the core components of health and physical education that is a compulsory subject up to the secondary stage in the Central Board of Secondary Education curriculum. The National Curriculum Framework (NCF) 2005 uses a holistic definition of health within which physical education and Yoga contribute to the physical, social, emotional and mental development of a child. In accordance with NCF 2005, National Council of educational Research and Training (NCERT) has developed syllabi for health and physical education for all stages of school education, while giving adequate space to Yoga.

(c) and (d): University Grants Commission (UGC) does not provide grants directly to State Governments. During 2008-2009 and 2009-2010 amounts of Rs. 5819.40 lakh and Rs. 4618.90 lakh were released by UGC to one central University, nine State Universities and one deemed university in West Bengal. In respect of these releases, utilization certificates have been received by UGC to the extent of Rs. 2252.20 and Rs. 4293.34 lakh respectively.

Environmental clearance for Navi Mumbai Airport

540. SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

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

(a) whether the environmental clearance for Navi Mumbai airport project is pending with the Union Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the time since when the project is pending with the Union Government;

(c) the reasons for its pendency; and

(d) the time by which the project is likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) The proposal for obtaining Environmental clearance under Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Notification 2006 and Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ) clearance under CRZ Notification, 1991 was received in the Ministry on 22.06.2009. The proposal was put up for appraisal in the Expert Appraisal Committee (EAC) meeting held on 20th-22nd July, 2009 and the Committee finalized Terms of Reference (TOR), which were issued on 04.08.2009 subsequently additional TORs were also suggested.

The Environmental Impact Assessment reports along with the recommendations of the Maharashtra Coastal Zone Management Authority were submitted to the Ministry on 07.07.2010 by City and Industrial Development Corporation (CIDCO). The EIA report alongwith the recommendations were put up for appraisal in the Expert Appraisal Committee (EAC) meeting held on 21st July, 2010. The EAC has asked for information/clarification from CIDCO.

(c) and (d) The EIA Notification 2006 provides 105 days for taking the decision after receipt of complete information.

Committee on Infrastructure and PPP

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

(a) whether the Government has constituted a Committee on Infrastructure and PPP appraisal;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether these Committees have completed their studies and submitted their reports;

(d) if so, the details of the recommendations made by these Committees; and

(e) the details of the action so far taken by the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI. V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The Cabinet Committee on Infrastructure (CCI), under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister, was constituted on July 6, 2009. The functions of the CCI are (i) to consider and take decisions in respect of all

infrastructure related proposals costing more than Rs. 150 crore; (ii) to consider and decide measures namely, fiscal, financial, institutional and legal required to enhance investment in the infrastructure sector; (iii) to lay down annual parameters and targets for performance for all infrastructure sectors; (iv) to review the progress of infrastructure projects.

Pursuant to the decision of the CCEA in its meeting held on October 27, 2005, a PPP Appraisal Committee has been constituted consisting of Secretary, Department of Economic Affairs as its chairman and Secretaries of Planning Commission, Department of Expenditure, Department of Legal Affairs and the concerned Administrative Departments as its members. The committee appraises and approves projects to be undertaken through PPP.

(c) to (e) These committees function on an ongoing basis. Upto June, 2010 the PPP Appraisal Committee had approved 198 projects involving an investment of Rs. 1,66,518 crore.

[Translation]

Residential Schools for SCs and STs

542. SHRI GHANSHYAM ANURAGI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has formulated any scheme to open model residential schools in the country upto tenth class for the students of SCs and STs;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has received proposals in this regard from various State Governments including Uttar Pradesh;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which these schools are likely to be established?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI. D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment extends financial assistance to the NGOs for running residential schools for SCs under the scheme of "Grant-in-Aid to Voluntary Organizations working for Scheduled Castes". Ministry of Tribal Affairs

provides grant to the States under centrally sponsored scheme of "Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRS)" meant for providing quality education to ST students from classes VI to XII.

(c) to (e) During the current year 2010-11, guidelines of EMRS have been revised and eligible States were asked to submit proposals for setting up of new EMRS. A statement indicating the number of new EMRS proposed by States including Uttar Pradesh and approved by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs is annexed. The States are expected to set up the schools within a year of receipt of fund.

Statement

*New Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRS)
approved by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs during
2010-11 (as on 26.07.2010)*

Sl.No.	State	No. of New EMRS Proposed by States	No. of New EMRS Approved for Sanction by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3	2
2.	Bihar	10	-
3.	Chhattisgarh	3	3
4.	Gujarat	6	3
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	1	-
6.	Jharkhand	6	-
7.	Karnataka	8	6
8.	Kerala	1	-
9.	Madhya Pradesh	7	6
10.	Maharashtra	10	-
11.	Orissa	2	2
12.	Rajasthan	6	6
13.	Tripura	3	1
14.	Uttar Pradesh	3	2
Total		69	31

*[English]***Views on RTI Act**

543. DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK: Will the RRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether high-powered Committee headed by the Prime Minister decided to seek the views of all Ministries and Departments in the Government with regard to the future of the RTI Act;

(b) if so, whether the Committee proposed to set up a five year roadmap for the future of the Act;

(c) if so, whether any final decision in this regard has been taken; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) No, Madam.

(b) to (d) Question does not arise.

*[Translation]***Flood in Ganga Basin**

544. SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH:
SHRI SOMEN MITRA:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ganga basin States face devastating floods every year;

(b) if so, the details of flood affected areas in the Ganga basin, State-wise;

(c) whether constructed and under construction water reservoirs in the upper Gangetic region have large water storage capacity;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to prevent the recurring floods in the Gangetic plain alongwith the funds allocated and released therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) Yes, Madam. Eastern Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and West Bengal in the Ganga basin face devastating floods almost every year.

(b) The flood prone area in the Ganga basin states as reported by concerned state governments to the Working Group Constituted by Planning Commission on Water Resources for 11th Plan is given in the enclosed statement.

(c) and (d) A total live storage capacity of 60.660 Billion Cubic Metre (BCM) would be created by all the completed and under construction projects in the Ganga Basin.

(e) Flood Management being a State subject, the schemes for flood control are planned, funded and executed by the State Governments, as per their own priorities and with own resources/ funds which are made available to them through Planning Commission. In order to provide additional financial support to the State Governments, the Government of India has also been assisting the flood prone States in flood management and anti-erosion works for critical reaches. During XI Plan, a state sector scheme namely, "Flood Management Programme (FMP)" at an estimated cost of Rs. 8000 Cr. has been approved 'in principle' by the Cabinet in its meeting held on 02.11.2007 in order to provide financial assistance to the State Governments.

A total of 64 flood control works from the Ganga basin states, namely, Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Haryana, Jharkhand, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and West Bengal with a total cost of Rs. 1719.62 crore are being provided central assistance under FMP and the central assistance amounting to Rs. 891.33 crore has been released to Ganga Basin states (including Rs. 44.83 crore for spilled over works of X Plan) during XI Plan.

In addition, grants-in-aid amounting to Rs. 171.15 crore has also been provided to the State Governments of Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal states under the Central Sector Scheme "River Management Activities and works related to Border Areas" during XI Plan for flood protection works in border areas.

Besides, the Government of India is having continued dialogue with Nepal on matters related to flood forecasting and construction of storage dams to check floods in Indian Territory due to rivers flowing from Nepal.

Statement

Flood Prone Area in the Ganga Basin States as reported by concerned state governments to the Working Group constituted by Planning Commission on Water Resources for 11th Plan

		Area (M ha.)
Sl.No.	Name of State	Flood Prone Area
1.	Bihar (including Jharkhand)	6.88
2.	NCT of Delhi	0.07
3.	Haryana	2.35
4.	Himachal Pradesh	0.23
5.	Madhya Pradesh (including Chhattisgarh)	0.34
6.	Rajasthan	3.26
7.	Uttar Pradesh (including Uttarakhand)	7.34
8.	West Bengal	3.77
Total		24.24

[English]

Setting up of New Polytechnics

545. SHRI SOMEN MITRA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has approved setting up of New Polytechnics in 300 backward districts of the country;

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

(c) whether any financial assistance has been released to State Governments/Union Territories in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the present status and progress made so far towards setting up of new polytechnics in the earmarked districts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI. D.

PURANDESWARI): (a) to (e) Yes, Madam. The Government has approved a scheme to provide financial assistance to the State Governments/Union Territories for Setting up of New Polytechnics in 300 un-served and under-served districts of the Country. These polytechnics are to be set up by the concerned State Government in these districts. So far, out of 300 districts, 239 districts have already been provided financial assistance for the purpose. The list of districts identified and the financial assistance released to the State Governments/Union Territories (District-wise) is at Statement enclosed.

Statement*List of 300 Un-served and Under-served districts*

Sl.No.	Districts	Grant Released (Rs. in Crores)
1	2	3
Jammu and Kashmir		
1.	Kupwara	2.00
2.	Baramula	2.12
3.	Badgam	2.00
4.	Pulwama	2.00
5.	Anantnag	2.12
6.	Doda	2.12
7.	Udhampur	2.00
8.	Punch	2.00
9.	Rajauri	2.12
10.	Kathua	2.00
11.	Bandipora	2.00
12.	Ganderbal	2.00
13.	Kulgam	2.00
14.	Shopian	2.00
15.	Ramban	2.00
16.	Kishtawar	2.00
17.	Reasi	2.00
18.	Samba	2.00

1	2	3
	Himachal Pradesh	
19.	Lahul and Spiti	2.00
20.	Kullu	2.00
21.	Bilaspur	2.00
22.	Kinnaur	2.12
23.	Sirmour	2.00
	Delhi	
24.	North	—
25.	North East	—
26.	Central	—
27.	West	—
28.	New Delhi	—
	Uttar Pradesh	
29.	Kannauj	7.12
30.	Auraiya	7.12
31.	Kaushambi	7.12
32.	Shrawasti	7.12
33.	Balrampur	7.12
34.	Siddharthnagar	7.11
35.	Sant Kabir Nagar	7.00
36.	Mahrajganj	2.00
37.	Kushinagar	2.00
38.	Sant Ravidas Nagar (Bhadohi)	2.00
39.	Kanpur Dehat	2.00
40.	Etah	2.00
41.	Sonbhadra	7.00
42.	Jyotiba Phule Nagar	2.00
43.	Hamirpur	7.00
44.	Chitrakoot	2.00
45.	Bijnor	7.00
46.	Moradabad	2.00

1	2	3
47.	Rampur	2.00
48.	Agra	7.00
49.	Firozabad	2.00
50.	Mainpuri	2.00
51.	Budaun	2.00
52.	Pilibhit	7.00
53.	Shahjahanpur	7.00
54.	Kheri	2.00
55.	Hardoi	2.00
56.	Unnao	2.00
57.	Fatehpur	2.00
58.	Pratapgarh	2.00
59.	Barabanki	2.00
60.	Ambedkar Nagar	2.00
61.	Bahraich	2.00
62.	Basti	2.00
63.	Deoria	2.00
64.	Ghazipur	2.00
65.	Varanasi	2.00
66.	Mirzapur	7.00
67.	Gonda	7.00
68.	Azamgarh	2.00
69.	Balia	7.00
	Bihar	
70.	Pashchim Champaran	2.12
71.	Purba Champaran	2.00
72.	Sheohar	2.00
73.	Sitamarhi	2.00
74.	Madhubani	2.00
75.	Supaul	2.00
76.	Araria	2.11

1	2	3
77.	Katihar	2.12
78.	Madhepura	2.00
79.	Siwan	2.00
80.	Vaishali	2.00
81.	Samastipur	2.00
82.	Khagaria	2.00
83.	Banka	2.00
84.	Munger	2.00
85.	Lakhisarai	2.12
86.	Sheikhpura	2.00
87.	Nalanda	2.12
88.	Bhojpur	2.00
89.	Buxar	2.00
90.	Kaimur (Bhabua)	2.00
91.	Rohtas	2.00
92.	Jehanabad	2.00
93.	Aurangabad	2.00
94.	Nawada	2.00
95.	Jamui	2.00
96.	Arwal	—
97.	Kishanganj	2.00
98.	Darbhanga	—
99.	Gopalganj	—
100.	Saran	—
101.	Begusarai	—
102.	Bhagalpur	—
103.	Gaya	—
	Sikkim	
104.	North District	2.125
105.	West District	2.00

1	2	3
	Arunachal Pradesh	
106.	Tawang	—
107.	West Kameng	2.125
108.	East Kameng	—
109.	Lower Subansiri	2.00
110.	Upper Subansiri	—
111.	East Siang	2.00
112.	Upper Siang	—
113.	Dibang Valley	—
114.	Lohit	2.00
115.	Changlang	—
116.	Tirap	—
117.	Kurung Kumey	2.125
118.	Anjaw	2.125
119.	Lower Dibang Valley	2.00
	Nagaland	
120.	Mon	2.125
121.	Tuensang	2.125
122.	Wokha	2.00
123.	Dimapur	2.00
124.	Phek	2.00
125.	Peren	—
126.	Longleng	—
127.	Kiphre	—
	Mizoram	
128.	Mamit	2.00
129.	Kolasib	2.12
130.	Champhai	2.12
131.	Serchhip	—
132.	Lawngtlai	2.00
133.	Saiha	—

1	2	3
Manipur		
134.	Senapati	2.12
135.	Tamenglong	—
136.	Churachandpur	—
137.	Bishnupur	2.12
138.	Thoubal	—
139.	Imphal East	—
140.	Ukhrul	—
141.	Chandel	—
Tripura		
142.	South Tripura	2.215
143.	Dhalai	2.00
144.	North Tripura	2.00
Meghalaya		
145.	East Garo Hills	2.125
146.	South Garo Hills	2.00
147.	West Khasi Hills	2.00
148.	Ri Bhoi	2.00
Assam		
149.	Dhubri	—
150.	Goalpara	—
151.	Barpeta	—
152.	Nalbari	—
153.	Darrang	—
154.	Marigaon	—
155.	Sonitpur	—
156.	Lakhimpur	—
157.	Dhemaji	—
158.	Tinsukia	—
159.	Sibsagar	—
160.	North Cachar Hills	—

1	2	3
161.	Karimganj	—
162.	Hailakandi	—
163.	Udalgiri	—
164.	Chirrang	—
165.	Baska	—
166.	Kamrup Rural	—
167.	Nagaon	—
168.	Golaghat	—
169.	Karbi Anglong	—
West Bengal		
170.	Dakshin Dinajpur	2.12
171.	Jalpaiguri	2.00
172.	Uttar Dinajpur	2.00
173.	Maldah	2.00
174.	Birbhum	2.00
175.	Nadia	2.00
176.	North Twenty Four Parganas	2.00
177.	Bankura	2.00
178.	Puruliya	2.00
179.	Medinipur	2.00
180.	South Twenty Four Parganas	2.00
Jharkhand		
181.	Garhwa	2.12
182.	Hazaribagh	2.00
183.	Giridih	2.00
184.	Deoghar	2.00
185.	Godda	2.00
186.	Sahibganj	2.12
187.	Pakaur	2.12
188.	Lohardaga	2.00
189.	Gumla	2.11

1	2	3
190.	Pashchimi Singhbhum	2.00
191.	Chatra	2.00
192.	Palamau	2.00
193.	Jamtara	2.00
194.	Khunti	2.00
195.	Ramgarh	2.00
196.	Simdega	2.00
197.	Dumka	2.00
	Orissa	
198.	Sambalpur	7.12
199.	Debagarh	2.00
200.	Kendrapara	2.00
201.	Jagatsinghapur	2.00
202.	Jajapur	2.00
203.	Nayagarh	2.00
204.	Puri	2.00
205.	Gajapati	7.12
206.	Baudh	7.12
207.	Sonapur	2.00
208.	Nuapada	2.00
209.	Kalahandi	2.00
210.	Nabarangapur	2.00
211.	Malkangiri	7.11
212.	Angul	2.00
213.	Mayurbhanj	2.00
214.	Bolangir	2.00
215.	Baragarh	2.00
216.	Koraput	2.00
217.	Bhadrak	2.00
218.	Balasore	2.00
219.	Khandmal	2.00

1	2	3
	Chhattisgarh	
220.	Koriya	2.12
221.	Jashpur	2.12
222.	Kanker	2.12
223.	Dantewada	2.11
224.	Narayanpur	2.00
225.	Bijapur	2.00
226.	Surguja	2.00
227.	Janjgir-Champa	2.00
228.	Bilaspur	2.00
229.	Raipur	2.00
230.	Bastar	2.00
	Madhya Pradesh	
231.	Sheopur	7.12
232.	Datia	2.00
233.	Shivpuri	7.12
234.	Rewa	7.12
235.	Umaria	2.00
236.	Mandsaur	2.00
237.	Shajapur	2.00
238.	Dewas	2.00
239.	Raisen	2.00
240.	Katni	2.00
241.	Dindori	7.12
242.	Annopur	2.00
243.	Alirajpur	2.00
244.	Sidhi	7.12
245.	Bhind	—
246.	Tikamgarh	—
247.	Panna	—
248.	Barwani	—

1	2	3
249.	Rajgarh	—
250.	Sehore	—
251.	Hoshangabad	—
	Gujarat	
252.	Narmada	7.12
253.	Tapi	2.00
254.	Junagadh	2.00
255.	Kheda	2.00
256.	Navsari	2.00
	Daman and Diu	
257.	Diu	—
	Haryana	
258.	Yamuna Nagar	2.00
259.	Kurukshetra	2.00
260.	Fatehabad	2.00
261.	Panchkula	2.00
262.	Kaithal	7.12
263.	Panipat	2.00
264.	Rewari	7.12
	Punjab	
265.	Kapurthala	2.00
266.	Nawanshehr	2.00
267.	Barnala	2.00
268.	Fatehgarh Sahib	2.00
269.	Mansa	2.00
270.	Faridkot	2.00
271.	Muktasar	2.00
	Rajasthan	
272.	Pratapgarh	7.12
273.	Nagaur	2.00
274.	Jalor	2.00

1	2	3
275.	Baran	2.00
276.	Bhilwara	2.00
277.	Bundi	2.00
278.	Dausa	2.00
279.	Dholpur	2.00
280.	Dungarpur	2.00
281.	Hanumangarh	2.00
282.	Jaiselmer	2.00
283.	Jhunjhunu	2.00
284.	Karauli	2.00
285.	Tonk	2.00
286.	Banswara	2.00
	Tamil Nadu	
287.	Theni	2.00
288.	Thiruvavarur	2.00
289.	Villupuram	2.00
290.	Thiruvananthapuram	2.00
291.	Dharmapuri	2.00
292.	Karur	2.00
293.	Perambalur	2.00
	Andhra Pradesh	
294.	Ranga Reddy	2.00
	Lakshadweep	
295.	Lakshadweep	2.00
	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	
296.	Nicobars	—
297.	Middle and North Andaman	—
	Uttarakhand	
298.	Pithoragarh	2.00
	Maharashtra	
299.	Akola	2.00
300.	Hingoli	2.00
Total (239) covered		628.99

Assessment of Nuclear Waste

546. SHRI P.T. THOMAS: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has recently assessed the quantity of nuclear waste likely to be generated by the nuclear power plants in the country;

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

(c) the manner in which the Government proposes to dispose of this waste?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) to (c) The wastes generated at the nuclear power stations during their operation are of low and intermediate activity level and are managed at the site itself. These wastes are treated, concentrated, compacted, immobilized in solid materials like cement, bitumen, polymers etc. and stored in specially constructed structures such as reinforced concrete trenches and tile holes, located at the site. Such facilities are located at all the nuclear power stations viz. Tarapur (Maharashtra), Rawatbhata (Rajasthan), Kalpakkam (Tamil Nadu), Narora (Uttar Pradesh), Kakrapar (Gujarat) and Kaiga (Karnataka). The waste to be stored at site during the life time including decommissioning is within 0.15 cubic meters/year/MW.

Spent nuclear fuel from unsafeguarded reactors is sent back to BARC for reprocessing and for management of high level (radioactive) waste. High level waste is vitrified into a glassy form, contained in multiple barrier containers and stored for an interim period of three to four decades in engineered vaults with necessary surveillance facilities. After cooling down in these storage facilities, waste containers will be stored for long term in deep geological repositories.

[Translation]

Agreement with Canada

547. SHRI SANJAY SINGH CHAUHAN:
SHRIMATI ANNU TANDAN:
SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has signed any civil nuclear agreements with Canada for supply of uranium and transfer of reprocessing technology;

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

(c) the fields in which the uranium and such technology are likely to be utilized; and

(d) the time by which a final agreement under the said pact is likely to be done?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) to (d) The Agreement between the Government of the Republic of India and the Government of Canada for Cooperation in Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy has been signed on 27 June 2010. The Agreement has not yet entered into force.

[English]

Growth of Biotech Sector

548. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the domestic biotech sector likely to pierce \$5-billion mark by end of this fiscal;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the sector-wise growth expected in this industry during the remaining XI Plan; and

(d) the sops being announced for the said period to improve the growth of biotech sector, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) and (b) No Madam. As per the report of Association of Biotechnology Led Enterprises (ABLE),

due to recent global recession, the biotech industry growth has been fluctuating between 17-20% since fiscal year 2007-2008. According to 2009-10 survey, biotech industry registered 17% growth to cross Rs. 14,000 crores (US\$ 3 billion) mark for the first time.

(c) The expected sector-wise growth rate predicted for the next five years based on current trends is 10% for Biopharma, 26% for Bioagriculture and 15% for Bioindustry.

(d) The State Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Delhi, Gujarat, Karnataka and Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu are implementing various schemes and incentives such as rebate on allotment of land; exemption from stamp duty, entry tax and electricity duty; providing venture capital and encouraging public-private partnerships.

Forest Advisory Committee

549. SHRI UDAY SINGH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has set up a Forest Advisory Committee to tackle the issue of illegal mining in some States, particularly in Karnataka;

(b) if so, the details of recommendations made by the Committee;

(c) whether some State Governments have been ignoring the recommendations of the Forest Advisory Committee and continuing to extract iron ore from reserved forest areas; and

(d) if so, the steps the Union Government proposes to take to prevent such illegal mining in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) The Forest Advisory Committee (FAC) is a statutory body under the provisions of section-3 of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980. The role of the FAC is recommendatory in nature so far as diversion of forest land for the purpose of non-forestry use, including mining, is concerned. The primary responsibility of controlling illegal mining lies with the State/UT Governments because they are the actual custodians of the forest land. However, as and when, any problem of illegal mining is brought to the notice of the Union Government, suitable measures are suggested to the State/UT Governments to control the problems of illegal mining.

(c) and (d) In recent past, some problems of illegal mining have come to the notice of the Union Government. Reacting to the problems of illegal mining in Karnataka. The Union Government has advised the State Government to get the survey done to ascertain the extent of forest land being illegally mined, to erect boundary pillars having numbers, to prepare and maintain mandatory safety zone of 7.5 metre width around the mining lease area, to disallow transportation of illegally mined mineral, to book offences against the offenders and to investigate the cases vigorously to achieve the logical end.

National Archives of India

550. SHRI SURESH ANGADI:
SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH:
SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Archives of India has a vast collection of private papers of eminent Indians like Gandhiji, Dadabhai Naoroji, Sarojini Naidu and others:

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Central Government proposes to collect/receive private collections having bearing on Indian history and culture;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government also proposes to reward/award the collectors who provide their collections to the Government for preservation, etc.; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) Yes Madam.

(b) As per list enclosed as a statement.

(c) Under the provisions of Public Records Act of 1993, Section 3 (2) (b) read with Section 10 of the Public Records Rules 1997, the Director General of Archives has been mandated to accept records from any private source, either by way of gift or purchase or otherwise. The National Archives of India has been, accordingly, acquiring and preserving the private papers of eminent Indians who have made significant contribution to our history and culture.

(d) Not Applicable.

(e) and (f) National Archives of India acquires Private Papers of eminent Indians through donation/gift or purchase on the recommendation of the Historical Documents Purchase Committee. The Committee is headed by the Director General of Archives and comprises of eminent experts in the field of History and Archives. All donors are duly acknowledged and a certificate of acknowledgement is provided to them.

Statement

Private Archives Collections as on 31.12.2008

Sl. No.	Category of the Document	Name of the document and its introduction in one line
1	2	3
1.	Private papers	Abdul Qadeer Azad Collection (1912-1946):- 943 issue of old newspapers (939 issues of Urdu newspapers and 5 issues of English newspapers). These include Ahl-i-Hadis (1916-1920), Hamdard (1915-1929), Al-Asr (1917), Tarjuman (1916); Muslim Gazette (1912-1913), The Muslim Chronicle (1929), The Independent (1922) and The Statesman (1913).
2.	—do—	Ambedkar Papers:- 123 letters in English, Marathi and Hindi (1920-1954) - throws light on Dr. Ambedkar's literary activities, his pursuit of professional legal work and his efforts to secure political and social rights for the Depressed Classes.
3.	—do—	Badruddin Tyabji Collection:- 1122 items/letters relating to his correspondence reports, speeches, notes and invitation cards, etc. (1871-1919).
4.	—do—	Benarsidas Chaturvedi Collection:- 8444 items comprising of correspondence, articles, photographs, press clippings, books and periodicals. (1900-1968)

1	2	3
5.	—do—	Bhulabhai Desai Papers:- 200 items comprising letters, extracts from books, speeches, diary and press clippings. (1899-1965)
6.	—do—	Champaran Satyagraha Papers:- Relating to Satyagraha, which Gandhiji launched in Champaran in 1917 to redress the grievances of the Indigo Cultivators.
7.	—do—	C.F. Andrews Papers:- 187 items - mainly correspondence with Munshi Ram (Swami Shrahanand), R. Tagore, Ganga Ram, S.K. Rudra, R.C. Hobert and Lala Lajpat Rai. (1913-1919)
8.	—do—	Dadabhai Naoroji correspondence (1852-1917) 31,000 items - relate to campaign in England - Agitation for simultaneous civil service examination in India and England, admission of Indians in public services.
9.	—do—	Delhi Court Papers:- 7 volumes relating to the trial of Indian revolutionaries. (1914, 1929-1943)
10.	—do—	Edward Hall Papers:- 117 items including correspondence, paintings, etc. (1720-1921)
11.	—do—	G.S. Khaparde Papers:- 320 items - mainly correspondence and diaries. (1879-1938)
12.	—do—	Gian Singh Rarewala Papers:- 900 items - mainly his correspondence, press statements, etc. (1901-1977)
13.	—do—	Gooroodas Banerjee Papers:- 303 letters (1877-1918) - mainly correspondence on educational problems, constitutional reforms and religious and moral teaching in Government Schools and Colleges.

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14.	-do-	Gopal Krishan Gokhale Papers:- 3,493 items - mainly correspondence (1889-1915) ;
15.	-do-	Gobind Ballabh Pant Papers:- 732 items - mainly correspondence, photo albums, diaries, etc. (1908 and 1910-61)
16.	-do-	Indian Independence League Papers:- 130 items comprising of letters, pamphlets, news paper clippings, notes, etc. (1942-1945) relating to activities of various branches of the Indian Independence league in Thailand, Shanghai, Malaya, Singapore, etc.
17.	-do-	Indian National Army Papers:- • 95 items (1943-1949) throwing light on the Indian National Army's activities in Malaya • 990 files relating to INA
18.	-do-	Indra Vidya Vachaspati Papers:- 1000 items (1900-1963) comprising of magazines, correspondence, news papers, etc.
19.	-do-	Jehangir C. Coyajee Papers:- 1202 items (1902-1946) - comprising correspondence, press clippings, articles, photographs, etc.
20.	-do-	Joseph Bampfylde Fuller Papers:- 51 letters (1930-1948) pertaining to democracy and discipline, customs in India and Europe, Hindu-Muslims Unity, etc.
21.	-do-	K.M. Panikkar Papers:- 1350 items (1938-1963)-comprising correspondence, press clippings, reports, etc.
22.	-do-	K.M. Cariappa Papers:- 11,000 items (1912-1981)-comprising letters, articles, press clippings.
23.	-do-	K. Santhanam Papers: 455 items (1947-65)-comprising correspondence, articles, notes, book reviews, etc.

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24.	-do-	Lahore Conspiracy Case:- Mainly proceedings and copies of judgement of Lahore Conspiracy Case and material relating to Martyrs Bhagat Singh, Rajguru and Sukhdev (1930-31).
25.	-do-	Lala Hardayal Papers:- 15 letters addressed to Sardar Singh Rana and Mrs. Rana in Paris (1910).
26.	-do-	Lala Lajpat Rai Papers:- Diary (1914-1917) showing his movements during his visit to U.S.A. and Japan.
27.	-do-	Mahatma Gandhi Papers:- 27,500 items/volumes (1880-1948) relating to Gandhi-Kallenbach, Gandhi-Polak correspondence, Gandhi-Holmes correspondence, Gandhi Murder Trial papers and Gandhiji's correspondence with eminent personalities. FIR relating to Gandhiji's Murder on 30 January 1948.
28.	-do-	Nanavati Papers:- 5 Volume and other papers (1944-45) relating to Bengal Famine Enquiry Commission.
29.	-do-	Maulana Abul Kalam Azad Papers:- 218 letters in Urdu (1953-55)
30.	-do-	Meerut Conspiracy Case Papers:- 4,226 items (1929-1933) throwing light on the history and growth of Communism and Trade Union Movement in India and International Communism and its impact on India.
31.	-do-	M.R. Jayakar Papers:- 7,000 item's (1823-1958)- comprising correspondence, diaries, press clippings and miscellaneous papers.

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32.	—do—	Munshi Daya Narain Nigam Papers:- 264 issues (1907-1942) of Zamana News Papers and some typed material.
33.	—do—	Mutiny Papers:- 62 letters (1857).
34.	—do—	N.B. Khare Papers:- 179 items (1935-68) relating to his correspondence, Book and Press clippings.
35.	—do—	N.K. Bose Papers:- 1,020 + 14 = 1034 items (1909-1970) comprising correspondence, speeches, press clippings, articles, books, papers relating to Jharkhand Movement, Anthropological Survey of India, files relating to Institute of Advanced Studies, direction action 1946, two personal diaries and some miscellaneous files, etc.
36.	—do—	P.K. Malviya Papers:- 3,720 items (1907-1969)-comprising his correspondence and Abhyudaya
37.	—do—	P.S. Sivaswamy Aiyer Papers:- 10,000 items (1889-1946)-relating to correspondence, press clippings, speeches, books, journals, etc.
38.	—do—	Currency notes of Siam and Japan-83 notes.
39.	—do—	P.D. Tandon Papers:- 28,738 items (1926-1960) relating to his correspondence, News papers clippings, pamphlets, booklets, etc.
40.	—do—	Raja Mahendra Pratap Papers:- 1,148 items (1915-1970)-comprising his correspondence, photographs, books, pamphlets.
41.	—do—	Rajendra Prasad Papers:- 34,900 items (1935-1962) comprising his articles, notes, correspondence, press clippings, speeches, pamphlets, etc.

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42.	—do—	R.C. Dutt Collection:- 40 items and a notebook (1901-1909).
43.	—do—	R.L.Chopra Papers:- 17 items (1846-1907) regarding Europeans in the Army of Maharaja Ranjit Singh.
44.	—do—	Sampurnanand Papers:- 1,907 items (1922-1968) mainly his correspondence and some literary works.
45.	—do—	Sarojini Naidu Papers:- 34 items (1896-1911)-consists poems and songs.
46.	—do—	Letter of Vidya family from Vaidya's daftar (in Marathi)
47.	—do—	S.S. Bhatnagar Papers:- 21 items (1942-1954) relating to reports and proceedings of the meetings on various aspects of scientific developments.
48.	—do—	S.C. Dixit Papers: 100 items (1869, 1934-1995)-comprising newspapers, periodicals, etc.
49.	—do—	Sita Ram Papers:- 56 files (1906-1967) relating to his correspondence.
50.	—do—	Srinivasa Ramanujam Papers:- One volume (1912-1920) throwing light on his life and his work.
51.	—do—	Tata Iron and Steel Company Jamshedpur:- 7 files (1928-1961) throwing light on various problems of Tata Workers and growth of Labour Movement in Tata Nagar, Jamshedpur.
52.	—do—	Udham Singh Trial Papers (1940):-

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53.	—do—	United Service Club Papers:- 115 itmes (1870-1961) relating to club at Simla.
54.	—do—	Virendranath Chattopadhyaya Papers:- One volume (1917-1921, 1995) relating to his revolutionary activities.
55.	—do—	V. Krishna Swamy Aiyer Papers:- 350 items (1898-1911) relating to his correspondence.
56.	—do—	V.S. Srinivasa Sastri Papers:- 1,354 items (1889-1946) relating to correspondence, articles, speeches, etc.
57.	—do—	Woods Collections:- 62 items (1931-1946) relating to correspondence with S.C. Bose and V.J. Patel-Photographs and Press clippings.
58.	—do—	Helfferich Papers: 9 items
59.	—do—	Khan Bahadur Admad Bakhsh:- 363 items (1890-1955) containing addresses correspondence, press clippings. photographs, etc.
60.	—do—	Lala Murlidhar Papers:- 95 items containing sanads, correspondence, invitaion cards, notification, etc.
61.	—do—	N.G. Ranga Papers:- 132 items (1934-1986) containing correspondence, articles, speeches (xerox copies).
62.	—do—	Rana Jang Bahadur Papers:- 104 items (1924-1986) containing correspondence, articles, testimonials, addresses, etc.
63.	—do—	M.C. Chagla Papers:- 223 items (1921-1981) containing speeches, articles, photos, correspondence, press clippings, etc.

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64.	—do—	Danial Latifi Papers:- Containing correspondence, notes and a booklet.
65.	—do—	Madras Chamber of Commerce and Industry Papers:- 92 vols. (1836-1962) containing reports, etc.
66.	—do—	C.P. Ramaswami Aiyer:- 41 microfilm rolls (1914-1966) containing speeches, correspondence, radio talk lectures, press clippings, etc.
67.	—do—	C. Rajagopalachari Papers:- 15 microfilm rolls (1930-1959) containing correspondence.
68.	—do—	S.N. Majumdar Papers:- Judgement of the Special Tribunal at Alipur-'Emperor Vs Jitendranath Gupta and others' (printed copy)
69.	—do—	Shiv Shankar Rawal Papers: 62 packets (1931-1951) containing correspondence, books, periodicals, etc.
70.	—do—	Phoolchand Jain Papers:- 425 items (1830-1947; 1985-1992) regarding Delhi Satyagraha, Quit India Movement, Ghadar Party, Indian National Army and Mahatma Gandhi.
71.	—do—	H.K. Barpujari Papers (1835-1900):- • 11 Microfilm rolls regarding American Mission Papers and 20 Books.
72.	—do—	Chaudhri Ranbir Singh Papers:- 25 items and 48 photographs (1898-1990) relating to Constituent Assembly, Sanads certificates, etc.
73.	—do—	U.G. Krishnamurti Papers:- 418 items (1839-1999) having correspondence, press clippings, magazines, books, pamphlets photos 26 items containing printed

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		books in English as well as in different languages. These books contains the ideas of philosophical thought and rational approach relating to life, God, courage, etc. quotes of U.G. Krishnamurti, set of 108 money maxim cards; CDs/ VCDs of U.G.'s interviews world over and file containing copies of web pages links and postage stamps issued in USA on U.G. Krishnamurti.
74.	—do—	Minnoo Masani Papers:- 7 folders (1933-1974) having correspondence, articles, press clippings, photographs.
75.	—do—	Lal Bahadur Shastri and Hari Kishan Shastri Papers (1931-66):- 15 items (42 folders), 1,528 xerox copies, 5 files/folders containing correspondence, speeches, broadcast, messages, press clippings pamphlets and abhinandan patras.
76.	—do—	Nanaji Deshmukh Papers:- 17 items relating to letters, addresses and speeches.
77.	—do—	Comrade Ramchandra Papers:- 9 items containing books, text of interviews, etc.
78.	—do—	Dr. Suryya Kumar Bhuyan Papers:- All items (1894-1964) containing speeches, correspondence, articles, books, etc.
79.	—do—	Kasturbhai Lalbhai Papers:- 147 bundles (1936-69) containing correspondence, books, diary, etc.
80.	—do—	Gulzari Lal Nanda Papers:- 35 bundles (1954-1977) relating to correspondence, books, etc.
81.	—do—	Yashpal Kapoor Papers:- 19 items (1956-64) relating to correspondence and articles.
82.	—do—	V.V. Giri Papers:- 23 items (1975-1979) relating to his correspondence.
83.	—do—	B.N. Pande Papers:- 44 items (1936-1964) relating to his correspondence.

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84.	—do—	R.L. Avasthi Papers:- 11 items (1941-53)
85.	—do—	Sir Hashmatullah Khan Saheb Papers:- 21 items (1927-1932) relating to self and his correspondence.
86.	—do—	O.P. Paliwal Papers:- 54 items (1961-1991) relating to his correspondence.
87.	—do—	S.L. Bhatia Papers:- 146 items (1916-1982) comprising printed books, articles, journals, letters and files relating to his correspondence.
88.	—do—	Faltis K. Otto Papers (1933-1942):- 34 enclosures/photographs relating to the activities of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose in Central Europe.
89.	—do—	R. Venkataraman Papers:- One album containing 28 photographs.
90.	—do—	Kanpur Conspiracy Case Papers (1924):- 4 Vols. relating to the trial.
91.	—do—	Morarji Desai Papers:- 2,500 Pages (1952-1980)- correspondence, articles, photographs, speeches, newspaper clippings, etc.
92.	—do—	Rabindranath Tagore Letters:- Books and correspondence (in Microfilm rolls)
93.	—do—	Punjab Conspiracy Case:- Judgment and Index of case.
94.	—do—	Satya Bhakt Papers:- 84 items relating to Indian Communist Party, his correspondence, books and biography (1925-1968).
95.	—do—	Dr. Y. Subbarow Papers:- 1893 items (1922-1955) relating to Scientific matters.

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96.	—do—	Navin Chandra Rai: A book.
97.	—do—	Jairam Das Daulat Ram Papers:- 12 packets and 4 boxes (1538-1984) relating to his correspondence.
98.	—do—	Prof. Malwinderjit Singh Waraich:- Photographs and material relating to freedom fighters (xerox copies) (1914-1931), Lahore Conspiracy Case, Babbar Akali Conspiracy Case, two CDs relating to exhibition on Shaheed Bhagat Singh and India's struggle for freedom.
99.	—do—	Subhas Chandra Bose Papers:- Books, speeches, leaflets, etc. (1934-1984).
100.	—do—	Pheroza Shah Mehta Papers:- Correspondence with eminent personalities (1846-1917) (in Microfilm rolls.)
101.	—do—	Sardar Patel Papers:- 168 rolls relating to correspondence and press clippings.
102.	—do—	Zorawar Singh Niam Papers:- Regarding Etawah Conspiracy Case Papers-correspondence, Press Clippings.
103.	—do—	Proceeding's of the trial of Hari Kishan and Judgement of the Session Court at Lahore.
104.	—do—	One Certificate of Conviction and Sentence of Madam Lal Dhingra. (1909)
105.	—do—	Amritsar Conspiracy Case Crown Vs Dr. S.D. Kitchlew, Dr. Satapal and others (1919)-One Microfilm roll.
106.	—do—	Mainpuri Conspiracy Case:- Crown Vs. Gopinath and others. (1919)-one Microfilm roll.
107.	—do—	Trial proceedings of Shaheed Mangal Pandey and others (1857).

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108.	—do—	Material relating to Bangladesh books , pamphlets newspaper clippings (1971).
109.	—do—	Macartney Papers (1781-1796)-32 Vols.
110.	—do—	Bardoli Satyagrah Papers in Gujarati (1939-48) -One microfilm roll and 3 Vols. of Harijan.
111.	—do—	Komagatamaru:- List of passengers who travelled on the aforesaid ship.
112.	—do—	Lhasa at Last by Evan Trigh Croslegh (1903-1904) (one diary).
113.	—do—	Shiv Shankar Rawal Papers:- 62 Packets.
114.	—do—	India Divided Manuscript of the book by Rajendra Prasad.
115.	—do—	History of Freedom Movement:- Material relating to freedom Movement in various regions of India (1857-1947).
116.	—do—	Jain Scriptures:- Relates to science of numbers (Ank Vigyan). The manuscripts are stated to throw light on ancient Hindu art, civilization, medicine, mathematics and other sciences.
117.	—do—	Mira Behn Papers:- Relating to pension and repatriation of her servant in 1970.
118.	—do—	Indo-Russia relations in the 17th Century:- One book, two vols, and some xerox copies of documents.
119.	—do—	Atulya Ghosh Papers:- 34 items and one book.
120.	—do—	N. Sanjeeva Reddy Papers:- 56 Vols./folders (1953-1982) relating to correspondence with eminent personalities.
121.	—do—	K.M. Munshi Papers:- In 7 microfilm rolls containing correspondence, court papers and press clippings (1916-1957).

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122.	—do—	Qaumi Ekta Papers:- 15 microfilm rolls relating to the events and issues in Punjab, articles on Sikh history, life and culture (1974-1986).
123.	—do—	Daya Narain Nigam Collection:- Containing 29 issues of Zamana, photographs, material, etc. (1907-1942).
124.	—do—	R.H.Col Phillimore Papers:- 42 Vols./36 maps containing Historical Records of Survey of India.
125.	—do—	Bholanatha Roy Papers:- A book—'Oaten Incident-1916' and 13 letters.
126.	—do—	47 Issues of Young India, The People and National Front (1924-1938).
127.	—do—	Ladai Ka Akhbar —Hindi Weekly from Allahabad-16 issues, (1918-1919).
128.	—do—	Balidan (1971-1973)—**Issues of
129.	—do—	Dr. H.S. Pareek Papers:- Material relating to his correspondence (1945-1995) (with gaps).
130.	—do—	Institute of Actuaries Papers:- Relating to Madras Military Fund Life Insurance in India Indian Railways (1933-41).
131.	—do—	Association of Indian Universities Standing Committee Minutes:- Comprising 10 Vols. (1967-1900)
132.	—do—	Servant of the People Society Papers:- Consisting 228 items (xerox papers) on P.D. Tandon, Lal Bahadur Shastri, Congress working, agrarian reforms, local self Government and Lala Lajpat Rai (1920-1969).
133.	—do—	Newspaper clippings on Hyderabad affairs:- one Vol. (1875-1888)
134.	—do—	E.S. Reddy Papers:- Relating to Gokhale's visit to South Africa; Letters by Ole Colbojorisen

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		to the Noble Committee nominating Gandhi for Noble Peace Prize (1912-1939)
135.	—do—	Fortnightly Journal of the All India Trade Union Congress, Homage to the martyrs (5 August–20 August 1977), Independence Golden Jubilee Special Number, Trade Union Record.
136.	—do—	C.K.Nair Papers:- Diary of one of the 78 Satyagrahi participated in the historical march of Gandhi ji from Sabarmati to Dandi in 1930 (in microfilm)
137.	—do—	Prof. Dwijendra Tripathi Papers:- 24 items including files, reports relating to Bank of Baroda, Hilda Ltd., Larsen and Toubro and Ranchhodlal Papers, the found of Ahmedabad Cotton Textile Industries donated by Prof. Tripathi, Ahmedabad (1916-1951)
138.	—do—	Shri Jitendra Prasad Papers:- 10 files of private papers of late Shri Jitendra Prasad (former Vice President and General Secretary of Indian National Congress) relate to correspondence of Smt. Indira Gandhi, Rajiv Gandhi, Arjun Singh, misc papers, press clippings and condolence messages, etc.
139.	—do—	One letter from Shri B.C. Gangopadhyay, Ex-Secretary to the Governemnt of India as well as Ex Secretary, Government of Andhra Pradesh regarding Krishna River Water Tribunal (Bachawat Commission)
140.	—do—	Balram Jakhar Papers:- Containing speeches, articles and books
141.	—do—	Amar Kumar Jhingan Papers:- Includes Pandulipi/Tarpatra, (Tamil, 16th century) <i>Sar Sudha-Nidhi</i> in Hindi (1880-1888) Stay magazines/ periodicals/booklet, etc., (1826-1925).

Catalogue of Private Papers is being updated

*[Translation]***Non-availability of Schools**

551. SHRI MAHABAL MISHRA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India on 'Sarv Shiksha Abhiyan' has indicated that no Primary School/Education Guarantee Scheme/Alternative School is available in large number of villages in several parts of the country;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

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

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) In the Performance Audit Report on Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) for the year ending March, 2005 [Union Government (Civil) Report No. 15 (2006)] the Comptroller and Auditor General of India has indicated that in respect of 14 States, 9.23% habitations are without Primary Schools. These 14 States are Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland, Orissa, Puducherry, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttarakhand & West Bengal.

SSA has sanctioned 75,679 new primary schools, including 21,475 sanctioned in 2010-11, in these 14 States since inception of the programme. The new primary schools are sanctioned under SSA in accordance with the State norms. It is reported that 16,202 habitations, representing approximately 2% of the total habitations in these States are without primary schools.

*[English]***Setting up of Community Colleges**

552. SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

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

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

(c) the aims and objectives of the such colleges;

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

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

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

(b) to (e) Do not arise.

Sale of Coal

553. SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to allow the developers of captive coal mines to sell coal for commercial purposes for power of steel plants;

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

(c) whether the Government has decided to open up commercial coal mining to the private sector; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise in the view of reply given at (a) above.

(c) and (d) 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. Accordingly a Bill, namely the Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Amendment Bill, 2000, was introduced in the Rajya Sabha on 24.04.2000. The Bill was referred to the Standing Committee on Industry on 27.04.2000 and then to the Standing Committee on Energy on 22.11.2000 for examination and report. Due to stiff resistance from the trade unions it was decided that the Bill would be introduced in the Parliament only after reaching a consensus. A Group of Ministers (GoM) has been constituted to look into this matter for making appropriate recommendations.

Performance of Schools

554. SHRI M.I. SHANAVAS: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any premier body to oversee the major schemes of the Ministry particularly in regard to the standard of education being imparted in the urban, rural and semi-urban areas of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has evaluated the performance of schools which are getting funds under various schemes of the Ministry; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI. D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) The National Policy of Education, 1986 (as modified in 1992) lays special emphasis on the removal of disparities and to equalize educational opportunities by attending to the specific needs of those who have been denied equality so far.

In the implementation of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), this Ministry maintains association with professional bodies like NCERT and NUEPA who provide various educational inputs including data on learning achievements, advise for curriculum reforms as per National Curriculum Framework, 2005. NUEPA maintains a data base on elementary education covering various facets of elementary education which is used in planning of SSA Programme. At the State level, academic resource support is provided through SCERTs.

In order to maintain the standard of education, University Grants Commission (UGC) and All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) which are apex bodies in the field of Higher and Technical Education have been set up. UGC Act, 1956 empowers UGC to make provision for the co-ordination and determination of standards in Universities. AICTE was set up in November 1945 as a National Apex Advisory Body to conduct survey on the facilities on technical education and to promote development in the country in a coordinated and integrated manner. AICTE is vested with statutory authority for planning, formulation and maintenance of norms and standards, quality assurance through accreditation, funding in priority areas, monitoring and evaluation, maintaining parity of certification and awards and ensuring coordinated and integrated development and management of technical education in the country.

(c) and (d) Under DISE (District Information System of Education) School report cards are available which contain data on various aspects of all the schools in the country which is used in planning process of SSA and provide progress on school facilities, etc. No individual school-wise evaluation of schools is done centrally. Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), school annual grant, major/minor repair grant and physical facilities are provided to State Government secondary schools. Implementation of the scheme has started only in 2009-2010 and no evaluation has been carried out so far.

[Translation]

Enhancement of Water Storage Capacity

555. SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:
SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS LALAN SINGH:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the monsoon rain, which occurs during some months only is the main source to meet water demand of the country;

(b) if so, the manner in which the Government proposes to meet the over all water demand of the country keeping in view the lesser rainfall;

(c) whether the storage capacity in the country is just 210 cubic meter per person which is far less as compared to average international storage capacity;

(d) if so, the comparative data of storage capacity of India with other developed countries; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to enhance the water storage capacity to meet the increasing water demand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) to (e) Monsoon rain is the main source of flow in rivers and recharge to ground water aquifer systems in the country. In addition to the monsoon rainfall, the snowmelt and glacier melt also contribute to the flow of Brahmaputra, Ganga and Indus rivers. However, there are large temporal and spatial variations in the rainfall and hence in the water availability.

As per the report of the Working Group on Water Resources for the XI Five Year Plan constituted by the Planning Commission, the per capita storage in the

country is only about 210 cubic metre which is way behind the achievement in many of the developed and developing countries, such as Russia (6103 cubic metre), Australia (4733 cubic metre), Brazil (3145 cubic metre), USA (1964 cubic metre), Turkey (1739 cubic metre), Spain (1410 cubic metre), Mexico (1245 cubic metre), China (1111 cubic metre) and South Africa (753 cubic metre).

Various measures for conservation of water through reservoirs and water bodies are undertaken by respective State Governments. Creation of storage capacity of about 225 billion cubic metre (BCM) has so far been reported by State Governments. The total storage capacity of the various projects under construction has been estimated to be about 64 BCM. Further, the State Governments have identified various other schemes for investigation and planning and the estimated storage for such schemes is about 108 BCM. Schemes for repair, renovation and restoration of water bodies have also been taken up. Further, the schemes for rainwater harvesting and artificial recharge to groundwater are also promoted.

Misuse of Rare Arts Collection

556. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether rare collection of artefacts, idols and pictures worth crores of rupees are being misused in Indira Gandhi National Centre for Arts;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the action taken against officials/persons found guilty in this regard; and

(d) the measures proposed to be taken by the Government for safety and preservation of those rare collections from being misused?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) No Madam.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

(d) Rare collections in Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts are kept in a systematic and scientific manner.

[English]

Conservation of Tribal Culture

557. DR K.S. RAO: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the policy schemes being implemented for protection and preservation of Tribal Art, Culture, Folk Dance and Language in the country;

(b) the steps taken to promote and encourage people in Tribal Art and the funds allocated during the year 2009-2010; and

(c) the details of financial assistance provided to various NGOs in this regard State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Culture has taken up a number of policy schemes being implemented for protection and preservation of Tribal Art and culture, folk dance and Language in various states of the country. These activities are carried out through the attached, subordinate and autonomous organizations of the Ministry. The steps undertaken in this regard are contained in the Annual Report of the Ministry for the year 2009-2010. Details of funds allocated during the year 2009-2010 are given in the Statement-I enclosed.

(c) Details of financial assistance provided to NGOs are enclosed at Statement-II.

Statement I

Funds Allocated to Organisations/Schemes Engaged in for the Development of Tribal Art and Culture during 2009-2010

(Rs. in lakhs)		
Sl. No.	Schemes/Organizations	BE 2009-10 (including Provision under North East)
1	2	3
1.	Zonal Cultural Centres	2159.00
2.	Central Institute of Buddhist Studies	851.00
3.	Twang Monastery	96.00
4.	Central Institute of Himalayan Cultural Studies	501.00
5.	Financial Assistance for preservation and Development of Cultural Heritage of Himalayas	120.00

1	2	3
6.	Financial Assistance for development of Buddhist and Tibetan Organizations	560.00
7.	Promotion and Strengthening of Local Museums	1684.00
8.	Financial Assistance for Promotion and Dissemination of Tribal Art Folk Art	120.00
9.	Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Manav Sangralaya, Bhopal	1050.00
10.	Anthropological Survey of India	1200.00
11.	Financial Assistance for Professional groups and individuals for specific performing art projects	1900.00
Total		10241.00

Statement II*State-wise Financial Assistance Provided to various NGOs*

Sl. No.	Name of States	No. of NGO's	Amount released (in rupees)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2	93,750
2.	Assam	3	5,88,000
3.	Bihar	1	1,20,000
4.	Delhi	12	6,56,250
5.	Gujarat	1	1,50,000
6.	Haryana	4	2,43,750
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	1,75,000
8.	Jharkhand	1	37,500
9.	Karnataka	26	64,37,250
10.	Kerala	6	46,02,000
11.	Madhya Pradesh	7	33,69,000
12.	Maharashtra	11	60,36,000
13.	Manipur	7	45,96,000

1	2	3	4
14.	Orissa	3	93,000
15.	Punjab	1	5,76,000
16.	Rajasthan	2	11,07,000
17.	Tamil Nadu	2	15,60,000
18.	Uttar Pradesh	26	12,26,000
19.	Uttarakhand	1	1,50,000
20.	West Bengal	49	1,51,29,000

Drop out Rate of Children in Schools

558. SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:
 SHRI PURNMAJI RAM:
 SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:
 SHRI S. SEMMALAI:
 SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR:

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

(a) whether the drop out rate of school children at primary, upper primary and secondary schools level has increased during the last three years;

(b) if so, the extent of drop out rate in each State/UT during each of the last three years;

(c) whether the drop out rate is mainly amongst the female child due to non-availability of toilets in these schools;

(d) if so, the remedial steps taken by the Government in this regard;

(e) whether the Government has set any target to enroll more students under the Right to Education Act in the next two years; and

(f) if so, the action plan drawn up by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D.PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) State-wise and Gender-wise Dropout Rate at primary (I-V), Elementary (I-VIII) and Secondary (I-X) level of education for the years 2005-06, 2006-07, and 2007-08 are given in the enclosed Statement-I, II and III respectively. Details as

[illegible]

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1.70	-1.39	0.29	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
15.	Maharashtra	2.32	8.22	5.14	-0.39	5.80	2.55	17.73	20.17	18.89
16.	Manipur	29.84	32.36	31.06	44.37	47.07	45.69	35.80	39.25	37.49
17.	Meghalaya	42.81	41.95	42.38	44.78	43.37	44.08	37.20	35.51	36.36
18.	Mizoram	33.91	28.96	31.58	50.29	48.87	49.62	46.47	44.81	45.68
19.	Nagaland	37.38	39.53	38.43	20.11	20.27	20.19	36.76	39.21	37.95
20.	Orissa	46.06	34.53	41.20	26.91	28.81	27.82	24.35	21.92	23.19
21.	Punjab	25.71	21.33	23.66	14.21	4.92	9.90	-2.88	3.10	-0.07
22.	Rajasthan	57.20	45.94	52.84	38.66	47.45	43.00	45.46	47.86	46.57
23.	Sikkim	22.66	12.71	17.84	29.08	19.37	24.31	26.21	12.54	19.67
24.	Tamil Nadu	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.64	7.36	8.02	8.12	8.87	8.48
25.	Tripura	28.94	28.56	28.76	18.15	18.02	18.09	24.34	20.57	22.57
26.	Uttar Pradesh	20.15	-7.42	9.76	30.16	32.16	31.09	36.28	31.25	33.94
27.	Uttarakhand	23.44	31.40	27.42	19.71	17.47	18.63	21.84	17.63	19.81
28.	West Bengal	37.67	39.73	38.67	30.90	29.36	30.15	36.52	35.18	35.87
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	11.27	11.83	11.54	5.80	6.97	6.37	9.73	11.20	10.45
30.	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	19.81	29.76	24.44	27.45	41.27	34.28	13.08	24.11	18.51
32.	Daman and Diu	0.58	4.75	2.56	4.20	6.02	5.05	14.11	19.22	16.54
33.	Delhi	0.98	9.48	5.10	-5.66	3.97	-1.04	0.00	0.00	0.00
34.	Lakshadweep	8.39	11.95	10.08	-1.43	1.21	-0.24	-3.51	9.22	2.59
35.	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
India		28.71	21.77	25.67	24.57	26.75	25.60	26.19	24.82	25.55

P: Provisional

Statement II*Dropout rate in Elementary Schools (I-VIII)*

Sl.No.	State/UTs	2005-06			2006-07			2007-08 (P)		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	57.81	60.40	59.07	55.68	57.85	56.74	47.74	49.78	48.75
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	54.05	54.19	54.11	53.94	54.16	54.04	48.09	47.87	47.99

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
3.	Assam	72.60	74.60	73.48	72.69	74.68	73.56	75.25	71.58	73.54
4.	Bihar	72.30	75.00	73.37	76.03	76.23	76.11	63.60	57.20	70.69
5.	Chhattisgarh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.	Goa	1.99	8.08	4.95	-6.17	2.42	-1.98	-1.51	4.21	1.24
7.	Gujarat	42.57	51.45	46.41	45.17	54.59	49.29	44.48	53.02	48.22
8.	Haryana	7.80	13.79	10.63	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.53	8.75	6.50
9.	Himachal Pradesh	8.70	13.02	10.82	3.22	5.88	4.50	0.00	0.00	0.00
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	44.13	28.45	38.14	44.12	36.98	41.18	40.89	39.99	40.50
11.	Jharkhand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12.	Karnataka	44.34	45.37	44.83	38.75	38.83	38.79	33.08	34.77	33.89
13.	Kerala	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
14.	Madhya Pradesh	42.22	42.45	42.32	48.71	48.06	48.42	30.20	30.01	46.10
15.	Maharashtra	24.42	22.49	23.50	22.92	20.84	21.93	28.34	32.82	30.48
16.	Manipur	36.34	35.56	35.97	40.60	41.87	41.22	41.03	42.88	41.93
17.	Meghalaya	65.96	62.06	64.02	62.54	58.26	60.41	62.51	58.34	60.43
18.	Mizoram	66.20	63.40	64.86	63.71	61.26	62.56	61.67	59.30	60.55
19.	Nagaland	37.45	38.77	38.10	38.03	39.18	38.60	46.84	46.44	46.65
20.	Orissa	64.83	59.49	62.63	65.04	59.09	62.59	62.62	59.71	61.34
21.	Punjab	31.42	34.71	32.98	29.30	30.54	29.87	25.58	26.52	26.02
22.	Rajasthan	55.72	64.64	59.47	57.19	66.20	61.07	62.21	62.52	62.33
23.	Sikkim	65.95	60.30	63.17	68.12	63.54	65.85	68.13	61.65	64.93
24.	Tamil Nadu	20.84	23.45	22.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.48	8.67	9.09
25.	Tripura	56.83	54.82	55.88	52.19	48.67	50.52	55.33	54.15	54.77
26.	Uttar Pradesh	42.99	38.53	41.25	45.35	42.35	44.18	30.95	13.62	28.64
27.	Uttarakhand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
28.	West Bengal	61.16	63.88	62.45	63.01	59.54	61.37	64.96	62.70	63.87
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	10.55	14.46	12.44	8.18	9.84	8.98	17.19	14.44	15.90
30.	Chandigarh	41.34	40.12	40.79	-2.91	1.92	-0.64	0.00	0.00	0.00
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	30.94	51.10	40.24	34.26	55.35	43.98	24.54	46.73	34.87
32.	Daman and Diu	3.15	11.87	7.34	11.80	13.90	12.77	11.51	17.67	14.34
33.	Delhi	12.54	20.22	16.34	20.67	26.39	23.49	0.00	0.00	0.00
34.	Lakshadweep	5.89	9.42	7.57	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
35.	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
India		48.67	48.98	48.80	46.44	45.22	45.90	44.29	41.43	43.03

Statement III*Dropout rate in Secondary Schools (I-X)*

Sl.No.	State/UTs	2005-06			2006-07			2007-08 (P)		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	62.24	65.20	63.67	62.40	64.81	63.57	62.30	64.00	63.13
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	69.01	71.78	70.25	66.97	66.84	66.91	63.67	62.21	63.00
3.	Assam	76.97	76.26	76.66	78.18	77.14	77.72	75.12	76.34	75.68
4.	Bihar	81.40	85.64	83.07	83.95	86.99	85.14	78.27	81.46	79.54
5.	Chhattisgarh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.	Goa	44.36	41.22	42.84	42.71	36.85	39.86	41.97	35.56	38.86
7.	Gujarat	58.57	62.59	60.27	56.70	58.54	57.48	57.53	61.19	59.11
8.	Haryana	41.21	43.77	42.37	42.50	44.26	43.34	33.99	39.15	36.43
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	25.37	31.04	28.17	26.14	34.23	30.21
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	65.61	61.31	63.88	62.08	61.45	61.81	63.62	64.48	63.99
11.	Jharkhand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12.	Karnataka	61.58	60.04	60.86	54.83	53.24	54.09	49.93	48.85	49.41
13.	Kerala	7.44	2.42	4.98	3.22	-0.69	1.30	1.54	-2.59	-0.50
14.	Madhya Pradesh	61.33	69.91	65.01	67.36	74.58	70.51	57.99	66.17	61.60
15.	Maharashtra	49.08	53.85	51.36	45.32	49.96	47.54	43.41	49.15	46.17
16.	Manipur	44.42	39.09	41.91	46.70	40.49	43.80	47.91	40.83	44.60
17.	Meghalaya	78.66	77.53	78.09	76.38	75.32	75.85	76.78	75.50	76.14
18.	Mizoram	75.64	71.59	73.73	75.10	70.90	73.16	73.15	69.49	71.43
19.	Nagaland	65.99	64.99	65.51	66.86	68.02	67.43	74.58	73.39	74.00
20.	Orissa	67.87	60.85	65.03	69.31	61.95	66.33	65.07	64.27	64.70
21.	Punjab	45.82	46.25	46.02	43.88	49.40	46.48	49.95	50.04	49.99
22.	Rajasthan	71.36	81.80	75.73	69.45	79.79	73.88	70.19	73.58	71.45
23.	Sikkim	83.79	81.37	82.63	84.75	85.17	84.97	80.63	79.30	79.98
24.	Tamil Nadu	43.60	41.20	42.45	43.58	39.67	41.72	38.88	36.51	37.73
25.	Tripura	74.50	75.31	74.89	73.75	75.45	74.57	73.48	73.35	73.42
26.	Uttar Pradesh	39.66	48.34	43.02	42.18	52.36	46.15	30.27	19.60	26.18
27.	Uttarakhand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
28.	West Bengal	72.82	77.68	75.12	70.98	73.55	72.15	71.38	74.40	72.80

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	34.19	32.19	33.24	26.32	26.11	26.22	32.39	30.30	31.38
30.	Chandigarh	17.23	16.94	17.09	21.20	16.98	19.26	35.66	41.52	38.46
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	53.24	66.80	59.39	66.72	74.99	70.47	52.67	62.14	57.04
32.	Daman and Diu	33.03	36.86	34.87	42.42	44.27	43.33	31.83	29.47	30.69
33.	Delhi	46.37	46.15	46.26	31.39	39.30	35.31	33.84	38.38	36.04
34.	Lakshadweep	23.99	18.10	21.17	32.70	41.21	36.75	26.26	35.67	30.74
35.	Puducherry	17.52	9.55	13.69	13.13	5.87	9.68	5.16	-0.94	2.19
	India	60.10	63.56	61.62	58.61	61.50	59.88	56.43	57.29	56.81

P: Provisional

Forthcoming Discussion on Climate Change

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

(a) whether an international discussion on climate change and global warming is likely to take place in China in October;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the issues likely to be set forth by India for discussion and our stand on these issues?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (b) As on date, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Secretariat has not officially announced any international event on climate change in China in October 2010.

(c) Does not arise, in view of the reply to parts (a) & (b) above.

[Translation]

Disposal of Hazardous Substances

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

(a) whether the University Grants Commission (UGC) has formulated/contemplating to formulate a policy for

use and disposal of hazardous substances in the Universities; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI. D. PURANDESWARI): According to information furnished by the University Grants Commission (UGC), the UGC had constituted a Committee to frame guidelines on disposal of hazardous substances in Universities. The Committee has submitted its recommendations to UGC. UGC is examining these recommendations.

[English]

Expansion of UN Security Council

561. DR. MANDA JAGANNATH:
SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has demanded expansion in both permanent and non-permanent seats of the UN Security Council;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the response received so far in this regard;

(d) whether Britain and France has supported India's demand for the permanent membership of U.N. Security Council; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) to (c) Yes. India has proposed expansion of the membership of the UN Security Council from fifteen to twenty-five by adding six permanent and four non-permanent members. A proposal in this regard was tabled by India along with Brazil, Germany, and Japan (together known as G-4) in the UN General Assembly in July 2005. The G-4 proposal has been supported by many UN member states in discussions and inter-governmental negotiations in the UN General Assembly and in other fora.

(d) and (e) Yes. The President of France and the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, in a Joint Summit Declaration issued on 27 March 2008, declared the support of their two countries for the candidacies of India, Brazil, Japan and Germany for permanent membership, as well as for permanent representation for Africa on the Security Council. This support has been reiterated on several occasions in multilateral as well as bilateral meetings.

Arrangements for Haj

562. SHRI MILIND DEORA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the fact that tens of thousands of Indian pilgrims intending to perform Haj this year may not find accommodation in the holy cities in Saudi Arabia when they reach there in November;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken made by the Government to find alternative accommodation for the pilgrims in Saudi Arabia during Haj 2010?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) to (c) The commencement of hiring of accommodation for Haj pilgrims in the holy cities in Saudi Arabia was delayed on account of a pending court case. However, in spite of initial delay, the process of hiring accommodation has been proceeding well since June 2010 and it is expected that sufficient number of units of accommodation would be hired well before the commencement of the Haj season.

[Translation]

International Cooperation in Nuclear Field

563 SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any requests from foreign companies including American

Companies for initiating civil nuclear energy trade agreements with Indian companies; and

(b) if so, the details of such companies, country-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER OFFICE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) & (b) The Government has signed Inter-Governmental Agreements/Memorandum of Understands/ Joint Declaration for cooperation in nuclear energy with Canada, France, Mongolia, Namibia, Russia, UK and USA.

Indian companies are now in a position to establish contacts with foreign companies in the area of civil nuclear cooperation. Nuclear Power Corporation of India Ltd. (NPCIL) is currently engaged in discussions with Atomstroyexport (ASE) of Russian Federation, AREVA of France, GE Hitachi Nuclear Energy (GEH) & Westinghouse Electric Company (WEC) of the USA on setting up Light Water Reactors (LWRs) based on technical cooperation.

[English]

Environmental Clearance

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

(a) whether Union Government has received proposal from Karnataka Power Corporation Limited for according Environmental Clearance to proposed Edlapur Thermal Power Station in Raichur District, Karnataka;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government has considered the proposal of the Karnataka Power Corporation Limited;

(d) if so, the time by which environmental clearance is likely to be given; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) The proposal of 800 MW Coal Based Thermal Power Plant in Raichur District, in Karnataka of M/s Karnataka Power Corporation Ltd. was received in the Ministry for seeking environmental clearance.

(c) The Expert Appraisal Committee constituted for appraisal of thermal power projects considered this project in its meeting held in October, 2009 and has deferred further appraisal due to non-availability of certain information from the project proponent.

(d) and (e) The Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) Notification, 2006 provides for 105 days for taking the decision after receipt of the complete information.

Redressal of Public Grievances

565. SHRIMATI J. SHANTHA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of public grievance received by the Government during the last three years and the current year, till date, year-wise;

(b) the number out of them forwarded to the respective Ministries/Departments for redressal, the time allowed for reporting the action taken by the Ministry and the action taken against the defaulting official; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken for effective redressal mechanism in the Central Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) and (b) The number of cases of public grievance received by the Government through the Centralized Public, Grievance Redress and Monitoring System (CPGRAMS) during the last three years and the current year, till date, and the number of actionable complaints out of them forwarded to the respective Ministries/Departments for redressal year-wise is given below in tabular form:-

Year	No. of complaint received	No. of complaint forwarded
2007	13353	10533
2008	49280	43998
2009	98102	93307
2010 (upto 30/06/2010)	59678	58546

As per this Department's guidelines, a grievance should be normally redressed within a period of two months of its receipt. Data on departmental action taken by different Ministries/Departments against defaulting official is not maintained centrally.

(c) The Centralized Public Grievance Redress and Monitoring System (CPGRAMS) developed by the Department has facilitated lodging of grievances on-line from any geographical location and also viewing status of redressal by complainants. The Department reviews the pendency of Ministries/Departments on monthly basis.

Vacant Posts in Technical Institutions

566. SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL:
SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU:

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

(a) whether the teaching faculty in the Centrally Funded Technical Institutions (CFTIs) viz. IITs, IIMs, NITs, etc. are lying vacant;

(b) if so, the details of sanctioned strength, faculty in place and vacancies in all the Institutes, Institute-wise;

(c) whether the Government has taken any steps to fill all the vacant posts in those institutions;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[Translation]

Non-Allotment of Food Grains under MDMS

567. SHRI PRAHLAD JOSHI:
SHRI GANESH SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Union Government has received any complaints from various State Governments regarding non-allotment of foodgrains under Mid-Day-Meal Scheme during the last one year;

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

(c) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) The Government had allocated foodgrains to the States/UTs on 5.3.2010 for the first two quarters from April to September, 2010. Due to insistence of the Department of Food & Public Distribution for pre-payment of cost of foodgrains, there was some delay in intimating the State-wise allocation of foodgrains to its field units by the Food Corporation of India (FCI). Consequently, some States like Rajasthan, West Bengal, Jharkhand and Punjab pointed out shortage of foodgrains for implementing the scheme. Inter-ministerial consultations were held to resolve the issue. On the direction of Department of Food & Public Distribution, the FCI directed its regional offices on 12.4.2010 and 31.5.2010 to release the foodgrains for the first quarter (April-June, 2010) and second quarter (July-September, 2010) respectively as per the allocation made by this Ministry. All the States/UTs have been advised by this Ministry vide letters dated 13.4.2010 and 1.6.2010 to lift foodgrains from the FCI.

[English]

Nuclear Assets

568. SHRI P. BALRAM:
SHRI RAJAIAH SIRICILLA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India dispelled unusual apprehensions about its nuclear assets and spelt out the norms for extending help to Afghanistan in future;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the present status of the help thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) to (c) Yes. India is actively engaged in assisting the efforts of the Government of Afghanistan in the reconstruction and development of that country as a means to strengthen capacity of the Afghan state and thereby contributing to peace and stability in Afghanistan. Our assistance programmes in Afghanistan are entirely in accordance with the priorities of the

Afghan Government and people and are taking place in the areas of humanitarian, infrastructural, institution and capacity building, small scale gestation projects and agriculture. The present status of India's assistance programmes is to place emphasis on capacity building and human resource development.

[Translation]

Indo-China Bilateral Ties

569. DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the bilateral ties between India and China have been strengthened in recent times;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the effective measures being undertaken by the Government to establish trust between the two countries?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) to (c) India and China have established a Strategic and Cooperative Partnership for Peace and Prosperity. There are regular high-level political contacts between the two countries. The Commerce and Industry Minister visited China on 18-19 January 2010, during which the two sides signed a MoU on Expansion of Trade and Economic Cooperation. External Affairs Minister visited China from 5-8 April 2010 and signed an Inter-Governmental Agreement between the Government of the Republic of India and the Government of the People's Republic of China on the Establishment of the Direct Secure Telephone Link between the Prime Minister of India and the Chinese Premier. President of India had a successful State visit to China from 26-31 May 2010. The Vice Premier of China visited India in March 2010. The two sides have established a dialogue architecture at all levels to discuss the entire range of bilateral relations, including economic, commercial and defence ties.

[English]

Funds for National Afforestation Programme and Forest Development Agency

570. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the funds earmarked for National Afforestation Programme and Forest Development Agencies (FDAs)

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

(b) the time frame followed for releasing the funds for annual work programme during the said period;

(c) the funds released to be released during the remaining Eleventh Five Year Plan;

(d) whether the funds to FDAs in the States including Gujarat have been released as per schedule;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(f) the time by which the funds are likely to be released to the States for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH):

(a) The funds earmarked for National Afforestation Programme (NAP) during the years 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 are Rs. 392.95 crore, Rs. 345.62 crore, Rs. 318.17 crore and Rs. 303.00 crore

respectively. The funds released under NAP during the last three years and funds earmarked during the current year State-wise and year-wise is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) Funds are released to projects on receipt of appropriate proposals along with satisfactory utilization of the funds released earlier and other requisite documents like progress report, audit report etc. The release is further subject to availability of fund with National Afforestation and Eco-Development Board during the financial year.

(c) An amount of Rs. 1056.74 crore was released (as on 31.3.2010) out of an allocation of Rs. 2000.00 crore for the Scheme during the Eleventh Five Year Plan.

(d) The funds were released to the Forest Development Agencies of all the States including Gujarat for annual work programmes of the respective years subject to (b) above.

(e) and (f) Does not arise.

Statement

Details of State-wise funds released during 2007-08 to 2009-10 and funds earmarked for 2010-11

(Rs. in crore)

Sl.No.	State	Amount Released 2007-08	Amount Released 2008-09	Amount Released 2009-10	Proposed Outlay 2010-11
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	9.97	11.54	11.03	11.00
2.	Chhattisgarh	42.71	25.66	25.12	22.00
3.	Gujarat	30.93	25.75	24.44	20.00
4.	Haryana	12.93	20.14	20.57	12.00
5.	Himachal Pradesh	7.43	6.72	3.59	6.00
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	8.13	8.47	9.81	9.00
7.	Karnataka	31.02	15.46	11.95	12.00
8.	Madhya Pradesh	13.84	22.55	22.53	21.00
9.	Maharashtra	29.92	21.87	20.53	21.00
10.	Orissa	19.01	21.63	8.82	11.00
11.	Punjab	5.88	3.30	3.01	3.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
12.	Rajasthan	2.50	7.32	10.67	9.00
13.	Tamil Nadu	9.46	8.86	7.98	8.00
14.	Uttar Pradesh	36.77	30.80	30.20	20.00
15.	Uttarakhand	12.39	9.24	7.00	6.00
16.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17.	Jharkhand	24.56	26.32	21.06	17.00
18.	Bihar	6.92	6.48	7.74	6.00
19.	Kerala	8.81	9.45	4.02	7.00
20.	West Bengal	7.23	9.06	3.11	7.00
	Total (Other States)	320.40	290.62	253.17	228.00
21.	Arunachal Pradesh	4.85	3.25	2.37	6.00
22.	Assam	8.58	9.78	14.48	13.00
23.	Manipur	12.37	9.51	5.93	9.00
24.	Nagaland	7.75	6.64	10.67	10.00
25.	Sikkim	11.28	6.63	8.86	9.00
26.	Tripura	5.02	0.89	3.20	8.00
27.	Mizoram	16.75	13.61	17.27	13.00
28.	Meghalaya	5.94	4.69	2.21	7.00
	Total (NE States)	72.55	55.00	65.00	75.00
	Grand Total	392.95	345.62	318.17	303.00

[Translation]

Supply of Coal to Power Station

571. SHRI IYARAJ SINGH: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Rajasthan has requested the Union Government to restore the supply of indigenous coal to Kota Super Thermal Power Station instead of imported coal; and

(b) if so, the final decision of Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY

OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b) Central Electricity Authority has informed that the Government of Rajasthan has requested to increase the supply of indigenous coal to their power plants. However, keeping in view the availability of indigenous coal during 2010-11 for power utilities, their request could not be acceded to.

[English]

Enhancement of Funds

572. SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any State has requested for enhancement of funds for conservation of forests;

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

(c) the external assistance received and utilized during the last three years for conservation of forests?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Environment and Forests is implementing National Afforestation Programme (NAP) Scheme for regeneration of degraded forests and adjoining areas of the country with peoples participation. The scheme is being implemented through a decentralized mechanism of Forest Development Agency (FDA) at Forest Division level and Joint Forest Management Committees (JFMCs) at village level. During the year 2010-11 proposals have been received from the States of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Maharashtra, Mizoram, Nagaland, Rajasthan and West Bengal with a total cost of Rs.184.16 crores.

(c) The External Funding Agency reimburses the project Agency after utilization. The details of funds disbursed/utilized for the last three years (2007 to 2009) are as under:-

Financial Year	Amount (Rs. in crore)
2007	413.93
2008	439.86
2009	399.02

[Translation]

Indo-Japan Civil Nuclear Agreement

573 SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indo-Japan civil nuclear agreement has been recently signed;

(b) if so, the salient features of the agreement;

(c) whether the Japan has agreed to transfer nuclear technology to India;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps being taken by the Government to strengthen the co-operation with Japan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) No Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

(c) The first round of formal negotiations between India and Japan on civil nuclear cooperation Inter-Governmental Agreement was held in Tokyo on 28-29 June 2010.

[English]

Classical Status to Kannada Language

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

(a) whether the Union Government has notified the Kannada Language as a Classical language;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for not providing any assistance to the State of Karnataka for the purpose; and

(c) the time by which the assistance is likely to be provided by the Union Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) Yes, Madam. The Ministry of Culture vide Resolution No. 2-16/2004-Akademies dated 31.10.2008 has notified Kannada language as a 'Classical language'.

(b) and (c) As per the Cabinet decision, pursuant to Kannada language being declared 'Classical', the Government has to take action on the following:-

(i) Institute two major international awards for scholars of eminence in classical Kannada to be awarded annually.

(ii) A 'Centre of Excellence for studies in Classical Kannada' to be set up.

- (iii) Create a certain number of Professional Chairs for Classical Kannada for scholars of eminence in Classical Kannada.

Follow-up action has already been initiated by the Government on the aforesaid three points.

The existing scheme for classical languages does not have any provision for giving grants/assistance to State Governments.

Rates of Shooting Movies in Protected Monuments

575. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to revise the rates of shooting movies in centrally protected monuments;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has amended the 1959 Act to increase the rates;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government proposes to utilize the revenue so generated to upkeep these monuments;

(f) if so, the annual revenue likely to be received from these monuments; and

(g) the extent this steps is likely to help for the betterment of national monuments in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) No, Madam. There is no active proposal at present to enhance the rates of shooting movies in centrally protected monuments.

(c) and (d) No, Madam.

(e) to (g) There is no provision to plough back the revenue generated through filming operations for the upkeep and maintenance of Centrally-protected monuments. This revenue is deposited in the Consolidated Fund of the Government of India.

[Translation]

Construction of Bal Bhawan

576. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Bal Bhawans presently located in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether there is any proposal to construct more Bal Bhawans for the benefit of the children in the country including backward and rural areas;

(c) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and location-wise; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI. D. PURANDESWARI): (a) The State-wise number of Bal Bhavans in the country affiliated with National Bal Bhavan, an autonomous body under the Ministry of Human Resource Development, is given in the enclosed statement.

(b) to (d) There is no such proposal under consideration of the Government. However, for the purpose of expansion of network of Bal Bhavans in India, National Bal Bhavan grants affiliation to those Bal Bhavans who fulfill the prescribed eligibility criteria and affiliation norms.

Statement

Sl.No.	State/UT	Number of Bal Bhavans affiliated to National Bal Bhavan
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	19
2	Arunachal Pradesh	01
3.	Assam	01
4.	Bihar	04
5.	Chhattisgarh	03
6.	Goa	01
7.	Gujarat	16
8.	Haryana	13
9.	Himachal Pradesh	02
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	04
11.	Jharkhand	02
12.	Karnataka	10

1	2	3
13.	Kerala	09
14.	Madhya Pradesh	11
15.	Maharashtra	08
16.	Manipur	01
17.	Meghalaya	01
18.	Mizoram	01
19.	Nagaland	01
20.	Orissa	04
21.	Punjab	02
22.	Rajasthan	02
23.	Sikkim	-
24.	Tamil Nadu	21
25.	Tripura	01
26.	Uttar Pradesh	11
27.	Uttarakhand	03
28.	West Bengal	02
29.	Andaman & Nicobar	-
30.	Chandigarh	-
31.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	01
32.	Daman & Diu	02
33.	Delhi	01
34.	Lakshadweep	-
35.	Puducherry	01
Total		159

[English]

Human Resource Consultant

577. SHRI K.R.G. REDDY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of management schools in the country have begun outsourcing the process of student placements to human resource consultants;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the impact of such outsourcing on the students and the society in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI. D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) Most of the Centrally funded Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs) have intimated that they have not outsourced the work relating to placement of students to human resource consultants. However, the IIM, Indore has intimated that they have used the services of placement agencies only for the Executive MBA participants for the year 2009-10. The institute has used the services of M/s. HR Footprints and M/s. MaFoi Randstad. The institute is of the opinion that outsourcing agencies bring better professionalism to the placement process.

International Conference in Tehran

578. SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has accepted invitation to attend International Conference in Tehran;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) the issues discussed at the meeting and decisions arrived at?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) to (c) This Ministry has not received any invitation for any International Conference to be held in Tehran in the near future. India did however participate in two multi-lateral meetings held in the last few months in Tehran.

I visited Iran from May 15-18, 2010 as the head of the Indian delegation for the 14th G-15 Summit which was held in Tehran. The Summit focussed on South-South cooperation, international trade, global economic and financial situation, food and energy security and climate change. During my stay in Iran, I called on President Mahmoud Ahmadinejad, and met Majlis Speaker Ali Larijani and Foreign Minister Manouchehr Mottaki. During my interactions with the Iranian dignitaries, I exchanged views on bilateral, regional and international developments of mutual interest.

Iran also organized an international conference on 'Disarmament and Non-proliferation' from April 17-18, 2010 in Tehran. The conference was attended by representatives from various countries, including India. The issues discussed at the meeting included international disarmament and security, weapons of mass destruction (WMD) and nuclear issues.

Central Food Technological Research Institute

579. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:
SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN:

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

(a) whether Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore, in association with other bodies, proposes to work out an initiative to control hunger in some parts of Orissa State;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken in this regard so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) No Madam.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Coal Mafia

580. SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA:
SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any information regarding the irregularities/malpractices and operation of the coal mafia in different coal mines of the country;

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

(c) Whether the Government propose to revamp the coal sector to check the illegal/unethical activities; and?

(d) if so, the action plan drawn up for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b) Mafia Activities involve law and order issues which are the concern of the State Governments. There is no report received from the State Governments on mafia activities in coal industry. However, at times, it is experienced that during the process of tendering for procurement of services such as transport of coal/over burden removal and other works which are done through contractors, adequate response from prospective bidders is not received, probably out of fear from some people or groups of people. As such, re-tendering in some of the cases have to be resorted to.

It has also been experienced that after the award of the contract, the new contractors in some of the coalfields are not able to complete the work and sometimes leave the works half done probably due to fear from some people or groups of people.

Further, when any information/complaint is received, the Vigilance Department undertakes a preliminary verification of the same. If, prima facie, it appears that there is substance in the complaint or information, a detailed investigation is undertaken by the CVO of the concerned coal company. The Chief Vigilance Officer of Coal India Limited co-ordinates their efforts and also undertakes direct investigations through his officers when so required by the Ministry of Coal or the Central Vigilance Commission.

(c) and (d) To check illegal/unethical activities, the following steps are being taken by Government/coal companies:

- (i) Implementation of the Integrity Pact.
- (ii) Improving vigilance administration by leveraging technology; curbing malpractices by increasing transparency through effective use of Website and bringing about accountability in the discharge of duties and in public dealings.
- (iii) Appointment of Independent External Monitors for Coal India Ltd. (CIL) and its Subsidiary Companies as per the CVC circular to review and oversee the implementation of the Integrity Pact Programme.

- (iv) Sensitive posts have been identified for effective compliance with directives of CVC regarding transfer of personnel working in sensitive posts.
- (v) Preparation of Agreed list.
- (vi) Updating the List of officials with doubtful Integrity.
- (vii) Regular Interaction with CBI.
- (viii) Organizing Inter-active session amongst high ranking officers of CIL & its Subsidiaries.
- (ix) Transparency in actions highlighted during the session on Right to Information Act at IICM Ranchi.
- (x) Rationalization of existing contract management manual.
- (xi) Referring cases to CTE's examination.
- (xii) Monitoring of court cases arising out of punitive vigilance action.
- (xiii) Undertaking System improvement studies.

[English]

Introduction of Paralegal Education

581. SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:

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

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Government to introduce paralegal education in the country in view of enormous potential for employment and self-employment;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the response of the stake-holders in this regard; and

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

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

(b) to (d) While no definite time period can be stated at present, it has been decided to constitute a Committee of experts from the different stake-holder groups to work out the details.

[Translation]

Green House Gas Emission

582. SHRI GANESH SINGH:
SHRI PRAHLAD JOSHI:
SHRI L. RAJA GOPAL:

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

(a) whether the Green House Gas Emission in India has increased considerably during the period from 1994 to 2007;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the government has signed any international agreement on emission of green house gases;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to check the emission of Green House Gases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) The Green House Gas emissions including emissions from Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF) in India has increased to 1.72 billion tonnes CO₂ equivalent in 2007 from 1.23 billion tonnes CO₂ equivalent in 1994.

(c) and (d) India has not signed any international agreement on emission of greenhouse gas, however it has voluntarily stated that it will endeavor to reduce the emissions intensity of its GDP by 20-25% by 2020 in comparison with the 2005 level. This has been communicated by the Government to the United Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) under the Copenhagen Accord.

(e) The Government has constituted an Expert Group on Strategy for a Low Carbon Economy under the chairmanship of Shri Kirit Parikh. The group shall submit its final Report by September 2010,

Also, the Government has taken a number of steps for efficient use of coal in thermal power stations that include, inter alia, use of super critical boiler technologies, coal washing, coal blending and setting up of electricity regulators to enforce optimum generation and transmission of electricity. Besides, Renovation and Modernization of old thermal power stations is undertaken to enhance their efficiencies. Hydro power policy has also been revised recently to encourage investment in this sector.

CBI Raids and Inquiry

583. SHRI VISHWA MOHAN KUMAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of raids and inquiries conducted by the Central Bureau of Investigation and Central Vigilance Commission during the last six months, till date;

(b) the number of officers and staff caught during the above raids;

(c) the action taken against the guilty officials; and

(d) the number of officials who have been punished and exonerated by the agencies in each case?

MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) CBI conducts searches and inquiries as part of its mandate to combat corruption in accordance with law, depending on the requirement of cases. The number of raids/searches conducted are part of individual case records. No data is maintained centrally in respect of searches carried out by CBI as part of investigation of cases.

During the last six months *i.e.*, 01.01.2010 to 30.6.2010, CBI has registered 491 Regular Cases (RCs).

(b) 235 officials and other persons were arrested in 491 Regular Cases (RCs) during the last six months.

(c) and (d) Out of the cases registered during last six months, CBI has recommended prosecution/Regular

Departmental Action (RDA) against 53 persons in cases where investigations have been completed.

No accused has yet been convicted/acquitted by the court of law in these cases. The respective Ministry/Department and the organization maintain the record of the final outcome of the departmental proceedings, and data is not available centrally.

Illegal Appointment of Teachers

584. SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain illegal appointments have been made in the Maulana Azad National Institute of Technology (MANIT), Bhopal;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has constituted any Committee to enquire into the matter such appointments in MANIT;

(d) if so, whether the Committee has submitted its report to the Government; and

(e) if so, the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (e) On the directions of the Ministry, MANIT, Bhopal constituted a fact finding enquiry committee to look into various issues including the alleged irregularities in the appointment of Assistant Professors, Lecturers, Training and Placement Officer and Librarians. The said Committee found that there were irregularities in the recruitment process carried out during June-July, 2005. The Ministry decided to rescind all such irregular appointments and initiation of fresh recruitment process and accordingly issued instructions to the Institute.

The Institute placed the matter before the Board of Governors (BoG) and also obtained the legal opinion from the Central Government Standing Council. Based on this, the BoG decided to authorize its Academic Committee to look in each and every case for any irregularity, which has been endorsed by the Ministry.

Awareness of Science Education

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

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to make students aware about the new technologies and inculcate interest in science education right from the primary education onwards;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the funds allocated and utilized for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI. D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) The National Curriculum Framework (NCF) 2005 recommends that at the primary stage, the child should be introduced to science and social science through the integrated subject of 'Environmental studies'. The Centrally sponsored scheme Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) encourages States to appoint teachers for Science and Mathematics at the upper primary stage. Under the centrally sponsored scheme "Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan", assistance is provided to the States to improve science laboratories in secondary schools. The objectives of the centrally sponsored scheme "Information and Communication Technology (ICT) in schools" include provision of ICT infrastructure in secondary and higher secondary schools to enable use of ICT as a tool to improve the quality of teaching learning process and also to improve competency of students to use ICT.

(c) Separate funds are not allocated by this Ministry to make students aware of the new technologies and to inculcate interest in science education. These objectives are achieved through various schemes and programmes of both the Central Government and the State Governments.

Prosecution of Officers by CBI/CVC

586. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:
SHRI K. SHIVA KUMAR ALIAS
J.K. RITHEESH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Government officers against whom CBI/CVC has sought permission for prosecution, Department-wise/Ministry-wise;

(b) the period from which the request of CBI/CVC is pending;

(c) the reasons for such pendency;

(d) whether the Supreme Court has recently asked the Government to clear all such cases expeditiously;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) and (b) The sanction for prosecution is required by the investigation agencies for filing charge-sheets in the court of law, and not by the CVC. As on 15.07.2010, CBI has sought sanction for prosecution against 390 public servants. The details are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) 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.

(d) and (e) Hon'ble Supreme Court in the case of Vineet Narain and others vs Union of India and Another (1996 SCC(2) 199 JT 1996) has stipulated 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 or any other law officer in the AG's Office.

(f) In order to check delays in grant of sanction for prosecution, the Department of Personnel and Training has issued detailed guidelines vide its OM No 399/33/2006-AVD-II dated 6th November 2006 followed by another OM dated 20th December 2006, providing for a definite time frame at each stage and fixing responsibility for deliberate delays.

Statement*Details of Officials/Public servants against whom sanction for prosecution is awaited as on 15.7.2010*

Sl.No. of case	Case No. and date of registration	No. of requests	Organization/Department to which belongs	Data since which sanction has been sought
1	2	3	4	5
1.	RC.22(S)/2005-HYDERABAD, 03.08.05	1	The then Vice-Chairman and Managing Director, Andhra Pradesh Industrial Infrastructure Corporation, Government of Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad	24.10.2008
2.	RC.05(A)/09-HYDERABAD, 30-04-09 U/s 120-B, 420, 471 IPC and Sec. 13(2) r/w 13(1)(d) of PC Act, 1988.	2	Central Social Welfare Board, Hyderabad.	30.06.2010
3.	RC6(S) 2005 SHG dtd. 21/9/2005	5	17 Assam Rifles (on deputation from Army).	06.08.2008
4.	RC-21/2009-ACB/Delhi	1	Government of Bihar (NHAI)	25.05.2010
5.	RC-AC1 2007 A0005 31.12.2005	1	DP&T, New Delhi. (CBI)	16.10.2009
6.	RC. 1(A)/07-ACU-IX dated 23/04/2007	1	IAS(AGMUT-78)	DoP&T, New Delhi
7.	RC 3(A)/06/ACU-IX dated 11.8.2006	1	Addl. Supdt. of Police	CBI/SCB/ Mumbai/DoP&T, New Delhi
8.	RC 9(S)/06/SCR-III/MDMA 21.09.2006	1	Cooperative Societies, Government of NCT, Delhi	02.09.2008
9.	RC-7(S)/2006/SCR-III/ND Dt. 21.09.2006	*	GNCT Delhi	31.12.2007
10.	RC-11(S)/2006/SCB-II/ND Dt.14.09.2006 (Lok Priya Vihar CGHS)	*	GNCT Delhi	04.01.2008
11.	RC-13(S)/2006/SCB-II/ND Dt. 14.09.2006 (Gushan-e-Lqbal CGHS)	*	GNCT Delhi	04.01.2008
12.	RC 2(A)/2009 ACU(IV)/AC-II dt. 20.1.2009	1	CBI	28.1.2008

1	2	3	4	5
13.	RC AC2 2008 A0004 dated 28.8.2008	2	Punjab and Haryana High Court.	16.6.2010
14.	RC.3(A)/08/ACU-IX dt. 29.9.2008	2	Government of Haryana/Haryana Prathmik Shiksha Paryojana Parishad (HPSP)	31.12.2009
15.			Dept. of Home, Government of Karnataka	14.06.2010
16.	RC. 10/S/07- SCB/Chennai 16.11.07	6	Police Deptt., Government of Kerala	26.11.09
17.	RC.5/S/08- SCB/Chennai 22.8.08	5	Police Deptt., Government of Kerala	26.11.09
18.	RC 3/2010-ACB/Kol dt. 30.1.10	1	SEBI	30.4.10
19.	RC 20/09- ACB/Chennai 24.04.09	1	Regional Passport Office	14.05.2010
20.	RC-56/2008- ACB/Delhi	4	MHA	10.06.2010
21.	RC. 37/2009- ACB/Delhi	2	BSF	17.06.2010
23.	RC-4/2006/EOU.IX dated 19.7.2008	1	National Informatics Centre.	23.3.2010
24.	RC 9(A)/08-GNR dt. 19.6.2008	3	FCI	30.10.09
25.	RC JDH 2008 A 009 26.09.2008	2	Ministry of Agriculture Central Wool Development Board, Jodhpur	30.03.2010
26.	RC JDH 2008 A 014 08.12.2008	1	Ministry of Agriculture	31.05.2010
27.	RC.0152010A0001- BBS Dt. 04.01.10	2	Mahanadi Coalfields Ltd., Sundargarh	16.06.2010
29.	RC4(A)/2009- Dhanbad dt. 28.2.09	1	Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.,	12.7.2010
30.	RC 2(A)/2009- Nagpur 28.02.2009	9	Western Coalfields Ltd.	28.05.2010
31.	RC 8(A)/2009- Nagpur 12.06.2009	1	Western Coalfields Ltd.	06.04.2010
32.	RC-AC1 2006 A0003 28.6.2006	3	Ministry of Defence, New Delhi D/o Defence D/o Defence	15.7.2009

1	2	3	4	5
33.	RC 01(A)/09-VSP Dt. 5.1.09	1	Director General Naval Projects, Visakhapatnam	22.04.10
34.	RC. 12(A)/09-Mumbai dtd. 24.02.2009	2	O/o. Co. Circle 10(1)(4), Income Tax, Aaykar Bhavan, Churchgate, Mumbai.	30.04.2010
35.	RC.11(A)/10-Mumbai dtd. 20.03.2010	2	1.O/o. DRT-III, Mumbai 2. Kopri Colony, Thane	11.06.2010
36.	RCCHG2009 A0019- ACB/Chandigarh,	4	CFS Ludhiana (under suspension)	7.6.2010
37.	RC0072010A0002- Dehradun	6	Income Tax Customs and Central Excise	6.7.2010
38.	RC.4/E/2005- EOW/Mumbai dt. 25.06.2005	2	Customs and Central Excise.	31.08.2007 and 28.02.2009
39.	17(A)/05-GNR dt. 13/9/05	1	Central Excise	2.11.2007
40.	RC 1(A)/2008-Goa	9	Customs and Central Excise	26.6.2009
41.	RC 8(A)/2009-GOA dated 24.12.2009	2	Customs and Central Excise	14.6.2010
42.	RC 3(A)/2005-SCU.I DOR: 12.04.2005	1	Income Tax ITAT Deptt., Ahmedabad	
43.	RC 20/06-VSP 30.11.06	3	Central Excise, Sullurpet, Nellore.	11.11.08
44.	RC 8/2010-ACB/Kol dt. 29.3.10	15	Income Tax Customs and Central Excise	25.6.10 23.03.2010
45.	RC 1/10- ACB/Chennai	2	Customs Customs	31.03.2010
46.	RC 15/09- ACB/Chennai 30.03.09	2	Debt Recovery Tribunal, Madurai Debit Recovery Tribunal, Madurai	16.06.2010
	RC 4(E)/2008- BS&FC/Kol Dtd. 29/07/2008	1	State Bank of India	7.9.2009
47.	RC 4/2009- RS&EC/Kol	2	Central Bank of India	16.07.2010
48.	RC 4(E)/2008- RS&EC/Kol	2	Central Bank of India	16.07.2010

1	2	3	4	5
49.	RC.0152009A0005-BBS Dt. 23.03.09	1	State Bank of Hyderabad	26.02.2010
50.	RC.0152009S0010-BBS Dt. 18.05.09	1	Indian Bank	02.04.2010
51.	RC. 0152009A0007-BBS Dt. 31.03.09	2	Small Industrial Development Bank of India	06.07.2010
52.	RC.0152009A0015-BBS Dt. 29.06.09	1	Small Industrial Development Bank of India	17.07.2010
53.	RC. 5/E/2009-BS&FC/BLR 10.6.2009	2	State Bank of India, Himavaram Branch, Dist. West Godavari, Andhra Pradesh	11.6.2010
54.	RC.6/E/2009-BS&FC/BLR 10.6.2009	2	Punjab National Bank, Edara Branch, Dist. Prakasham, Andhra Pradesh	29.6.2010
55.	RC.BD1 2009/E/0008-BS&FC/Delhi	4	UCO Bank	02.06.10
56.	RC.9/E/2008-RS&FC/MUM	2	Canara Bank	30.10.2009
57.	RC. 11/E/2009-BS&FC/MUM 15.4.2009	6	Bank of India	19.07.2010
58.	RC-1(E)/2009/EOU-III Dated 22.1.2009	1	Union Bank of India	23.6.2010
59.	RC.8/E/2008-EOW/Mumbai dt. 30.09.2008	3	CVO State Bank of India	24.8.2009
60.	RC 17(A)/07-GNR dt. 31.12.07	1	Vijya bank	9.2.2009
61.	RC0092010A0005-Jabalpur 4.3.2010	1	Union Bank of India, Branch Gurh Duwari, Rewa MP	05.07.2010
62.	RC0042009A0009-Jammu Dated: 21.08.2009.	1	State Bank of India, Jammu Cantt. Jammu.	23.06.2010
63.	RC0042009A0010-Jammu Dated: 21.08.2009	**	State Bank of India, Jammu Cantt. Jammu.	23.06.2010
64.	RC0062007A0008-ACB/LKO dt. 23.3.07	2	Bank	28.4.09

1	2	3	4	5
65.	RC0062007A0023- ACB/LKO dt. 13.12.07	1	Bank	14.12.09
66.	RC. 18/07-VSP 14.11.07	4	Union Bank of India, Kakinada.	06.07.09
67.	RC-3(E)/2009-EOU.I	1	Vijaya Bank	17.7.10
68.	RC-14/2006- ACB/Delhi	1	Punjab National Bank	—
69.	RC-06/2010-Jaipur 06.01.2010	1	OICL	09.07.2010
70.	RC 4/09- ACB/Chennai 30.01.2009	1	New India Assurance Company Ltd., Nagapattinam	18.06.2010
71.	RC. 09(A)/2009- ACB/BLR dated 30.04.2009	1	Dept. of Health and Family Welfare, Government of Karnataka	14.06.2010
72.	RC-11/2007- ACB/Delhi	1	M/o Health and Family Welfare	30.1.2010
73.	RC-6(E)/2009/EOU- III Dated 16.7.2009	2	AICTE	21.5.2010
74.	RC.12(A)10-Mumbai dtd.23.03.2010	2	O/o. Film Division, Mumbai	12.07.2010
75.	RC. 15(A)/08-GWH	6	Indian Institute of Enterprenueourship	24.11.2009
76.	RC.17(A)/10-Mumbai dtd. 22.04.2010	2	O/o. E.P.F.O,Vapi	15.07.2010
77.	RC.0152010A0008- BBS Dt. 29.03.10	1	Employees Provident Fund Organsiation, Sambalpur.	17.06.2010
78.	RCCHG 2004 A0023- ACB/Chandigarh dated 28.9.2004	1	Min. of Labour and Employment, Kendriay Sadan, Chandigarh	30.4.10
79.	RC-30/2009- ACB/Delhi	1	M/o Overseas	09.07.2010
80.	RC-19/2009-Jaipur 25.8.2009	2	HPCL IOCL	30.6.2010
82.	RC 4 (A)/2008/ACU- IX dt 18.12.2008	1	Ministry of Railway/Chief Engineer, Bangalore Metro Rail Corporation, Bangalore	6.7.2010
83.	RC. 0152010A0009- BBS Dt. 07.04.10	1	South Eastern Railway, FBWP, Jharsuguda.	03.07.2010
84.	RC 17(A)/08-KER Dt. 29.8.09	4	Railway	8.9.09
85.	RC 24(A)/08-KER Dt. 28.11.08	3	Railway	30.11.09

1	2	3	4	5
86.	RC 11(A)/09-Cochin Dt. 31.08.09	4	Railway	31.3.10
87.	RC. 1(A)/2009-GWH	2	Railway (N.F. Railway)	11.06.2010
88.	RC0062009A0019- ACB/LKO dt. 18.5.09	1	Railway	23.9.09
89.	RC0062009A0033- ACB/LKO dt.30.10.09	2	Railway	20.2.2010
90.	RC0062010A0001- ACB/LKO dt. 5.1.10	2	Railway	20.5.10
91.	RC 5(A)/2009-TVPM 31.08.2009	1	Indian Railways	12.03.10
92.	RC 15(A)/09-VSP Dt. 10.08.09	2	Railway Protection Force, SC Railway, Bapatla	13.07.10
94.	RC 11/09- ACB/Chennai 28.02.2009	5	Southern Railway	31.12.2009
95.	RC 18/09- ACB/Chennai 31.03.2009	4	Southern Railway	22.03.2010
96.	RC 33/09- ACB/Chennai	2	Railway Protection Force, Chennai	14.07.2010
97.	RC. 9/08-VSP 02.04.08	1	Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited, Visakhapatnam	19.10.09
98.	RC-7(A)/2009- Ranchi	1	ISCO, SAIL	29.06.2010
99.	RC.2(A)08-ACU.VII Dated 31.12.08	6	CVO KPT (Kandla Port Trust) Gandhidham, Gujarat.	11.01.2010
100.	RC 29/09- ACB/Chennai 31.05.09	1	Mercantile Marine Department	24.05.2010
101.	RC 3/09- ACB/Chennai 29.01.09	1	Port Health Organisation, Chennai	08.06.2010
102.	RC. 18(A)/2008- ACB/Bangalore dated 14-10-2008	1	BSNL	22.09.2009
103.	RC. 2(A)/2009- Bhopal dated 12.02.09	1	Ministry of Communication Deptt. of BSNL.	27.07.09

1	2	3	4	5
104.	RCCHG 2009 A0014- ACB/Chandigarh, dated 14.5.09	1	BSNL, Ludhiana	30.04.2010
105.	RC0072008A0014- Dehradun 29.08.2008	10	BSNL	13.11.09
106.	RC0072009A0006- Dehradun 26.06.2009	1	BSNL	14.07.2010
107.	RC. 1202008A0004- Ghazibabad	14	BSNL	31.3.2010
108.	RC 13(A)/07- GNR dt. 24.12.07	1	CPWD	30.04.2010
109.	RC 42/09-ACB/Kol dt. 17.11.09	1	CPWD	7.7.10
110.	RC. 59/2008- ACB/Delhi	2	CPWD	26.11.2009
111.	RC. 64/2008- ACB/Delhi	2	CPWD	26.11.2009
112.	RC-60/2008- ACB/Delhi	2	CPWD	30.11.2009
113.	RC. 61/2008- ACB/Delhi	2	CPWD	30.11.2009
114.	RC 63/2008- ACB/Delhi	2	CPWD	04.12.2009
115.	RC. 62/2008- ACB/Delhi	2	CPWD	07.12.2009
116.	RC 18(A)/09- ACB/Patna dt. 26.3.10	1	Nehru Yuga Kendra (Min. of Youth Affairs and Sports), Bettiah	15.3.10
117.	RC 15(S)/2006-SIU,I DOR 26.10.2006	*	RCS Office, Government of NCT of Delhi, Parliament Street, New Delhi	27.03.2008
118.	RC-41/2009- ACB/Delhi	1	MCD	10.06.2010
119.	RC-60/2009- ACB/Delhi	1	Delhi Police	11.06.2010
120.	RC-33/2009- ACB/Delhi	4	DJB DJB NAC High School (ST), Rourkela, Government of Orissa	06.07.2010

1	2	3	4	5
121.	RC-20/2000-Jaipur Dt. 21.12.2K	3	MHFW Avas Vikas RCHO	21.11.2002
123.	RC-09/2009- ACB/Delhi	3	Supreme Court of India Thanjavur Medical College, Thanjavur	04.05.2010 22.06.2010
124.	RC. 1(A)/2008-CBI, GZB	47	Civil Court, Ghaziabad	28.06.2010
125.	RC0062008A0021- ACB/LKO dt. 31.10.08	1	Food and Civil Supply	23.2.2010
126.	RC0062008A0022- ACB/LKO dt. 31.10.2008	1	Food and Civil Supply	9.3.2010
127.	RC0062008A0027- ACB/LKO dt. 31.10.2008	2	Food and Civil Supply	16.3.2010
128.	RC0062008A0026- ACB/LKO dt. 31.10.2008	1	Food and Civil Supply	30.3.2010
129.	RC0062008a0024- ACB/LKO dt. 31.10.2008	1	Food and Civil Supply	31.3.2010
130.	RC0062009A007- ACB/LKO dt. 11.2.009	1	Social welfare	29.06.2010
131.	RC.7(S)/2008- SCB/Lucknow	6	Police Deptt., Government of UP.	26.2.2010
132.	RCCHG 2009 A0018- ACB/Chandigarh, dated 10.6.09	6	PH Divn. No. 1, UT, Chandigarh Sewerage Sub-Divn. No. 1 Sewerage, Sub Divn. No. 1, UT, Chandigarh Sub-Divn. No. 1 UT, Chandigarh, Sewerage Infrastructure Sub Divn. No. 2, UT, Chandigarh Water Supply Sub-Divn. No.3, UT, Chandigarh	23.3.10
133.	RCCHG 2009 A0024- ACB/Chandigarh, dated 5.9.2009	1	NCB, Chandigarh	30.4.2010
134.	RC 5(A)/09-KER DT. 29.04.09	2	Lakshadweep Public Work Department	7.10.09

1	2	3	4	5
135.	RC 6(A)/09-Cochin Dt. 15.5.09	1	U.T. of Lakshadweep	31.3.10
136.	RC-3/09/CBI/Port Blair dt. 27.7.09	3	Zilla Parishad, Andaman and Nicobar Islands	30.06.10
137.	RC 27/09-ACB/Chennai 30.05.09	1	Police department, Puducherry	
138.	RC 27/09- ACB/Chennai 30.05.09	1	Police Department Puducherry	31.03.2010
139.	RC 31/09- ACB/Chennai 09.06.2009	5	Puducherry Police, Puducherry Office of the Director, Public Health Department, Puducherry Co-operative Department, Puducherry	31.03.2010
140.	RC 13/2010- ACB/Chennai 24.03.10	1	Public Works Department, Puducherry	23.06.2010
141.	RC 65/08- ACB/Chennai	4	Puducherry Engineering College, Puducherry	02.07.2010
142.	RC 21/10- ACB/Chennai 18.05.10	1	Puducherry	16.07.10
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Note * The accused is repeated in 5 RCs.

** The accused is repeated in 2RCs.

[Translation]

Decreasing water in Sultanpur National Park

587. SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of animals including fish died recently in the Sultanpur National Park and Bird Sanctuary in Haryana;

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

(c) whether the Government has ordered an enquiry into the reasons for the death of fish in the lake;

(d) if so, the outcome of the enquiry; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken to check pollution of environment and also for the upkeep of the National Parks and Lakes in the country?

THE MINISTER STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) No, Sir. As reported by the State Government of Haryana, only few fish, mostly African cat fish had died in Sultanpur Lake this summer and that no counting of dead fish was done. The reason for death of the fish was drying up of the lake which is a normal feature.

(c) and (d) The Government of Haryana has ordered to conduct an enquiry into the incident by the Deputy Commissioner, Gurgaon on 17th June, 2010.

(e) The important steps taken by the Ministry to check pollution of environment and for the upkeep of National Parks & Lakes in the country are as follows:

- (i) Financial assistance is provided to the State/UT Governments for protection and management of the National Parks & Wildlife Sanctuaries under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of 'Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitat', 'Project Elephant' and 'Project Tiger'.
- (ii) The Ministry is implementing the scheme of National Lake Conservation Plan (NLCP) since June, 2001 for conservation and management of polluted and degraded lakes in urban and semi-urban areas of the country where degradation is primarily on account of discharge of waste water into the lake, through an integrated ecosystem approach. The mandate of the NLCP Scheme is pollution prevention and conservation of perennial lakes.
- (iii) The Ministry of Environment & Forests provides funds to the States and Union Territories (UTs) under the Scheme of Assistance for Abatement of Pollution for strengthening of State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs) and Pollution Control Committees (PCCs). Funds are also provided for setting up Common Effluent Treatment Plants (CETPs), creation of common hazardous wastes Treatment, Storage and Disposal Facilities (TSDFs) as well as demonstration projects for municipal solid waste etc.
- (iv) The Ministry is also implementing a National Wetland Conservation Programme for better management & conservation of wetlands.

[English]

Radioactive Material

588. PROF. RANJAN PRASAD YADAV: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any regulations exist for installing, operating, transporting or decommissioning radioactive materials/devices in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to avoid Cobalt-60 pencils like incidents at Mayapuri in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) Atomic Energy (Radiation Protection) Rules, 2004 and Atomic Energy (Safe Disposal of Radioactive Wastes) Rules, 1987 promulgated under the Atomic Energy Act, 1962, and Safety Standards, Codes published by Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB) made thereunder provide necessary frame work of regulations pertaining to installation, operation, decommissioning, disposal and transport of devices containing radioactive material.

(c) Several actions have been taken by AERB and other Government agencies to prevent incidents like Mayapuri. Some of the steps taken are:

- (i) Installation of Radiological Detection Equipments (RDEs) at entry/exit of airports, sea-ports, inland container depots and other land ports.
- (ii) Further efforts to bring legacy sources (which may have been in existence from periods when regulatory controls were still in the evolving stage) under regulatory control by scanning old records.
- (iii) Updating the inventory of sources based on inputs from various Government departments/agencies, source suppliers, response to advertisement issued in newspapers, etc.
- (iv) Increase in the number of awareness programmes pertaining to radiation safety in various areas in the country. Members of scrap association have been sensitized to monitor scrap for radiation. On May 6, 2010 AERB organized an awareness programme for scrap dealers and workers of Mayapuri scrap market. In this program, more than 150 participants were familiarized with the use of radiation monitors.
- (v) The requirement of pre-shipment inspection certificate for consignments imported to India declaring that they do not contain any type of hazardous, toxic waste, radioactive contaminated waste has been notified.

- (vi) Enhanced regulatory control by increasing frequency of inspection and establishment of Regional Centres of AERB.

[Translation]

Visit of Dignitaries

589. SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE:
SHRI P. LINGAM:
DR. M. THAMBIDURAI:
SHRI PRABODH PANDA:
SHRI P.C. MOHAN:
SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM:
SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY:
SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU:
SHRI K.R.G. REDDY:
SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of visits by foreign dignitaries to India during the last four months till date;

(b) the details of issues on which deliberations were held with them including the bilateral agreements/MoUs/treaties signed;

(c) the details of visits undertaken by the Prime Minister as well as External Affairs Minister during the above period;

(d) the details of discussions held, agreements/MoUs/treaties signed and the outcome thereof; and

(e) the benefits that would accrue to the country as a result of signing the bilateral agreements/MoUs/treaties and the steps taken by the Government to further improve the relations with these countries?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) Details of visits of foreign Heads of State, Vice Presidents, Heads of Government and External Affairs/Foreign Ministers from March 28 to July 28, 2010 are at Statement-I

(c) Details of visits of Hon'ble Prime Minister and Hon'ble External Affairs Minister from March 28 to July 28, 2010 are at Statement-II

(b) to (e) Details are at Statement-III

Statement I

Incoming visits of Heads of State, Vice Presidents, Heads of Government, and External Affairs/Foreign Ministers from March 28 to July 28, 2010

Sl.No.	Dignitary	Dates
1.	H.E. Mr. Hamid Karzai, President of Afghanistan	April 26-30
2.	H.E. Mr. Gurbanguly Berdimuhamedov, President of Turkmenistan	May 24-26
3.	H.E. Mr. James Alix Michel, President of Republic of Seychelles	June 1-3
4.	H.E. Dr. Jacob Zuma, President of South Africa	June 2-4
5.	H.E. Mr. Mahinda Rajapaksa, President of the Democratic Republic of Sri Lanka	June 8-11
6.	H.E. Lt Gen Mompoti S. Merafhe, Vice President of the Republic of Botswana	June 15-19
7.	H.E. Baroness Catherine Ashton, High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy and Vice-President of the European Commission.	June 22-25

Statement II

Outgoing visits of Hon'ble Prime Minister and Hon'ble External Affairs Minister from March 28 to July 28, 2010

Sl.No.	Dignitary	Dates
1	2	3
1.	Prime Minister to USA (Nuclear Security Summit) and Brasil (IBSA and BRIC Summits)	April 10-17
2.	Prime Minister to Bhutan (16th SAARC Summit)	April 28-30
3.	Prime Minister's visit to Canada (G-20 Summit)	June 25-29

1	2	3
4.	EAM to Beijing, China for 60th Anniversary of India-China diplomatic relations	April 5-8
5.	EAM to Thimpu, Bhutan for SAARC Summit	April 26-30
6.	EAM to Astana, Kazakhstan for bilateral meeting	May 11-13
7.	EAM to Tehran, Iran for G-15 Ministerial Meeting	May 15-18
8.	EAM to Washington, USA for the India-US Strategic Dialogue	June 2-6
9.	EAM to Tashkent, Uzbekistan for SCO Summit	June 10-11
10.	EAM to Seoul for bilateral visit	June 16-19
11.	EAM to Mauritius and Mozambique for bilateral visits	July 2-6
12.	EAM to Islamabad, Pakistan for bilateral meeting	July 14-16
13.	EAM to Kabul, Afghanistan for Kabul Conference	July 19-20

Statement III

Afghanistan: The visit of President H.E. Mr. Hamid Karzai carried forward the sequence of high-level interaction between the two countries and contributed to strengthening the strategic partnership between India and Afghanistan.

The visit provided an opportunity for both sides to discuss bilateral, regional and global issues of mutual interest, and for India to express its firm commitment and support to the Government and people of Afghanistan as they build a peaceful, democratic, pluralistic and prosperous Afghanistan.

Turkmenistan: The visit of Turkmen President to India and our own EAM's visits to Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan

have given an impetus to our relations with the Central Asian region, which is in our extended neighbourhood.

During the meetings between Turkmenistan and India, the entire gamut of bilateral relations was discussed. The following five agreements were signed during the visit:

- (i) Agreement on Mutual Exemption of Visa for holders of Diplomatic Passports
- (ii) Agreement on Cooperation in the field of Science and Technology
- (iii) Agreement on Cooperation In Higher Education
- (iv) Agreement on Economic and Trade Cooperation
- (v) Programme of Cooperation in the fields of Culture, Art, Tourism, Science, Education, Mass Media and Sports.

The agreements signed with Turkmenistan have laid down the framework for further expanding and strengthening relations between India and Turkmenistan.

Seychelles: Seychelles and India held talks on a wide range of issues of bilateral cooperation and future areas for partnership, including economic cooperation, capacity building, defence and security cooperation, enhancing trade and investment, cooperation in the fight against piracy. It was agreed that India will continue its commitment in building of Seychelles' infrastructure.

Following Agreements were signed during the visit:

- (i) A Line of Credit of US \$10 million to Seychelles to the Development Bank of Seychelles and rescheduling of the repayment terms of the US \$8 million line of credit offered in 2007 were announced; and
- (ii) Bilateral Investment Promotion and Protection Agreement (BIPPA).

South Africa: A wide range of subjects of bilateral interest covering economic cooperation, trade and investment, agriculture, education, information and communication technology, health, science and technology and culture were discussed at the delegation-level talks between the two sides. Both sides have pledged to support each other's candidacies for the elected seats of the UN Security Council, elections for which would be held later this year.

The following Agreement/MoUs were signed during the visit:

- (i) Air Services Agreement;
- (ii) MoU on Cooperation in the Field of Agriculture and allied sectors; and
- (iii) MoU on Cooperation between the Foreign Service Institute of India and the Diplomatic Academy of South Africa.

Sri Lanka: India and Sri Lanka discussed issues encompassing the entire gamut of bilateral relations including trade, services and investment, development cooperation, science and technology, culture and education were discussed.

The following Agreement/MoUs/Treaty were signed during the visit:

- (I) Renewal of Cultural Exchange Programme (CEP);
- (II) Renewal of MoU on Indian Grant Assistance for Implementation of Small Development Schemes between India and Sri Lanka;
- (III) MoU on Transfer of Sentenced Prisoners;
- (IV) MoU on Setting up of a Women's Trade Facilitation Centre & Community Learning Centre at Batticaloa;
- (v) MoU On Interconnection of Electricity Grids; and
- (vi) MoU on Talaimannar-Madhu Railway Line
- (vii) Treaty on Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters.

The MoUs signed with Sri Lanka will directly address infrastructural and other issues in Northern and Eastern Sri Lanka and provide for the rehabilitation and resettlement of the Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs). It will also address the vulnerable sections of IDPs viz. widows and children; provide greater cooperation in the areas of transfer of sentenced prisoners and exchange of information and assistance in criminal matters; further promote cultural exchanges and also provide for Power Grid Inter-connectivity between India and Sri Lanka.

Botswana: Areas of bilateral interest covering economic cooperation, agriculture, defence, education, information and communication technology, cooperation

in the sector of Medium, Small and Micro Enterprises, and science and technology were the focus of discussions. Both sides are now renewing the relationship in a contemporary context and trying to find mutuality for cooperation in the fields of MSME sector, defence, agriculture, trade and investment. They reiterated their resolve to continue bilateral dialogue and cooperation at various international fora.

During the visit, an MOU on Cooperation in the Field of Small Medium and Micro Enterprises, and an Agreement on Cooperation in the fields of Science and Technology were signed.

European Commission: European Union and India discussed bilateral, regional and international issues of mutual interest. The talks were held in the backdrop of a post-Lisbon EU treaty, as a continuation of the earlier Troika format.

PM's Visit to the US for Nuclear Security Summit

At the Nuclear Security Summit, held at the initiative of President Obama, PM identified nuclear security as one of the foremost challenges the world community faces today. He said that the primary responsibility for ensuring nuclear security rests at the national level, but national responsibility must be accompanied by responsible behaviour by States. PM said that there should be "zero tolerance for individuals and groups which engage in illegal trafficking in nuclear items". He also announced that India will set up a "Global Centre for Nuclear Energy Partnership". The Centre will consist of four schools dealing with Advanced Nuclear Energy System Studies, Nuclear Security, Radiation Safety, and the application of Radioisotopes and Radiation Technology in the areas of healthcare, agriculture and food. He invited participation of International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and other interested foreign partners in the Centre.

Prime Minister's visit to Brazil (IBSA and BRIC Summits)

IBSA: Discussions at the IBSA Summit held in Brasilia on 15 April 2010 focused on issues relating to cooperation in the areas of science & technology, energy, space science, ocean research, South-South cooperation, sustainable development, food security, climate change, terrorism, Doha round, reform of the United Nations, strengthening of dialogue among civil societies and promotion of sporting links and tourism. A Summit

Declaration was issued after the meeting of the Heads of State/Government of India, Brazil and South Africa.

Two MoUs were signed on Science, Technology and Innovation and Solar Energy at the Summit. Two Documents on "Social Development Strategy" and "Future of Agriculture Cooperation in IBSA" were adopted at the Summit.

Following the meeting of the Foreign Ministers of Brazil and South Africa and Commerce and Industry Minister of India with the Foreign Minister of Palestine, a Communique on the Situation in the Middle East was issued.

BRIC: The BRIC Summit focused on climate change, sustainable development, food security, energy security, terrorism, global governance, international trade and reform of international financial institutions and of the United Nations.

A Joint Statement was issued after the Summit. A Memorandum of Cooperation among BRIC Development Banks was signed on the sidelines of the Summit.

Visit of Prime Minister to Bhutan

Prime Minister attended the 16th SAARC Summit in Thimpu with the theme "Climate Change". The Summit provided an opportunity to reflect on what the member countries have achieved in these two and half decades, what more needs to be done, and on the kind of a South Asia they wish to create for their present and future generations. Prime Minister emphasized the need for greater regional cooperation in areas such as agriculture, forestry, education, Healthcare, women's empowerment, skill development and technological innovations. He shared India's vision of a prosperous and vibrant South Asia playing its rightful role in shaping the global discourse on issues facing the world.

A Summit Declaration on Climate Change, a Convention on cooperation on Environment and an Agreement on Trade in Services were concluded.

The signing of the SAARC Convention on Environment will open up possibilities of regional cooperation on environment and climate change issues. SAARC Agreement on Trade in Services is expected to strengthen SAARC economic cooperation and ensure that regional trading arrangements in services in SAARC shall act as avenues for achieving objectives of economic development and growth in the region by expanding intra-regional investment and production opportunities.

On the bilateral front, Prime Ministers of India and Bhutan launched two new large hydropower projects as part of India's commitment to jointly develop 10,000 MWs of hydro-power capacity in Bhutan by the year 2020. They also laid the foundation stone of the Bhutan Institute of Medical Sciences and initiated an e-governance and IT project in Bhutan.

Prime Minister's visit to Canada (G-20 Summit)

The Group of 20 (G-20)

The leaders at the Toronto G-20 Summit on 26-27 June 2010 discussed global economic situation, including the crisis in Euro-zone, financial sector regulatory reforms, reform of international financial institutions, climate change finance, etc. The Summit adopted the Toronto Summit Declaration.

Prime Minister exchanged views with his Canadian counterpart on the sidelines of the G-20 summit. Their discussions focused on bilateral, regional & global issues of mutual concern and following Agreement/MoUs were signed:

- (i) Agreement on Cooperation in Civil Nuclear Energy;
- (ii) MoUs on
 - (a) Mining & Earth Sciences
 - (b) Higher Education; and
 - (c) Cultural cooperation.

Visit of External Affairs Minister to China

During his visit to China, External Affairs Minister inaugurated the Festival of India. The two countries also signed an agreement on establishment of a Direct, Secure Telephone Link between the Prime Minister of India and Premier of China.

Visit of External Affairs Minister to Bhutan for SAARC Summit

External Affairs Minister visited Thimphu to attend the 32nd Session of SAARC Council of Ministers meeting on April 27 preceding the 16th SAARC Summit in Thimphu (April 28-29), which considered reports pertaining to Environment and Climate Change, Health, Education, Science & Technology, Finance, Poverty Alleviation, Transport etc. and reviewed progress of the

implementation of decisions taken as well as issues considered at the Fifteenth SAARC Summit (Colombo, 2-3 August 2008) and the Thirty-first Session of the Council of Ministers (Colombo, 27-28 February 2009).

Visit of External Affairs Minister to Kazakhstan

Apart from discussing cooperation in civil nuclear and hydrocarbon areas, the two sides also held discussion to finalize the road-map for further strengthening bilateral relations.

An Agreement on Cooperation in the field of Culture, Art, Mass Media and Sport was signed.

Visit of External Affairs Minister to Iran for G-15 Ministerial Meeting

Focus of discussions at the 14th G-15 Summit, held in Tehran in May 2010, was South-South cooperation, international trade, global economic and financial situation, food and energy security, climate change, etc. A Joint Communiqué was issued at the end of the Summit.

During his interactions with the Iranian dignitaries, EAM exchanged views on bilateral, regional and international issues of mutual interest.

Visit of External Affairs Minister to the US for India-US Strategic Dialogue

External Affairs Minister S.M. Krishna and US Secretary of State Hillary Clinton reiterated the shared vision of India and the USA of a world free of nuclear weapons and their commitment to address the challenge posed by global nuclear proliferation. US Secretary of State Clinton welcomed India's announcement of establishing a Global Centre for Nuclear Energy Partnership. Both sides committed to work together to achieve an early start of negotiations on a multilateral, non-discriminatory and internationally and effectively verifiable Fissile Material Cutoff Treaty at the Conference on Disarmament.

Visit of External Affairs Minister to Uzbekistan to attend SCO Summit

India's participation in the SCO summit underlines India's keen interest in this important regional body. In his address, EAM emphasized the importance India attached to the SCO, especially in promoting stability and economic development and combating terrorism in the

region, and expressed India's readiness to enhance its engagement with the SCO.

Visit of External Affairs Minister to Seoul

External Affairs Minister co-chaired the bilateral Joint Commission meeting in which status of India-ROK bilateral relations as well as implementation of the decisions taken by the two sides during the State Visit to India of the President of the Republic of Korea in January 2010 were reviewed. EAM's visit has bolstered the Strategic Partnership between India and the ROK and has paved the way for further diversification of the areas of bilateral cooperation.

The following documents were signed during the visit:

- (i) MoU between the Ministry of Micro, Small and medium Enterprises of India and the Small and Medium Business Administration of the ROK on Cooperation in the field of Small and Medium Enterprises;
- (ii) MoU for Cooperation between ICCR and Korea Foundation; and
- (iii) MoU for Cooperation between Indian Council for World Affairs (ICWA) and the Institute for Foreign Affairs and National Security (IFANS) of the ROK.

Visit of Minister of External Affairs to Mauritius

EAM's discussions with Mauritius covered the entire spectrum of India-Mauritius bilateral cooperation as well as regional and international issues of mutual interest and concern. The views of the two sides on all these subjects were identical.

The following documents were signed during the visit:

- (i) Agreement on Early Warning of Coastal Hazards between Indian National Centre for Ocean Information Services (INCOIS) and The Meteorological Services, Mauritius;
- (ii) Programme of Cultural Cooperation between India and Mauritius for 2010-2013;
- (lii) Agreement between Standardisation, Testing and Quality Control Directorate (STQC), Department of Information Technology, Government of India and the National Computer Board, Government of Mauritius;

- (iv) Agreement between Indian Council for Cultural Relations (ICCR) and Mahatma Gandhi Institute (MGI), Mauritius on the establishment of a Visiting Chair of Sanskrit and Indian Philosophy at MGI.
- (v) Memorandum of Understanding on the supply of an Offshore Patrol Vessel.

Visit of External Affairs Minister to Mozambique

The EAM visit took place after more than a decade. His visit is expected to further strengthen the close bilateral relations between the two countries and accelerate the ongoing programme of cooperation.

An agreement was signed between EXIM Bank of India and the Mozambican Finance Ministry providing for a US \$25 million Line of Credit (LOC) given by the Government of India for rural electrification projects in Cabo Delgado, Niassa and Manica provinces of Mozambique.

Visit of EAM to Pakistan

Pursuant to the mandate given by Prime Minister of India and Pakistan's Prime Minister Gilani after their meeting at Thimphu in April 2010, External Affairs Minister (EAM) visited Islamabad on July 15 and held discussions with Pakistan Foreign Minister Qureshi. The talks were held in a cordial and frank manner. In the delegation level talks both sides articulated known positions on issues like terrorism, J&K, water, Siachen and Sir Creek apart from discussions on trade and Commerce, humanitarian issues and promoting people-to-people contacts in order to restore trust and build confidence in our relationship. In addition, EAM had meetings with President Zardari and Prime Minister Gilani on July 16, both of whom appeared keen to carry forward the normalization process. Foreign Minister Qureshi accepted EAM's invitation to visit Delhi at a suitable date to be decided through diplomatic channels.

Visit of External Affairs Minister to Afghanistan

External Affairs Minister led the Indian delegation to the International Ministerial Conference in Kabul on July 20, 2010. During the visit, he also called on President Karzai and met National Security Advisor Rangin Dadfar Spanta and Foreign Minister Zalmay Rassoul. In addition, EAM had meetings with US Secretary of State Hillary Clinton and UK Foreign Secretary William Hague.

[English]

Disposal of Nuclear Wastes

590. SHRI M.B. RAJESH:
SHRI RAKESH SINGH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether adequate arrangements have been made for the disposal of nuclear wastes from hospitals, research establishments and other sources in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether norms have been found to be over looked in the case of the incident of radiation emission from a scrap shop in Delhi recently;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government has taken any steps to check recurrence of such incidents in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The radioactive wastes generated from the hospitals, research establishments and other institutions are safely disposed off as per provisions of Atomic Energy (Safe Disposal of Radioactive Wastes) Rules, 1987. The radioactive sources used in these establishments are either sealed sources such as those used for radiotherapy or unsealed sources such as those used in nuclear medicine.

As per the requirement of Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB), the sealed sources after they become unusable, have to be returned to the original supplier for disposal. For transport of these sources from user to supplier, authorization from AERB is needed to ensure safety during transport. Once the transport is complete it is necessary to inform AERB. In some cases,

particularly when the source has been supplied long ago by a foreign supplier, it may not be possible to return it as required. In such cases, AERB helps the user for disposal of the source to an authorized waste management agency.

The unsealed sources used in medicine and research are mostly in liquid form, have short half-life and are used in small quantities. These sources after their use, are disposed off either by dilution and dispersion or are stored till their activity decays to an acceptable level for discharge. Unsealed sources with longer half-life need special attention for their disposal after use. Wastes containing such sources are diluted to levels below the authorized limits for disposal and discharged to the environment.

In all the above cases, authorization for disposal is required to be obtained from AERB as per the aforesaid rules.

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) The incident was caused by the unauthorized disposal of the gamma cell by Delhi University as scrap which violates the Atomic Energy (Safe Disposal of Radioactive Waste) Rules and Atomic Energy (Radiation Protection) Rules.

(e) Yes, Madam.

(f) Several actions have been taken by AERB and DAE as well as other departments and ministries to prevent incidents like Mayapuri. Some of the steps taken are:

- Installation of radiation detection systems at entry/exit of airports, sea-ports, inland container depots and other land ports.
- Further efforts to bring legacy sources (which may have been in existence from periods when regulatory controls were still in the evolving stage) under regulatory control by scanning old records.
- Updating the inventory of sources based on inputs from:
 - Ministry of HRD/UGC
 - Ministry of Health
 - Ministry of Industries
 - Coal Authority of India Ltd.
 - Oil and Natural Gas Commission

— Source suppliers and

— Response to advertisements issued in newspapers.

- Increase in the number of awareness programmes pertaining to radiation safety in various areas in the country. Members of scrap association have been sensitized to monitor the scrap for radiation. On May 6, 2010 AERB organized an awareness programme for scrap dealers and workers of Mayapuri scrap market. In this program, more than 150 participants were familiarized with the use of radiation monitors.
- The requirement of pre-shipment inspection certificate for consignments imported to India declaring that they do not contain any type of hazardous, toxic waste, radioactive contaminated waste has been notified by concerned ministry.
- Enhanced regulatory control by increasing frequency of inspections and establishment of Regional Centres by AERB.

[Translation]

Chinese Projects in POK

591. SHRI RAMESH BAIS:
DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA:
SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether China is working on various infrastructure related projects In Pakistan Occupied Kashmir;

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

(c) whether the Government has raised this issue with the Government of China;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) to (e) China has engaged in the construction of a number of projects in the Pakistan occupied territory of Jammu and Kashmir since the 1960s, including, inter alia, Karakoram Highway, Mangla

Dam Raising Project, Neelum-Jelum Hydropower Project, Muzaffarabad City Development Project, Naltar Hydropower Project, Bunji Hydropower Project and Jaglot-Skardu road. Government has raised this issue with the Chinese side and has clearly conveyed India's consistent position that Pakistan has been in illegal occupation of parts of the Indian State of Jammu and Kashmir since 1947. China regards Kashmir as a bilateral matter to be settled between India and Pakistan. Government has conveyed its concerns to China about their activities in Pakistan Occupied Kashmir, and asked them to cease such activities.

[English]

Cultural Centres

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

(a) whether cultural centres in the country have been graded;

(b) if so, the details of such centres in the country, State-wise;

(c) the financial assistance provided by the Union Government to cultural centres in the country during the last three years, year-wise and State-wise;

(d) whether the Government proposes to club various cultural dance forms and create a new style to improve tourism in the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Central Government has set up seven Zonal Cultural Centres having headquarters at Patiala, Udaipur, Allahabad, Kolkata, Dimapur, Nagpur and Thanjavur. Details of funds released to these Cultural Centres during the last three years are as indicated below:

2007-08:	Rs. 1674.13 lakhs
2008-09:	Rs. 2616.19 lakhs
2009-10:	Rs. 2116.40 lakhs

Funds for the Zonal Cultural Centres are not allocated by the Government State-wise.

(d) No, Madam.

(e) Does not arise.

Malayalam as Classical Language

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

(a) whether the Union Government has received any proposal from the State Government of Kerala to declare Malayalam language as classical language;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

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

(d) the time by which a decision in the matter is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) A delegation led by the Chief Minister of Kerala submitted to the Prime Minister in May 2010, a Memorandum on conferring classical status to the Malayalam Language.

(c) and (d) The said Memorandum has been referred to the Sahitya Akademi for placing the same before the Committee of Linguistic Experts at its next meeting.

[Translation]

Enhancement of MPLADS Funds

594. SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR:
SHRI RAMKISHUN:
SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR:
SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP:

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

(a) whether the Government has received any requests from various quarters for enhancement of Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS) funds;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the progress made so far with regard to the proposal for enhancement of the quantum of MPLADS funds;

(d) the details of enhancement made in the said funds so far since inception; and

(e) the rationale/basis for each of the above enhancement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b) Demand for increase in the annual allocation of MPLADS fund which range from Rs. 5 crore to Rs.10 crore per annum has been received from various MPs as well as from the Committees of the Parliament.

(c) A Proposal to enhance the annual allocation under the MPLAD Scheme was taken up with Ministry of Finance and Planning Commission. The Planning Commission, after examining the issue, has informed that a number of on-going flagship programmes require additional resources that they are not able to provide, any increase in the annual allocation under MPLAD scheme may not be feasible at the present juncture.

(d) In 1993-94, when the Scheme was launched, an amount of rupees five lakh per Member of Parliament was allotted which became rupees one crore per annum from 1994-95 per MP/ constituency. This was stepped up to rupees two crore from the year 1998-99.

(e) The annual allocation of MPLADS funds was increased from rupees one crore to rupees two crore in 1998-99 in view of increasing demand of Members of Parliament for development of their areas and the rising cost of inputs.

Establishment of NGT

595. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Green Tribunal (NGT) has been established/constituted;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the criteria that will be followed for selection of Chairman and other Members of NGT;

(d) whether the said Tribunal is also likely to have the power to decide the matters/ disputes related to the States; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b): The National Green Tribunal Act, 2010 has been enacted by the Parliament. The establishment of the National Green Tribunal (NGT) and commencement of its sittings is expected to take some time.

(c) The said Act provides that a person shall not be qualified for appointment as the Chairperson or Judicial Member unless he is, or has been, a Judge of the Supreme Court of India or Chief Justice of a High Court. Besides, a person who is or has been a Judge of the High Court shall also be qualified to be appointed as a Judicial Member.

For the appointment of an Expert Member, a person should have degree in Master of Science, (in physical sciences or life sciences) with a Doctorate degree or Master of Engineering or Master of Technology including an experience of fifteen years in the relevant field including five years practical experience in the field of environment and forests (including pollution control, hazardous substance management), environment impact assessment, climate change management, biological diversity management and forest conservation) in a reputed National level institution; or has administrative experience of fifteen years including experience of five years in dealing with environmental matters in the Central or a State Government or in a reputed National or State level institution.

(d) and (e) The Tribunal has been vested with powers to have jurisdiction over all the civil cases where substantial question relating to environment including enforcement of any legal right relating to environment is involved. The Tribunal has been empowered to settle disputes under seven environmental statutes and also

to adjudicate on the matters relating to relief and compensation to the victims of pollution and other environmental damage including restitution of damaged environment and property.

Regulatory Authority

596. SHRI ARJUN MUNDA:
SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether any progress has been made regarding constitution of a regulatory authority for the coal sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b) Yes Madam. A draft Cabinet Note alongwith the Draft Bill on setting up of a Coal Regulatory Authority had been finalized & circulated to various Ministries/Departments for their comments. The comments of some of the Ministries are awaited. On receipt of the same the Cabinet Note will be finalized for approval of the competent authority.

(c) Setting up of a regulatory body for coal would require appropriate legislation to be passed by the Parliament. Hence, it is not possible to indicate the exact time frame for setting up the said authority.

[English]

Financial Assistance for Conservation of Wildlife

597. SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA:
SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP:

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

(a) whether the Union Government has received any proposal for financial assistance from State Governments including Karnataka and Himachal Pradesh for the projects relating to the protection and conservation of the wildlife and their habitat;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the funds sanctioned/released so far, State-wise; and

(c) the other steps being taken by the Government for the protection and conservation of wildlife and their habitat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH) : (a) and (b) Yes Madam. Union Government has received proposals for financial assistance from State/UT Governments including Karnataka and Himachal Pradesh for protection and conservation of the wildlife and their habitats under various Centrally sponsored Schemes viz. 'Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats', 'Project Tiger' and 'Project Elephant'. Details of the State-wise release of funds under various Centrally Sponsored Schemes for the financial year 2010-11 till is enclosed as a statement.

(c) Steps taken by the Government for the protection and conservation of wildlife and their habitat are as follows:

1. Threatened species of wildlife are listed in the Schedules of the Wildlife (Protection), Act, 1972, thereby according them the highest degree of protection.
2. Financial and technical assistance is provided under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes of 'Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats', 'Project Tiger' and 'Project Elephant' for providing better protection and conservation of wildlife.
3. Legal protection has been provided to endangered wild animals and plants against hunting and commercial exploitation under the provisions of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972
4. The Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, has been amended from time to time and made more stringent against wildlife related offences.
5. A network of Protected Areas has been established to conserve and protect wildlife and their habitats.
6. Wildlife Crime Control Bureau has been set up to check illegal trade in wildlife and its products

Statement

Details of financial assistance released to State/UT Governments during 2010-11 till date under various Centrally Sponsored Schemes.

Sl.No.	Name of State/UTs	Funds Released under Centrally Sponsored Schemes till date (Rs. in lakhs)		
		Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats	Project Tiger	Project Elephant
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	48.88	—	—
2.	Andhra Pradesh	4.951	—	10.00
3.	Assam	—	—	100.00
4.	Chhattisgarh	14.74	—	—
5.	Gujarat	19.96	—	—
6.	Himachal Pradesh	166.93	—	—
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	182.79	—	—
8.	Jharkhand	29.22	—	80.00
9.	Karnataka	125.94	—	220.00
10.	Kerala	218.19	—	180.00
11.	Madhya Pradesh	265.80	—	—
12.	Maharashtra	194.49	88.92	19.00
13.	Mizoram	55.09	—	—
14.	Nagaland	8.80	—	—
15.	Odisha	182.97	—	3.50
16.	Rajasthan	188.29	—	—
17.	Tamil Nadu	178.15	—	170.00
18.	Uttar Pradesh	138.34	—	—
19.	Uttarakhand	12.60	—	180.00

[Translation]

Indo-Pak Prime Ministers Talk

598. SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been any bilateral talks between the Prime Minister of India and his Pakistani counterpart recently to improve the bilateral relations between the two countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether this is likely to bring any change in the foreign policy of the two countries in the near future; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) to (d) Prime Minister of India met with Prime Minister of Pakistan on the sidelines of SAARC Summit in Thimphu on April 29, 2010. The two Prime Ministers agreed that relations between the two countries should be normalized, and channels of contact should work effectively to enlarge the constituency of peace in both countries. Prime Minister emphasized to Prime Minister of Pakistan the various issues of concern to India, issues relating to terrorism, the rise in infiltration, and the slow progress in the trial of the perpetrators of the Mumbai Terrorist Attack. Prime Minister told Prime Minister Gilani that India was willing to discuss all issues of concern with Pakistan and to resolve all outstanding issues through dialogue. However, the issue of terrorism was holding back progress. Prime Minister Gilani said that Pakistan was serious about prosecuting the perpetrators of the Mumbai terrorist attacks and that all efforts were being made to bring the trial of these individuals to a speedy conclusion. Prime Minister Gilani said that Pakistan would not allow Pakistan territory to be used for terrorist activity directed against India. Both

the Prime Ministers charged their Foreign Ministers and Foreign Secretaries with the responsibility of working out the modalities of restoring trust and confidence in the relationship and thus paving the way for a substantive dialogue on all issues of mutual concern.

Flood Forecasting Centres

599. SHRI BHISMA SHANKAR ALIAS KUSHAL TIWARI:
SHRI RAM SUNDAR DAS:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of flood forecasting centres in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government proposes to open more such centres in the flood prone areas of the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof, State-wise including Uttar Pradesh; and

(d) the funds allocated and released for setting up such centres during the last three years and the current year. State-wise and year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) Central Water Commission (CWC) issues flood forecasts for 175 Stations in the country. The flood forecasts are formulated at 21 Flood Forecasting Centres. The State-wise details of Flood Forecast Stations and Flood Forecasting Centres of Central Water Commission are enclosed as Statement-I and Statement-II. In addition, a central control room is operated at CWC Headquarter, New Delhi during flood season.

(b) No Madam.

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

Statement I

State-wise Distribution of Flood Forecast Stations of Central Water Commission

Sl.No.	Name of State/UT	Flood Forecasting Stations		
		Level Forecast Stations	Inflow Forecast Stations	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	9	7	16
2	Assam	24	0	24

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Bihar	32	0	32
4.	Chhatisgarh	1	0	1
5.	Gujarat	6	5	11
6.	Haryana	0	1	1
7.	Jharkhand	1	4	5
8.	Karnakata	1	3	4
9.	Madhya Pradesh	2	1	3
10.	Maharashtra	7	2	9
11.	Odisha	11	1	12
12.	Tripura	2	0	2
13.	Uttar Pradesh	34	1	35
14.	Uttarakhand	3	0	3
15.	West Bengal	11	3	14
16.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1	0	1
17.	NCT of Delhi	2	0	2
Total		147	28	175

Statement II*State-wise Distribution of Flood Forecasting Centres of Central Water Commission*

Sl.No.	State/UT	Nos. of Flood Forecasting Centres	Names of the Flood Forecasting Centres
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	3	1. Upper Godavari Division, Hyderabad 2. Lower Godavari Division, Hyderabad 3. Lower Krishna Division, Hyderabad
2	Assam	2	1. Upper Brahmaputra Division, Dibrugarh 2. Middle Brahmaputra Division, Guwahati

1	2	3	4
3	Bihar	2	1. Middle Ganga Division-IV, Patna 2. Middle Ganga Division -V, Patna
4	Delhi	1	1. Upper Yamuna Division Delhi
5	Gujrat	2	1. Mahi Division, Gandhinagar 2. Tapi Division, Surat
6	Maharashtra	1	1. Wainganga Division Nagpur
7	Madhya Pradesh	1	1. Narmda Basin Division Bhopal
8	Rajasthan	1	1. Chambal Division, Jaipur
9	Uttarakhand	1	1. Himalayan Ganga Division-Dehradun
10	Uttar Pradesh	3	1. Middle Ganga Division-I, Lucknow 2. Middle Ganga Division-II Lucknow 3. Middle Ganga Division-III, Varanasi
11	West Bengal	2	1. Lower Brahmaputra Division Jalpaiguri 2. Damodar Division, Asansol
Total		21	

*[English]***Centrally Sponsored Scheme**

600. SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:
DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:

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

(a) the details of the Centrally Sponsored Schemes functioning under the Ministry of Human Resource Development completed in each State/UT at present;

(b) the funds allocated/sanctioned and the funds actually utilized during each of the last three years in each State/UT;

(c) whether any instances of diversion of funds have come to the notice of the Government during the above period; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action initiated by the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Ministry of Human Resource Development is implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme namely District Primary Education Programme (DPEP) which has been concluded in the State of Rajasthan and Orissa on 31.3.2008 and 31.3.2009 respectively. The details of funds sanctioned and actually utilized under the scheme in Rajasthan and Orissa during the last three years are as under:

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of State	2007-2008		2008-2009		2009-2010	
		Released	Utilized	Released	Utilized	Released	Utilized
1.	Rajasthan	58.22	70.23	PC		PC	
2.	Orissa	39.60	47.82	5.59	37.76	PC	

(PC-Programme closed)

(c) No diversion of funds under DPEP has come to the notice of this Ministry.

(d) Does not arise.

Appointment of Education Commissioners

601. SHRI M. RAJA MOHAN REDDY:
SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to appoint Education Commissioners in every State to monitor Right to Free and Compulsory Education Act, to children of six to fourteen years of age by the States;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the funds for the proposed scheme will be paid by his Ministry;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the appointment of commissioners is also proposed for major educational schemes like Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, mid-day meal, etc.;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (g) The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act (RTE), 2009 provides that the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) and the State Commissions for Protection of Child Rights (SCPCR) shall examine and review the safeguards for the rights provided under the RTE Act, inquire into complaints relating to the child's

right to free and compulsory education and take necessary steps as provided under section 15 and 24 of the Commissions for Protection of Child Rights. A rigorous monitoring system is already in place for effective implementation of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) and Mid Day Meal Schemes. SSA norms have already been revised to provide support to NCPCR and SCPCR for monitoring the rights of the child under the RTE Act.

Visa To Security Personnel

602. SHRI R. THAMARAISELVAN:
SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE:
SHRI P.C. MOHAN:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that the Government of Canada refused to grant visa to ex-constable of Border Security Force;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has taken up this issue with the Canadian Government; and

(d) if so, the response received by the Government from them in this regard?

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

(b) In May 2010, this Ministry was informed about the rejection of Permanent Residency application of a Head Constable of Border Security Forces (BSF) (Mr. Fateh Singh Pandher) who had applied for a visa at the Canadian High Commission, New Delhi to visit his daughter, settled in Canada. The Canadian Mission rejected his application on the basis of the applicant's service in the Border Security Force of India.

(c) Yes.

(d) On May 28, 2010, Canadian Minister of Citizenship, Immigration and Naturalization Mr. Jason Kenney made a statement conveying Government of Canada's deep regret for the incident and its highest regard for India, its Government institutions and processes. Following this, Canadian Government has informed that they have undertaken a review of their procedures and policies under which such visa applications from members of the Armed Forces, Intelligence agencies and related organizations are processed.

Violation of Environmental Norms by Vedanta

603. SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether M/s. Vedanta has violated the forest and environment guidelines for its aluminium project in Orissa;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the action taken by the Government against Vedanta;

(d) whether the Government has set up any expert group recently to study the violation by Vedanta for its mining project in the State;

(e) if so, the terms of reference of the Group; and

(f) the time by which the Group would submit its report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The violations of following types have come to notice of the Central Government.

- (i) Construction of approx. 50 m access road in the gramya jungle area which is part of the area applied for diversion under Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, without waiting for issue of final approval from the Ministry of Environment and Forests in terms of the said Act.
- (ii) Construction of an access road and conveyer belt in the non-forest area without waiting for final approval under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 for the portion of the access road and conveyer belt to be located in the forest land;

(c) Matter is being investigated to collect full details.

(d) to (f) Yes, Madam. The terms of reference of the Expert Committee are as follows:

- (i) Investigation and Ascertainment of the status of implementation of Forest Rights Act 2006 in and around the proposed area of the project;
- (ii) Investigation and likely physical and economic displacement due to the project, including the 'resource displacement' of forest users and the rehabilitation plan;
- (iii) Investigation of likely impact on cultural and social lives of the Dongria Kondhs Primitive Tribe;
- (iv) Investigation of potential impact on the biodiversity, wildlife and the ecology of the land; and
- (v) The Committee shall be free to enquire or investigate any issue which the Committee members might feel necessary for the purpose of their Report.

The committee is to submit its report within 30 calendar days of its constitution.

Sale of Water Reactors to Pakistan

604. SHRIMATI BOTCHA JHANSI LAKSHMI:
SHRI M. ANANDAN:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether China is likely to inform Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG) of its decision to sell two pressurized water reactors to Pakistan;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether India proposes to raise the issue and negotiate judiciously on a global platform; and

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

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) and (b) The issue of China's decision to sell two pressurized water reactors to Pakistan is reported to have been discussed during a

meeting of the Nuclear Suppliers' Group (NSG) held in Christchurch from 21st–25th June 2010. A Public Statement issued by the NSG following the meeting states that the Group "agreed on the value of ongoing consultation and transparency".

(c) and (d) Government has raised this matter at the official level with China which has responded that its nuclear cooperation with Pakistan is for peaceful purposes, consistent with China's international obligations and subject to IAEA safeguards and supervision.

Tribal Museum

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

(a) the details of proposals for setting up of Tribal Museums in the State of Gujarat, location-wise; and

(b) the time by which the Tribal Museums are likely to be set up and the amount of funds sanctioned in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) No proposal has been received for establishment of any Tribal Museum in the state of Gujarat for consideration under the Scheme for (Setting up, Promotion and Strengthening of Regional and Local Museums' operated by this Ministry.

(b) Does not arise.

Inter-State Water Disputes

606. SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID:
DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of each of the pending inter-State water disputes in the country;

(b) the number of Tribunals set up by the Government for resolving these disputes;

(c) the awards given and the awards challenged before Supreme Court; and

(d) the expenditure incurred on each of the Tribunals so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) to (c) The mechanism for settlement of water disputes is available in the form of Inter-State River Water Disputes (ISRWD) Act, 1956. As per the ISRWD Act, 1956, the water dispute is said to have arisen among two or more State Governments when the Central Government receives request under Section 3, of the Act from any of the basin State with regard to existence of water dispute. The details of the present Inter-State water disputes under ISRWD Act, 1956 are as follows:

Sl.No.	River/Rivers	States concerned
1.	Ravi and Beas	Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan
2.	Cauvery	Kerala, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Puducherry
3.	Krishna	Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra
4.	Vansadhara	Andhra Pradesh and Orissa
5.	Mahadayi	Goa, Karnataka and Maharashtra

The Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal (CWDT) submitted report and decision under section 5(2) of the ISRWD Act, 1956 on 5.2.2007. Party States and Central Government have sought guidance/clarification from the tribunal under section 5(3) of the Act. Further, party States have also filed Special Leave Petitions (SLPs) in Hon'ble Supreme Court against the report and decision of the tribunal.

The effective date of constitutions of Krishna Water Disputes Tribunal (KWDT) is 1.2.2006. As per the section 5(2) of ISRWD Act, 1956, Tribunal is to give report and decision within three years which is extendable for a further period not exceeding two years for unavoidable reasons. The term of KWDT has been extended upto 30th September, 2010 which is within the stipulated period for submission of report and decision under Section 5(2) of the ISRWD Act, 1956.

The water dispute related to Ravi and Beas was referred to the Ravi and Beas Waters Tribunal (RBWT) in 1986 under Section 14 of the said Act. RBWT submitted its report on 30.1.1987 under section 5(2) of the Act. Party States and Central Government have sought explanation/guidance under section 5(3) of the Act from the Tribunal.

The Vansadhara Water Dispute Tribunal has been constituted by the Central Government on 24.2.2010 and the dispute related to Interstate River Vansadhara has been referred to it for adjudication.

Central Government on 10.12.2009 has approved the proposal to setup the tribunal in respect of Mahadayi Water Disputes Tribunal.

(d) The expenditure incurred by Ravi and Beas Waters Tribunal upto July 2010 is 8.51 crore, by Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal upto June 2010 is 16.00 crore, by Krishna Water Disputes Tribunal upto June 2010 is 6.95 crore and by Vansadhara Water Dispute Tribunal upto June, 2010 is Rs. 0.15 crore.

Exploitation of Indian Women

607. SHRI DILIPKUMAR MANSUKHLAL GANDHI: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of the Government that women from India are being exploited in foreign country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to stop such incidents in future?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) Complaints relating to exploitation of Indian women emigrant workers have come to the notice of the Government from time to time.

(b) and (c) The Government has taken various measures for protecting the safety and welfare of women migrant workers of the ECR (Emigration Check Required) category who emigrate to 17 notified (ECR) countries. These include:

- (i) Age restriction of 30 years has been made mandatory in respect of all such women emigrants.
- (ii) The employment contract must be duly attested by the Indian Missions in respect of all such women.
- (iii) Women household workers are allowed to emigrate after the Indian mission has attested the identity of the foreign employer and terms and conditions of contract. A pre-paid mobile

facility must be provided by the employer to every woman Household Worker. If the Foreign Employer recruits the worker directly, he is required to deposit a security of \$ 2500 with the Indian Mission.

- (iv) The Ministry has set up the Overseas Workers Resource Centre (OWRC) with a 24x7 Helpline to enable emigrant workers prospective emigrants including women to obtain information on all emigration related matters and to seek redressal of their complaints.
- (v) The Ministry has also launched a vigorous Awareness Campaign through the print and electronic media to sensitize potential emigrant workers including women emigrants about the legal emigration process and hazards of illegal emigration.
- (vi) Indian Community Welfare Fund has been established in 42 countries including all ECR countries. Help is provided by the Indian mission out of this fund to all Indian Workers and especial women, emigrants who are stranded, are in need of assistance.

Unhygienic Food under Mid-Day Meal Scheme

608. SHRI BIBHU PRASAD TARAI:
SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY:
SHRI PRABODH PANDA:

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

(a) whether recently, a large number of cases were reported from across the country where children fell ill after consuming mid-day meals at schools;

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

(c) whether the Government has conducted any enquiry into these incidents;

(d) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(e) the measures taken by the Government to stop such incidents from happening in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI. D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (d) The overall responsibility to provide wholesome and nutritious food to children in

schools under the Mid Day Meal Scheme (MDMS) lies with the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. Since 1.1.2010, four incidents of children falling ill, one each from Bihar, Delhi, Haryana and Karnataka, have come to the notice of the Government as per following details:

Bihar

300 children had allegedly fallen ill and 2 children had died after consuming mid day meal in March 2010. It has still not been established whether the two children who died was as a result of consuming mid day meal. Now good quality of rice is lifted under Mid Day Meal Scheme after verification by an officer appointed by the District Magistrate.

Delhi

29 children were stated to have fallen ill after eating mid day meal on 6.5.2010 in Hauz Khazi. The food was distributed to the students only after satisfying that the quality of food was good. The same supplier provided mid day meal to other schools also and there was no complaint. Sample of meal was collected from the school and sent for testing.

Karnataka

153 students of Model Higher Primary School No. 1, Kakshmeshwar, Gadag District, Karnataka State were admitted to local Government Hospital when they started vomiting after consuming Vegetable Pulav prepared at the school. As an immediate measure, place of cooking was changed to different room and directed to keep the kitchen and surroundings clean. The Head Master has been suspended and cooks have been changed. Before serving the food two teachers have been asked to taste the food and then serve to the students.

Haryana

10 children were stated to have fallen ill after taking mid day meal on 6.3.2010 at Hodal (Faridabad). The State Government has reported that the Committee constituted to enquire into the matter has not found enough evidence for proceeding further in the matter.

(e) The Government has made elaborate arrangements through MDM Scheme guidelines to ensure that children get good quality meal to their satisfaction including tasting of food by 2-3 adults. As and when any complaint comes to the notice of the Central

Government, the concerned State Government/UT Administration is asked to conduct a suitable enquiry into the complaint and to take appropriate action against the responsible person(s) and also to initiate corrective measures to avoid recurrence of such incidents in future.

[Translation]

Revision of Norms of SSA

609. SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
SHRI VARUN GANDHI:
SHRI R. DHARUVANARAYANA:
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

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

(a) whether there is an urgent need to revise the several norms of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) to align them with the standards of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken by the Union Government in this regard;

(d) whether any consensus has been reached with the State Governments for revision of SSA norms; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI. D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (e): The Executive Committee of SSA has revised the following SSA norms in January, 2010 in order to align them with the norms of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act:

1. School to be ensured within the area of the limits of the neighbourhood as laid down by the State Government pursuant to the RTE Act.
2. AH existing EGS centres functioning for two years to be upgraded to regular schools, or closed down. No new EGS centres to be sanctioned from 2010-11 onwards.
3. Special training for age appropriate enrollment of out-of-school and drop out children through residential and non-residential courses.

4. Infrastructure norms to include school libraries including books @Rs. 3,000 for primary school & Rs. 10,000 for upper primary school as a one time grant.
5. The ceiling on school repairs upto a maximum of 5% of the existing schools for each district in a particular year, which inhibited the demand for repairs, has been removed.
6. School grant can be utilized for play material, games, sports equipment, in addition to the existing provision for replacement of non-functional schools equipment and for other recurring costs such as consumables etc.
7. Training norms have been revised to include training of Resource Persons, Master trainers, BRC & CRC coordinators for upto 10 days each year @Rs. 100 per person per day.
8. Financial provisions for children with special needs enhanced from Rs. 1200 per child to Rs. 3000 per child per year, provided that at least Rs. 1000 per child will be used for the engagement of resource teachers.
9. The community mobilization provisions have been strengthened. Against existing training for two days the training to community personnel will now be for six days *i.e.* three days residential training and three days non-residential training. Financial limits for training has also being enhanced from Rs. 30 per day to Rs.100 per day for residential training and Rs. 50 per day per person for non-residential training.
10. Management cost for districts with small annual plan & size enhanced from Rs. 20 lakh per district to Rs. 40 lakhs subject to the overall ceiling of 6% being maintained at the national level.

[English]

Special Packages for Naxal hit areas

610. SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:
SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL
KHATGAONKAR:
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister has directed the Planning Commission to workout special package for Naxal hit areas as reported in the media; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the present position of the proposal in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASWAMY): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. As per the Finance Minister's Budget Speech (2010-11), the Planning Commission is to prepare an Integrated Action Plan for the focus districts affected by Left Wing Extremism (LWE). To address critical gaps in development in 35 focus LWE districts, Planning Commission has initiated the process of preparation of Integrated Action Plans (IAPs) for these focus districts with help of State Governments and the district administration and elected representatives. The issue was also discussed in the National Development Council (NDC) meeting held on 24th July, 2010. The Planning Commission will prepare an action plan based on consultations being held with the district administrations and other stakeholders keeping in view the deliberations in the NDC.

[Translation]

Supply of Sub-standard Coal

611. SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI:
SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:
SHRI MAHABAL MISHRA:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the sub-standard quality of coal is being supplied to the thermal power plants in the country;

(b) if so, whether the Union Government have received complaints from the various State Governments including Gujarat in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps being taken by the Union Government to ensure supply of standard quality of coal to power stations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION

(SHRI SRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) to (c) The Government Coal Companies supply coal to the power plants in the country as per the terms and conditions of Fuel Supply Agreement (FSA) agreed between the concerned coal companies and the consumers. The Fuel Supply Agreement provides for joint sampling facility, wherever the annual coal requirement is more than 4 lakh tonnes. Even though the coal companies are trying to maintain the assured quality, complaints are being received from time to time through Central Electricity Authority and also from the power utilities informing the details of oversized coal, lumpy coal, presence of stones, lumpy coal with large stones etc. Gujarat State Electricity Corporation Limited has also taken up coal quality issues with South Eastern Coalfields Limited (SECL) from time to time. The achievement of Coal India Limited coal companies in grade conformity in respect of sampling and analysis was to the tune of 92.30% in respect of supplies to power sector during 2009-10. Further, consumers, who are covered under joint sampling arrangement, are required to pay as per the analysed grade of coal.

(d) The coal companies have initiated, inter-alia, the following steps to improve the quality of coal:

- (i) Selective mining of bands of > 1 meter thickness.
- (ii) Appropriate positioning of Over Burden (OB) and coal benches to avoid contamination.
- (iii) Scrapping/cleaning of coal benches before blasting.
- (iv) Installation of metal detectors/magnetic separators over running conveyors before coal loading.
- (v) All the major projects having high capacity coal handling plants to dispatch sized and uniform quality of coal to suit the requirement of the consumers.
- (vi) Establishment of well equipped laboratories at all the projects for regular quality assessment,
- (vii) Arrangement for joint sampling with consumers, based on which consumers are provided with the facility of adjustment of payment against coal value.

- (viii) Arrange awareness programmes/imparting training to the personnel involved in production of coal regarding importance of coal quality and need to improve and maintain the same during mining operations.
- (ix) Shale picking, if any, at mine face stocks, sidings and from the wagons.
- (x) Beneficiation of non-coking coal in washeries have been planned for a total throughout capacity of about 105.6 MTY on "Build Operate & Maintain (BOM)" basis in addition to the existing through out capacity of 17.2 MTY of non-coking coal.

[English]

Funds for Gir Forest under CAMPA

612. SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the funds released and utilised under Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA) for restoration of Gir Forest Lake Wildlife Sanctuary; and

(b) the progress made so far in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) There is no proposal from the Government of Gujarat for funding under CAMPA for restoration of Gir Forest Wildlife Sanctuary.

(b) Does not arise.

National Council for Teacher Training

613. SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to National council for Teacher Training (NCTE) report submitted to his Ministry, many Teacher Training Institutes exist on paper only and do not have proper infrastructure to run the institute;

(b) if so, the number of institutions inspected by NCTE during the last three years, State-wise;

(c) the findings of NCTE in this regard; and

(d) the manner in which the Government plans to meet the increasing demand of teachers to make Right to Education Act, a success?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI. D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) The Regional Committees of the National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE) have conducted various enquiries and inspections in respect of institutions which were reported to have sub-standard functioning and inadequate instruction and infrastructure facilities. Number of inspections undertaken in various States during last three years is as per Statement appended. After affording due opportunity to such institutions, the Regional Committees have withdrawn recognition of 585 institutions during the period 01.01.2009 to 10.05.2010.

(d) The NCTE is mandated to achieve planned and coordinated development of teacher education system in the country. In pursuance of this objective. The NCTE grants recognition to institutions for conducting various teacher education courses in order to prepare teachers for various stages of the schooling system. The NCTE also grants recognition to institutions for conducting teacher education courses in distance mode to enable untrained teachers to acquire the prescribed qualification.

Statement

Sl.No.	State	Total No. of Inspections made
1	2	3
1.	Assam	02
2.	Bihar	04
3.	Jharkhand	03
4.	West Bengal	06
5.	Punjab	44
6.	Himachal Pradesh	18
7.	Uttarakhand	38
8.	Delhi	07
9.	Uttar Pradesh	135

1	2	3
10.	Haryana	75
11.	Rajasthan	71
12.	Puducherry	02
13.	Tamil Nadu	96
14.	Andhra Pradesh	51
15.	Karnataka	110
16.	Kerala	37
17.	Gujarat	145
18.	Madhya Pradesh	228
19.	Chhattisgarh	13
20.	Maharashtra	36
Total		1121

[Translation]

Environmental Clearance to Dams

614. SHRI MAROTRAO SAINUJI KOWASE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received any proposals/request from the Government of Maharashtra seeking environment clearance for construction of dams in the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the current status of the proposals; and

(d) the time by which the proposals are likely to be finalized including the reasons for delay in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (c) The sole project, namely Lendi major irrigation project on river Lendi at village Goregaon in the district of Nanded, involving construction of a dam was received from the Government of Maharashtra for seeking environmental clearance. The proposal was considered by the Expert Appraisal Committee on

20.9.2007 & 18.2.2010 and information and clarifications sought by the Committee have not been furnished by the proponent till date.

(d) The Environment Impact Assessment Notification, 2006 provides that the decision on the proposal is to be taken within 105 days from the receipt of the complete information.

[English]

Funds to NGOs

615. SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:
SHRI MADAN LAL SHARMA:
SHRI ANANTHA VENKATARAMI REDDY:

Will the MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government encourages Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) for participating in environmental projects and to spread the environmental awareness in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the NGOs in the country receiving grants under various schemes under his Ministry during the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(d) the details of the schemes alongwith the amount sanctioned against each of these schemes during the said period;

(e) whether cases of irregularities regarding misuse of funds have been reported; and

(f) if so, the details thereof alongwith the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The following schemes of the Ministry of Environment and Forests encourage the Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) to participate in environmental projects and to spread the environment awareness in the country:

1. Research and Development Scheme (R&D);

2. National Natural Resources Management Scheme (NNRMS);
3. Environment Information System (ENVIS) Scheme;
4. Grant in Aid to National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA);
5. National River Conservation Project (NRCP);
6. Strengthening of Wildlife Division and Consultancies for Special Tasks;
7. Assistance for Abatement of Pollution;
8. Animal Welfare;
9. Environment Education, Awareness and Training;
10. Centres of Excellence;
11. Grants-in-Aid to Greening India Scheme of the National Afforestation and Eco-Development Board.

(c) and (d) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(e) and (f) Complaints whenever received are examined and appropriate action, including legal action for refund of grants and blacklisting of the NGO, if necessary, is taken in each case.

Contribution of Atomic Energy in Generation of Electricity

616. SHRI BAL KUMAR PATEL:
SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the contribution of atomic energy is very less in the total generation of electricity in the country;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the position of India in generation of atomic energy as compared to the other countries of the world;

(c) whether the generation capacity of the atomic energy plants is less in the country; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken by the Government to increase the generation of atomic energy in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; MINISTER OF STATE

OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS. (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) The share of nuclear power in the total electricity generation in the country is about 2.6%.

(b) The lower share of nuclear power is on account of relatively small capacity base of 4,560 MW of the total installed capacity of 1,62,366 MW. The share of nuclear generation in some other countries in the world is: France 75%, Korea 35%, Japan 29%, Germany 26%, USA 20%, Russian Federation 18% and China 2%.

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) The nuclear power capacity of 4560 MW is expected to reach 7280 MW by 2012 and 10080 MW by 2017 with the progressive completion of projects under construction. More projects are also planned in future to increase the nuclear power capacity.

Delay in Kudankulam Power Plant

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

(a) whether there is delay in commercial operation of Kudankulam Nuclear Power Project in Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, the reasons for the delay;

(c) whether delay in delivering critical components by Russia is one of the main reasons;

(d) if so, the actual cost overrun of the project; and

(e) the time by which the plant is likely to be made operational?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The project design is a first-of-its-kind improved version. The design evolution in parallel with construction resulted in late ordering of manufacturing and supply of equipment. Major equipment/components for the project

are to be supplied by Russian Federation. There has been a delay in sequential supply of some of the equipment affecting the project construction schedule.

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) Revised cost estimates are being worked out.

(e) The effort is to complete Unit 1 during the last quarter of the current year followed by second unit completion in about six months time.

National Vocational Qualification Framework

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

(a) whether the Ministry is proposing to set up National Vocational Qualification Framework (NVQF);

(b) if so, the aims and objectives of the NVQF;

(c) whether the issue has been discussed with the Central Advisory Board of Education; and

(d) if so, the outcome of such consultations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI. D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (d) Recognising the high demand for skill in the country, the Central Advisory Board of Education (CABE) in its 57th meeting held on 19.6.2010 emphasized the need for a National Vocational Qualification Framework to provide a common reference framework for linking various vocational qualifications and setting common principles and guidelines for a nationally recognized qualification system and standards. It was resolved to set up an inter-ministerial group to develop guidelines for such a National Framework.

Poaching of Elephants

619. DR. M. THAMBIDURAI:
SHRI MILIND DEORA:

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

(a) whether a large number of elephants have been killed by poachers during the last two years in and around different national parks including Simlipal Tiger Reserve;

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

(c) whether the Union Government has conducted an inquiry into these killings;

(d) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to check the poaching of elephants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) States have reported killing of 28 elephants due to poaching in the year 2008-09 & 2009-10. State wise detail, as reported, is annexed in the Statement as Ministry does not collate the deaths National Park wise.

State Forest Department has reported death of 10 elephants in Simple Tiger Reserve during 2008-09 and 2009-10 out of which 02 deaths were due to poaching. Death of 6 more elephants since April, 2010 has been reported in Simlipal Tiger Reserve.

(c) to (e) An Independent Team was constituted vide National Tiger Conservation Authority Office memorandum dt. 3rd June, 2010 for assessing the ground situation in Simlipal Tiger Reserve vis-a-vis the recent incidents of poaching/elephant death and to suggest measures to strengthen the protection initiatives. The Independent Team has submitted its report confirming elephant deaths. The Committee has also given 25 detailed recommendations for implementation which includes 10 recommendations as Immediate Priority. A copy of the Report has been sent to the State Government with a request to implement the recommendations. A State level Coordination Committee consisting of outside experts, State Police and Forest personnel has also been constituted for monitoring the progress of the recommendations.

Statement

Elephant Death due to Poaching

State	2008-09	2009-10
Assam	0	4
West Bengal	3	1
Tamil Nadu	1	3
Jharkhand	1	0
Kerala	1	4
Odisha	2	0
Karnataka	4	3
Nagaland	1	0
Total	13	15

Functioning of CBI

620. SHRI R. DHIRUVANARAYANA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) is overburdened with large number of pending cases with no commensurate increase in its manpower both in investigation and prosecution wings;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether a proposal is under consideration of the Government to bifurcate the functioning of the CBI by creating separate wings for investigation and prosecution;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the time by which it is likely to create separate wing in this regard;

(e) whether CBI has also proposed to hire top legal practitioners on contract basis for strengthening its prosecution wing; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) and (b) No, Madam. The number of cases pending has gone down from 1143 in 2007 to 1069 as on 30.6.2010. However, the Government has taken several steps to strengthen the CBI which inter-alia include creation of 284 posts in the grades of Public Prosecutor, Inspector, Head Constable and Steno Clerks for Additional Special Courts; creation of 25 posts of various ranks for Fake Indian Currency Note Cell; revival of 67 posts that were lying vacant in various grades; and relaxation of Recruitment Rules allowing 77 vacancies at the level of Deputy Superintendent of Police to be filled up through promotional quota instead of deputation quota, etc.

(c) and (d) No final decision for creation of an independent Directorate of Prosecution has been taken by the Government.

(e) and (f) Special Counsels to conduct trials are appointed on the recommendation of the keeping in view the sensitivity and legal implications of a case. Recently, a scheme for contractual appointment of law officers also been notified enabling CBI to engage 60 Law Officers on contractual basis for a period of up to 5 years.

Renuka Dam Project

621. SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:
SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:
SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of Renuka Dam Project which is to supply water to Delhi and proposed to be included in the National Project;

(b) whether the Techno-economic clearance and environment and forest clearance to the project is still awaited;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) and (b) The environment clearance for Renuka Dam Project has been accorded by the Ministry of Environment & Forests on 23.10.2009. At the project site, land is being acquired. Works have not been awarded so far. The project has already been included as a National project. Forest clearance and techno-economic clearances have not been accorded so far.

(c) and (d) The Forest Advisory Committee in its meeting held on 17.6.2010 has directed enumeration of trees falling in the Zone of Full Reservoir Level less 4 metres. The same is under way by the project authorities.

NGOs Schemes

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

(a) the details of the various schemes in his Ministry under which assistance is provided to the Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs);

(b) the amount sanctioned during 2008-2009 and 2009-10 to the NGOs, scheme-wise and NGOs wise;

(c) the names of the NGOs blacklisted by his Ministry for non-satisfactory performance in the execution of such schemes; and

(d) the guidelines/criteria for assistance to NGOs under the schemes 'seminar' and 'construction of building' alongwith the number of proposals received during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Attack on Fishermen

623. SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the recent incidents of attack on Indian fishermen by Sri Lankan Navy;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the number of Indian fishermen killed/injured in the incident and also in the last three years;

(c) whether the Union Government has taken up the matter with the Sri Lankan authorities for their safety and security and adequate compensation to the next of kin and injured;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) to (e) There have been media reports of recent attacks on Indian fishermen allegedly by Sri Lankan Naval personnel. In a recent incident, it was reported that one fisherman has been killed allegedly by Sri Lankan Naval personnel and three injured. However, Government of Sri Lanka have denied the allegations.

In the last three years, since 2007, there have been 15 incidents of attack on Indian fishermen allegedly by Sri Lankan Naval personnel. During these incidents, 9 fishermen were reported to have been killed and 11 injured.

We are constantly in touch with Government of Sri Lanka (GoSL) on the issue of safety and security of our fishermen. Further, as soon as such incidents are brought to our notice, the matter is taken up immediately with Government of Sri Lanka on a priority basis. Keeping in mind the humanitarian and livelihood dimensions of the issue, on 26th October 2008, both sides agreed to put in place practical arrangements to deal with bonafide Indian and Sri Lankan fishermen crossing the International Maritime Boundary Line (IMBL). As part of these practical arrangements, it was decided that there will be no firing on Indian fishermen and vessels and Indian fishing vessels will not tread into sensitive areas designated by GoSL along its coastline. We have impressed on the Sri Lankan Navy to act with restraint, not fire on our fishermen and treat our fishermen in a humane manner.

Indo-Pak Relations

624. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:
SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:
DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether for the first time, US has pointed out to both India and Pakistan that terror is the real issue for Indo-Pak talks;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether US has also assured that its aid and arms will not be used against India by Pakistan; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) and (b) No. This being a bilateral dialogue between India and Pakistan, the issues and agenda are mutually discussed and jointly identified by the Governments of India and Pakistan themselves. The US Administration has consistently stated that they recognize that the bilateral issues between India and

Pakistan should be addressed bilaterally between India and Pakistan.

(c) and (d) We have conveyed our concerns to the US side regarding diversion of US military aid meant for counter insurgency operations by Pakistan towards acquiring conventional weapons. The US Government has assured India that they are sensitive to India's concerns.

Government has also consistently drawn the attention of the United States and other countries to the need for proper benchmarks and accountability to prevent the diversion of assistance provided to Pakistan for use in its military build up against India.

The US Government has assured Government of India that US assistance would be monitored keeping India's concerns in mind.

Deemed Universities Status

625. SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:
SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA:
SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN:

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

(a) the details of Private Colleges/Institutions which were granted deemed University status by the Union Government during the last three years, year-wise and State-wise;

(b) whether there were irregularities in according sanction and providing grant to the deemed Universities;

(c) if so, whether the Government would get the matter inquired through an independent agency; and

(d) if so, the time by which the final decision is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI. D. PURANDESWARI): (a) The Central Government, on the advice of the University Grants Commission (UGC), declared thirty five Non-Government institutions for higher education as institutions deemed to be universities during the period from January, 2007 till date, the State-wise details of which are given below:

Sl.No.	State/Union Territory	Number of Institutions for Higher Education declared as Institutions deemed to be universities				
		2007	2008	2009	2010 (till today)	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1	2	1	—	4
2.	Gujarat	1	—	—	—	1
3.	Haryana	1	1	1	—	3
4.	Karnataka	1	7	—	—	8
5.	Kerala	—	—	—	—	—
6.	Maharashtra	—	1	—	—	1
7.	Odisha	1	—	—	—	1
8.	Puducherry	—	1	—	—	1
9.	Rajasthan	—	—	1	—	1
10.	Tamil Nadu	2	9	—	—	11
11.	Uttarakhand	1	1	—	—	2
12.	Uttar Pradesh	1	1	—	—	2
Total		9	23	3	—	35

(b) to (d) No, Sirs. According to UGC, grants have been given by University Grants Commission to only one of the 35 institutions mentioned in part (a) of the reply and, no irregularities in respect of grants to this institution has come to the notice of the Government.

[Translation]

Regional Offices for Protection of Wildlife

626. SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:
SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY:

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

(a) the number of regional offices in the country to protect wildlife and to check crime against wildlife;

(b) the expenditure incurred on these regional offices during the last three years;

(c) the number of people working in these regional offices, category-wise and, region-wise;

(d) the regional office-wise number of cases registered alongwith the number of people penalized in such cases so far; and

(e) the reaction of the Government on the progress made by these regional offices alongwith the remedial steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) The Wildlife Crime Control Bureau has five regional offices located at New Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata, Chennai and Jabalpur respectively.

(b) The detailed statement showing the region-wise expenditure incurred in various Regional Offices is at Statement-I.

(c) The detailed list of staff working in various Regional Offices is at Statement-II.

(d) Cases detected by Regional Offices of Wildlife Crime Control Bureau are handed over to the Customs Department or the State Forest Department for

prosecution under the Customs Act 1961 or the Wildlife (Protection) Act 1972 as the case may be respectively. The cases that are exclusively registered and prosecuted by the Wildlife Crime Control Bureau are at Statement-III.

(e) Considering the functional profile of the Wildlife Crime Control Bureau certain measurable outcomes have been determined for the organization for monitoring on quarterly basis, like number of detections; interceptions

and seizures; joint operations and inter-state/agency operations undertaken, with other agencies and number of cases committed to courts, under trial and convictions. During the year 2009-10, the Wildlife Crime Control Bureau has conducted 17578 inspections at the exit points, undertook 174 joint operations and was instrumental in detecting 205 violations of Wildlife (Protection) Act/CITES/EXIM Policy. It has also conducted 60 training programmes and 384 coordination meetings with various agencies.

Statement-I

Details of the region wise expenditure incurred in the Regional Office under category Plan and Non-plan

	Expenditure Incurred (Plan)			Expenditure Incurred (Non-plan)		
	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Northern Region	2985394	7434504	7826389	829289	1652895	1299778
Southern Region	2166792	3303831	4772747	1211710	1868881	2450291
Western Region	2329707	2721231	4681621	1188371	1918711	2277378
Eastern Region	2471792	5549769	7558016	1571389	2206033	2582951
Total	9953685	1900933 5	2483877 3	4800759	7646520	8610398

Statement-II

*Details of the number of posts and personnel in position at the Regional Offices of the Bureau
Posts sanctioned and men in position in the Wildlife Crime Control Bureau*

Name of the post	Northern Region	Southern Region	Eastern Region	Western Region	Central Region	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Deputy Director					1	1
Regional Deputy Director	1	1	1	1		4
Assistant Director	1	-	-	-	-	1
Wildlife Inspector	2	2	2	2	-	8
Technical Assistant	-	-	-	1	-	1
UDC	1	1	2	1	-	5
PA/Steno	-	1	1	-	-	2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
LDC	-	2	1	1	1	5
Driver	1	2	2	1	-	6
Peon	1	2	2	1	-	6
Total	7	11	11	8	2	39

Statement-III

Details of the region wise cases registered along with the number of people penalized

Year	No. Cases Registered under the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972					No. of people penalised				
	Northern Region	Eastern Region	Southern Region	Western Region	Central Region	Northern Region	Eastern Region	Southern Region	Western Region	Central Region
2007-08	0	4	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
2008-09	3	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
2009-10	3	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0

Safety in Coal Mines

627. SHRI R.K. SINGH PATEL: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any mechanism available to monitor the security and safety arrangements in the coal mines, both in opencast and underground, in the country;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Government to augment the safety arrangements in the coal mines; and

(d) the details of fund allocated and utilized for the purpose during each of the last three years and the current year, company-wise and year wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) to (c) All Mining

operations in coal mines are carried out as per the Legislative requirement under Mines Act 1952, Coal Mines Regulation (CMR) 1957, Mine rules etc. Directorate General Mines Safety (DGMS) under Ministry of Labour & Employment is the administrative wing to administer the statutes of Mines Act and related Rules & Regulations. They supervise and monitor all the safety aspects and status in mines. Ministry of Coal has also constituted a Standing Committee on Safety in coal mines which periodically reviews and recommend measures for improving the safety aspects in coal mines. The Coal Companies has established a suitable mechanism for safety arrangements in opencast and underground mines.

For security of their own premises, the coal companies are having watch-N-ward department, in addition to deployment of personnel from Central Industrial Security Force (CISF) to guard sensitive and important locations.

The coal companies in addition to complying with the statutory requirement for mine safety have also adopted the following safety measures:

- (i) Established a structured multi-disciplinary Internal Safety Organization (ISO) to assist the line management at various level in matters related to safety.
- (ii) Risk Assessment & Management, as a tool for enhancement of safety, has been introduced.
- (iii) Safety Committees comprising all sections of workers and management are functioning in each mines.
- (iv) At area level and Headquarters level bi-partite and tripartite meetings comprising Director General Mines Safety (DGMS), Trade Union representatives and management are held regularly.
- (v) At CIL level, Apex Safety Board comprising representatives of Trade Union, DGMS and CMDs of subsidiary companies are meeting regularly under the chairmanship of Chairman, CIL.
- (vi) Standing Committee on Safety in Coal Mines are held regularly under the chairmanship of Minister of Coal comprising the representatives of National level Trade Unions, CEOs of all Coal and Lignite companies, DGMS, Ministry of Labour & Employment and officials of Ministry of Coal.
- (d) The details of funds allocated and utilized for undertaking safety arrangements in coal mines by the coal companies during last three years and the current year, company-wise and year-wise are as under:

Company	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11
	Total Budget	Actual Expenditure	Total Budget	Actual Expenditure	Total Budget	Actual Expenditure	Total Budget
ECL	13785.00	11507.08	15805.00	10876.93	17611.00	9994.80	18592.00
BCCL	23390.19	14508.00	27182.40	25360.46	34652.52	26324.34	35000.00#
CCL	2633.30	2321.42	2761.58	1787.18	2947.86	2412.15	2782.90
NCL	4095.50	4179.42	4095.50	4179.42	227.00	1060.21	587.00
WCL	7600.00	7393.00	8600.00	8063.00	9028.45	7882.30	9966.00
SECL	13225.96	8439.14	14591.78	10400.32	11059.04	7683.77	15722.88
MCL*	*617.49	3167.73	357.10	4189.80	221.26	4407.74	350.00
NEC	909.33	895.48	1335.96	949.89	598.86	386.52	371.86
CIL	65761.82	51429.58	74139.95	65432.58	77429.35	58367.95	83372.64
SCCL	31559.00	26957.00	36608.00	26414.00	37425.93	43647.60	**

*Revenue budget is included in the general revenue budget of the Area.

*Provisional

**As the total funds for Capital and Revenue expenditure for safety is provided based on the requirement hence, there is no specific fixation of the budget.

Illegal Coal Mining

628. SHRI BHUDEO CHOUDHARY:
SHRI INDER SINGH NAMDHARI:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether illegal coal mining operations are being carried out in various coalfields in the country;

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

(c) whether the Government has investigated the matter of illegal coal mining;

(d) if so, the outcome thereof alongwith the number of persons held guilty during the last three years and the current year and the action taken against them; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to check the illegal coal mining operations in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b) No Sir. There are no reports of such illegal activities from mines located in leasehold areas of Coal India Limited (CIL) and its subsidiaries. However, in areas not under the leasehold areas of CIL and its subsidiaries, there are incidences reported with local police about illegal mining being carried out stealthily and clandestinely. As such,

it is not possible to specify the illegal mining of coal mine-wise.

(c) and (d) Since, law and order is a State subject, primarily it is the responsibility of State/District administration to take necessary deterrent action to stop/curb illegal mining. However, as per raids conducted by security personnel as well as joint raids with the law and order authorities of the concerned State Governments, the number of arrests made during 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 (Prov.) for illegal mining are given below:

Data obtained from Company	2009-10 (Prov.).	2008-09	2007-08
Eastern Coalfields Ltd.(ECL)	166	90	85
Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.(BCCL)	12	15	0
Central Coalfields Ltd. (CCL)	0	0	12
Northern Coalfields Ltd. (NCL)	0	0	0
Western Coalfields Ltd. (WCL)	0	1	4
South Eastern Coalfields Ltd. (SECL)	0	0,	0
Mahanadi Coalfields Ltd. (MCL)	0	0	0
North Eastern Coalfields (NEC)	3	0	0
Coal India Limited (CIL)	181	106	101

(e) Following measures have been taken by the Government with the help from coal PSUs to prevent illegal coal mining as Coal India Ltd. (CIL) and its subsidiaries are also associated closely with the concerned State and District authorities to deal with this menace

- (i) Rat holes created by illegal mining are dozed off and filled up with stone and debris wherever possible.
- (ii) Trenches have been dug to isolate the illegal mining sites.
- (iii) Concrete walls have been erected on the mouth of the abandoned mines to control access and to prevent illegal activities in these areas.

(iv) Fencing of illegal mining sites and displaying of sign boards mentioning "Dangerous and Prohibited Place".

(v) Dumping of overburden is being done on the outcrop zones.

(vi) Erection of barbed-wire/wall fencing around pithead depots, static security manning including deployment of armed guards during the night hours.

(vii) Sealing of illegal mining spots is resorted to. Stringent action is taken against transport vehicles caught in the act of theft or pilferage.

- (viii) Training of existing security personnel, refresher training of CISF personnel and basic training to new recruits in security discipline are arranged for strengthening the security set up.
- (ix) Engaging of lady security guard for preventing women and children indulging in theft/pilferage of coal, strengthening of the security discipline by reassessing the requirement of security personnel, horizontal movement of executives with aptitude for security work and inducting qualified security personnel at junior, middle and senior levels.
- (x) Ministry of Coal has been urging from time to time the Coal Producing States to check illegal mining. The State Governments were also advised to instruct their State law enforcing authorities to take stringent action under the provisions of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 curbing illegal activities.
- (xi) The Ministry of Coal has written to the Chief Secretaries of the coal producing States requesting them to put in place effective mechanism to check illegal mining. The States were also asked to give appropriate direction to the concerned authorities to take effective steps to check such illegal activities at places where large scale illegal mining was believed to be taken place. The State Governments were also advised to consider framing of suitable Rules, if not already done, under the provisions of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 to strengthen the hands of District authorities in curbing such illegal activities.
- (xii) Based on the decisions taken in the meeting held on 17.05.2005 between Secretary (Coal) and Chief Secretary (Jharkhand), Central Coalfields Ltd. (CCL) and Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. (BCCL) have taken up action, to check illegal mining. Joint action for prevention of illegal mining has been initiated by the management of coal companies and District Administration. Government of Jharkhand has constituted State as well as District level Task Forces for this purpose.

- (xiii) Minister of State (I/C) for Coal also had meetings with the Chief Minister, West Bengal on 24.06.2009 and with His Excellency, the Governor of Jharkhand on 26.05.2009 to request the concerned State Government to check/curb the illegal mining activities under their respective States.
- (xiv) In September 2009, Ministry of Coal again requested Chief Secretaries of coal bearing States to instruct their State law enforcing authorities to take stringent action under the provisions of the MMDR Act, 1957 to check illegal mining activities.
- (xv) Chairman, CIL has written on 13.02.2010 to all its subsidiary companies to take steps to curb illegal mining activities.
- (xvi) Chairman, CIL also wrote the Director, CBI on 18.02.2010 for involvement of CBI to bring much needed close coordination between the coal companies, State police and Administration to take up the matter seriously to curb the theft of coal and illegal mining activities.

Safety and Security of Indian Students Abroad

629. SHRI ADHI SANKAR:
SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that the Indian students are subjected to continuous attack in Australia and other countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the number of incidents that have been reported during the last three years and the current year and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the India-Australia Education Council is going to be formed as a part of safety and well being of students of both the countries;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to protect and safeguard the Indian students studying abroad?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI. D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Number of incidents of attacks involving Indian students in Australia are as under:-

Year	Number of Student Attack
2007	2
2008	11
2009	46
2010	35 (1 Jan-26 July 2010)

(c) and (d) No, Madam. The overall India-Australia Education Council is to bring together Government, academia, business and industry of both the countries to enhance bilateral collaboration in the education sector. However, the subject of safety and well being of students of both the countries is being taken up during of lateral meetings at various levels.

(e) Hon'ble Minister of Human Resource Development, during his visit to Australia from 6th to 10th April 2010 held extensive discussions with various dignitaries from the Federal Government of Australia as well as State Governments of Western Australia, New South Wales and Victoria regarding the safety and well being of Indian students in Australia. Hon' ble Minister urged the Australian authorities to take stringent measures to stop such attacks and also to apprehend the culprits in recent incidents. The Australian Government has undertaken various measures for protection and safety of Indian students including introduction of an International Students' Care Service, deployment of additional forces, amendments in sentencing laws and empowering police forces to combat violence and antisocial behaviour. The Premier of New South Wales also assured the Hon'ble Minister of early establishment of helpline for international students, including Indian students, to access in distress.

Integrated Water Management Policy

630. SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has formulated a policy on integrated water management to tackle the water crisis in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Planning Commission has submitted the policy document;

(d) if so, the salient features of the said policy; and

(e) if not, the time by which the policy is likely to be framed and implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) to (e) The Planning Commission has informed that in pursuance to the decisions taken during the full Planning Commission meeting held on 23rd March, 2010 for preparation of the detailed report on Integrated Water Policy, a Note on "Managing India's Water Resources" was prepared and included for consideration of an agenda item for 55th Meeting of the National Development Council held on 24th July 2010. The Note covers (i) the complexity of the problem, (ii) reforms in major and medium irrigation; (iii) reforms related to ground water use; (iv) rural domestic water; (v) floods and flood management; and (vi) urban and industrial water supply.

Australia's Migration Policy

631. SHRI MANISH TEWARI:
SHRI UDAY SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Government of Australia has recently amended its skilled migration policy;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether a large number of trades which were incorporated in the earlier policy have now been deleted;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether a large number of students who were pursuing courses in the deleted trades in Australia under the erstwhile policy on the legitimate expectation that it would entitle them to work visas would be placed in a position of unendurable hardship;

(f) if so, the details thereof;

(g) whether a large number of students have been rendered without education as colleges offering the deleted trades from the Skilled Migration List have shut shops overnight leaving the students on the streets;

(h) if so, the details thereof including the number of students; and

(i) the steps taken by the Government to alleviate the sufferings of these students?

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

(b) The Australian Department of Immigration and Citizenship (DIAC) announced, on 8th Feb., 2010 an overhaul of the skilled migration programme in Australia, aiming to make it a demand-driven programme. Migrations Occupations in Demand List (MODL) has been replaced by Skilled Occupations List (SOL).

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) The new SOL excludes professions such as hairdressers, cooks, community welfare, fitters, pharmacists, journalists, fashion designers, marketing specialists, general managers; primary School teachers and teachers of English as a Second Language; most associate professional occupations, apart from engineering associates; Welfare Workers; Translators and Interpreters etc.

(e) and (f) To mitigate the effect of the recent changes in the SOL on the current students, the Australian Government has announced transitional arrangements that would allow such students to stay/work in Australia till 31 December 2012 during which they may try to avail alternative options.

(g) and (h) No Madam. So far 37 colleges have closed down in Australia, affecting over 5000 Indian students. In case of the closure of a college/institution providing international education, the Australian Education Services for Education (ESOS) Act provides for placement of the affected students into an alternative college/institution or refund their fees according to the provisions of the Act.

(i) Our High Commissioner in Australia has taken up the matter with the Minister of Immigration and Citizenship as well as other ministers and senior officials in the Australian Government. The Australian authorities have been requested that the retrospective impact of new measures needs to be reviewed and action taken to process pending applications for PR in keeping with the implicit understanding under which the Indian students were given student visas under the previous

visa regime, wherein the linkage between education and immigration was implicitly accepted. The matter was also taken up with the Australian leaders during the visits of Shri Kapil Sibal, Minister of Human Resource Development in April, 2010 and my visit in June 2010 to Australia.

Development of Mineral Resources in Afghanistan

632. SHRI PRABODH PANDA:
SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Afghanistan Government has invited India to bid for and develop its abundant untapped mineral resources; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the Governments decision thereon?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) and (b) The Government of Afghanistan has encouraged the participation of Indian companies in the mining sector, through transparent international bidding. The Government of India encourages Indian companies to explore business options for participation in the development and exploitation of mineral resources in Afghanistan. To promote the Hajigak iron ore reserve, the Government of Afghanistan had organized a road show in London on 25 June 2010 in which Indian companies participated.

[Translation]

Education Cess

633. SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Education Cess collected by the Government during the last three years and the current year, year-wise;

(b) the amount disbursed to each State out of the Education Cess collected during the said period, State-wise, year-wise and the norms for disbursement of such funds;

(c) the details of programmes including implementation of RTE Act on which the said amount is likely to be utilized;

(d) whether the Government proposes Public-Private Partnership (PPP) mode also for implementing RTE Act; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) The amount of Education Cess collected during the last three years and the current year are as follows:

(Rs. in crores)

Year	2% Education Cess	1% Education Cess (Higher & Secondary Education)
2007-08	6654.74	3662.72
2008-09	9067.43	2468.31
2009-10	8068.68	2070.96
2010-11 (up to June)	1078.80	422.58

(b) and (c) The proceeds of Education Cess are utilized exclusively for the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) and Mid-Day Meal scheme (MDM) of the Government. Allocations to States are not being made separately against the Education Cess. Assistance to them is released under individual schemes of SSA and MDM as per the respective guidelines and budgetary allocations of these schemes.

(d) and (e) Under the RTE Act, it is the responsibility of the appropriate Government and local authority to provide free and compulsory education to all children in the age of 6-14 years till completion of elementary education. The SSA is the main vehicle for implementation of the RTE Act.

Upper Yamuna River Board

634. SHRI MAHABAL MISHRA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of water made available to Delhi by Central Government/Upper Yamuna River Board (UYRB) against the quantum of water demanded by

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

(b) whether there is disparity between the quantum of water demanded and supplied from all sources;

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

(d) the action taken by the Union Government to meet the water demand of Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) to (c) The Government of NCT of Delhi do not raise demand for water year-wise. As per compilation made by the Upper Yamuna River Board, on receipt of the relevant data from Government of Haryana, the quantum of Yamuna water made available to Delhi during the years 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09 is as follows:

2006-07 — 179.98 MCM (Million Cubic Metre)

2007-08 — 163.92 MCM

2008-09 — 180.01 MCM

Delhi also gets water from various other sources like Bhakra Beas Management Board (BBMB) and Ganga waters. Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in its order dated 29.2.96 directed that "Delhi shall continue to get as much water for domestic use from Haryana through river Yamuna which can be consumed and filled in the reservoirs of Wazirabad and Haiderpur Water Treatment Plants. Both these reservoirs shall remain full of their capacity by the water supplied by Haryana through river Yamuna and Western Yamuna Canal". Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in its order dated 10.5.2000 stated that "pending further consideration, we direct that 125 cusec of water which may be arranged by the National Capital Territory of Delhi from Bhakra Beas Management Board (BBMB) shall be carried out through the States of Punjab and Haryana to Delhi for the purpose of treatment at Nangloi Water Treatment Plant". As per the data supplied by Haryana to Upper Yamuna River Board (UYRB), it is generally complying with the Orders of Hon'ble Supreme Court.

Of late, Government of NCT of Delhi has demanded that 80 MGD of additional water may be supplied to them by Haryana as a result of saving in losses due to construction of Carrier Lined Channel (CLC).

(d) Various meetings have been held in the Prime Minister's Office, Ministry of Water Resources and Upper Yamuna River Board in the matter. However, the Government of Haryana has not so far agreed to the

above claim of Govt. of NCT of Delhi stating that Delhi is already getting more water in compliance of Hon'ble Supreme Court's Orders and therefore, it is not entitled to get savings in the losses due to construction of CLC.

[English]

Fuel Supply Agreement

635. SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Coal India Ltd. (CIL) has recently decided to supply 80% of its coal through Fuel Supply Agreement (FSA) to the power utilities;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the draft FSA has been prepared and approved by the board of CIL; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) No, Madam.

(b) to (d) Does not arise, in view of reply given in respect of part (a) of the question.

[Translation]

Attacks on Indians in Australia

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Indians are being attacked in Australia even now;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the number of incidents of attacks during the current year;

(c) whether the Australian Government has failed in checking these incidents; and

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

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

(b) 86 incidents of attacks on Indians in Australia have come to our notice since January 2010. Details are attached as statement.

(c) and (d) The Australian authorities have registered all the cases which have been brought to their notice and are investigating the same. Compared to last year, the number of incidents has come down in recent months. In some cases, including in the case of Nitin Garg's murder, perpetrators have been identified, matter is in the court and the decision is expected soon.

Our High Commission and the Consulates have taken up the incidents of assaults on members of Indian community including students with the Australian authorities, at federal and state levels.

Over the last two years several Ministerial visits, have taken place to Australia on this issue, the latest being my visit to Australia in June 2010. The High Commissioner has also had several meetings in 2009 and 2010 with the concerned Ministers at the federal level and Premiers of several states (NSW, Victoria, Queensland, etc.) as well as senior officials and conveyed our concerns in the matter.

Statement

List of Incidents of Assault/robbery/others involving Indians in Australia since January 2010

State	No. of attacks	Arrests	Convicted
Australian Capital Territory (ACT)	1	-	-
Queensland	37	28	2
Western Australia	12	2 (one Indian)	-
New South Wales (NSW)	7	3	-
South Australia	1	-	-
Victoria	28	16 (2 Indians)	1
Total	86	49 (3 Indians)	3

*[English]***Construction of Dams**

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

(a) whether the completion of several irrigational dams in the country is blocked due to the objections raised by his Ministry;

(b) if so, whether his Ministry is contemplating to find a package solution of this lengthy problem by rationalizing the forest policy in the interest of the public at large; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (c) The proposals received from the State/UT Governments including those of Irrigation dams seeking approval of the Central Government under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 are processed on case specific merit. The Forest Advisory Committee (FAC), a statutory committee constituted under Section 3 of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, examines all probable *pros and cons* of the project keeping particularly in view the likely impact of the proposal on ecology, hydrology of the areas and also the over all economy of the people living both in the area proposed for diversion as well as in the surrounding areas. As such environmentally sound projects are recommended by the FAC and approved by the Government. Therefore, Ministry is not considering any change in the forest policy.

*[Translation]***Pilgrims to Religious Places**

638. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of number of pilgrims visited various religious places in foreign countries during each of the last three years, year-wise and religious place-wise;

(b) the details of norms being followed for the selection of these places, religious place-wise;

(c) the financial/transportation/catering/accommodation/organisational assistance provided to the pilgrims, religious place-wise;

(d) the number of pilgrims likely to visit these religious places during the year 2010;

(e) whether effective steps have been taken for the suitable arrangements for the pilgrims;

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

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) to (f) Answers are provided at Statements-I, II, III.

Statement-I

Point-wise answer in respect of Haj-pilgrimage is as under

(a) The number of pilgrims who visited Saudi Arabia to perform Haj through Haj Committee of India and Private Tour Operators are given below:

Year	Haj Committee of India (No. of pilgrims actually travelled)	Private Tour Operators' Quota
2007	110,415	47000
2008	121,787	44780
2009	120,127	47405

(b) Haj is one of the five tenets of Islam. It's every Muslim's desire to perform Haj at least once in his life time. Performing Haj is obligatory for every sane, financially able and adult Muslim. Haj is performed only in Makkah, Saudi Arabia.

(c) The Government of India makes exhaustive arrangements to facilitate the pilgrims going to Saudi Arabia through the Haj Committee of India and facilitates provision of accommodation and other logistical support for them. Doctors, Nurses and other paramedical staff, Coordinators, Assistant Haj Officers, Haj Assistant and Khadim-ul-Hujja are sent from India on short-term deputation to Saudi Arabia. A hospital in Makkah and branch offices - cum - dispensaries in Makkah and Madinah are set up for Haj pilgrims. The Haj Committee of India is providing to the pilgrims information regarding confirmation of their seats, accommodation, transportation, etc. In Haj-2009, two more embarkation

points viz Mangalore and Ranchi were added and this year Ministry of Civil Aviation has announced Bhopal as an additional embarkation point to the already existing 19 embarkation points spread across the country.

(d) The number of pilgrims likely to visit Saudi Arabia for performing Haj during the year 2010 is expected to remain the same as in the Haj - 2009.

(e) & (f) Yes. Like previous years, this year too Government is taking all the necessary steps for making arrangements for the Hajis. The process for hiring accommodation for Hajis, supply of medicines for the dispensaries run by Consulate General of India, Jeddah for the benefit of Hajis, deputation of doctors, paramedics, administrative staff, Khadim-ul-Hujjaj etc is in progress and the work will be completed in time. It is the constant endeavour of the Government to keep making improvements in the arrangements for the Haj pilgrims and provide them with better facilities.

Statement-II

Point-wise answer in respect of pilgrimages in Pakistan is as under

(a) The details of pilgrims who visited Pakistan in the last three years under India-Pakistan "Bilateral Protocol on Visits to Religious Shrines -1974" is as under:

Year	No. of Pilgrims
2007	7712
2008	6827
2009	2152

Indian pilgrims visit Gurdwara in Nankana Sahib, Punja Sahib, Dera Sahib, Sacha Sauda, Dera Kartarpur Sahib on the occasion of Baisakhi, Martyrdom Day of Guru Arjun Devji, Barasi of Maharaja Ranjit Singhji and Guru Nanak Devji Birthday celebrations. Groups of Indian pilgrims also visit Katasraj Dham and Shadani Darbar.

(b) The lists of pilgrims visiting Pakistan under the Bilateral Protocol on Visits to Religious Shrines-1974 are sent by the organisers to this Ministry for onward transmission to Pakistan High Commission, New Delhi.

(c) Under the bilateral "Protocol on Visits to Religious Shrines-1974" seven jathas of pilgrims from India visit

Pakistan every year, Government facilitates visits of these Indian pilgrims to Pakistan by liaising with the Pakistani authorities for adequate logistic and security arrangements. However, all other arrangements for these visits to Pakistan are made by the host government and the organisers themselves.

(d) Under the Bilateral Protocol, a total number of 8300 Indian pilgrims can visit Pakistan every year as part of Jathas mentioned above, and the number of pilgrims likely to visit these religious places during the year 2010 is not likely to exceed this number.

(e) & (f) High Commission of India, Islamabad deputed Liaison Officers to coordinate all visits under the Bilateral Protocol. The local security and other arrangements are made by the Government of Pakistan.

Statement-III

Point-wise answer in respect of Kailash Manasarovar Yatra is as under

(a) The number of pilgrims who participated in Kailash Manasarovar Yatra organised by Ministry of External Affairs in last three years is as under:

Year	No. of Yatris
2007	674
2008	402
2009	607

(b) India has traditionally enjoyed certain religious rights like pilgrimage to Kailash Manasarovar in Tibet. During his visit to China in February 1979, the then EAM, Shri A.B. Vajpayee raised the issue of resumption of Kailash Manasarovar Yatra with the then Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping. The two sides agreed to resume the Kailash Manasarovar Yatra during the visit of Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua to India in 1981. The route agreed to in 1981 was restricted only through the Lipulekh Pass.

(c) (e) & (f) Government of India attaches high priority to safety and security of Kailash Manasarovar Yatris and takes keen interest in providing all primary facilities to the Kailash Manasarovar Yatris throughout the Yatra including in the remote areas of the India-China border. The facilities provided to Yatris are on self paid basis and the details are as under:

Financial: Ministry of External Affairs does not give any subsidy to pilgrims participating in the Kailash Manasarovar Yatra. However, disbursements at the rate of Rs. 3250/- per Yatri is made to Kumaon Mandal Vikas Nigam (KMVN), New Delhi, a Government of Uttarakhand Authority, for providing logistical support to Yatris while on Indian side.

Transportation: Government arranges transportation for all the Yatris from Delhi up to Mangti (Pithoragarh District, Uttarakhand) and back. There is no road on Indian side beyond Mangti. On Chinese side, transportation, is provided from Lipulekh Pass up to Yamdwar (near Deraphuk at the foot of Mount Kailash). The Yatris are provided transportation from Deraphuk for parikrama of Manasarovar Lake and back to Lipulekh Pass.

Catering and Accommodation: Kumaon Mandal Vikas Nigam provides fresh food and accommodation in its guest houses to the Yatris while on Indian side. Telephone facilities are also available in KMVN guesthouses and camps on payment basis. On Chinese side, Yatris are provided accommodation for all days and food for four days.

Organisational Assistance:

- (i) Government of Delhi & NCT arranges for stay of Yatris in New Delhi for a period of 3 days before the actual Yatra begins. Food and accommodation is provided free of cost. During these three days, Yatris undergo thorough medical examination at Delhi Heart & Lung Institute and ITBP Base Hospital. Officers of MEA and ITBP brief Yatris on the issues related to Kailash Manasarovar Yatra before their departure. MEA has made arrangements with Central Bank of India for providing necessary foreign exchange to the Yatris.
- (ii) Ministry of External Affairs appoints one Liaison Officer for each batch who is responsible for safety, security and well-being of Yatris of his batch. The Liaison Officer is also supplied with a satellite phone to communicate with the Ministry of External Affairs and various other concerned agencies like Kumaon Mandal Vikas Nigam (KMVN), ITBP, Pithoragarh District Administration in case of any emergency. The Liaison Officers are in regular touch with officers of MEA and keep reporting to them.

- (iii) KMVN and Uttarakhand Government ensure that the road/trekking route used by the Yatris is in good condition. They attach guides and Doctor/Paramedic with each batch while on Indian side. KMVN also provides fresh food and accommodation to the Yatris while on Indian side.
- (iv) ITBP and their Chinese counterpart keep track of Yatris and share information on their movement and whereabouts through wireless. ITBP also takes control of Batch from Gunji up to Lipulekh Pass and ensure safety of the Yatris.
- (v) Assistance of Indian Air Force is taken to air lift the Yatris by helicopter in case of medical emergency.
- (vi) On Chinese side there is a hospital in Taklakot which provides basic treatment only. Besides, the Ministry of External Affairs remains in regular contact with the Chinese Foreign Ministry regarding smooth conduct of Kailash Manasarovar Yatra and upgrading of facilities for the Yatris on Chinese side.

(d) So far, 442 Yatris have participated in 9 batches. Going by this average, we expect participation of 782 Yatris in Kailash Manasarovar Yatra of 2010.

[English]

Green India Mission

639. SHRI MILIND DEORA:
SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY:

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

- (a) whether the Government has launched Green India Mission, a part of National Action Plan on Climate Change;
- (b) if so, the aims and objectives of the said mission and time-frame fixed for achieving the set objectives;
- (c) whether the Government has sent a delegation for also Climate and Forests Conference on the issue;
- (d) if so, the outcome thereof;

(e) the role set for local people and NGOs for Green India Mission; and

(f) the action taken by the Government for the implementation of the Mission alongwith the funds allocated and spent in this regard so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) The "National Mission for a Green India" which is one of the eight missions under the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) is under formulation. The Mission focuses on enhancing ecosystem services and carbon sink through afforestation on degraded land in line with the National Policy of expanding forest and tree cover in the country.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. The participatory countries at the Oslo Climate and Forests Conference expressed their intent to provide a voluntary non-legally binding framework for the interim REDD+ partnership, within which the Partners may develop and implement collaborative REDD+ efforts. The objective of the Partnership is to serve as an interim platform for partners to scale up REDDI actions and finance. The developed Country Partners intent to provide scaled up funding for REDD+ plans and developing countries partners would plan and implement REDD+ actions.

(e) and (f) Does not arise.

[Translation]

De-recognition of Teacher Training Institutes

640. SHRI PRAHLAD JOSHI:
SHRI GANESH SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to de-recognize the B.Ed, colleges in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to set up National Educational Regulatory Authority to keep control on these colleges, which are more in need after the implementation of the Act;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMTI. D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) The Regional Committees of the National Council for Teachers Education (NCTE) have undertaken enquiry/inspection in respect of recognized teacher education institutions, including institutions conducting B.Ed, programme, in which information/complaints were received regarding non-adherence to the norms and standards laid down under the NCTE Regulations. After following the due procedure, the NCTE has withdrawn recognition in respect of 585 institutions between January 2009 and May 2010.

(c) to (e) These colleges are regulated by the National Council of Teacher Education (NCTE), a regulatory authority constituted under the NCTE Act, 1993.

Launching of PSLV C-15

641. SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether India proposes to launch PSLV C-15 from Sriharikota; and

(b) if so, the benefits India is likely to get by launching this satellite?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, MINISTER'S OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) and (b) On July 12, 2010 Indian Space Research Organisation successfully launched Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle (PSLV-C15) with CARTOSAT-2B satellite from Satish Dhawan Space Centre (SDSC) SHAR, Sriharikota. CARTOSAT-2B is a high resolution advanced remote sensing satellite. The images from this satellite will be useful for village level resource assessment and mapping, detailed urban and infrastructure planning and development.

*[English]***Shortage of Books**

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

(a) whether there is a shortage and nonavailability of NCERT books in the market;

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

(c) the corrective steps taken by NCERT in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) According to National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT), there is no shortage of NCERT textbooks in the market. NCERT has anticipated a total requirement of 3.69 crore copies of textbooks for the academic session 2010-11 for the students of schools affiliated to Central Boards of Secondary Education. It has taken following steps for timely availability of textbooks in the market:

- (i) NCERT has empanelled more than 340 wholesale agents throughout the country, out of which 70 are located in National Capital Region of Delhi itself.
- (ii) The printing of textbooks has been outsourced to private printers empanelled by NCERT.
- (iii) NCERT has hired godowns space from the Central Warehousing Corporation at Delhi, Noida, Shahibabad, Ahmedabad, Kolkata, Bangalore and Guwahati.

Flouting Haj Visa Norms

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

(a) whether his Ministry is flouting Haj visa norms;

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

(c) the reasons therefor?

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

(b) and (c) does not arise.

Investment in Coal Mines Abroad

644. SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Coal India Limited (CIL) proposed to invest substantial amount in Coal Mining Projects in USA and Indonesia;

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

(c) the present status of each project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. Coal India Limited (CIL) is pursuing its foreign ventures initiatives to acquire coal mines/blocks abroad. CIL had floated a global Expression of Interest (EOI) for the selection of strategic partner(s) in Australia, USA, South Africa & Indonesia. The proposals received in response to the EOI are under evaluation. Due diligence of a few of the identified proposals in association with the Merchant Bankers & Technical Consultants are under progress. The decision to invest substantial amount in Coal Mining Projects in USA and Indonesia, therefore, would be dependent upon the outcome of due diligence process subject to requisite approvals from Government of India.

Misuse of Funds under SSA

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

(a) whether financial and other irregularities have been reported in the implementation of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA);

(b) if so, the details thereof during the last three years, State-wise;

(c) the number of officers against whom action has been taken for their involvement in the said cases, State-wise; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to check such practice in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI. D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) The Performance Audit report on Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) for the period 2001-2002 to 2004-05, submitted by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India in August, 2006, indicates that an amount of Rs. 53 crores can be classified as expenditure, not covered under the SSA guidelines.

Certain instances of financial irregularities have been reported from States. Andhra Pradesh reported and embezzlement of Rs. 14.98 crores under DPEP/ SSA accounts in 2006-07. An FIR was lodged and the State CID investigated the matter. The State Government suspended three Accounts Officials, and transferred another three out of the State Project Office of SSA. In Haryana (2005-2007), 11 officials involved in financial irregularities have been proceeded against, and services of two officials have been terminated. In Karnataka, action has been taken against 21 officials and an amount of Rs. 8.58 lakhs recovered from them. In West Bengal, an amount of Rs. 517.80 lakh was fraudulently withdrawn by eight officials in one district, where the CID has arrested seven persons and proceedings are under way. In Gujarat (2007-2008) action was taken against two officials involved in financial irregularities and Rs. 15.98 lakhs recovered. Nine officials have been suspended in Rajasthan on complaints of misuse of SSA funds and other irregularities. In Himachal Pradesh FIR was ledged on a complaint of misuse of SSA funds and an amount of Rs. 3.02 lakhs has been recovered.

(d) The Government of India has directed the States/UTs to recoup the inadmissible expenditure to the State SSA programme. The States/UTs have also been strictly instructed to avoid recurrence of such instances in future. The Financial and Procurement Manual for SSA lays down detailed procedures on accounting, fund flow arrangements, financial reporting, internal controls, external audit and procurement procedures, etc. Concurrent financial reviews are undertaken by a professional body of auditors, and field monitoring is undertaken by Social Science Institutions.

Cleaning of River Ganga

646. SHRI VISHWA MOHAN KUMAR:
SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH:
SHRI DATTA MEGHE:
SHRI BHUDEO CHOUDHARY:
SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY:
SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA:
SHRI SURESH ANGADI:
SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:
SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA:
SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM:
SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH:

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

(a) whether the Ministry has signed an Memorandum of Agreement with Consortium of seven IITs for development of Ganga River Basin Management Plan;

(b) if so, the salient features of the Agreement;

(c) the action plan drawn up by the Government for cleaning the river Ganges;

(d) the fund earmarked for the purpose; and

(e) the external assistance sought for cleaning the Ganges river, country-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) A Memorandum of Agreement (MoA) has been signed on 6.7.2010 by the Ministry of Environment & Forests with a consortium of seven IITs for the development of Ganga River Basin Management Plan. The Basin Management Plan will be the basis for NGRBA's Action Programme. The Plan would identify projects to be undertaken, policy interventions required and non-project investments. The Plan would include identification and estimation of present and prospective pollution loads from domestic, industrial and non-point sources, measures for maintaining water quality by providing a road map for control and prevention of pollution into the river and its tributaries, measures necessary for augmentation of river flow, catchment area treatment, public participation & awareness and assessment of technical and financial resources required for a time bound action programme.

(c) and (d) The Government has been implementing the Ganga Action Plan since 1985. The schemes taken

up for pollution abatement of river Ganga under the Plan include interception and diversion of sewage for treatment in sewage treatment plants; sanitation works; electric and or improved wood crematoria; river front development, etc. Sewage treatment capacity of nearly 1025 million litres day has been created so far under the Plan in towns along river Ganga.

The Central Government has set up the National Ganga River Basin Authority (NGRBA) as an empowered planning, financial, monitoring and coordinating authority to ensure effective abatement of pollution and conservation of the river Ganga by adopting a holistic approach with the river basin as the unit of planning. Projects worth about Rs. 1400 crore have been sanctioned under NGRBA for conservation of the river. The Central Government has allocated Rs. 500 crore in the budget for the year 2010-11 for NGRBA.

(e) The Government of India has undertaken a pollution abatement project at Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh with the assistance of 11.184 billion Yen from Japan International Cooperation Agency. A Project Preparation Facility assistance of US \$ 2.96 million has been availed from the World Bank for preparation of a detailed project report for World Bank assistance for NGRBA.

Upgradation of Engineering Colleges

647. SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any Plan to raise the standard of some engineering colleges close to that of Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the engineering colleges proposed to be taken up under this scheme; and

(d) the funds allocated/earmarked for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI. D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (d) An Expert Committee constituted by the Ministry of Human Resource Development under the chairmanship of Prof. S.K. Joshi identified the following seven Institutes for upgradation to the level of IITs, viz: (1) Institute of Technology -

Banaras Hindu University (IT-BHU); (2) University College of Engineering (UCE) Osmania University; (3) Bengal Engineering College, Shibpur (now Bengal Engineering and Science University' (BESU), Shibpur) (4) Faculty of Engineering and Technology, Jadavpur University; (5) Zakir Hussain College of Engineering and Technology, Aligarh Muslim University (AMU); (6) Andhra University College of Engineering; and (7) Cochin University of Science and Technology (CUSAT). These Institutes were asked to prepare Vision Document pertaining to upgradation of the Institutes' infrastructure - both academic and administrative, in identified thrust areas. Subsequently the Central Government constituted another Expert Committee-Anandakrishnan Committee to examine these Vision Documents and give necessary suggestions to (i) meet the goals (ii) identify the gaps in resources, and (iii) suggest a Plan of Action for upgrading the identified Institutes. One of the recommendations of the Anandakrishnan Committee was for the establishment of a system of Indian Institutes of Engineering Science and Technology (IISTs) as Institutes of National Importance through an Act of Parliament. The Committee recommended upgradation of five Institutes to IIST - (1) Bengal Engineering College, Shibpur (now Bengal Engineering and Science University (BESU), Shibpur) (2) Institute of Technology, BHU (3) Cochin University of Science and Technology (CUSAT) (4) Andhra University College of Engineering, and (5) University College of Engineering (UCE), Osmania University. However, when the State Governments were asked for concurrence, only the Governments of West Bengal and Kerala approved the transformation. Subsequently the Government of Kerala has not shown interest. There is a proposal to convert the IT-BHU into an Indian Institute of Technology with an outlay of Rs. 422.96 crore during the 11th Five Year Plan Period.

Students Drop Out Cases

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

(a) whether several instances of mid-course drop outs by the students of the Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) have come to the notice of the Government;

(b) if so, the details of such cases reported during each of the last three years alongwith the reasons therefor, IIT-wise;

(c) whether the Government proposes to take fresh initiatives to check such drop outs; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI. D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) While cases of dropouts are reported from some of the Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs), those are not always on account of poor performance. Many students leave IITs mid-way to join other Institutes of their choice or which offer them their preferred subjects. IIT students are provided with sufficient opportunity to improve their performance. However, those who are found to be academically deficient and are unable to improve, irrespective of their being in general or any of the reserved categories, are not eligible to continue their academic programmes. While, no student of IITs at Bombay, Madras, Kharagpur and Roorkee has been made ineligible to continue their studies, registration of a few students of IITs at Delhi, Kanpur and Guwahati, whose performance were not upto the mark, have been terminated. However, opportunities to appeal/re-appeal for reinstatement/continuation of the academic programmes are available to such students, which are examined by the Senate uniformly on merits.

(c) and (d) IITs have been adopting various steps to address the needs of poorly performing students which *inter-alia* include the following:

- (i) Students earning less than the stipulated number of credits (General OBC: 26; SC/ST: 22) in the first year, have the option to restart the programme.
- (ii) Students performing below the minimum acceptable level, are placed on probation with warning and intimations sent to their parents/guardians. Such students are monitored, including mandatory attendance in classes, special tutorials and mentoring, comprising structured guidance under specially selected Ph.D./M.Tech. Students under the supervision of course co-ordinator.
- (iii) A faculty member in each department is identified who would function as an advisor for students under probation. The faculty member closely monitors the academic performance of these students.

(iv) Students under probation are to meet regularly their course advisors once in every two weeks and report their difficulties. The meetings would take place as per mutually agreed schedules decided at the beginning of the semester.

(v) Counseling requirements of students under probation, which may be identified by their advisors or course co-ordinators or wardens, are taken care of by Associate Dean of Students, who monitors the progress with the Counseling Cell and takes necessary steps.

[Translation]

Melting of Glaciers

649. SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a scientific study has revealed that 16% of Himalayan Glacier in Gouri Ganga region and 13% in Alakhnanda region in Uttarakhand have receded;

(b) if so, the main findings of the said study and the reaction of the Government thereto;

(c) whether the Government has assessed the impact of receding Glaciers on the Himalayan inhabitants and Himalayan ecology;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action plan formulated/being formulated to save the Glaciers of the Himalayan region?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (e) Geological Survey of India (GSI) has studied Milam, Poting, Shankalpa Glacier in Gauri Ganga Basin and Dunagiri, Chaurabari, Bhagirathi Kharak Glaciers in Alakananda basin. All these Glaciers are showing consistent but variable recession. The rate of recession for these Glaciers is Milam Glacier 16.97 meters/year; Poting Glacier 05.1 meters/year; Shankalpa Glacier 06.8 meters/year; Dunagiri Glacier 03.0 meters/year; Chaurabari Glacier 11.0 meters/year; Bhagirathi Karak Glacier 16.7 meters/year. Further, the study conducted by the Space Application Centre (SAC) revealed that out of 32 glaciers of Goriganga valley 20 glaciers (66%) have receded between 1990 and 2005 and showing reduction in their area extent by 3.99%.

As per the GSI, recession of Glaciers is a natural cyclic process and the majority of the Himalayan Glaciers are passing through a phase of recession. The likely impact includes change in the river hydrology, increased debris production and siltation of river in downstream regions.

The National Action Plan on Climate Change which was launched in June 2008, includes a National Mission for Sustaining the Himalayan Eco-system (NMSHE) amongst its 8 national missions. A new research centre on Himalayan Glaciology has been established at Wadia Institute of Himalayan Geology, Dehradun. The mandate of the NMHE and the Centre includes the issues and concerns of Himalayan glaciers.

The Government has developed Guidelines and best practices for Sustaining Himalayan Eco-system (G-SHE), which has been shared with all State Governments in the Himalayan. Region.

[English]

Disposal of Waste

650. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:
PROF RANJAN PRASAD YADAV:
SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN:
DR. M. THAMBIDURAI:
SHRI SUVENDU ADHIKARI:

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

(a) whether increasing hazardous waste, e-waste and household waste in the country are posing a great threat to environment and public health;

(b) if so, the quantum of these wastes generated during the last three years;

(c) whether the policies/schemes the Government made so far for disposal of these wastes have not achieved the desired results:

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

(e) the further action the Government proposes to take for safe disposal of these wastes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) As per the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), it is estimated that generation of

hazardous wastes and municipal solid wastes in the country is about 6.2 lakh MT per annum and 0.573 million MT per day. Annual generation of e-waste in the year 2005 was about 1.47 lakh MT. This is expected to increase to about 8.0 lakh MT by 2012.

(c) to (e) Government of India has taken a number of initiatives to address issues related to disposal of wastes. The Hazardous Wastes (Management, Handling and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2008 and the Municipal Solid Wastes (Management and Handling) Rules, 2000 have been notified for proper management of hazardous wastes, including e-waste, and municipal solid waste respectively. Collection, segregation, storage, treatment and disposal of hazardous wastes and municipal solid waste are required to be undertaken in accordance with these rules. The Government encourages setting up of Treatment Storage and Disposal Facilities (TSDFs) on Public Private Partnership mode in clusters of hazardous waste generating industries. 25 TSDFs have so far been set up and 8 are under construction. The Ministry of Urban Development is implementing the Jawahar Lal Nehru Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) for providing assistance to the State Governments Urban Local Bodies for various projects including solid waste management. The Guidelines for Environmentally Sound Management of e-waste published by CPCB in 2008 provide the approach and methodology for environmentally sound management of e-waste. The Guidelines emphasize the concept of Extended Producer Responsibility.

National Lake Conservation Plan

651. SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL
SHRI BHISMA SHANKAR ALIAS KUSHAL
TIWARI:

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

(a) the progress made so far in each State/Union Territory under the Centrally Sponsored National Lake Conservation Plan (NLCP) during each of the last three years;

(b) the amount allocated and utilised by each State/UT under the plan during the above period;

(c) whether the Union Government proposes to include more lakes under the plan during the current Five Year Plan; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) The Ministry is implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National Lake Conservation Plan (NLCP) for conservation and management of polluted and degraded lakes in urban and semi-urban areas of the country on 70:30 cost sharing basis between the Central Government and the State Governments.

Based on the proposals received from different states, the Ministry has so far sanctioned projects for conservation of 61 lakes in 14 States, at a total cost of Rs. 1028.19 crore. State-wise details of projects sanctioned

along with approved costs and funds released during last three years, are annexed as Statement.

(c) and (d) In order to identify polluted and degraded lakes, a study was carried out. A list of 62 lakes across the country, requiring conservation, was prepared under the study. The State Governments were asked to review this list and to prioritize the lakes in their States, for preparation of proposals under NLCP.

The proposals for new lakes are considered for sanction subject to their admissibility as per NLCP guidelines, pollution status, prioritization and availability of funds under the Plan.

Statement

'National Lake Conservation Plan'

Sl.No.	State	Projects sanctioned (cost in Rs. crore)	Funds released (in Rs. crore)		
			2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Banjara lake, Hyderabad (4.30)	—	—	—
2.	Jammu and Kashmir	—	31.66	12.50	27.85
3.	Karnataka	• Magadi lakes, Bangalore Rural (4.77) • Amanikere lake, Tumkur (13.37)	2.59	4.84	—
4.	Kerala	—	—	—	—
5.	Madhya Pradesh	Shivpuri lakes, Shivpuri (51.99)	8.75	0.60	—
6.	Maharashtra	Siddheshwar lake, Solapur (4.32)	1.00	0.75	3.77
7.	Nagaland	Twin lakes, Mokokchung (25.83)	—	—	5.81
8.	Odisha	—	—	1.00	—
9.	Rajasthan	• Anasagar lake, Ajmer (15.28) • Pushkar Sarovar, Ajmer (48.37) • Fatehsagar lake, Udaipur (41.86) • Pichola lake system, Udaipur (84.75)	13.44	13.55	4.64
10.	Tamil Nadu	—	—	—	—
11.	Tripura	—	—	—	—
12.	Uttarakhand	—	4.28	3.40	—
13.	Uttar Pradesh	—	1.00	4.00	2.73
14.	West Bengal	Adi Ganga, South 24 Parganas (24.94)	—	4.00	—
Total		319.78	62.72	44.64	44.8

*[Translation]***Gandhiji's Belongings**

652. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:
 SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:
 SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL
 KHATGAONKAR
 SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether some important items of Gandhiji have been missing from the Kasturba Gandhi Memorial situated in Rajkot, Gujarat, as reported in the media;

(b) if so, the details thereof, alongwith the action taken in this regard;

(c) whether there is any list of preserved items in the memorials related to Gandhiji as well as in other memorials;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor and the steps taken to prepare the list of all the preserved items relating to Gandhiji?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENRTY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) Kasturba Gandhi Memorial, Rajkot, is a private Trust and is not under the administrative control of the Ministry of Culture, which has not received any reference/report regarding the missing items of Gandhiji.

(c) to (e) The belongings of eminent personalities are generally preserved in the Memorials/Museums devoted to the ideas of the great persons, often set up and managed mainly by Voluntary Organisations/Trusts etc. List of items in their possession is also maintained by them; at times these are also available with the family members. Gandhi Smriti & Darshan Samiti (GSDS), an autonomous body under Ministry of Culture, propagates the life, mission and thought of Mahatma Gandhi through various socio-educational and cultural programmes. A few-personal effects of Gandhiji are also being preserved by GSDS.

*[English]***Social Networking Portal**

653. SHRI ARJUN MUNDA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is contemplating to launch social networking portal for the first time;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any security norms have been framed by the Government in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) The Ministry of External Affairs does not contemplate the launch of a Social Networking Portal.

(b) to (d) does not arise.

Legislation on Dam Safety

654. SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:
 SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has approved draft legislation for dam safety in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the salient features of the legislation; and

(c) the time by which the proposed legislation is likely to be enacted?

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

(b) The proposed dam safety legislation has been approved by the Government on 13.5.2010. The proposed Dam Safety Legislation will provide for proper surveillance, inspection, operation and maintenance of all dams of certain parameters in India to ensure their safe functioning and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto. The proposed Legislation seeks to enjoin responsibility on Central Government, State Governments and owners of specified dams to set up

an institutional mechanism for ensuring safety of such dams and reporting the action taken. It defines the duties and functions of these institutions in relation to perpetual surveillance, routine inspections, operation and maintenance, maintenance of log books, instructions, funds for maintenance and repairs, technical documentation, reporting qualifications and training of concerned manpower, etc.

(c) The introduction of the legislation on dam safety (The Dam Safety Bill, 2010) has been listed in the tentative list of Government Business, expected to be taken up during the Fifth Session of Fifteenth Lok Sabha, 2010.

Vacant Posts of Teachers

655. SHRI R. THAMARAISELVAN:
SHRI B. MAHTAB:
SHRI S. SEMMALAI:
SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN:
SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:

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

(a) whether the Government has recently made any assessment regarding the need for large number of trained teachers for the successful implementation of RTE Act;

(b) if so, the current teacher-pupil ratio in each State/UT;

(c) whether it is also a fact that at present there are 7.7 lakh untrained teachers and 12 lakh posts of teachers lying vacant;

(d) if so, the remedial steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard; and

(e) the funding pattern between Centre and States regarding the implementation of RTE, Act?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI. D. PURANDESWARI): (a) Pursuant to the enactment of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act 2009 the requirement of additional teachers is estimated at 5.08 lakh during the next five years.

(b) A statement showing State Union Territory-wise Pupil Teacher ratio (PTR) at primary and upper primary level is at enclosed statement.

(c) and (d) As per District Information System for Education (DISE) 2008-09 there are 9.62 lakh untrained teachers in the country in Government and Government Aided Schools. Under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), 12.82 lakh teachers have been sanctioned to States/UTs upto 2009-10 against which 10.21 lakh teachers have been recruited. As a result of appointment of the above teachers, the PTR has improved at elementary level from 36:1 in 2005-06 to 32:1 in 2008-09.

(e) A proposal to revise the funding pattern for implementation of the RTE Act 2009 is under consideration of Government.

Statement

Vacant Post of Teachers

Sl.No.	Name of State	2008-09	
		Primary	Upper Primary
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	15	16
2.	Andhra Pradesh	24	19
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	19	19
4.	Assam	26	18
5.	Bihar	55	59
6.	Chandigarh	25	24
7.	Chhattisgarh	29	22
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	36	38
9.	Daman and Diu	33	35
10.	Delhi	30	25
11.	Goa	21	22
12.	Gujarat	32	33
13.	Haryana	32	23
14.	Himachal Pradesh	18	17
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	16	15
16.	Jharkhand	45	44
17.	Karnataka	29	32
18.	Kerala	24	27
19.	Lakshadweep	18	15

1	2	3	4
20.	Madhya Pradesh	37	32
21.	Maharashtra	27	30
22.	Manipur	19	19
23.	Meghalaya	16	14
24.	Mizoram	15	14
25.	Nagaland	20	24
26.	Odisha	31	26
27.	Puducherry	21	18
28.	Punjab	32	25
29.	Rajasthan	28	27
30.	Sikkim	15	19
31.	Tamil Nadu	29	33
32.	Tripura	23	24
33.	Uttar Pradesh	52	45
34.	Uttarakhand	27	23
35.	West Bengal	44	57
All States		34	31

Compensation to Tribals

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

(a) the tribal land in acres taken away by Coal India Limited (CIL) and its subsidiaries during each of the last three years, company-wise;

(b) whether these companies have formulated any rehabilitation package for the tribal families;

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

(d) the actual rehabilitation package given to tribals including provision of providing jobs to displaced families during each of the last three years, company-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SRIPRAKSH JAISWAL): (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Gap Between Cultivated land and Irrigation Potential

663. SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA:
SHRI MANGANI LAL MANDAL:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is huge gap between the total cultivated land and the irrigation potential created by all sources in the country;

(b) if so, the details of cost and creation of irrigation potential ratio per acre during last two five year plans; and

(c) the action plan formulated by the Government to bridge this gap and to generate maximum irrigation capacity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) As per information provided by the Ministry of Agriculture, the total cultivated land during the year 2007-08 was 155.7 million hectare (Mha) whereas the net irrigated area was 62.3 Mha and gross irrigated area was 87.2 Mha. The irrigation potential created up to 2007-08 has been reported as 104.4 Mha.

(b) The total Plan expenditure for major, medium and minor irrigation projects and command area development works during the IX Plan, X Plan were about Rs. 63,049 crores and Rs. 1,00,106 crores respectively and irrigation potential created during the IX Plan and X Plan were about 7.69 Mha and 8.82 Mha respectively.

(c) Water being a State subject, projects for creation of irrigation potential are planned and implemented by the respective State Governments. However, Government of India provides central grants to State Governments under Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme and Command Area Development & Water Management Programme. Ministry of Water Resources has also launched scheme for Repair, Renovation and Restoration of Water Bodies under which assistance is provided to the States.

Introduction of Semester System

658. SHRI BIBHU PRASAD TARAI:
SHRI PRABODH PANDA:

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

(a) whether the Delhi University has introduced Semester System of examination for its various courses;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Delhi University Teachers Association has been protesting against introduction of Semester System; and

(d) if so, the details and the reasons therefor and the Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI. D. PURANDESHWARI): (a) to (d) According to the information furnished by University of Delhi, Semester System has been implemented in post-graduate courses conducted by the University with effect from the academic session 2009-10 and in 13 under-graduate science courses w.e.f 2010-11 and in 13 the details given in the Statement. The University has informed that the Delhi University Teachers' Association has been protesting against introduction of Semester System as, in its opinion, this System is not desirable/feasible. The System has been introduced by the University after due approval of its statutory bodies, viz. Academic Council and Executive Council. The implementation of Semester System also forms part of an Action Plan for Academic and Administrative Reforms circulated by University Grants Commission to all Universities, vide its letter dated 21 st March, 2009. Government supports academic reforms including Semester System in all Central Universities on the lines of the provision for such reforms incorporated in the Central Universities Act, 2009.

Statement

List of Under-Graduate Science Courses as referred to in reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 658 for 28.07.2010

1. B.Sc. (H) Chemistry
2. B.Sc. (H) Botany
3. B.Sc. (H) Zoology
4. B.Sc. (H) Geology
5. B.Sc. (H) Bio-medical Sciences
6. B.Sc. Life Science
7. B.Sc. (H) Nursing
8. B.Sc. (H) Anthropology
9. B.Sc. (H) Bio-Chemistry

10. B.Sc. (H) Microbiology

11. B.Sc. (H) Physics

12. B.Sc. Physical Sciences

13. B.Sc. (H) Electronics Sciences

Increase of Coal Prices

659. SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Coal India Limited (CIL) has recently increased the prices of all its products by 10 to 15 per cent;

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

(c) whether it is also a fact that prices were also increased in December 2007; and

(d) if so, the percentage of this price rise during the years 2007-08, 2008-09 and so far in the first half of the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTIC AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam The Coal India Limited (CIL) has revised the prices of coal produced by its coal producing subsidiary companies w.e.f 16.10.2009. The increase is 10% in respect of all coal producing companies of CIL except Eastern Coalfield Ltd. (ECL) and Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. (BCCL). In respect of ECL and BCCL, the increase is 15%.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. The prices of coal were earlier revised by CIL w.e.f. 13.12.2007. In respect of coal produced by North Eastern Coalfields (NEC), there was further revision in coal price w.e.f. 09.03.2008. The increase in coal price in the price revision effective from 13.12.2007 was 10% in respect of all the coal companies of CIL except NEC. For NEC it was 15%. In respect of NEC there was further increase of 50% w.e.f. 09.03.2008.

[Translation]

National Irrigation Projects

660. SHRI MAROTRAO SAINUJI KOWASE:
SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO:
SHRI ANANTHA VENKATARAMI REDDY:
SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the status of each of the National Irrigation Projects alongwith the funds allocated and time frame fixed for completion of these projects, State-wise including the Gosikhurd Project in Maharashtra;

(b) whether some proposals for declaration of irrigation projects as national projects are still under consideration of the Union Government;

(c) if so, the details thereof, project-wise including Polavaram project of Andhra Pradesh;

(d) the present status of each of the pending projects, project-wise; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) Of the 14 projects which have been declared as National Projects, 2 projects have been provided Central Assistance under AIBP as National Projects namely Gosikhurd Project of Maharashtra and Shahpur Kandi Project of Punjab. Teesta Barrage project which is also declared as National Project is ongoing under normal AIBP and to receive funding under the scheme of National Projects once the release proposal is submitted by the State Government as per guidelines of National Projects. Other 11 projects are at the DPR (Detailed Project Report) stage by respective State Governments. Gosikhurd Project has been provided grant amounting to Rs. 450 crore, Rs. 720 crore and Rs. 635.28 crore during 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 respectively. Shahpur Kandi project has been provided with grant amounting to Rs. 10.80 crore during 2009-10. As per Memorandum of Understanding submitted by the respective State Governments, the Gosikhurd Project is to be completed by Government of Maharashtra by March 2014 and Shahpur Kandi project is to be completed by the Government of Punjab by March, 2014-15.

(b) Yes Madam.

(c) to (e). Keeping in view the availability of resources vis a vis number of ongoing projects as national projects and their requirement of funds, Polavaram project of Andhra Pradesh, Bargi Diversion project of Madhya Pradesh, Sharda Sahayak and Saryu project of Uttar Pradesh can be included as National Projects only with the approval of Union Cabinet.

[English]

Degraded Forest Land

661. SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of degraded forests land in the country at present, State-wise;

(b) whether the Union Government proposes to utilize the degraded forest land;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) Separate assessment of degraded forest land in the country as a classification has not been undertaken by the Ministry of Environment and Forests. However, as per the latest State of Forest Report, 2009 (SFR-2009) published by the Forest Survey of India, the categories 'Open Forest' and 'Scrub' constitute an area of 288,377 Sq. Km. and 41,525 Sq. Km. Respectively, totaling 329,902 Sq. Km. which may be categorised as degraded forest. The State-wise area of 'Open Forest' and 'Scrub' are given in the Statement.

(b) to (d) The Ministry of Environment and Forests is implementing National Afforestation Programme (NAP) Scheme for regeneration of degraded forests and adjoining lands. The Scheme is being implemented through a decentralized setup of Forest Development Agency (FDA) at the Forest Division level and Joint Forest Management Committees (JFMCs) at village level. As on 31.3.2010, 800 FDA projects have been operationalized to treat an area of 1.69 mha, area through 42,535 JFMCs. A sum of Rs. 1056.74 crores has been released to the FDAs in various States during last 3 years (2007-08 to 2009-10). In addition, various State Governments are also implementing schemes for improvement of degraded forest utilizing State funds and externally aided projects.

Statement*Open Forest and Scrub Forest in States/UTs in India as per State of Forest Report 2009*

(Area in Sq. Km.)

State/UT	Geographical Area	Open Forest	Scrub Forest	Open Forest + Scrub Forest
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	275,069	19,525	10,372	29,897
Arunachal Pradesh	83,743	14,939	111	15,050
Assam	78,438	14,673	179	14,852
Bihar	94,163	3,325	134	3,459
Chhattisgarh	135,191	16,670	107	16,777
Delhi	1,483	120	1	121
Goa	3,702	1,016	1	1,017
Gujarat	196,022	8,995	1,463	10,458
Haryana	44,212	1,104	145	1,249
Himachal Pradesh	55,673	5,061	327	5,388
Jammu and Kashmir	222,236	9,411	2,036	11,447
Jharkhand	79,714	10,405	683	11,088
Karnataka	191,791	14,232	3,176	17,408
Kerala	38,863	6,471	58	6,529
Madhya Pradesh	308,245	36,046	6,401	42,447
Maharashtra	307,713	21,077	4,157	25,234
Manipur	22,327	11,105	1	11,106
Meghalaya	22,429	7,410	211	7,621
Mizoram	21,081	12,855	1	12,856
Nagaland	16,579	7,293	2	7,295
Odisha	155,707	20,388	4,852	25,240
Punjab	50,362	931	20	951
Rajasthan	342,239	11,514	4,347	15,861
Sikkim	7,096	696	356	1,052
Tamil Nadu	130,058	10,196	1,206	11,402
Tripura	10,486	3,192	75	3,267

1	2	3	4	5
Uttar Pradesh	240,928	8,152	745	8,897
Uttarakhand	53,483	5,568	271	5,839
West Bengal	88,752	5,363	29	5,392
Andaman and Nicobar Island	8,249	495	53	548
Chandigarh	114	6	1	7
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	491	97	1	98
Daman and Diu	112	5	3	8
Lakshadweep	32	10	0	10
Puducherry	480	31	0	31
Total	3,287,263	288,377	41,525	329,902

**Environment Clearances to Srinagar
Hydropower Project**

662. SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether environment clearance to the Srinagar Hydropower Project has been given for a 63 metre high dam;

(b) if so, whether the developer is making a 90 metres high dam;

(c) if so, whether Ministry modified the Environment Clearance to the project and allowed making of 90 metre high dam;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) if not, the action Ministry proposes to take if the project is illegally making a 90 metre high dam?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) The environmental clearance accorded to the Srinagar hydro electric project in Uttarakhand on 3rd May, 1985 does not indicate the height of the dam.

(b) and (c) As per information available in the Ministry, the project developer is constructing a 90 metre high dam as approved by the Central Electricity Authority and the environmental clearance accorded by the Ministry has not been modified.

(d) and (e) Do not arise, in view of the replies to parts (b) and (c).

DNA Profiling Data Bank

663. SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received comments from concerned Ministries/Departments on the draft bill on DNA Profiling Data Bank so far;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the bill is likely to be approved and placed before Parliament for enacting a law?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) Yes Madam.

(b) The draft Bill having provision for establishment of DNA Data Banks both at the National and State level was circulated to the Ministry of Home Affairs, Bureau of Police Research & Development, Central Bureau of Investigation, Council of Scientific & Industrial Research (CSIR), Planning Commission, Min. of Finance, Department of Science and Technology, Ministry of

Defence, Legislative Department, Ministry of Law & Justice, Directorate of Forensic Science. The comments received from the various Ministries/Departments have inter alia referred to the scope of the draft Bill; provisions for confidentiality of information and penalties for misuse or abuse thereof; size, composition and tenure of members of the DNA Profiling Board, its powers and functions, and administrative support therefor; data sharing between the National and State DNA Data Banks; approval norms for DNA Profiling laboratories; and procedures for expungement of records from the Data Bank. The draft Bill has been revised based on view the comments received. The draft Bill has now been sent to the Chief Secretaries of States for their comments.

(c) Since the finalization of draft Bill involves further consultation with the State Governments followed by Cabinet approval etc., no specific time frame can be indicated at this stage.

[Translation]

Royalty of Coal

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

(a) the amount of royalty paid by each ancillary of Coal India Limited (CIL) to State Governments during each of the last two years till date alongwith the amount of royalty outstanding against them, company-wise, State-wise and year-wise;

(b) whether CIL proposes to pay the outstanding amount to the States;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) The details of royalty paid company-wise, State-wise and year-wise are enclosed statement. There is no amount of royalty outstanding to any of the States from the subsidiary companies of CIL.

(b) to (d) Does not arise in view of the reply given to part (a) above.

Statement

State-wise & Coal Company-wise Royalty paid during the Year 2008-09

(Rs. in crores)									
States	West Bengal	Jhar-khand	Orissa	Madhya Pradesh	Chhattis-garh	Maharashtra	U.P.	Assam	Total
Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	9.41	128.52							137.93
Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.	0.12	377.46							377.58
Central Coalfields Ltd.		556.46							556.46
Western Coalfield Ltd.				106.35		503.06			609.41
South Eastern Coalfields Ltd.				209.79	887.50				1097.29
Mahanadi Coalfields Ltd.				762.14					762.14
Northern Coalfields Ltd.				645.17			93.40		738.57
North Eastern Coalfields								21.59	21.59
Total	9.53	1062.44	762.14	961.31	887.50	503.06	93.40	21.59	4300.97

State-wise & Coal Company-wise Royalty Paid during the Year 2009-10

Rs. in Crores (Provisional)									
States	West Bengal	Jhar-khand	Orissa	Madhya Pradesh	Chhattis-garh	Maharashtra	U.P.	Assam	Total
Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	9.45	147.34							156.79
Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.	0.07	421.43							421.50
Central Coalfields Ltd.		583.36							583.36
Western Coalfield Ltd.				102.85		512.71			615.56
South Eastern Coalfields Ltd.				247.75	943.40				1191.15
Mahanadi Coalfields Ltd.			881.08						881.08
Northern Coalfields Ltd.				676.20			149.09		825.29
North Eastern Coalfields								33.37	33.37
Total	9.52	1152.13	881.08	1026.80	943.40	512.71	149.09	33.37	4708.10

State-wise & Coal Company-wise Royalty Paid during the Year 2010-11 (upto May, 2010)

Rs. in Crores (Provisional)									
States	West Bengal	Jhar-khand	Orissa	Madhya Pradesh	Chhattis-garh	Maharashtra	U.P.	Assam	Total
Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	3.04	12.14							15.18
Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.	0.01	38.19							38.20
Central Coalfields Ltd.		22.68							22.68
Western Coalfield Ltd.				13.26		90.89			104.15
South Eastern Coalfields Ltd.				15.96	168.02				183.98
Mahanadi Coalfields Ltd.			126.34						126.34
Northern Coalfields Ltd.				54.97			15.40		70.37
North Eastern Coalfields								3.68	3.68
Total	3.05	73.01	126.34	84.19	168.02	90.89	15.40	3.68	564.58

Indo-China Secretary Level Talks

665. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Secretary level talks between India and China was held in the month of June, 2010; and

(b) if so, the details of the main issues discussed between the two Secretaries and the outcome thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Slashing Down Budget for UID

666. SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:
SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Empowered Finance Committee has slashed the budget of the Unique Identification Authority of India for rolling out nearly 60 crore Unique Identification Numbers in the first phase by nearly 50 per cent and also iron out issues about duplication in its methodology as reported in the media;

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

(c) whether the Unique Identification Authority of India is likely to reduce its target of issuing Unique Identification numbers from 60 crore to 10 crore as a result of the slashing of the budget; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by the Government to ensure rolling out of UID number as per the schedule of the UIDAI?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) No, Madam. UIDAI has set a target of enrolling 60 crore residents in 4 years. 10 crore enrolments is the target for the current financial year 2010-11. Phase- I of the UID Programme comprised setting up necessary infrastructure at Headquarters and regional offices, testing facilities and standards in operational areas and putting the manpower and processes to kickstart the programme in place. Issue of UID numbers through multiple Registrars is part of Phase-II of the programme. The UIDAI's approach is to leverage the existing infrastructure of Government and Public Sector agencies across India. The residents will be enrolled into the UID system just once. Duplication of methodology is therefore, not a concern.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) UID project activities are being carried out as per plan. The first set of UID numbers are expected to be rolled out between August, 2010 and February, 2011.

[Translation]

Irrigation Projects Funded by Foreign Institutions

667. SHRI R.K. SINGH PATEL: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the assistance provided by the foreign financial institutions including World Bank for implementation of irrigation projects is not being utilized fully and properly by the respective State Governments;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) to (c) The assistance provided by the foreign financial institutions including World Bank for implementation of irrigation projects is being utilized by the respective State Governments as per terms and conditions relating to such assistances. However, there are some projects, namely, Madhya Pradesh Water Sector Restructuring Project, Uttar Pradesh Water Sector Restructuring Project, Minor Irrigation Programme, Maharashtra and Rajasthan Minor Irrigation Improvement Project, in which there is slow progress in utilization of assistance. These are due to delay in land acquisition, clearances from other Departments including from local bodies, issues of rehabilitation, delay in appointment of consultants, frequent transfer of project staff, lack of adequate skilled technical man-power, failure on the part of contractors to carry out the civil works involved and non-availability of inland suppliers and/or inadequate response to the global tenders. The steps taken by the Government, inter-alia, include regular and periodic monitoring of projects at the sectoral level (external agency wise) and state level for all projects.

[English]

Revenue Earned Through Protected Monuments

668. SHRIMATI J. SHANTHA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of those protected monuments in the country where ticket is being levied, State-wise;

(b) the revenue earned through the sale of tickets each year during the last three year and the current year; and

(c) the total amount spent on renovation and maintenance of these monuments during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) There are 116 ticketed monuments, archaeological sites and remains under the Archaeological Survey of India. The details are at the Statement enclosed.

(b) The revenue earned through the sale of tickets during the last three years (financial year) and from April to June, 2010, is as under:

Year	Amount (Rupees in Crores)
2007-08	Rs. 71.46
2008-09	Rs. 66.68
2009-10	Rs. 76.49
2010-11 (upto June, 2010)	Rs. 10.87

(c) The amount spent on renovation and maintenance of these monuments during the said period is as under:

Year	Amount (Rupees in Crores)
2007-08	Rs. 29.20
2008-09	Rs. 31.78
2009-10	Rs. 34.10
2010-11 (upto June, 2010)	Rs. 08.08

Statement*List of Centrally Protected Ticketed Monuments*

Sl.No.	State/Name of monument
1	2
ANDHRA PRADESH	
1.	Lower fort (Raja and Rani Mahal), Chandragiri, Distt. Chittoor
2.	Golkonda fort, Golkonda, District. Hyderabad
3.	Ruined Buddhist Stupa and other remains, Amaravati, District Guntur
4.	Hill of Nagarjunakonda with ancient remains, Pullareddigudem, District Guntur
5.	Four storeyed rock-cut Hindu temple, Undavalli, Distt. Guntur
6.	Buddhist monuments, Guntapalle, Distt. West Godavari
7.	Warangal fort, Warangal, Distt. Warangal
8.	Charminar, Hyderabad, District Hyderabad
ASSAM	
9.	Ahom Raja's palace, Garhgaon, District Sibsagar
10.	Karenghar of Ahom Kings, Sibsagar, Distt. Sibsagar
11.	Group of four maidans, Charaideo, Distt. Sibsagar
12.	Bishnudol, Joysagar, Distt. Sibsagar
13.	Ranghar Ruins, Joysagar, Distt. Sibsagar
BIHAR	
14.	Site of Mauryan Palace, Kumrahar, Patna, Distt. Patna
15.	Ancient ruins Vaishali, Distt. Vaishali
16.	Sher Shah's tomb, Sasaram, Distt. Rohtas
17.	Excavated Site, Nalanda, Distt. Nalanda
18.	Ancient Site of Vikramshila, Antichak, Distt. Bhagalpur

1	2
	CHHATTISGARH
19.	Temple of Laxman and Old sites including sculptures Sirpur, Distt. Raipur
	GUJARAT
20.	Sun Temple, Modhera, Distt. Mehsana
21.	Rani Ki- Vav, Patan, Distt. Patan
22.	Champaner Monuments, Champaner, Distt. Godhra
23.	Asokan Rock Edict, Junagadh, Distt. Junagadh
24.	Buddhist Caves, Junagadh, Distt. Junagadh
25.	Baba Pyare, Khapra Kodia Caves, Junagadh, Distt. Junagadh
	HARYANA
26.	Sheikh Chilli's tomb, Thanesar, Distt. Kurukshetra
27.	Suraj Kund, Lakharpur, Distt. Faridabad
	HIMACHAL PRADESH
28.	Ruined fort, Kangra, Distt. Kangra
29.	Rock-cut Temples and Sculptures, Masrur, Distt. Kangra
	JAMMU AND KASHMIR
30.	Group of temples, Kiramchi, Distt. Udhampur
31.	Ancient palaces attributed to Raja Suchet Singh, Ramnagar, Distt. Udhampur
32.	Avantismwami temple, Avantipura, Distt. Pulwama
33.	Ancient palace Leh, Distt. Leh (Ladakh)
	KARNATAKA
34.	Group of monuments, Hampi, Distt. Bellary
35.	Daryia Daulat Bagh, Srirangapatnam, Distt. Mandya
36.	Keshava temple, Somnathpur, Distt. Mysore
37.	Palace of Tipu Sultan, Bangalore, Distt. Bangalore
38.	Fortress and Temple Chitradurga fort, Chitradurga, Distt. Chitradurga

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39.	Bellary fort, Bellary, Distt. Bellary
40.	Durga temple, Aihole, Distt. Bagalkot
41.	Cave at Badami, Distt. Bijapur
42.	Group of temples, Pattadakal, Distt. Bagalkot
43.	Gol-Gumbaz, Bijapur, Distt. Bijapur
44.	Ibrahim Rauza, Bijapur, Distt. Bijapur
45.	Temples & Sculpture Gallery, Lakkundi, Distt. Gadag
	KERALA
46.	Bekal Fort, Pallikere, Distt. Kasargod
	MADHYA PRADESH
47.	Western Group of Temples, Khajuraho, Distt. Chhatirapur
48.	The Palace in the fort, Burhanpur, Distt. Burhanpur
49.	Buddhist Caves, Bagh, Distt. Dhar
50.	Group of monuments, Mandu, Distt. Dhar
51.	Roopmati's Pavilion, Mandu, Distt. Dhar
52.	Hoshang Shah's tomb Mandu, Distt. Dhar
53.	Buddhist Monuments, Sanchi, Distt. Raisen
54.	Gwalior Fort, Gwalior, Distt. Gwalior
55.	Bhojshala and Kamal Maula's mosque Dhar, Distt. Dhar
	MAHARASHATRA
56.	Ajanta Caves, Ajanta, Distt. Aurangabad
57.	Ellora Caves, Ellora, Distt. Aurangabad
58.	Pandulena Caves, Mahoor, Distt. Nanded
59.	Daulatabad Fort, Daulatabad, Distt. Aurangabad
60.	Tomb of Rabia Durani (Bibi Ka Maqbara), Aurangabad, Distt. Aurangabad
61.	Aurangabad Caves, Aurangabad, Distt. Aurangabad
62.	Elephanta Caves, Gharapuri, Distt. Raigad
63.	Buddhist Caves, Kanheri, Distt. Mumbai Suburban
64.	Caves, Temples and inscriptions, Karla, Distt. Pun

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65.	Cave, Temple and Inscriptions, Junnar, Distt. Pune.
66.	Raigad Fort, Raigad, Distt. Raigad
67.	Shaniwarvada, Pune, Distt. Pune
68.	Hirakota old fort, Agarkot, Distt. Raigad
69.	Old fort, Sholapur, Distt. Sholapur
70.	Cave, Temple & Inscriptions, Bhaja, Distt. Pune.
71.	Aga Khan Palace building, Pune, Distt. Pune
NCT DELHI	
72.	Jantar Mantar
73.	Khan-i-Khana
74.	Purana Qila
75.	Tughluqabad Fort
76.	Kotla Feroz Shah
77.	Safdarjung Tomb
78.	Red Fort
79.	Humayun's Tomb
80.	Qutub Minar
81.	Sultan Garhi
ORISSA	
82.	Sun Temple, Konarak, Distt. Puri
83.	Rajarani temple, Bhubaneshwar, Distt. Puri
84.	Ancient Remains on both Udaigiri & Khandagiri hills, Bhubaneshwar, Distt. Khurda
85.	Ratnagiri Monuments, Ratnagiri Distt. Jajpur
86.	Ruins of Buddhist temples and images, Lalitagiri, Distt. Cuttack
RAJASTHAN	
87.	Deeg Bhawan, Deeg, Distt. Bharatpur
88.	Kumbhalgarh fort, Kumbalgarh, Distt. Rajsamand
89.	Chittaurgarh fort, Chittaurgarh Distt. Chittaurgarh
TAMIL NADU	
90.	Group of Monuments, Mamallapuram, Distt. Kanchipuram

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91.	Gingee fort, (Rajgirid and Krishnagiri), Gingee, Distt. Villupuram
92.	Fort, Dindigul, Distt. Dindigul
93.	Muvarkoil, Kodumbalur, Distt. Pudukkottai
94.	Rock-Cut Jain temple, Sittanavassal, Distt. Pudukkottai
95.	Natural Cavern called Eladipallanan, Sittanavassal, Distt. Pudukkottai .
96.	Fort, Tirumayam, Distt. Pudukkottai
97.	Fort St. George, Chennai, Distt. Chennai
UTTAR PRADESH	
98.	Taj Group of Monuments, Agra, Distt. Agra
99.	Agra Fort, Agra, Distt. Agra
100.	Fatehpur Sikri, Agra, Distt. Agra
101.	Akbar's tomb, Sikandara, Agra, Distt. Agra
102.	Mariam's tomb, Sikandara, Agra, Distt. Agra
103.	Itimad-ul-Daula's tomb, Agra, Distt. Agra
104.	Rambagh group of monuments, Agra, Distt. Agra.
105.	Mehtab Bagh, Agra, Distt. Agra
106.	Rani Jhansi Fort, Jhansi, Distt. Jhansi
107.	Rani Lakshmi Bai Mahal, Jhansi, Distt. Jhansi
108.	Site of Sahet -Mahet, Distt. Sravastinagar
109.	Residency Buildings, Lucknow, Distt. Lucknow
110.	Buddhist Site, Sarnath, Distt. Varanasi
111.	Observatory of Man Singh, Varanasi, Distt. Varanasi
112.	Lord Cornwallis Tomb, Ghazipur, Distt. Ghazipur
113.	Old fort, Jaunpur, Distt. Jaunpur
WEST BENGAL	
114.	Hazarduari palace, Killa Nizamat, Distt. Murshidabad
115.	Cooch Bihar Palace, Cooch Behar, Distt. Cooch Behar
116.	Bishnupur Temples, Bishnupur, Distt. Bankura

Prime Minister's Visit To Vietnam

669. SHRI ADHI SANKAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister of India proposes to visit Vietnam during the next few months;

(b) if so, the details thereof?

(c) the current policy of India on Vietnam;

(d) whether any new bilateral ties for trade, Science & technology and education between India and Vietnam are likely to be entered; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) and (b) As ASEAN Chair, Vietnam will host 17th ASEAN Summit and related meeting in Hanoi, Vietnam in October 2010. It has been our practice to participate in these meetings at the appropriate levels. Our Prime Minister is expected to visit Hanoi in October in connection with India-ASEAN Summit/East Asia Summit.

(c) to (e) India has close and traditional ties with Vietnam. Within the framework of their strategic partnership, the two countries enjoy strong political, economic, trade, defence, cultural, scientific, educational and cultural relations. During Prime Minister's visit, we hope to deepen these ties.

Derogatory Remarks about India

670. SHRI PRABODH PANDA:
SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the derogatory remarks about India by the Israeli Ambassador as reported in the media;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

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

(d) if so, the details thereof including the reaction of the Israeli Government?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) Government are not aware of any derogatory remarks made by the Ambassador of Israel to India or of any related media reports.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Welfare Officer for NRIs and PIOs

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to appoint Welfare Officers in various countries where NRIs and PIOs are in substantial number for their assistance;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the names of countries where such officers are likely to be appointed; and

(d) the time by which a final decision for the said appointments is likely to be made by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) to (d) Ministry has appointed officers to look-after community Affairs in the Indian Missions at Abu Dhabi and Washington in 2009.

Impact of Climate Change in Drought and Flood Affected Areas

672. SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether World Bank has brought out a Report titled "climate change-impacts in drought and flood affected areas: case studies in India";

(b) if so, the important findings of the Report;

(c) whether the World Bank in the aforesaid Report has called India to set up Climate Information Management System to integrate baseline information into policy, planning and investment decisions; and

(d) if so, the reaction of the Government thereon and the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE;

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The report brings out the need to promote the main streaming and integration of climate related risks, such as, drought and floods in India's development policies and processes on the basis of case studies of three drought and flood affected states viz., Maharashtra, Orissa and Andhra Pradesh. The report emphasizes the need:

(i) to assess climate risks to agriculture and livelihoods;

(ii) generating better information on current and climate risk management strategies;

(iii) developing and demonstrating the use of a climate modeling framework with a view to identify future climate risks; and

(iv) developing an adaptation plan that can help improve climate resilience and adaptive capacity.

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) The Government has launched a National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) in 2008 which seeks to address such concerns through national missions and other initiatives on climate change. NAPCC includes eight missions out of which five relating to 'adaptation' and one relating to 'strategic knowledge' are aimed at addressing such challenges. The scope of work of the National Mission on Strategic Knowledge for Climate Change and other missions include consideration of issues relating to management of climate information and related matters.

[*Translation*]

Women Hostels in Polytechnic Institutes

673 SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has worked out any scheme for the construction of women hostels in polytechnic institutes in the country;

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

(c) the amount of grants likely to be allocated and released for this purpose; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI. D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (d): Yes, Madam The Government has approved a scheme for construction of Women's Hostel in the existing polytechnics in the Country. As per the scheme, the Government and Government Aided polytechnics in the Country are eligible to receive the financial assistance. A Plan allocation of Rs. 500 crore has been approved in XI Plan for providing financial assistance to 500 polytechnics subject to a maximum of Rs. 1.00 crore per polytechnic. The scheme has already been launched and the first instalment of Rs. 20.00 lakh per polytechnic has been sanctioned to 347 polytechnics in the Country.

Encroachment of Indian Sea Territory

674. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Pakistan is encroaching the Indian territorial waters in the Arabian Sea on a large scale;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard;

(d) whether the Government has taken up the matter at world level; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) to (e) The International Boundary in the Sir Creek area and International Maritime Boundary Line (IMBL) between India and Pakistan have not been demarcated. Accordingly, to prevent transgression across the provisional IMBL by fishermen of India and Pakistan routine patrolling is being undertaken by Indian Navy and the Indian Coast Guard. The issue of Sir Creek has been discussed between India and Pakistan within the framework of the Composite Dialogue.

*[English]***Shanghai Cooperation Organisation**

675. SHRI MILIND DEORA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is keen to become a full-fledged member of the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the importance of SCO and the role being played by SCO in Central Asia and Afghanistan; and

(d) the names of the members of the SCO?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) and (b) India has been an 'observer' at the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO) since 2005 and has been participating in its activities, within the framework of its Observer status. Hon'ble EAM represented India at the last Annual Summit of the SCO, held in Tashkent on June 10.11.2010. In his address at the SCO summit, EAM expressed India's readiness to enhance its engagement with the SCO. However, a final view on the matter will be taken after SCO members reach clear internal decisions on the "rules and procedures" for expansion of this body.

(c) Founded formally in 2001, the SCO has grown rapidly in importance and is playing an important role in promoting stability, economic development and in combating terrorism in the Central Asian region as well as Afghanistan. Cooperation among SCO member states is growing on security and military issues as well as on matters of economic development and cultural integration. SCO members generally see stability in Afghanistan as vital for the whole Central Asian region. Afghanistan is also seen as a bridge between Central Asia and South Asia.

(d) The current members of the SCO are China, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Russia, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan.

National Technology Day

676. SHRI K.R.G. REDDY: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has celebrated National Technology Day recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the aims and objectives set on the occasion; and

(d) the steps taken for promotion of Science and Technology in various States of the country, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI. PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. National Technology Day is celebrated annually on 11th May all over the country by various scientific/educational institutions and industrial organizations since 1999. On this day, institutions and organizations across the country conducted seminars and special lectures by eminent scientists and technologists on innovation and indigenous technology development/commercialization. They also organized technology exhibitions and gave away awards and prizes for the exemplary technological contributions of scientists, technologists and entrepreneurs/innovators.

(c) The aims and objectives of celebrating the National Technology Day are to commemorate technological achievements, to encourage Indian entrepreneurs/innovators through awards and recognitions and to showcase the technologies developed indigenously by public as well as private institutions.

(d) The Ministry of Science and Technology under its constituent Departments promotes Science and Technology in States through various measures, such as providing assistance to State Councils for Science and Technology, undertake activities in different parts of the country at State level for Science and Technology awareness, creation and popularization, entrepreneurship development, establishment of Science and Technology parks, biotech parks, technology business incubators and other targeted Science and Technology based interventions for weaker sections, women, scheduled caste and tribes, etc.

Development Work in Coastal Areas

677. SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India's 7,500 km long ecologically sensitive coastal region has become more vulnerable because of unbridled development and the failure of the current CRZ notification (amended 25 times so far) to regulate it;

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

(c) the steps taken/being taken in consultation with the State Governments in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) The Central Government has issued a Coastal Regulation Zone Notification (CRZ), 1991 to protect and conserve the coastal areas and to regulate developmental activities in this zone. To enforce and monitor the implementation of the CRZ Notification, 1991, National and State/Union Territory Coastal Zone Management Authorities (CZMAs) have been set up and necessary powers have been delegated to these authorities to take action against the violations.

(c) For effective monitoring and implementation of the CRZ Notification, 1991, the Ministry has issued an Office Memorandum on 7.11.2008 advising the State and Union Territory CZMAs to make public all agenda, minutes, details of violations, action taken on the violations, etc., on the respective websites of the CZMAs.

Further, under the World Bank assisted Integrated Coastal Zone Management Project which is under implementation by the Ministry of Environment and Forests also includes capacity building and strengthening of the CZMAs.

Revamping of Higher Education

678. SHRI VISHWA MOHAN KUMAR:
DR. M. THAMBIDURAI:

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

(a) whether the Government has any plan to reform/reorganize/revamp/promote the higher education system in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has received any suggestions from various quarters, including courts in this regard; and

(d) if so, the follow-up action by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI. D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Several legislative proposals in this regard have been introduced in Parliament, namely (i) The Educational Tribunals Bill, 2010, (ii) The Prohibition of Unfair Practices in Technical Educational Institutions, Medical Educational Institutions and Universities Bill, 2010, (iii) The National Accreditation Regulatory Authority for Higher Educational Institutions Bill 2010 and The Foreign Educational Institutions (Regulation of Entry and Operations) Bills, 2010 etc.

(c) and (d) While no specific directions have been received from the judiciary, in the matter of TMA Pai Foundation and Others versus State of Karnataka [No. 2002 (8) SCC 481], the Apex Court had suggested setting up of Tribunals to deal with educational matters. In the formulation of legislative proposals referred to in paras (a) and (b) above, the suggestions received from various quarters have been taken note of.

Levy of Fee for Water

679. SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has desired that user charges be levied for the use of water in the agriculture sector, as reported in the media; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the rationale behind this move?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) The National Water Policy (NWP) 2002 States that:

"There is, therefore, a need to ensure that the water charges for various uses should be fixed in such a way that they cover at least the operation and maintenance charges of providing the service initially and a part of the capital costs subsequently".

In line with the NWP, the Planning Commission is of the view that water charges for irrigation are at present inadequate to cover even the operation and maintenance cost of irrigation infrastructure. They should be raised progressively so that financial position of the irrigation sector is made viable at least on operation and maintenance. Irrigation being a state subject, it is for the State/UT Governments concerned to decide about raising the water charges.

Installation of Radiation Monitor Portal at Ports

680. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:
SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to install radiation monitor portals at all the ports and entry points in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has prepared any action plan to check junk metal lying in various scrap markets in the country especially in the national capital city to ward off any incident of radiation leak;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which the action plan is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS. (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) Yes, Madam. There is a proposal to install Radiological Detection Equipments (RDEs) at entry/exit points of the country.

(b) The Ministry of Home Affairs is coordinating this activity. Electronics Corporation of India Limited (ECIL) has plans to supply radiation portal monitors.

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) The installations of radiation portal monitors are planned at entry and exit ports of the country to prevent any inadvertent radioactive material reaching scrap markets or steel foundries.

(e) The above measures are already being implemented.

New Guidelines for Appointments

681. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the University Grants Commission (UGC) has formulated new guidelines for the appointment of teachers and other academic staff in the Universities and Colleges and measures for maintenance of standards in higher education;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the difference between the new and the existing guidelines;

(c) whether the Government proposes to appoint Committee of Experts to assess the performance of teachers and the criteria to be followed;

(d) if so, whether the State Governments have also been consulted in this regard; and

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

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

(b) The UGC Regulations on "Minimum Qualifications for appointment of teachers and other academic staff in Universities and Colleges and measures for the maintenance of standards in higher education, 2010" notified by University Grants Commission (UGC) are available at the website www.ugc.ac.in. The main differences from the earlier UGC regulations of 2000 are:-

(i) The nomenclature of teaching staff has been changed i.e. Assistant Professor, Associate Professor and Professor.

(ii) The minimum eligibility criteria for the post of Associate Professor and equivalent has been modified from 5 years to 8 years.

(iii) Ph.D degree has become essential/mandatory for the post of Associate Professor and Professor.

(iv) The Scheme of appointment of UGC's Observer for promotion from Associate Professor to Professor under CAS has been dispensed with.

- (v) New system of Academic Performance Indicator based on Performance Based Appraisal System has been introduced.

(c) Government does not interfere in academic matters. The Commission is competent to deal with issues relating to adherence to its regulations.

- (d) and (e) Do not arise

ICT in Schools

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

(a) whether the Government plans to launch a scheme which would bring in Information Communication Technology into elementary education;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the objectives of the scheme;

(c) the modalities chalked out/likely to be chalked out in this regard; and

- (d) the benefits likely to accrue as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI. D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (d) Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) provides for Computer Aided Learning which facilitates effective integration of ICT in elementary education for creating computer awareness and computer literacy among children and teachers.

Computer Aided Learning under SSA is specially focused on the Upper Primary stage of education. So far, 57,067 upper primary schools have been covered under Computer Aided Learning, 102.61 lakh children have been benefited and 2,87,356 teachers exposed to digital teaching learning material and resources.

Trial Run of Passport Seva Kendras

683. SHRI R. THAMARAISELVAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted any trial run of the Passport Seva Kendras (PSKs) in any part of the country;

(b) if so, the details of the PSKs and the outcome of the trial run;

(c) whether the existing Passport Offices will be closed for the public after all the PSKs become fully functional in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) and (b) Yes. The Government has conducted trial runs and launched the Pilot Project at four Passport Seva Kendras (PSK) in Karnataka. PSKs have been functioning satisfactorily.

- (c) No.

- (d) Does not arise.

SC, ST and OBC Bureaucrats

684. SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA:
SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage and numbers of officers in the Indian Administrative Service, Indian Foreign Service and Indian Police Service belonging to Scheduled Castes (SCs), Scheduled Tribes (STs) and Other Backward Classes (OBCs);

(b) the percentage of officers in various Central Services of the Union Government belonging to SCs, STs, and OBCs;

(c) the percentage of officers in the various Services and posts in the Central Secretariat belonging to SCs, STs and OBCs;

(d) whether their representation is not as per their population; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) As per information maintained/received from Cadre Controlling Authority of Indian Administrative

Service (IAS), Indian Police Service (IPS) and Indian Foreign Services (IFS), the number and percentages of IAS, IPS & IFS officers in various categories are given below:-

	SC	ST	OBC
IAS	526 (11.88%)	339 (7.66%)	394 (8.9%)
IPS*	336 (13.82%)	160 (6.58%)	286 (11.76%)
IFS	84 (13.5%)	42 (6.8%)	68 (11%)

*Direct Recruits.

(b) and (c) As per information received from various Ministries/Departments, the representation of SCs, STs and OBCs in Central Government Services/posts as on 1.1.2008 was, approximately 16.51 %, 6.85% and 6.97% respectively, excluding safaikaramcharis.

(d) and (e) Representation of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes in some services/posts remains less than the prescribed percentage of reservation or percentage of their population for reasons like time gap between dates of vacancies and actual dates of their filling up, non-availability of suitable candidates belonging to these categories etc. In some cases, their representation exceeds due to the fact that reserved category candidates selected on their own merit are adjusted against unreserved vacancies is given in addition.

National Commission for Heritage Sites

685. SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up a National Commission for Heritage Sites to promote and protect heritage sites across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (c) The National Commission for Heritage Sites Bill, 2009 was introduced in the Rajya Sabha on 26.2.2009 and was referred to the Department related Parliamentary Standing Committee for examination. The Parliamentary Standing Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture has since submitted its

report and its comments/recommendations are under examination in the Ministry of Culture and in Archaeological Survey of India (ASI).

Storage Capacity of Reservoirs

686. SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:
DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the water level in major reservoirs has decreased this year in comparison to last three years;

(b) if so, the comparative data of water level of each of the reservoirs during the last three years and the current year, year wise and reservoir-wise;

(c) the reasons for gradual decline in water level in the reservoirs; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) Central Water Commission is monitoring the live storage position of 81 reservoirs of the country. The status of total live storage built up in these 81 reservoirs as on 22.07.2010 and for the corresponding period during the last three years is given below:

Designed live storage At Full reservoir level	(Unit: BCM)			
	Live storage built up as on 22nd July			
	2007	2008	2009	2010
151.768	81.772	43.961	36.955	28.658

(b) The reservoir wise details of the water level and live storage built up in 81 reservoirs monitored by CWC during the current year and last three years is given at Statement enclosed.

(c) The storage built up in the reservoirs at any point of time depends upon quantity of rainfall received in their respective catchment as well as withdrawals from the reservoirs.

(d) Water being a state subject, the operation and regulation of water in dams/reservoirs is done by the respective project authority/State Government as per their requirements.

Statement**Regarding Storage Capacity of Reservoirs**

Sl.No.	Name of Reservoir	(State)	FFL (MTS.)	Live cap. at FFL (BCM)	21.7.2007		21.7.2008		22.7.2009		22.7.2010		
					Level (MTS)	Live Storage (BCM)	Level (MTS)	Live Storage (BCM)	Level (MTS)	Live Storage (BCM)	Latest date avail- able	Level (MTS)	Live Storage (BCM)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
*1.	SRISAILAM	(A.P)	269.75	8.288	269	7.852	246.4	1.391	243.84	1.154	22/07	251.95	2.163
*2.	NAGARJUNA SAGAR	(A.P)	179.83	6.841	178.49	6.455	163.62	2.742	154.05	0.875	22/07	158.62	1.713
3.	SRIRAMSAGAR	(A.P)	332.54	2.300	323.33	-0.148	320.22	-0.688	318.82	-0.748	21/07	327.01	0.119
4.	SOMASILA	(A.P)	100.58	1.994	93.41	0.831	92.56	0.737	86.98	0.257	22/07	91.35	0.611
5.	LOWER MANAIR	(A.P)	280.42	0.621	271.93	0.192	271.04	0.162	268.04	0.083	21/07	266.75	0.060
6.	TENUGHAT	(JHAR)	269.14	0.821	259.42	0.318	259.14	0.306	257.74	0.251	22/07	257.92	0.258
7.	MAITHON	(JHAR)	146.30	0.471	145.76	0.409	147.11	0.471	137.33	-0.078	22/07	137.84	0.091
*8.	PANCHET HILL	(JHAR)	124.97	0.184	126.09	0.184	126.8	0.184	122.29	0.071	22/10	122.19	0.068
9.	KONAR	(JHAR)	425.81	0.176	421.77	0.109	421.72	0.109	415.03	0.031	22/07	417.73	0.056
10.	TILAIYA	(JHAR)	368.81	0.142	366.47	0.065	368.76	0.139	364.20	0.014	22/07	364.15	0.013
*11.	UKAI	(GUJ)	105.16	6.615	98.86	3.992	89.97	1.052	90.27	1.109	21/07	91.09	1.267
12.	SABARMATI(DHAROI)	(GUJ)	189.59	0.735	187.87	0.567	182.49	0.2	180.26	0.108	21/07	176.81	0.017
*13.	KADANA	(GUJ)	127.70	1.472	124.84	0.91	119.89	0.523	122.20	0.689	21/07	119.25	0.483
14.	SHETRUNJI	(GUJ)	55.53	0.300	55.02	0.26	50.27	0.056	53.42	0.160	21/07	50.42	0.059
15.	BHADAR	(GUJ)	107.89	0.188	106.34	0.128	103.94	0.061	102.32	0.032	21/07	101.07	0.016
16.	DAMANAGANGA	(GUJ)	79.86	0.502	66.35	0.084	66.4	0.085	70.60	0.179	21/07	69.80	0.158
17.	DANTIWADA	(GUJ)	184.10	0.399	177.65	0.197	163.22	0.004	163.62	0.005	21/07	161.95	0.000
18.	PANAM	(GUJ)	127.41	0.697	124.64	0.508	118.6	0.234	117.75	0.207	21/07	108.70	0.027
*19.	GOBIND SAGAR(BHAKRA)	(H.P)	512.06	6.229	486.97	2.759	497.23	3.992	472.54	1.328	21/07	480.02	1.904
*20.	PONG DAM	(H.P)	423.67	6.157	406.6	2.449	410.51	3.136	390.36	0.413	21/07	395.69	0.928
21.	KRISHNARAJA SAGRA	(KAR)	752.50	1.163	752.5	1.163	746.16	0.502	751.58	1.047	21/07	740.71	0.152
*22.	TUNGABHADRA	(KAR)	497.74	3.276	497.43	2.843	491.27	1.11	497.36	2.818	22/07	489.00	0.735
23.	GHATAPRABHA	(KAR)	662.95	1.391	662.01	1.32	646.98	0.465	653.08	0.706	20/07	643.01	0.311
24.	BHADRA	(KAR)	657.76	1.785	656.06	1.591	648	0.823	654.02	1.373	20/07	647.54	0.788
25.	LINGANAMAKKI	(KAR)	554.43	4.294	550.76	3.237	536.41	0.778	547.88	2.547	20/07	536.91	0.830
26.	NARAYANPUR	(KAR)	492.25	0.863	490.59	0.658	487.67	0.36	487.35	0.331	22/07	488.22	0.411
27.	MALAPRABHA (RENUKA)	(KAR)	633.83	0.972	630.93	0.635	625.22	0.182	627.65	0.333	20/07	624.89	0.185

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
28.	KABINI	(KAR)	696.16	0.275	696.01	0.266	693.76	0.144	695.36	0.228	21/07	694.42	0.177
29.	HEMAVATHY	(KAR)	890.63	0.927	890.42	0.908	883.12	0.392	890.11	0.880	21/07	878.86	0.189
30.	HARANGI	(KAR)	871.42	0.220	871.42	0.219	868.69	0.146	870.92	0.204	21/07	864.14	0.082
31.	SUPA	(KAR)	564.00	4.120	544.21	2.082	520.94	0.634	534.94	1.407	20/07	519.78	0.586
32.	VANIVILAS SAGAR	(KAR)	652.28	0.802	633.6	0.035	634.48	0.049	633.23	0.030	20/07	636.80	0.091
*33.	ALMATTI	(KAR)	519.60	3.105	517.75	2.221	516.14	1.651	517.35	2.183	22/07	515.28	1.399
*34.	GERUSOPPA	(KAR)	55.00	0.130	50.34	0.104	50.59	0.105	52.13	0.113	17/07	49.07	0.097
35.	KALLADA (PARAPPAR)	(KRL)	115.82	0.507	106.06	0.284	95.55	0.123	101.20	0.205	21/07	104.95	0.262
*36.	IDAMALAYAR	(KRL)	169.00	1.018	157.99	0.705	132.43	0.182	147.10	0.468	21/07	140.00	0.309
*37.	IDUKKI	(KRL)	732.43	1.460	720.56	0.85	701.16	0.154	713.40	0.553	21/07	712.64	0.526
*38.	KAKKI	(KRL)	981.46	0.447	969.97	0.279	961.63	0.196	971.08	0.293	20/07	955.56	0.157
*39.	PERIYAR	(KRL)	867.41	0.173	866.68	0.165	862.84	0.087	864.03	0.109	21/07	862.20	0.076
*40.	GANDHI SAGAR	(M.P.)	399.90	6.827	393.24	3.117	385.61	0.771	382.37	0.182	22/07	381.00	0.000
41.	TAWA	(M.P.)	355.40	1.944	353.32	1.656	341.43	0.377	342.53	0.436	21/07	348.20	0.946
*42.	BARGI	(M.P.)	422.76	3.180	408.4	0.494	412.3	0.961	408.15	0.467	21/07	405.55	0.234
*43.	BANSAGAR	(M.P.)	341.64	5.166	325.22	0.251	330.91	1.383	325.18	0.246	21/07	325.05	0.231
*44.	INDIRA SAGAR	(M.P.)	262.13	9.745	254.09	3.884	243.27	0.071	244.19	0.283	21/07	243.46	0.113
*45.	MINIMATA BANGOI	(CHH.)	359.66	3.046	346.75	1.16	350.37	1.559	348.60	1.339	22/07	345.95	1.105
46.	MAHANADI	(CHH.)	348.70	0.767	346.78	0.599	341.38	0.22	345.20	0.470	22/07	340.79	0.196
47.	JAYAKWADI(PAITHON)	(MAH)	463.91	2.171	461.64	1.369	458.22	0.48	457.00	0.240	14/07	456.11	0.094
*48.	KOYANA	(MAH)	657.90	2.652	652.02	2.07	641.76	1.229	638.68	1.013	14/07	636.58	0.894
49.	BHIMA(UJJANI)	(MAH)	496.83	1.517	495.99	1.244	489.45	-0.29	490.14	-0.168	14/07	492.86	0.393
50.	ISAPUR	(MAH)	441.00	0.965	435.73	0.5	432.18	0.282	424.58	-0.048	14/07	431.13	0.232
51.	MULA	(MAH)	552.30	0.609	548.12	0.406	538.98	0.102	534.53	0.010	14/07	537.00	0.057
52.	YELDARI	(MAH)	461.77	0.809	453.45	0.192	446.74	-0.014	444.76	-0.042	14/07	451.52	0.112
53.	GIRNA	(MAH)	398.07	0.524	392.75	0.283	382.87	0.018	385.24	0.068	14/07	383.87	0.037
54.	KHADAKVASLA	(MAH)	582.47	0.056	581.07	0.038	578.48	0.01	579.52	0.020	14/07	579.12	0.016
*55.	UPPER VAITARNA	(MAH.)	603.50	0.331	599.91	0.212	597.87	0.161	593.29	0.066	14/07	594.27	0.077
56.	UPPER TAPI	(MAH.)	214.00	0.255	209.56	0.048	210.89	0.097	210.05	0.063	14/07	211.90	0.143
*57.	PENCH (TOTAL ADOH)	(MAH.)	490.00	1.091	480.1	0.449	470.84	0.126	471.80	0.150	14/07	471.45	0.141
*58.	HIRAKUD	(ORI)	192.02	5.378	185.21	1.712	185.5	1.833	187.05	2.586	20/07	183.09	0.915
*59.	BALIMELA	(ORI)	462.08	2.676	449.28	0.868	438.97	0.005	443.02	0.301	22/07	440.62	0.120
60.	SALANADI	(ORI)	82.30	0.558	72.61	0.267	71.99	0.254	59.70	0.055	22/07	60.20	0.060

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
*61	RENGALI	(ORI)	123.50	3.432	114.59	0.879	116.3	1.271	114.85	0.911	22/07	109.82	0.017
*62	MACHKUND (JALPUT)	(ORI)	838.16	0.893	834.64	0.616	830.64	0.374	827.50	0.239	20/07	817.75	-0.009
*63	UPPER KOLAB	(ORI)	858.00	0.935	853.1	0.509	844.67	0.022	848.00	0.179	22/07	845.95	0.079
*64.	UPPER INDRAVATI	(ORI)	642.00	1.456	636.2	0.863	626.7	0.114	633.50	0.623	22/07	626.10	0.074
*65.	THEIN	(PUN)	527.91	2.344	513.91	1.349	514.21	1.368	498.87	0.579	22/07	503.38	0.787
*66.	MAHI BAJAJ SAGAR	(RAJ)	280.75	1.711	279.65	1.569	267.25	0.402	260.75	0.068	21/07	260.90	0.072
67.	JHAKAM	(RAJ)	359.50	0.132	348	0.044	346.15	0.035	340.50	0.016	21/07	336.60	0.008
*68.	RANA PRATAP SAGAR	(RAJ)	352.81	1.436	350.51	1.003	351.25	1.134	347.12	0.455	19/07	346.19	0.321
69.	LOWER BHAWANI	(TN)	278.89	0.792	278.86	0.792	277.19	0.696	272.18	0.414	21/07	270.50	0.341
*70.	METTUR (STANLEY)	(TN)	240.79	2.647	241.03	2.647	224.01	0.807	229.80	1.302	21/07	229.23	1.246
71.	VAIGAI	(TN)	279.20	0.172	271.92	0.046	275.65	0.099	268.28	0.017	21/07	267.06	0.012
72.	PARAMBIKULAM	(TN)	556.26	0.380	553.99	0.332	549.19	0.238	548.85	0.231	21/07	542.91	0.126
73.	ALIYAR	(TN)	320.04	0.095	318.39	0.085	312.6	0.05	317.66	0.080	21/07	313.94	0.058
*74.	SHOLAYAR	(TN)	1002.79	0.143	1003.36	0.143	964.66	0.014	1003.61	0.143	21/07	981.49	0.066
75.	GUMTI	(TRP)	93.55	0.312	90.72	0.187	89.16	0.129	88.12	0.095	13/07	88.85	0.118
76.	MATATILA	(UP)	308.46	0.707	301.99	0.181	306.17	0.479	301.82	0.172	22/07	305.47	0.426
*77.	RIHAND	(UP)	268.22	5.649	254.21	0.331	257.83	1.437	256.16	0.891	22/07	255.06	0.574
*78.	RAMGANGA	(UTT)	365.30	2.196	330.56	0.363	340.71	0.74	321.35	0.100	20/07	324.72	0.187
*79.	TEHRI	(UTT)	830.00	2.615	763.1	0.468	781.85	0.942	764.45	0.500	22/07	766.35	0.545
80.	MAYURAKSHI	(WB)	121.31	0.480	116.8	0.247	119.04	0.356	109.68	0.046	22/07	112.47	0.106
81.	KANGSABATI	(WB)	134.14	0.914	131.98	0.613	132.25	0.64	122.41	0.033	22/07	121.95	0.014
TOTAL FOR 81 RESERVOIRS				151.768		81.772		43.961		36.955			28.658

Note: * Project with installed capacity more than 10 MW

[Translation]

World Bank Aided Computer Education

687. SHRI MAROTRAO SAINUJI KOWASE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the funds for 'short-term computer operator training' under continuing education scheme of the World Bank have been allocated to the State Governments particularly to the State of Maharashtra during the last three years;

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

(c) the State-wise number of candidates in rural areas who have been given 'short-term computer operator training' under the said scheme of the World Bank;

(d) whether irregularities have been found in the admission process of computer operator training particularly in respect of rural candidates;

(e) if so, whether the Union Government proposes to issue any instructions to the State Governments in this regard; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI. D. PURANDESWARI): (a) No, Madam. There is no continuing education scheme of the World Bank under which funds are allocated for 'short-term computer operator training' under this Ministry.

(b) to (f): Does not arise.

Restriction on Vehicles in Jim Corbett National Park

688. SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has requested to the State Government of Uttarakhand for restricting the number of tourist vehicles entering Jim Corbett National Park;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the reaction of the State Government thereto; and

(c) the other suggestions given by the Ministry to the State Government to protect the environment of the Park?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (c) Yes Madam. The State has been advised for regulating the tourism related commercial activities in the area, besides declaring the surround of Corbett Tiger Reserve as ecologically sensitive under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, in the interest of wildlife conservation. Further, advisories have been issued to tiger range States including Uttarakhand, for regulating tourist visitation in tiger reserves vis-a-vis the carrying capacity.

[English]

Autonomous Regulatory Body

689. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government proposes to set up an autonomous regulatory body to reform the environmental clearance mechanism and strengthen enforcement of environmental laws:

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which this body is likely to be set up:

(c) the main functions of this body;

(d) whether the Government proposes to amend the the Environmental Protection Act (EPA), 1986;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (f) A proposal to set up a National Environment Protection Authority to strengthen compliance and enforcement statutes and to improve environmental planning and management is in a conceptual stage. The details and time schedule for setting up of the Authority are yet to be formalised.

[Translation]

Accurate Monsoon Forecast

690. SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated a scheme for coordination of its various Ministries/ Department to understand the progress of monsoon and to make accurate forecast;

(b) if so, the details of various Department engaged in studying the progress of monsoons; and

(c) the budget allocated to these Departments for the purpose during each of the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Earth Sciences (MoES) is the sole Ministry of the Government that executes the task of formulating various schemes as well as coordination required in this regard with its subordinate unit - India Meteorological Department (IMD). attached office - National Centre for Medium Range Weather Forecasting (NCMRWF) and autonomous agency - Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology (IITM), Pune.

While all initiatives to improve the prediction/forecast of Indian summer monsoon rainfall and to enhance R & D efforts are implemented in close partnership with IMD, IITM and NCMRWF, the forecasting responsibility is vested with the IMD. All the forewarning tools developed and tested by IITM and NCMRWF are put to rigorous performance evaluation by the IMD and only after proven satisfactory level of improved forecast skill, such tools are put to operational use.

Details of budget allocated during each of the last 3-years and the current year are placed below:

(in crores of Rupees)

Year	IITM	NCMRWF	IMD*
2007-08	6.50	5.78	359.05
2008-09	22.57	7.70	191.49
2009-10	47.29	10.0	265.88
2010-11	34.53	11.0	367.77

* The allocations include the upgradation/expansion of observing systems, high end computing, IT and Communication Infrastructure etc., that are used for improving the comprehensive forecasting capabilities of all weather phenomena including monsoon predictions.

11.04 hrs.

SUBMISSION BY MEMBERS

Re : Notices of Motion of Adjournment to discuss the recent increase in prices of petroleum products resulting in rise in prices of essential commodities, thereby affecting the common man in the country

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ (Vidisha): Madam Speaker, first of all I thank you that under special circumstances you have permitted us to hear why we have given notice of adjournment motion and why do we want discussion on this notice on adjournment motion? Why do we want discussions, so that we can give our view on it?

Madam, the notices, which I have given are related to two issues of kerosene and cooking gas price hike.

As you know, due to rise in prices of kerosene and cooking gas common man's life has been disturbed. These two issues were raised by me because last time when I gave the notice of adjournment, then you rejected it by saying that inflation is a constant process and notice of adjournment can be considered of a matter which is of utmost importance and urgent attention is drawn towards incidents of recent occurrence. There is recent occurrence word in it. You said that since it is not recent occurrence this is constant process, so I will not admit this notice. We do not agree with your argument, but as it was Speaker's ruling, we agreed for discussion under 193. This time, I have raised both these issues, which relate to recent occurrences. Prices of kerosene and cooking gas were never raised. Now Rs. 3 per liter on kerosene and Rs. 35 per cylinder has been increased. As Sanjayji has said, it will have ill-consequences ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: You sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: You sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Sanjay Nirupam ji, you too please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Jagdambika Palji, you also sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ (Vidisha): Madam, the bad impacts of this hike, I will discuss during discussion ...*(Interruption)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Be seated. Let her speak. Go ahead.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: You please be Seated.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Jagdambika Palji, be seated. You, go ahead.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Madam Speaker, I will not discuss bad impacts of this hike on household and the poor until you accept our motion. Sanjay Ji said that I should speak on only notice. I want to limit myself only to notice. By discussing on cooking gas and kerosene, I have made this notice to concurrence with rules. The rule demands and this is so compulsory, a notice has been given exactly and you should accept it. Government is saying that it is ready to discuss under rule 193 but not under any rule which provides for voting. We are happy that the Prime Minister and Pranabji are sitting here and they are senior members and are well aware of rules. I would like that Pranabji should pay attention towards what I am saying.

Madam, many rules of our Rule book provide for discussions, it can be held under rule 193, Short Duration Discussion, under rule 184 a motion requires voting, adjournment motion, no confidence motion, calling attention motion. My first question to the Government is that when the makers of these rules intended to provide for discussions under different heads, what it really meant is that every type of discussions has not the same impact. Discussion under each rule has its own distinct impact. Discussion under rule 195 is always ineffective which in English is called a talk out. We express our views, government expresses its own views and discussions are thus talked out. Such discussions on inflation have taken place nine-ten times. The discussions were talked out and had no effects on prices. Second is discussion under rule 184, it provides for voting, but the Speaker always asks the Government the day which would be convenient to it for discussion. It gets listed as a motion under 'No Day Yet Named Motion'. The discussion under it takes place after six, eight or ten days according to the convenience of the Government. Adjournment motion, in the first place shows gravity of the subject. It mentions that House do adjourn which means adjournment motion which signals to leave aside all other functions listed under the List of Business and there is discussion on a subject and it shows the gravity of the subject.

Secondly, Madam Speaker, an Adjournment Motion is a censure motion. This motion is for censure of Government. Government falls on motion of no confidence. In adjournment motion, if Government is defeated, it does not fall technically. So adjournment motion is called censure motion also. The Prime Minister and the Finance Minister who is the leader of the House are sitting here. I want to say.

[English]

Yes, we want discussions under adjournment motion because we definitely want to censure this Government.

[Translation]

And why do we want to censure? Because this Government came to power in the name of Aam Aadmi and to day this Government is torturing them. We want to censure you on behalf of victimized people, so we have brought this adjournment motion.

Another thing, we have brought adjournment motion because under no confidence motion not only the allies of the Government would vote but also the supporters of Government will vote as the Government may fall. But they can express their sentiments on adjournment motion. Components (parties) of the Government are with us on the issue of inflation. The supporting parties of the Government who were with them on cut motion have gone for all India strike 'Bharat Bandh' on this issue of inflation. All have same sentiments. All are united. So we have brought adjournment motion so that we together, with opposition want to censure the Government on behalf of common man in whose name they came into power. But today they are harassing the common man. How are they harassing? I shall tell when you accept our motion. But I request you to consider that first my notice is absolutely concurrent to rules, secondly, out of different manners of discussions, we consider the adjournment motion discussion as most effective. Is Government not sure about its number? They say again and again that it will not accept the adjournment motion. I want to say that under rule 184 you are to know their convenience, but the decision of adjournment motion will be taken only by you. You should listen Government's argument. As you are listening to us, in the end you should listen to them as well, but you have to decide and I request you on behalf of common man that you should accept the adjournment motion and provide us an opportunity to put the matter of common man through the adjournment motion. Thank you very much.

MADAM SPEAKER: Mr. Shailendra Kumar.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): Madam, our leader Mr. Mulayam Singh Yadav will speak instead of me.

MADAM SPEAKER: Will you speak Mr. Mulayam Singh Ji.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV (Mainpuri): Madam there may be my name.

MADAM SPEAKER: A notice to speak is received from Mr. Shailendra Kumar. Ok, you can speak.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Madam Speaker, after a lot of efforts and struggle, you provided me a opportunity to speak. So thank you very much. Madam Speaker, the question is that do we want to discuss on inflation under rule? We are expressing the feelings of 85 to 90 percent of population of India, in the house. Today inflation is creating problem not only to 10 - 15 percent people but also for 85 - 90 percent people. Now, the situation is that if there is any death, cause shown is lack of water in summer, it is doctor's report. But the death is due to hunger. Water cannot help in hunger. Death can be caused due to taking medicine of fever without having food. Now the country is facing deaths due to hunger. I wonder if there is any lack of Sugar, pulses and cereals in the country? Food grains are rotting in the country due to shortage of godowns.

MADAM SPEAKER: You should speak on the notice.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Madam I am telling the importance of the notice and why this notice is given. We always follow your instructions. This is not a speech. It is a fact that if foodgrains are available in the country, why is there inflation. Pulses are available in the country, why is there inflation? So we want to bring these matters in discussions on inflation. Government will reply that there is lack of foodgrains, we have imported from foreign countries, there is lack of sugar and pulses as well. We already have spoken in the house that no discussion on inflation is held once it is regretted that discussions have been held on this many a times. Four times discussions on inflation have been held in the house, what is result of discussion? So you have to intervene in it. What provisions are being made by the Government ultimately? Why is Government not bringing out foodgrains from godowns. This is pivotal question that there is availability of plenty of foodgrains pulses, nothing is short in the markets; even then there is inflation. Why? In my opinion inflation is due to benefitting few 10-15 percent people, this is the feeling of people. So we want detailed discussion on it, what's the problem in it? I wonder when Minister of

Parliamentary Affairs stands. Minister of Parliamentary affairs listens to both sides as you do. He provides to run the house, I have no objection if anybody stands on his feet, but Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, why are you standing ...*(Interruption)* Minister of Parliamentary Affairs is for all. After listening from both sides he makes the house to function well but he himself is standing. He is becoming controversial, whereas a Minister of Parliamentary Affairs always shies away from disputes.

Madam Speaker, now you will have to intervene, discussion is possible. We regret once again, so we want discussion. Government gives statement that inflation will be higher. This is the first Government in which the Prime Minister as well as other Ministers' are giving such statements. They in effect say "Take profits by hiking inflation up to December by which time you are free to earn huge profits, after that we will check it". Is it admissible? We propose to bring adjournment motion on a very important issue, so stop other proceedings of ther house today and get discussion on it immediately.

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN (Ghosi): Madam Speaker, our party wants discussion on inflation after stopping parliament functionings as listed for today. We do not want to jeopardize the Government. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAEKR: Please be seated, listen Chauhan Ji.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN: They get puzzled at the mention of B.S.P ...*(Interruptions)*

Madam Speaker, we do not want to jeopardize the Government by serving notice...*(Interruptions)* We have no such intensions....*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Be seated, why are you standing?

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN: We want discussion on the threat before the country. Inflation has become rampant in the country. Inflation has happened due to wrong economic policies of the Government of the country. Inflation has become a national problem in this country, so we want to have discussion on it. It should be discussed in detail, as inflation is continued to rise

since 2004. Diesel and petroleum prices have been hiked many a times. That is why essential foodgrain prices skyrocketed whether it is pulses, rice oil, all have doubled. Sugar price has increased three times. Discussions are going on ...*(Interruptions)* listen to me, recently Supreme Court has said that there is no place to store foodgrains and hence these are rotting, so distribute these among the poor. I understand that Government has the least for all this concern for all this. I want a detailed discussion.

Madam Speaker, honourable Prime Minister is passing the buck by referring to monsoon in the meeting of National Development Council, this is not acceptable. Right now farmers of Pan - India are perplexed. This time is for kharif crops. It is time for plantation of paddy crops. Monsoon is not coming at this time. Plantation is stalled by lack of monsoon. Monsoon is not helping farmers at this time. Government, by hiking diesel and petrol prices indicates surely that Government is not supporting farmers rather it is anti farmers. So I want detailed discussion on it. Today, 90 percent poor people of the country, the farmers, live in villages. They are in trouble.

Madam, prices for kerosene have been hiked up, which affects the poor directly. Kerosene is used in earthen lamp at night since independence and the same has now hiked up. The very poor who has not seen a power pole in his village yet lives with the help of kerosene, he does not have even a bulb, he uses earthen lamp, the kerosene price has been hiked up. Despite several schemes of Central Government for upliftment of rural people, they are in trouble. Even middle class family women are troubled with sudden hike of LPG price. Cooking has discontinued there.

Madam Speaker, our party wants adjournment and get detailed discussion on inflation. Government should take serious note of it. It should tell about the measures taken to control inflation. Thank You.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV (Madhepura): Madam Speaker, I am thankful to you for permitting me to speak on adjournment motion. I do not want to repeat the things. Smt. Sushma Swaraj Ji, Mr. Mulayam Singh Ji and Mr. Dara Singh Chauhan have told many things, they are right. I want to say that you are the only leader on whom not only the treasury benches but also the entire house has reposed its faith.

I would like to say that the kind of statements made by the Government prior to adjournment motion, are not right. I won't name them, but they have already decided that they are ready to discuss under every rule except 'Kaam Roko' motion in the House.

Madam, the whole of India came to a standstill. The majority of this House said that people of India are crying due to price rise in the country. It is a strarige situation. Parties issued statements only, even they did not hold any meeting. They issued Press Releases only from their respective offices, stating that they would join the 'Bund'. We agree or not, the masses of India were in the forefront. Before Independence 'Bharat Bund' took place in 1942 and after that 'Bharat Bund' took place on 5 July, this year ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please take your seat.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

...*(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Sanjay Nirupam Ji, please take your seat. Shri Shard Yadav Ji, please speak.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Madam Speaker, I was saying that...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Kalyan Banerjee, please take your seat.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Madam, I have said nothing impropers. I want to say that entire population of India was on the roads ...*(Interruptions)* if you think, it wasn't you may think so ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Take your seat. You too take your seat.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing would go on record.

[Translation]

Now you sit down. All of them are now silent.

...(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing would go on record.

[Translation]

It would not go on record. I have directed not to record it. Expunge all this from the record. I have said, it would be expunged.

...(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please take your seat.

[Translation]

Now it is not going on record. You please take your seat.

...(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing is going on record.

[Translation]

It is not going on the record.

...(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: It is not going on record.

[Translation]

Please take your seat.

...(Interruptions) *

SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE (BEED): You called out Sharad Yadav Ji, after that he interrupted.

...(Interruptions) *

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: It is not going on record.

[Translation]

All this is not going on record. I have expunged this word, now please take your seat. Aggarwal Ji, let him speak

...(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: It has been expunged.

[Translation]

I have asked to expunge it. Now it's over. Jagdambika Pal Ji, please take your seat.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Madam Speaker, I have a feeling that they think as if price rise exercises only our minds and you have nothing to do with it. Responsible for the inflation and not you from discussion.
...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Jagdambika Palji, please sit down.

[English]

Please take your seat.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please take your seat.

[Translation]

He has taken his seat, now please you too take your seat.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Madam Speaker, through you, I would like to say that in this country, the ruling party and ultimately the Government is the most powerful and after that, there is God only. Where this matter should be raised? Today, people from the Congress Party

are speaking at every step. We are sitting in the Opposition, Prime Minister is here, leader of the House is here, to whom we should speak. By saying this, they have entrusted India to the market and the sky. Their statements came and they was said about petrol. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please do not comment.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Prime Minister made comments about diesel. I would like to urge you that the voice of the Government is that the market will decide and if the rain is proper, then Kharif crop will be all right and then the prices will fall. It implies that the Government does not have any responsibility, this House does not have any responsibility. The notice I sent to you due to your last ruling, is for kerosene and LPG, whose prices have risen. You have said that price rise is a continuous process. You have accepted it yourself. This continuous process is cutting across the belly of the people like a saw. I want to say that people are forced to live with seventy or ninety rupees only. Price of everything has risen. 'Dal, Chapati and Chutney Roti' was the final demand of the poor of the country. From salt to chutney and dal—price of everything has risen. The adjournment motion will not cause any harm to the Government. They are resourceful. They have shown it on cut motion, we got very few votes on the cut motion. We cut ourselves only. They are resourceful, they are omnipotent. Why you are prevention discussion on it. Please accept this notice.

Sushmaji has rightly said that it is not a motion to make the Government fall, we just want to check price rise. Who will contest elections? From where such a hefty amount a poor person like me will mobilize? We ourselves don't want to go to the elections. Where are we making the Government fall? We are requesting you to accept this motion. This motion is going to shake (the Government). This motion is to awaken you from the carefree sleep you are taking. It has nothing else.

Madam, we all have faith in you. They repeatedly gave the statement that our Adjournment Motion will not be discussed. They would not do it in any case. Strangely enough they have decided already even before it would have come to you, Madam. They are curtailing the rights of the Chair also. It would not be proper if I name them. Your privilege too ...*(Interruptions)* has been put to ransom, the inflation outside has resulted in inability of the people to buy clothes and other things

for themselves, here your privileges are also being curtailed. Why are they speaking? On what basis they are saying that the Adjournment Motion will not be accepted. Madam Speaker is here, whatever decision she will take, you will have to accept that. I want to say that being afraid of your last decision we ...*(Interruptions)* if we are not afraid of you, of whom shall we be afraid? The notice is for kerosene and cooking medium, cylinder only, then, Madam Speaker, what kind of problem you find in accepting it. They will reform themselves, we too will improve ourselves and there will be one or other solution to inflation in the country...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please take your seat. Please conclude now.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Earlier they were not interrupting us, but non they are interrupting. What shall we do? I again request you, we cannot request to anybody else, at least not outside the House who can be requested. Then there is temple only, where the God may listen to or he may not. This House is your temple and the decision is in your hands. You decide so that the House may function smoothly. Why is the Government adamant on the issue and has made it a prestige issue? There is no question of our prestige. And where are we lowering their prestige. Where are we shaking your Government? We are awakening their Government. If they awake, everything will be alright. You, therefore, provide relief to all of us by accepting our request. The masses of India who came out on the streets, are looking towards you as to what action you are going to take. Thank you very much.

[English]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Madam Speaker, very rarely we ask for a discussion under Adjournment Motion. Normally, we do not ask for it. In the last Budget Session, the entire Opposition demanded it seeing the way the prices of essential commodities were increasing day by day. During the last 26 days, inflation of food articles never touched 20 percent. But in the month of February, it touched 20 percent and that is why, the entire Opposition demanded that there should be a discussion under Adjournment Motion. We accepted your ruling. We agreed, or the entire Opposition agreed, for a discussion under Rule 193.

We had three discussions during the Fifteenth Lok Sabha under Rule 193. During this one year, I also

referred to the earlier UPA-I Government. But during this one year, the UPA-II Government has not taken any concrete measures to contain and control the prices of essential commodities. Seeing the way the Government have increased the prices of LPG and kerosene, we, the Left Parties, used to extend outside support to the Government. We did not allow the UPA Government to touch the price of kerosene in the last five years. The price of kerosene was not increased and the Left Parties did not allow the Government to increase the price of kerosene. Now the price of kerosene has been increased by Rs. 3 and the price of LPG has been increased by Rs. 35....(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MADAM SPEAKER: Adhir Ranjanji, please sit down.

...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA : Moreover, the price of petrol has been deregulated. The hon. Prime Minister has stated that it will not confine only to petrol but the price of diesel will also be deregulated. That means, the people of the country are being pushed at the mercy of international market. The domestic price of petrol will now depend on international price of petroleum products.

Madam, your ruling on our notice was that it should be of a definite nature because Rule 58 stipulates certain conditions. There are mainly two conditions. Your consent and not the Government's consent is required for it. Madam, you have to take a decision on this matter. It should be of a definite nature, of urgent public importance and of recent occurrence. The prices of petrol, diesel, cooking gas and kerosene have been increased very recently.

Very recently, that is on 26th June, the prices of petroleum products were increased. It has its cascading effects on other items. There are precedents of allowing discussion under Adjournment Motion on the issue of rising prices of essential commodities. I can cite them. On 23rd July, 1973, the Speaker gave consent to Shri Indrajit Gupta to move his Adjournment Motion on the issue of 'Abnormal Rise of Prices of Essential Commodities'; then on 12th November, 1973, the Speaker gave consent to Shri S.N. Banerjee to move his Adjournment Motion on the issue of 'Abnormal Rise

of Prices of Essential Commodities'; then on 21st February, 1986, the Speaker gave consent to the notice of Adjournment Motion of Prof. Madhu Dandavate on the issue of 'Abnormal Increase in the Prices of Fertilizer, Petroleum Products and Other Essential Commodities'; then on 13th June, 1994, the Speaker gave consent to Shri Ramashray Prasad Singh to move his Adjournment Motion regarding 'Failure of the Government to Meet Sugar Situation and Large Scale Import at Higher Prices'. Very recently, on 17th April, 2000, the Speaker gave consent to raise the issue of 'Rising Prices of Essential Commodities' under an Adjournment Motion, when the Left parties and the Congress were in the Opposition and the NDA was in power. So, there are precedents.

The reason why we are asking for an Adjournment Motion is that we want a definite reply from the Government as to why the Government has failed to contain and control the rising prices of essential commodities. Millions of people are forced to go to bed hungry, whereas lakhs of tonnes of wheat and rice are rotting in the godowns.

Rising the prices of essential commodities, including that of petroleum products, was the decision of the Government. It was because of the wrong policies pursued by the Government. The Government's contention is that this is not the responsibility of the Central Government alone and that the State Governments are also responsible for that. But where is the role of the State Governments in increasing the prices of petrol, diesel, cooking gas and kerosene? The State Governments have no role to play in that. It is the sole responsibility of the Central Government. Realise the condition of the people.

You have seen the anger of the people on 5th July. The strike of 5th July was a spontaneous reaction. Millions of people came out on the streets to protest against the anti-people policies of this Government, the UPA II Government. The Government should realise the anger of the people. As representatives of the people, we should be allowed to raise this issue only under the Adjournment Motion. Of course, we have other forms of discussion, like discussion under Rule 193 and Rule 184. Why are we asking for only this time that a discussion only under Adjournment Motion should take place? It is because we want to censure this Government. Our motive is not to destabilize this Government. Why are they afraid of the Adjournment Motion? They have the majority. We want to criticise

this Government. It is because of their wrong and anti-people policies, the prices are rising. It is the greatest failure of this Government. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please conclude....*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: How the inflation is increasing? The hon. Prime Minister is saying that we will have to wait up to December. The hon. Minister of Finance said that within two months, the prices would be moderated. But there is no effect on the prices of essential commodities.

Madam, as there is no other issue so urgent and so important than this, that is why, the entire Opposition is urging you this time that you give your consent. ...*(Interruptions)* This is not the decision of the Government. The Government can object. Though it is provided under the rules yet we very rarely exercise this power. That is why we urge upon you and we sincerely request you to give your consent today itself, just now, so that the discussion under Adjournment Motion can be started immediately.

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI (Kanpur): Madam, Speaker thank you very much for giving me this opportunity to say a few words as to why we have given the notice for the Adjournment Motion.

Madam, recently the hon. Minister of Finance has said that there is an increase in the growth rate in the economy. I do not think that there is any increase in the growth rate in the economy. There is actually growth of inflation in the country which is taking place now. It is because of the wrong policies followed by the present Government that there is an inflationary condition in the economy. The prices of all the essential commodities have increased.

Madam, we have come here to express the views of the people. It is the highest forum. We are the elected representatives of the people. We have to express the feelings of the people. The people are feeling that prices are increasing day-by-day. Even if you take the price of salt, it has increased ten times now. This is the actual condition. Apart from that the Government has recently increased the prices of petrol, diesel, kerosene and LPG. It is because of that, the inflationary condition is increasing.

Madam, the vehicle owners, especially lorry owners, has given the notice for strike. This is definitely going to

affect the whole economy. Therefore, I would request the Government to reconsider rolling back the prices of petrol, diesel and kerosene because it is affecting the common man. We have to look after the common man, the *Aam Aadmi*. Therefore, it is the duty of the Government to see that the prices of petrol, diesel, kerosene and LPG are reduced. For that only, we have given notice of an Adjournment Motion. Please consider our request for adjourning the listed business and taking up this very important issue.

MADAM SPEAKER: Thank you very much. Now, I call Shri Nama Nageswara Rao to speak. Please speak only on the price rise saying why the Adjournment Motion should be allowed.

[Translation]

SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO (Khammam): Madam Speaker, from the day this government come to power, the prices of essential commodities have risen apace. In the fifteenth Lok Sabha so far, we have discussed the issue of price rise thrice. In spite of this, the government recently increased the prices of petrol, diesel, kerosene oil and LPG. I have given notice for adjournment motion in this regard. I fail to understand, why the Government is afraid to discuss it.

If the Government thinks the price rise and the increase in the prices of petroleum products is justified, then it should explain it to the people. Today the common man and the farmers are equally affected by inflation, and the rise in prices of petroleum products has compounded their problems. The Government is adding to the woes of the farmers and that of the common man by increasing the prices and then by enhancing the taxes. The increase in the prices of kerosene oil, diesel and LPG is an important issue, as it has affected the entire country. Hence, our demand that the Government should immediately roll back the increase in prices. If the Government does not roll back the price rise, then do justice to us by accepting our adjournment motion.

[English]

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA (Ghatal): Madam, at long last, we are not discussing the subject. If we are allowed to discuss the subject, we shall do it in a more detailed way. We are only pleading with the Presiding Officer to kindly accept the Adjournment Motion. Strictly

under the rules, Madam, you are the only person who can admit or who can disallow it. It depends on you. Why should I plead that the hon. Speaker should accept it? Under the rules, there are two conditions: one is the recent occurrence, another is the emergent situation. Not only should it be recent but also it has to be emergent. I leave it to you to believe; I leave it to my hon. colleagues to believe whether the price rise gives rise to an extraordinary situation. I leave it to your judgment. Who is responsible, who is not is different. But let us assume it because the shoe pinches everywhere that it is an emergent situation that the country is facing, an extraordinary situation that the country is facing. Parliamentary rules provide that if an extraordinary situation arises, there is an extraordinary way to raise that in Parliament. It is in the Rule Book. The extraordinary situation should be dealt with in Parliament in an extraordinary way. If we believe that the price rise situation is extraordinary, not ordinary, then the Opposition is entitled to take recourse to the extraordinary Parliamentary method to raise that in the House.

First is the question of raising it in the House. Therefore, price rise has given rise to an extraordinary situation. As for the Parliamentary practice, we are entitled to make use of the extraordinary Parliamentary method. This, Madam, is the number one argument that the exalted Office of the Speaker should kindly consider it.

Secondly, there have been innumerable precedents in this Parliament. We are here today. We may not be here tomorrow but Parliament will live. There are precedents. On a number of occasions, only on price rise, there had been a number of Adjournment Motions admitted in the House by the exalted Office of the Speaker. Therefore, this is the second consideration.

The third consideration is the recent occurrence. I know that the price rise is not a recent occurrence. This Government has the unique distinction of living with price rise for too long a period! I am not going into that. The question is: what is the recent occurrence? The recent occurrence is deregulation of the price of petrol. My hon. colleagues in the House may kindly remember that petroleum product and petroleum market was protected by the successive Governments including the Congress Government.... (*Interruptions*) The petroleum market was protected. It was never liberalized. It was done by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. It was done by

Shrimati Indira Gandhi. It was done by Shri Rajiv Gandhi. It was done by everybody. I repeat that the petroleum market was never liberalized, de-regulated. This Government has taken the extraordinary decision in taking forward the liberalisation to the extent of deregulating the petroleum price market. That is the recent occurrence. Because of the deregulation, what is going to happen? Everybody knows that the petroleum market is under speculation. Who decides the international petroleum price? The international petroleum price is decided by the speculators.... (*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please confine yourself to the notice.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: I am coming to that. The international petroleum price is decided by the oil-producing countries. They decide it. They speculate. They exploit the whole world. By deregulating the petroleum price, we make ourselves a victim of international speculation. This is extraordinary. This is harmful. This is anti-people. This is what we are protesting. ... (*Interruptions*) Therefore, Madam, I am extremely pained of it. Let us not shout at each other. The country is watching the Members of Parliament. Let us believe that the sufferings of the people are unmitigated. Whether they voted for the Congress, whether they voted for the Left, whether they voted for the BJP, the people are terribly under pressure. Let us express the distress of the people in the House. Let us not shout at each other. ... (*Interruptions*) As I said, let us express the distress of the people in the House. What for? I have a modification to make to what Shrimati Sushma Swaraj has said. I am not for censure. The Adjournment Motion is a Motion to disapprove the policy of the Government with regard to the price of the petroleum products in the country. Let the people know that Parliament is aware of the sufferings of the people; Parliament is expressing the distress of the people and Parliament is distressed. ... (*Interruptions*)

Madam Speaker, I must submit that I am here for a long time. This is not an issue on which we should interrupt each other. Let us show our wisdom. Let us show our respect. Let us show our concern. Let us not interrupt each other. The situation is too grim and the House must be made alive of that. The Government must be put on the dock for not being able to curb the price rise for years together. Therefore, we strongly oppose the policy of the Government.

12.00 hrs.

[Translation]

SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL (AMRAVATI): Madam Speaker, I thank you for allowing the discussion of adjournment motion, taking into consideration the sentiments of the common man. On behalf of Shiv Sena, I support the views expressed by the Hon'ble Leader of Opposition, Sushma Swaraj. I seek to add my views thereto.

Today 37 percent of the population is below the poverty line. Due to price rise, 12 percent of the people who were above the poverty line, have joined the ranks of the poor. The increase in the prices of gas and kerosene oil has hit the common man hard. Due to the increase in the prices of diesel and petrol, the prices of essential commodities of daily use has risen by 16 per cent. At present fifty per cent of the people are in the grip of inflation. This has become a national issue. Therefore, it is necessary to discuss it in detail.

[English]

SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY (Kolkata Uttar): Hon. Speaker, as the second largest Party in the UPA Government, keeping full faith upon the leadership of Dr. Manmohan Singh, we have given our notice to take up the issue which is, no doubt, the burning issue at this crucial juncture. The poorest of the poor people are actually fighting with hunger. In the other sense, the hungry people are fighting with hunger so far as the price hike is concerned.

The recent occurrence and accordingly the notice which I have given, the statement that I made, is very clear: "The Government increased the prices of petrol, diesel, kerosene and LPG recently. This will affect the rate of inflation and put additional hardship on common man. The Minister of Petroleum and Natural Gas gave a statement in Lok Sabha yesterday. The House needs to discuss this important issue which concerns the common man".

Madam, the whole country is watching that this issue be debated on the floor of the House with all importance and with priority. But they are also becoming frustrated to see that the only battle is going on on which rule it will go for discussion. It can be taken for granted, Madam, whether it is an adjournment motion or if the

discussion be held under Rule 184, it indirectly directs that it is a 'No Confidence Motion' to the Government and one Government cannot ever agree that this discussion would be held under Rule 184 or under adjournment motion. So, discussion under Rule 193 can be the best way to discuss.

Madam, what I propose is that let it be debated. The way all political Parties belonging to the Opposition extended support to the Government stating that they do not want to see that this Government falls, and the way they expressed their intention that they want to take part only on the discussion to highlight the issues of the poor people of the country, we are also of the same opinion.

The hon. Prime Minister has very categorically said that the Government will never retreat to take any decision on the floor of the House and let the House continue smoothly and let the matters be discussed very smoothly. So, we fully agree that this matter is to be taken as the top most priority.

Mamata Banerjee, our leader, put her note of dissent and raised her voice that price hike will affect the common people. We still believe that 'price hike' can be taken up for discussion so that at least some portion of it can be reduced. This will be our appeal when the debate will take place.

I hope that this discussion can be taken up under Rule 193 and be started immediately. We believe that the UPA Government has no hesitation to initiate this debate or to take part in the debate more than any other party who is present in the Parliament at this juncture. We hope that a debate under Rule 193 can be initiated at the earliest possible time.

[Translation]

SHRI LALU PRASAD (Saran): Madam speaker, the adjournment motion was moved by the Leader of Opposition, Hon'ble Members of all the parties, the leaders and myself. Kindly forgive me as I forgot and failed to give the notice today. You showed magnanimity. There are no two views on the issue of price rise in any party. We have a consensus over the issue. No matter what the Members of the ruling alliance may say, the MPs on the other side are also saddened one the issue. Bharat bandh was organized only once in Bihar twice. The difference of opinion whether today or

tomorrow will continue. My suggestion, therefore, is if we have to fight honestly, think of 1977 and dissolve the separate entities of your respective parties. We should fight honestly. The notice for adjournment motion was given by me and other Hon'ble, Members. I feel saddened, and I want to know from the Government, regarding the incident, the other day when we walked out on the Cut-Motion, due to which a top leader of a party said nasty things about Mulayam Singh Yadav and me. It is another thing that he might have apologised later.

When we and the ruling conglomerate fight each other, we want to push aside each other to take credit on the issues in order to outdo each other, in hogging the limelight in the media and have our article published in newspapers. I come across several news, in which the Prime Minister blamed the states for price rise. And the states blame the Centre. But in that process the people continue to suffer. The back-breaking inflation is evident to all. Prices of kerosene oil, Gas, garlic, onion etc are rising, leading to bitterness among the people. Madam, we are not raising the issue without reason. You also hail from Bihar. Maximum numbers of poor live in Bihar. You are familiar with the conditions prevailing there. Rains failed in Bihar. Paddy sowing has been delayed by two months. No one knows whether they can obtain or afford even 'mand-bhat'. Had the diesel price been decreased, the price of petrol, would have come down. Price of diesel, petrol, gas, kerosene oil and that of grains, have all increased. On one hand the prices are going through the roof, on the other, futures trading was permitted, which is pure speculative activity. What is even more regrettable is that the Government washed its hands off the rise in the prices of petroleum products. The companies got the liberty to hike the prices of oil as and when they thought it fit. The Government abdicated its responsibility. This is a very dangerous situation. The companies would fill their coffers and the Government would remain unconcerned.

The adjournment motion on skyrocketing price-rise be accepted. Tell us if there is fear of CBI? Whether Mulayam ji is afraid of it? Allegations were made against us. We won in the Supreme Court. I was in the Government when the case was being heard in the Court in Ranchi. Which court is hearing the case against Mulayam Singh Ji? The politics of demoralization is being resorted to in the country. We won't tolerate such things at all. It is highly condemnable that people use such language. I have taken birth in a community which knows

how to deal with such people. We will chalk our own strategy. We do not get dictated by other parties. We decide what we have to do and whom to ally ourselves with. We supported them. We will withdraw our support when we want to. There is still the issue of Sacchar Commission, Ranga Nath Mishra Commission, price rise and the marginalized Muslims. These are not being discussed. We have to take a decision on price rise. Accept the notice regarding adjournment motion. My party and myself request you to hold a discussion on this issue.

[English]

SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI (Bhadrak): Madam Speaker, thank you for having given me a chance to plead before you as to why this Adjournment Motion notice to discuss immediately the burning issue that has been there in the country should be admitted by the hon. Chair.

It has been argued from the Treasury Benches that this is not a recent occurrence and an urgent issue. I would like to just plead before you, Madam, that the rise in the prices of kerosene as well as LPG, as has been stated by the hon. Leaders in this House today, is certainly a case of recent occurrence. Secondly, the decision to decontrol of petroleum products, as has been stated by the hon. Member, Shri Gurudas Dasgupta, has been taken recently, and this has not been informed to this august House. The hon. Prime Minister, who is present here now, has already indicated that diesel would be decontrolled.

Madam, these are all recent occurrences and recent happenings. The issue of rise in the prices of other essential commodities has been agitating the Members of the Opposition as well as from the other side of this House. There are some supporting parties, which have some reservation in the rise in the prices of kerosene and LPG. They have not attended the meeting of the Group of Ministers held under the Chairmanship of our esteemed Leader of this House and also the hon. Finance Minister. They have their reservation and they have not supported the rise in the prices of kerosene and LPG.

Madam, many instances have been given before you. It has also been pointed out as to how the hon. Chair in the previous occasions had given the permission to discuss this issue under the Adjournment Motion.

Petrol has already been decontrolled, and the would-be decontrol of diesel is a major policy issue, which has been taken by the Government outside the House.

Many learned hon. Members are here. Both the hon. Home Minister and the hon. Minister of Human Resource Development are very learned and very good parliamentarians. Academically also, they are very sound. Is it not desirable on the part of the Government at present that they should bring about all these issues for discussion in the House before declaring any decontrolling process? Why should they not discuss all these policy matters inside the House? I could not cite immediately but there have been precedents that on earlier occasions such things were discussed in the House. What is the harm if such issues are discussed and debated inside the House? They have the majority; they can pass whatever they like. Their supporting parties are also present here. What is the harm if these decisions are taken inside the House? The House should have been taken into confidence.

Therefore, I would submit that this is certainly an urgent issue and it is a recent occurrence also. It conforms to the provisions in the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business of the House. Madam, you kindly admit this Adjournment Motion. It should be discussed immediately because it concerns the *aam aadmi*.

In the name of *aam aadmi*, the Food Security Bill is being thought of and being brought before this House very soon. Why? It is because they want to give protection to the *aam aadmi* and they want to help the *aam aadmi*. But by this increase in the price of kerosene, are they protecting the *aam aadmi*?

Therefore, in view of the importance it has on the *aam aadmi* as well as the people of the country at large, I hope, you will certainly agree with the Opposition that this Adjournment Motion is admitted by the Chair and discussed immediately.

SHRI T.R. BAALU (Sriperumbudur): Madam Speaker, we are in the 63rd year of our Independence and in the 15th Lok Sabha. The House is discussing the issue of price rise, which is the most important subject as far as the common man is concerned; and whether it should be discussed under the Adjournment Motion or under Rule 193.

This House has seen many Members of Parliament for the past 60 years. During the tenure of which Government the Opposition has not taken the chance of discussing the issue of price rise? Each and every Government has faced the same type of discussion, particularly the issue of price rise. No Session of Parliament has escaped from discussing this particular issue. But at the same time, under what rule it should be taken up — whether it should be under Rule 193 or in the form of Adjournment Motion.

Here, the point of issue is that the Treasury Bench says: "Okay, we can have a discussion on this issue under Rule 193." But the Opposition says that it has to be discussed only in the form of Adjournment Motion. The Opposition never loses a chance. Whenever the first chance occurs, they would fish out of the troubled water, especially my friends, hon. Advaniji, Sushmaji, Dr. Murli Manohar Joshi, Rajnath Singhji, who were all my Cabinet colleagues once. When I was there along with them in the Treasury Benches, the Congress took up many chances to discuss about the price rise. At the same time, under what rule it was done. But here, they are trying to destabilize the Government. But that cannot be; that will not be; and that will never be, unless the constituents of Congress are suffering otherwise.

Madam, my only question to the Opposition is that if they have the guts to raise any issue against this Government headed by Dr. Manmohan Singh and duly guided by Madam Gandhiji and Dr. Kalaignarji, let them come out with the No-Confidence Motion. Will they come out? They cannot. You would not like to because you cannot pass the No-Confidence Motion. So, there is no other way. I am sorry it cannot be under Adjournment Motion. We cannot leave this Government to fall. Thank you very much.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): Madam Speaker, I was listening to the observations made by the Leader of the Opposition and a large number of other distinguished colleagues.

I am not going to the merits of the issue because the issue will be debated as it was debated last time, on earlier occasion. This time also it will be debated and in the course of the debate, definitely we will have the opportunity of discussing it from various aspects. All aspects of the issue will be debated, discussed, including remedial measures, and surely as a member of the

Government, I would be interested to have any constructive suggestion from my colleagues sitting this side or that side, which can help us to implement and have the moderating impact on prices. That is always welcome. I would like to welcome that.

Here I am keeping my observations just on the admissibility of the Adjournment Motion. Madam, the final decision will be taken by you, and whatever decision you take, it is binding us, and it is binding all of us. There are no two opinions in it. But it is good and I appreciate that you have allowed the Members to express their views why Adjournment Motion should be admitted.

But I am sorry most of the Members, instead of speaking why it should be admitted only under the Adjournment Motion, have spread the scope of the discussion much wider. I am not going to widen this scope. Whether by enhancing the kerosene price from Rs. 2 to Rs. 9, you prevent the housewives from more difficulty or increasing it from Rs. 9 to Rs. 12 is going to be the disaster—I am not going into that aspect.

I am also not going to that aspect as one of my learned Members gave a long discourse as if for the first time it has been done that the petroleum products have been decontrolled and have been placed under market-related conditions. He completely forgot—he was very much a Member of this House or that House—that we introduced it in June, 2004. Before that, during the entire regime of the NDA, it was decontrolled. I am not going to that aspect. I am reserving that for discussion later on.

My limited point is that I have some reservations about admissibility of this discussion under Adjournment Motion. Why I am saying so? I have the book of the Speaker's Rule. It starts from Central Assembly Debate, 4th September, 1928. I am not going from 1928 to 2010. Surely, I am not wasting the time of the House. I will quote only three rulings, one given by no less a person than the then President of the Central Assembly, Vithalbhai Patel—the Speaker was called so in those days—that, 'it may be definite, it may be of public importance, held the President, in proper case, to disallow such a Motion.' Why should it be disallowed? It must be related to the functioning of the Government.

Thereafter, there are two other rulings—one given on 31st May 1957 by Shri M.A. Ayyangar where he

said that unless the Central Government fails to discharge its duties enjoined upon it by Constitution or by law, it will not attract the Adjournment Motion. This was stated by Shri M.A. Ayyangar. It is available in the Lok Sabha Debates of 31st May 1957. In another ruling, which is not so contemporary, the same was reiterated by Dr. G.S. Dhillon on 24th May 1971.

The decision may be extremely undesirable, the decision may be extremely hard and difficult. I know whenever a decision is to be taken to enhance the price of essential commodities, the decision maker does not get any sadistic pleasure of doing it. There are certain compulsions. As they had to increase the kerosene price from Rs. 2 to Rs. 9, I had the compulsion because they had to buy petroleum crude per gallon at the rate of 36 to 40 dollars, today we have to buy it at 67 to 76 dollars. But that is the merit of the debate; I am not going into that aspect. What I am saying is that there has not been any failure of the Government, enjoined and entrusted on the Government by law and the Constitution. The decision is being taken, the financial discipline is being restored, the normal roles of economy are allowed to be performed, because that is the duty and responsibility of the Government.

No doubt, the decision was difficult and harsh. It will cause sufferings to the people. We would like to discuss it in detail, but under which Motion? Yes, Rs. 50,000 crore subsidy is still there. Despite this, surely it will not be Rs. 1.5 lakh crores. That cannot be afforded. But, those are the issues of merit. The short question is whether this discussion can be admitted under the Adjournment Motion. I have no problem in having discussion as we discussed earlier.

Incidentally, somebody has asked as to what has happened to the food inflation. When I am talking to you today, it has come down from 21.4 per cent in December to 12.8 per cent. Therefore, it is not that there has not been any impact. (*Interruptions*) Yes, you know that. He was talking of petroleum prices, making song and dance. I have imposed petroleum duty to the extent of Rs. 1,08,000 crore. All the States, including the State from where Shri Basu Deb Acharia and Shri Gurudas Dasgupta come, have imposed petroleum duties to the extent of Rs. 72,000 crore. I have received the fact from you sitting on that side of imposing duty and collecting Rs. 1,08,000 crore. But from there, I have given you Rs. 24,000 crore to the States. The net gain is, the States get Rs. 96,000 crore and the Centre gets

Rs. 84,000 crore and Centre gets all the *gaalis* from the MPs and the great protagonists of the State leaders. But I am not going into the merits of the case. This will be debated.

My most respectful submission is under the rule and under the convention. I will conclude my observations by telling about one of the monumental rulings given by no less a person than Shri Mavalankar even when the first Lok Sabha was not constituted. It was in the month of March, 1950 when the Provisional Parliament was there it had been suggested that we cannot look upon the Adjournment Motion as a normal device for raising discussion on any important matter. Whatsoever the important matter may be, whatsoever gravity it may have, an Adjournment Motion must be followed by the rule prescribed under it. In respect of the broad spectrum of consensus, most respectfully I will like to submit, Madam Speaker, that the same distinguished Speaker gave a ruling that even if an overwhelming majority of the Members of the House desire to discuss a particular subject which is not permitted by the rules of the House, despite the overwhelming majority, that cannot be discussed. Therefore, my most respectful submission is that this cannot be discussed under the Adjournment Motion.

[Translation]

SHRI LALU PRASAD: We seek a clarification from him as to why this price rise took place all of a sudden. At the time of elections both of them give subsidy. But now that subsidy has been withdrawn as a result of which there has been a price rise. I would like to know as to whether he will provide this subsidy again when there will be elections in future.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: We are still giving the subsidy.

SHRI LALU PRASAD: They have come to power by giving subsidy. Now that they have come to power they feel that there is inflation. They have also come after giving subsidy and so has he. Will he provide subsidy once again at the time of elections.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: I am telling you.

[English]

Just look at the Budget paper. This year itself, in the Budget which you have approved, I am giving

Rs. 1.2 lakh crore subsidy for fertilizer, for petroleum products and on food.

Thank you Madam Speaker for giving me the opportunity.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: You please sit down.

[English]

I have heard the views of all the hon. Members who have just told us why the Adjournment Motion should be accepted and why it should not be accepted. I will give my ruling after lunch. Let me think about it.

Meanwhile, Papers may be laid.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI LALU PRASAD: Madam, this is not right. We boycott this. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: We also boycott. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: I have not given any ruling so far.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI LALU PRASAD: All right, we will after you give a ruling this regard.

12.32 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): On behalf of Shri Prithviraj Chavan I beg to lay on the Table:

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Sree Chitra Tirunal

Institute for Medical Sciences and Technology, Trivandrum, for the year 2008-2009, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Sree Chitra Tirunal Institute for Medical Sciences and Technology, Trivandrum, for the year 2008-2009.

- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-2635/15/10]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Technology Development Board, New Delhi, for the year 2008-2009, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Technology Development Board, New Delhi, for the year 2008-2009.
- (4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-2636/15/10]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Memorandum of Understanding (Hindi and English versions) between the Coal India Limited and the Ministry of Coal for the year 2010-2011.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-2637/15/10]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National School of Drama, New Delhi, for the year 2008-2009, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National School of Drama, New Delhi, for the year 2008-2009.

- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-2638/15/10]

12.34 hrs.

ADDITION OF A NEW DIRECTION 51A TO THE DIRECTIONS BY THE SPEAKER UNDER THE RULES OF PROCEDURE AND CONDUCT OF BUSINESS IN LOK SABHA

[English]

SECRETARY-GENERAL: I beg to lay on the Table a copy of a new Direction 51A (Hindi and English versions) issued by the Speaker under the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha.

12.34¹/₂ hrs.

[English]

COMMITTEE ON THE WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

8th Report

SHRI GOBINDA CHANDRA NASKAR (BANGAON): I beg to present the Eighth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on "Reservation for and Employment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Punjab and Sind Bank and credit facilities provided by the Bank to them."

12.34¾ hrs.

COMMITTEE ON RURAL DEVELOPMENT

14th Report

[English]

SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN (Indore): Madam, I beg to present the Fourteenth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Rural Development on 'The Constitution (One Hundred and Tenth Amendment) Bill, 2009'.

12.35 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

17th Report

[English]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): Madam, I beg to present the Seventeenth Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

MADAM SPEAKER : The House stands adjourned to meet again at 2 p.m.

12.35½ hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Fourteen of the Clock.

14.00 hrs.

The Lok Sabha reassembled after lunch at Fourteen of the Clock.

[MADAM SPEAKER in the Chair]

[Translation]

SHRI SHARAD YADAV (Madhepura): Madam Speaker, Please accept the Adjournment Motion.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV (Mainpuri): Madam, please accept the Adjournment Motion.

14.0½ hrs.

OBSERVATION BY THE SPEAKER

Notices of Adjournment Motion

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, I have received notices of Adjournment Motion from Sarvashri Shailendra Kumar, Dharmendra Yadav, Smt. Sushma Swaraj, Sarvashri Gurudas Dasgupta, Narahari Mahato, Manohar Tirkey, Dr. Rama Chandra Dome, P. Karunakaran, Basu Deb Acharia, Yogi Aditya Nath, Nama Nageswara Rao, Sharad Yadav, Dr. M. Thambidurai and Dara Singh Chauhan on the recent increase in prices of petroleum products, resulting in rise in prices of essential commodities, thereby affecting the common man and I have heard them in detail in the House.

[Translation]

SHRI LALU PRASAD: Madam Speaker. My name was also there in the list of those who submitted Adjournment Motion. Why did you strike out my name. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: The issue raised by the hon. Members is, no doubt, very important. I appreciate the concern of the hon. Members about the issue of rise in prices of essential commodities which seriously affect the common man. It is a matter of concern to the Chair as well. The House certainly has a right to discuss it. The question is whether the notice of Adjournment Motion is admissible.

An Adjournment Motion is always admitted on the failure of the Government to discharge the duties which are enjoined upon it by the Constitution and the law. My illustrious predecessor, Shri G.S. Dhillon, emphasised this point in one of his rulings. I quote :

"An Adjournment Motion is meant only for discussion on the failure of the Government for which it is charged; failure of the Government to perform the duties which are enjoined by the Constitution and the law."

In the present case, the decision taken by the Union Government, the merit of which cannot be considered

by the Chair, is an exercise of the executive power of the Government which, of course, the House has full authority to discuss. An Adjournment Motion can be attracted only when the Government does not discharge its constitutional or legal duties. That is not the case here. However, a decision to introduce price reform measures, which affect the common man, can be and needs to be discussed by the House. I will consider notices for other forms of discussion whenever the hon. Members give them.

I, therefore, disallow the notices of Adjournment Motion.

...(Interruptions)

14.02¹/₂ hrs.

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

...(Interruptions)

14.03 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, Matters under Rule 377 shall be laid on the Table of the House. Members, who have been permitted to raise matters under Rule 377 today and are desirous of laying them, may personally hand over slips at the Table of the House within 20 minutes.

Only those matters shall be treated as laid for which slips have been received at the Table within the stipulated time and the rest will be treated as lapsed.

...(Interruptions)

(i) Need to review the decision regarding reduction of quota of Kerosene allocated to the State of Kerala

SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL (Alappuzha): Non availability of Kerosene has become a serious issue among poor fishermen in the country. Shortage of sufficient Kerosene

adversely affects fishermen of their fishing needs. Now a days more than 17,000 out board motor boats and traditional fishing boats are operational in the coastal belt of Kerala. Requirement of Kerosene for these fishing crafts is 5786 Kilolitre per month while actual allocation is 2532 Kilolitre per month for the State. There is a clear gap of 3254 Kilolitre kerosene against actual requirement in a month. In fact, the present allocation is sufficient for only 10 days and for the remaining days of the month, the poor fishermen are forced either to be idle or to buy kerosene from the open markets at a price of Rs. 30-35 per litre to meet their fishing needs. This results in a sharp drop in the income of traditional fishermen and it will also lead to starvation in the entire coastal belt of Kerala. In view of augmented rural electrification of households and allocation of increased number of LPG connections for domestic purpose, the Petroleum Ministry has reduced the existing kerosene quota of Kerala thereby effecting lakhs of fishermen. So, the Petroleum Ministry should urgently review its decision and ensure the allocation of sufficient quota of kerosene to fishermen for their occupational needs and save the entire community from perilous hardships and starvation.

(ii) Need to provide additional airconditioned Coaches in Train Nos. 1005/1006 and 7013/7014 running on Latur-Mumbai and Latur-Hyderabad routes

[Translation]

SHRI JAYWANT GANGARAM AWALE (Latur): In my Parliamentary Constituency Latur, one air-conditioned first class coach was removed from the Mumbai-Latur-Mumbai (Latur Express) Train Nos. 1005/1006 and the same was divided half amongst first class and second class coach. This has become a problem for the people of Latur. Not only this, the Minister of the area, Ex-Minister, Member of Parliament and MLA's also travel by this train because this is the only convenient train for commuting between Latur and Mumbai.

Sir, in the interest of the people of the area, I would like to demand from the Government that one air-conditioned coach must be added in each of the first class, second class and third class may be added to this train and this Latur Express train must also be provided a stoppage at Thane and major stations like Thane and Hargul. This is a long pending demand of the people of this area.

*Treated as laid on the Table.

Similarly, in the Hyderabad-Latur-Pune-Latur-Hyderabad train Nos. 7014/7013 which runs thrice a week on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday, there is an urgent need to add two air-conditioned chair car coaches because the present number of coaches in the train is not sufficient for the passengers. Usmanabad passenger train which runs from Parli to Usmanabad via Latur may be extended upto Pandherpur further ahead of Usmanabad as this has been a long standing demand of the people there. Additional platforms must be constructed at Barshi, Usmanabad and Latur stations.

(iii) Need to introduce Price Subsidy Scheme for coconut and other edible oils in the country

[English]

SHRI P.C. CHACKO (Thrissur): Kerala is not only a major coconut farming state in India but also a major coconut oil producer and consumer state. The earning of coconut farmers largely influences agricultural economy of Kerala. The coconut farmers are not able to meet their livelihood due to severe price fall of coconut and coconut products. The Government of India is providing subsidy to palm oil @ Rs 15/Litre and distributing the same through Public Distribution System. But this subsidy to imported palm oil and denial of this treatment to indigenous coconut oil is working against the interest of coconut farmers and coconut oil consumers. Considering these aspects, Government of India has been requested to extend the subsidy assistance to coconut oil at par with Palm oil.

The Hon'ble Minister of Agriculture has given an assurance in the House, in reply to a question that indigenous oil, including coconut oil will be given subsidy at par with imported Palm oil.

I would request the Hon'ble Minister and the Government to take immediate steps to introduce the price subsidy scheme to coconut oil and other edible oils produced in the country.

(iv) Need to set up a Medical Research Institute in Eastern Uttar Pradesh to check the spread of Encephalitis in the State

[Translation]

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL (Domariyaganj): The Union Government provides lakhs of free of cost vaccines to the State Governments for preventing the deadly disease

of encephalitis occurring in various parts of the country. In continuation of the same, the Union Ministry of Health and Family welfare had provided 16 lakhs vaccines for the Eastern Uttar Pradesh in the month of April-May. With the advent of Monsoon, the dreadful form of encephalitis begins to appear in various parts of the country. From January, 2010 to July, 2010, itself 568 patients of encephalitis got admitted in Gorakhpur medical college out of whom 92 patients died. On 18th July, this fatal disease took away the lives of five children in Gorakhpur medical college. In the absence of vaccination this year, the number of patients is likely to increase. Still, 70 patients of encephalitis are admitted in various wards of Gorakhpur medical college. Similarly, the terrible outbreak of encephalitis has started in various other districts of Eastern Uttar Pradesh like Siddhartanagar, Basti, Maharajganj, Padrauna, Deoria, Sant Kabir Nagar etc. The Union Government is requested to set up a research centre in Eastern Uttar Pradesh to prevent the epidemic of encephalitis there.

(v) Need to implement the demands for improving and augmenting the Railway Services in Satna Parliamentary Constituency of Madhya Pradesh.

SHRI GANESH SINGH (Satna): The 42 point demands raised by the regional struggle committee in their agitation for providing basic amenities in the Railway Station and introducing new passenger trains and providing stoppage to some of the trains under Satna Lok Sabha Constituency under West Central Railway have not been met by the Railway Board. The agitation was taken back on the assurance of the Railway Board itself.

I demand from the Government of India to review these 42 point demands of the regional struggle committee and implement the decisions taken at that time in letter and spirit.

(vi) Need to construct a new goods shed at Yermarus railway station in Raichur district of Karnataka

[English]

SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA (Raichur): I would like to draw the attention of the Hon'ble Railway Minister to the need for construction of a new goods shed at Yermarus Railway Station, which is situated at the outer of Raichur City in Karnataka. The Raichur Railway Station and its

goods shed is one of the oldest in Karnataka which comes under South Central Railway Zone.

The Railway Station is in the heart of the city. During the last 10 years, the rail traffic has increased manifold. Many schools, colleges, lodges, bus stops and offices have been established within a radius of 2 kms. of railway station and it is very difficult to maintain the traffic of the city if two rakes come at the same time. The present goods shed in Raichur is not capable of handing two rakes at a time. Each rake normally contains 42-43 wagons. The capacity of goods shed for the storage of goods is only 5 wagons.

The Railways should permanently close the present goods shed at Raichur Station and construct a new goods shed at Yermarus Railway Station which is at the outer of Raichur City. The Yermarus Station is located towards Gulbarga (North) and the Railways have their own land at Yermarus Railway Station. The State Highway No. 20 which connects Yermarus Station will be very useful for construction of a goods shed.

I, therefore, urge upon the Union Government to construct a new goods shed at Yermarus Railway Station in Raichur District, Karnataka.

(vii) Need to expedite the completion of Assam Steel Plant at Dagaon in Kamrup district, Assam

SHRI RAMEN DEKA (Mangaldoi): The people of Assam use galvanized corrugated sheets generally on the roof top of their building. There is a huge demands of galvanized corrugated sheets.

At present two galvanized corrugated sheets producing units are operating in North Eastern region which together have a total capacity of 40,000 tonnes.

The Steel Authority of India Limited has finally decided to set up a steel plant in Assam i.e., "Assam Steel Plant". The foundation of this project has already been laid on 23 March 1997 at Dagaon in Kamrup district. It was expected that this plant will fill the demand gap of galvanized sheets in N.E. region. The Plant will contribute to the economic and infrastructural development of the region and also open up new avenues for direct & indirect employment. But unfortunately, no progress has been made in this regard.

I urge upon the Government of India to direct SAIL to make the plant operational within a specific time frame or it should be completed in Public Private Partnership in the greater interest of the region.

(viii) Need to enact a legislation providing for safety gadgets for the workers engaged in cleaning of Sewer and manholes in the country

[Translation]

SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP (Shimla): Through you, I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards the fact that even now the work of cleaning the sewers in our country is being done by the humans. According to a daily newspaper survey app. 22800 sweepers die every year in the country during the work of cleaning the sewers. The average age of sweepers has also been estimated to be lesser than the national average age. These who survive carrying out the work of cleaning the sewers become the victim of some fatal disease. In America and Europe, such type of Suits are provided to the sweepers working in manholes which protect them from coming into direct contact with the contaminated water. They are provided artificial breathing instruments for breathing purpose. In Hongkong, the sweepers cleaning the sewers are imparted proper training and only fully trained persons with at least 15 types of licenses are engaged in such tasks. I request the Government to conduct a countrywide survey for constructing and cleaning the sewers and enact some stringent law in the workers' interest so as to check their sad death.

(ix) Need for stoppage of trains and augmentation of Rail services at Chandauli Railway Station in Uttar Pradesh

SHRI RAMKISHUN (Chandauli): The passenger and goods trains from various parts of the country pass through Railway division Varanasi and Mughalsarai located in Varanasi and Chandauli districts of Uttar Pradesh. Mughalsarai is situated in Chandauli district. The Chandauli district headquarter is at a distance of 15 Km from Mughalsarai and it is a town area but there is no stoppage for any mail-express trains here as a result of which of the local people have to reach Mughalsarai for going to other places apart from the district. There is no reservation seat available in the trains stopping at Mughalsarai and in some trains the

reservation is only for namesake due to which the local passengers are unable to get reserved seats. The number of local EMU trains passing from Mughalsarai is quite less which is leading to great resentment among the local daily passengers because of daily huge rush.

Therefore, I demand from the Government to increase the number of reserved seats in all the trains passing through Mughalsarai Junction and provide the reservation facility in all the mail/Express trains at Chandauli Railway station apart from providing the stoppage to all these trains passing from Chandauli Railway station. The EMU train should run in Banaras - Mughalsarai - Chandauli railway section which should be extended to Gaya Junction and Varuna Express should be extended to Mughalsarai station.

(x) Need to Expedite Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Vidyutikaran Yojana in Deoria and Kushinagar districts of Uttar Pradesh

SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL (Deoria): In my parliamentary Constituency Deoria and Kushinagar districts, the work of rural electrification is going on at snails pace and the Union Government is unable to achieve the fixed targets. My Parliamentary Constituency has nearly 1600 villages out of which only 700 villages have been electrified so far which is leading to a negative impact on the studies of the students as well as the farming. The Villages located near Diyara mode and the rivers are also to be electrified. Here, electricity can be provided to the villages through solar energy.

Through the House, I would request the Government to expedite the work under Rajiv Gandhi rural electrification scheme in my parliamentary constituency Deoria and the district of Kushinagar so as to achieve the targets of rural electrification of the villages in said districts and more funds should be provided for these works.

(xi) Need to expedite the setting up of Palakkad Rail Coach Factory in Kerala

[English]

SHRI M.B. RAJESH (Palakkad): In the last rail budget it was announced that a Coach factory will be set up in Palakkad. Though several months have elapsed

since the announcement in the budget, railway has not taken any initiative to start the work of Coach factory. The Coach factory is a long pending demand. It was first announced in 1980 and after so many years as a compensation to the bifurcation of Palakkad railway Division coach factory was again offered to Palakkad. The Government of Kerala has already made available the land (430 acres) as required by railways. The State Government has also taken steps to provide electricity and other infrastructural requirements. I urge upon the Government of India and the railways to expedite the work of Palakkad coach factory and keep the promise given to the people of Kerala.

(xii) Need to provide benefits to the employees of Salem Refractory Unit of Burn Standard Company Limited at par with the employees of Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL)

SHRI S. SEMMALAI (Salem): Even after taking over of Salem refractory unit of Burn Standard Company Limited (BSCL) by Steel Authority of India (SAIL), the employees related issues still remain unsettled in providing relief and concessions to employees of BSCL like pay revision and increase in superannuation age from 58 to 60 to enable the employees of BSCL Salem Unit to get benefits which are enjoyed by SAIL employees. Workers of both the units should enjoy equal privileges. So, employees and workers of BSCL should also be given the same benefits as given to their counterparts in Salem Steel Plant i.e. equal pay scale and enhancement in retirement age.

I make a special appeal to the Hon'ble Minister of Steel through this august House to ensure that workers of BSCL are given equal rights and privileges in respect of service conditions and monetary benefits as enjoyed by the workers of Salem Steel Plant. I hope, my appeal will be heeded and the workers will be relieved of their anxiety.

(xiii) Need to safeguard the interests of natural rubber growers in the country

SHRI JOSE K. MANI (Kottayam): The rubber user industry has been carrying on a campaign on the alleged shortage of natural rubber in Indian market. They are trying to pressure the Government to regulate the price

of Natural Rubber through steps such as removal of duties, fixing a price band and banning future trade of natural rubber. In India 90% of the Natural Rubber is being produced by the Small and Marginal farmers and their number is about 11.5 lakhs. Natural rubber is included in the negative list of ASEAN Agreement due to its strategic significance as an agricultural crop. Therefore, any attempt to reduce the import duty, directly or indirectly, will adversely affect the protected status of rubber. At present the import duty of the Natural Rubber is only 20% which is lower than any other plantation crop. About 98% of the total consumption of Natural Rubber is domestically produced in India. Hence, inverse duty structure is irrelevant because of the fact that the Indian Rubber Industry is not dependent on external source for its raw material requirements.

The demand for the duty free import and reduction of import duty is only a tactical measure to reduce the price of natural rubber in the domestic market. The phenomenon of price rise is common to all agricultural commodities and hence any move to victimize the rubber farmers shall be considered as unwarranted and untimely. It is, therefore, necessary to reject all the proposals raised by the Rubber user industry and provide adequate protection to the rubber growers.

...(Interruptions)

14.03¹/₂ hrs.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE: APPROVAL OF PROCLAMATION BY PRESIDENT IN RELATION TO THE STATE OF JHARKHAND

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): Madam, I beg to move the following resolution:-

"That this House approves the Proclamation issued by the President on the 1st June, 2010 under article 356(1) of the Constitution in relation to the State of Jharkhand."

MADAM SPEAKER: Do you want to speak now?
...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet tomorrow, July 29, 2010, at 11.00 a.m.

14.04 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the
Clock on Thursday, July 29, 2010/Sravana 7,
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