

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Seventh Session
(Fifteenth Lok Sabha)



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LOK SABHA

Wednesday, February 23, 2011/Phalgun 4, 1932

(Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MADAM SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Question Hour. Q. No.21 —Shri Gorakhnath Pandey.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Madam, over two lakh workers are on the streets of Delhi today. ... (Interruptions) [Translation] I have given a notice to suspend the question Hour. ... (Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Basu Deb Ji, I have received your notice, I will give you an opportunity to speak during the Zero Hour. Please take your seat.

[English]

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, on Telangana issue, I have received your notice. You may kindly raise it in the Zero Hour.

...(Interruptions)

DR. MANDA JAGANNATH (Nagarkurnool): We have given notice on Telangana. ... (Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: On Telangana, I have received a notice from you. Kindly raise it in the Zero Hour. I will allow you to speak in the Zero Hour.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: I will allow you to speak in the Zero Hour. Please cooperate.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Basu Deb Ji, I have received your notice. Please take your seat now and raise your point during Zero Hour.

[English]

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

(Interruptions)...*

11.01 hrs.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

MADAM SPEAKER: Q. No. 21 — Shri Gorakhnath Pandey : Not present

Shri Arjun Charan Sethi.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI: Q. No. 21.

[Translation]

Model Schools

+

*21. SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI:
SHRI GORAKHNATH PANDEY:

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

(a) whether proposals have been received from various States/UTs for setting up of model schools in the country;

*Not recorded.

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the number of proposals cleared alongwith the funding pattern for setting up of these schools;
- (d) the progress made so far in setting up of these schools since inception alongwith the locations identified for setting up 2500 model schools under Public Private Partnership mode;
- (e) the fees, management, pattern of reservation of seats for students belonging to SCs/STs/OBCs and minority communities in these schools and the criteria for selection of the locations; and
- (f) the funds released and utilised by the States/UTs since inception under this scheme?

[English]

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

Statement

(a) to (c) The centrally sponsored scheme to set up 6000 model schools at block level as benchmarks of excellence was launched in November 2008. At present the component to set up 3500 schools in educationally backward blocks through the State Governments is operational. Since inception of the scheme, proposals have been received from 22 States/UTs to set up model schools in 1958 blocks. So far, model schools have been approved for 1826 blocks in 20 States. State-wise details of proposals received, proposals approved and schools sanctioned are given in the enclosed Annexure-I. Under this scheme, 75% of the capital and recurring cost is borne by the Central Government during the 11th Five Year Plan except for the special category States, where 90% of the cost is borne by the Central Government.

- (d) So far 128 schools have become functional.

While the construction work for 21 schools has been completed, the remaining schools are functioning from temporary locations.

The 2500 schools in Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode are meant to be set up in blocks other than the educationally backward blocks.

(e) The schools in educationally backward blocks are run by State Government Societies. Existing State rules apply in respect of reservation for admission and fees.

These schools are located in educationally backward blocks, identified on the basis of the dual criteria of Female Literacy Rate and Gender Gap in literacy.

(f) Financial sanctions have been accorded for setting up 728 model schools in 15 States, and an amount of Rs. 624.14 crore has been released for these States. State-wise details of proposals sanctioned, total amount approved and amount released are given in the enclosed Annexure-II.

Annexure-I

*State-wise details of funds released during
2009-10 and 2010-11 as on date*

Sl. No.	State	No. of blocks for which proposals received	No. of schools approved	No. of schools sanctioned
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	370	355	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	8	0	0
3.	Assam	40	24	0
4.	Bihar	411	370	105
5.	Chhattisgarh	74	74	72

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
6.	Gujarat	84	74	74	15.	Nagaland	11	11	11
7.	Haryana	36	36	36	16.	Odisha	111	111	0
8.	Himachal Pradesh	5	5	5	17.	Punjab	21	21	21
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	24	19	19	18.	Rajasthan	162	134	91
10.	Jharkhand	41	40	0	19.	Tamil Nadu	44	44	18
11.	Karnataka	74	74	74	20.	Tripura	6	0	0
12.	Madhya Pradesh	201	201	33	21.	Uttar Pradesh	151	151	148
13.	Maharashtra	43	43	0	22.	West Bengal	40	38	20
14.	Mizoram	1	1	1	Total		1958	1826	728

Annexure-II

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

(Amount in Rs. crore)

Sl. No.	State	No. of schools sanctioned	Total Project cost approved	Central Share	Amount Released		
					2009-10	2010-11	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Bihar	105	317.10	237.83	18.85	100.06	118.91
2.	Chhattisgarh	72	217.44	163.08	22.65	58.89	81.54
3.	Gujarat	74	223.48	167.61	—	69.30	69.30
4.	Haryana	36	108.72	81.54	—	12.55	12.55
5.	Himachal Pradesh	5	15.10	13.59	6.78	—	6.78
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	19	57.38	51.64	25.82	—	25.82
7.	Karnataka	74	223.48	167.61	83.80	—	83.80

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
8.	Madhya Pradesh	33	99.66	74.75	37.37	—	37.37
9.	Mizoram	1	3.02	2.72	1.36	—	1.36
10.	Nagaland	11	33.22	29.90	7.47	—	7.47
11.	Punjab	21	63.42	47.56	23.78	23.78	47.56
12.	Rajasthan	91	274.82	206.12	—	32.65	32.65
13.	Tamil Nadu	18	54.00	40.50	20.25	—	20.25
14.	Uttar Pradesh	148	446.96	335.22	—	56.13	56.13
15.	West Bengal	20	60.40	45.30	3.58	19.07	22.65
Total		728	2198.2	1664.97	251.71	372.43	624.14

MADAM SPEAKER: Mr. Sethi, please ask your first Supplementary.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI: Madam, how can I speak in this pandemonium?...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Dr. Dome and Mr. Prabodh Panda, please take your seats. You may raise your issue in the *Zero Hour*.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, please sit down. Now, Let us proceed with the Question Hour.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Mr. Chandrasekhara Rao, you may raise your issue in the *Zero Hour*. Now, please take your seat.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Mr. Basu Deb Acharia, please raise it in the *Zero Hour*.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI B. MAHTAB: Madam, the Ruling party Members are not allowing the Question Hour to run. They are disturbing the Question Hour. What is this?...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Mr. Chandrasekhara Rao, please take your seat. I will give you a chance in the *Zero Hour*.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Shrimati Vijaya Shantiji, I will give you a chance in the *Zero Hour*. You may raise it in the *Zero Hour*.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, please take your seats.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: You speak in the '*Zero Hour*'.

Kindly speak in the 'Zero Hour'. All of you speak in the 'Zero Hour'. Let the Question Hour proceed.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down. Nothing will go on record.

(Interruptions)...*

MADAM SPEAKER: I will give you a chance in the 'Zero Hour'. You please speak at that time.

...(Interruptions)

11.06 hrs.

At this stage, Shri K. Chandrasekhar Rao and Shrimati Vijaya Shanthy came and stood on the floor near the Table.

MADAM SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again at 11.30 a.m.

11.06½ hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Thirty Minutes past Eleven of the Clock.

11.30 hrs.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled at Thirty Minutes past Eleven of the Clock.

[DR. M. THAMBIDURAI in the Chair]

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Q. No. 21.

...(Interruptions)

11.30¼ hrs.

At this stage, Shri K. Chandrasekhar Rao and Shrimati M. Vijaya Shanthy came and stood on the floor near the Table.

...(Interruptions)

*Not recorded.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will call you to speak at 12 o'clock.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please take your seat.

I am calling Shrimati Sushma Swaraj to speak.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please go to your seats. I will call you.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Mr. Chairman, Sir, two of our colleagues, who never go to the well of the House, are standing there today and 11 Members of the treasury bench itself are shouting slogans from there. This is a very extraordinary incident in itself but I would like to tell you that we should ask and try to know their pain also. After all, why are the 11 Members of the Treasury bench itself forced to speak and raise slogans from there? Why are these two of our colleagues standing in the well today.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Madam, this is Question Hour.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: They are standing because everything has come to stand still in the Telangana region. Four lakh Government employees are on a pen down strike in Telangana region. All the colleges, schools and universities are closed. All the courts in Telangana region are closed today because all the lawyers are on strike. Two thousand five hundred lawyers took out on march. Five thousand camps of hunger strike are going on in all the villages MLAs, MLCs, Ministers, Chief Minister are not being able to convene meetings.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please go back to your seats.

She is speaking. When she is addressing the Chair, you cannot.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am saying that nothing is moving in Telangana. If something is going on there then it is the rubber bullets. If something is going on there then it is tear gas shells. ...(Interruptions) I want to tell you only one thing that hon'ble Prime Minister is sitting here. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Question Hour – Q. No. 21.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Mr. Chairman, Sir, this matter can be solved just now. The anguish of Telangana people can still be calmed. Such a huge demonstration can be brought to an end if the hon'ble Prime Minister says it once that the Government will bring the Telangana Bill in the ongoing session. On behalf of myself and the major opposition party I give assurance that the day the Government will bring the Bill, I will bring together all the Member belonging to the BJP and get this Bill passed with our support. ...(Interruptions) There is full support of NDA to this. ...(Interruptions) We will get this Bill passed with our support. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Madam, please take your seat.

...(Interruptions)

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[Translation]

Attacks on Indian Fishermen

*22. SHRI BHARAT RAM MEGHWAL:
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain cases of arrest and killing of Indian fishermen by the Sri Lankan Navy have come to the notice of the Government recently;

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

(c) whether the Government has taken up this issue with the Government of Sri Lanka;

(d) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(e) the remedial measures taken by the Government to avoid recurrence of such incidents?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) to (e) There have been reports of attack on Indian fishermen in January, 2011 allegedly by Sri Lankan Naval personnel. Two Indian fishermen have died in these incidents. 136 Indian fishermen were arrested near Jaffna/Pt. Pedro in February, 2011, but subsequently released.

On 12th January, 2011, an Indian fishing trawler is reported to have been fired at by the Sri Lankan Navy resulting in an Indian fishermen Mr. Pandiyan being killed. The Indian trawler was on the Sri Lankan side of the International Maritime Boundary Line (IMBL). A second incident took place on January 22-23, 2011 where another Indian fisherman Mr. Jaikumar died in the waters between India and Sri Lanka allegedly by strangulation. The Sri Lankan Government have denied any involvement of their Navy in either of these incidents.

In two separate incidents in February, 2011, 112 Indian fishermen and 24 Indian fishermen respectively were surrounded by Sri Lankan fishermen, apprehended and handed over to Sri Lankan police custody. They were apprehended in Sri Lankan waters.

As soon as the news of the death of our fishermen was received, the Government had immediately taken up the matter with the Government of Sri Lanka both in New Delhi and Colombo and expressed our deep concern at these incidents. We emphasized that resort to firing or use of force in such situation had no justification.

To underline the seriousness with which Government viewed these developments, Foreign Secretary visited Sri Lanka from January 30-31, 2011 to convey Government of India's strong concern over the killing of our fishermen. She also called on H.E. President Mahinda Rajapaksa of Sri Lanka.

A Joint Statement was issued during Foreign Secretary's visit where both sides agreed that the use of force cannot be justified under any circumstances. The Sri Lankan Government reiterated their commitment to ascertaining the facts behind the incidents. Both sides agreed that the October, 2008 Understanding on Fishing Arrangements had led to a decrease in incidents and that there was need to discuss further arrangements so as to strengthen the safety and security of the fishermen. It was decided that the next meeting of the Joint Working Group on Fishing would be convened at an early date and contacts between the fishermen associations of both countries encouraged.

During his meeting on 7th February, 2011 with the Sri Lankan External Affairs Minister Prof. Peiris in Thimpu, EAM took up strongly the issues of these two deaths and conveyed our deep concern on the violence against our fishermen.

As regard the arrests of our fishermen near Jaffna/ Pt. Pedro, we had once again taken up the matter

immediately with the Sri Lankan Government. We conveyed our concern at Sri Lankan nationals taking law into their own hands and requested immediate release of our fishermen.

The Government of India have always taken up on a priority basis the question of the safety of our fishermen with Government of Sri Lanka. While it is important for our fishermen to respect the International Maritime Boundary Line (IMBL), we have impressed on the Sri Lankan Navy to act with restraint and for our fishermen to be treated in a humane manner.

Keeping in mind the humanitarian and livelihood dimensions of the issue, on 26th October, 2008, both sides had put in place practical arrangements to deal with bonafide Indian and Sri Lankan fishermen crossing the International Maritime Boundary Line (IMBL). After the October, 2008 Joint Statement, incidents of apprehension have come down significantly. During the visit of the Foreign Secretary to Sri Lanka in January, 2011, the two sides agreed on the need to discuss arrangements based on the current situation as to strengthen the safety and security of the fishermen.

Revamping of Air India

*23. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the functioning of Air India in both the domestic and the international sectors *vis-a-vis* the private airlines in the country was subjected to any review in the recent past;
- (b) if so, the outcome thereof;
- (c) whether the Government proposes to cap the operations of the private airlines in view of the heavy losses incurred by Air India during the last few years;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the

Government to revamp the National Aviation Company Limited to make it a profit-making venture;

(f) whether the Government proposes to allow any new private airline to operate on any international route; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b) The Government of India at all levels have been monitoring the performance of Air India intensively. A Committee of Secretaries (COS), under the Chairmanship of Cabinet Secretary was constituted to monitor the revival of Air India. Several presentations were made by Air India Management to the COS. Thereafter, a Group of Ministers (GOM) was constituted to monitor the performance of the airline. Recommendations of GOM have been considered by the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA).

(c) and (d) The domestic operations of all airlines including private airlines being deregulated are further subject to the Route Dispersal Guidelines. International sectors are subject to the bilateral arrangements with the concerned country. Actual Operations of all airlines domestic as well as international are governed by market forces.

(e) The GOM had recommended to the CCEA the release of equity depending upon the attainment of certain trigger points of action by the airline. Based upon the action taken, Government of India has already infused an amount of Rs. 800 crores during February-March, 2010 and Rs. 1200 crores during January, 2011 by way to equity, as part of the recommendations of the GOM. Other suggestions of the GOM have been considered by the CCEA based upon which action has been initiated by the airline.

(f) and (g) In line with the Government policy of allowing airlines that have completed five years in service

with a minimum of 20 aircraft in their fleet, IndiGo and Spicejet airlines have been recently permitted to fly overseas to few destinations.

[English]

Rebranding of Air India Express

*24. SHRI AVTAR SINGH BHADANA:
DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of airports connected by Air India Express;

(b) whether the head quarters of Air India Express is proposed to be shifted;

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

(d) whether Air India Express proposes to undergo rebranding;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the other operational and marketing strategies being proposed to restructure the international subsidiary of the national carrier and improve its financial health?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) Air India Express presently operates from 12 Indian Cities viz. Kozhikode, Kochi, Thiruvananthapuram, Mangalore, Chennai, Tiruchirapalli, Mumbai, Pune, Jaipur, Lucknow, Amritsar and Kolkata to 13 International destinations namely, Dubai, Abu Dhabi, Sharjah, Al Ain, Muscat, Salalah, Bahrain,

Doha, Kuwait, Colombo, Singapore, Kuala Lumpur and Dhaka.

(b) and (c) The airline Management has taken a decision to shift its headquarters to Kochi since it is operating more than 50% of its flights from Kerala. The relocation of headquarters and maintenance facilities to Kerala will enhance the operational standards of the airline apart from reduction of costs and movement of personnel.

(d) No, Madam.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) Intensive marketing has been launched by the carrier. Operational improvements in On Time Performance (OTP), fleet utilization, route rationalization, recruitment of crew and enhancement of training standards has been carried out in the recent past to improve the overall image and performance of the airline.

Setting up of Nuclear Power Projects

*25. SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM:

SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of nuclear power projects set up/proposed to be set up in the country during the Eleventh and Twelfth Plans, State-wise;

(b) the total estimated cost of each project, its capacity and the time frame for commissioning of the proposed power stations;

(c) the various safeguards taken or proposed to be taken in the installation and operation of these projects;

(d) whether the proposal to increase the power generation capacity of power station at Tarapur, Maharashtra is under consideration of the Government; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY):

(a) Two nuclear power projects, Kaiga 3&4 (2 + 220 MW) in Karnataka and RAPP 5&6 (2 × 220 MW) at Rawatbhata in Rajasthan have been completed so far in the XI Plan period. Two more projects Kudankulam, Units-1 and 2 (2 × 1000 MW) in Tamil Nadu and a PFBR (500 MW) at Kalpakkam in Tamil Nadu are at advanced stage of completion. The XI plan Mid-Term-Appraisal (MTA) envisages launch of four projects comprising of 2 × 700 MW indigenous Pressurized Heavy Water Reactors (PHWRs) at Kakrapar in Gujarat and Rawatbhata in Rajasthan, 2 × 1000 MW Light Water Reactors (LWRs) at Kudankulam in Tamil Nadu and 2 × 1650 MW LWRs at Jaitapur in Maharashtra based on international cooperation. In addition, pre-project activities in respect of two projects each of 2 × 700 MW PHWRs in Haryana and Madhya Pradesh and three each of 2 × 1000 MW or larger size LWRs in Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh and West Bengal are envisaged. The detailed twelfth plan proposals are yet to be finalized.

(b) The details of the cost, capacity and time frame of the projects already launched in the XI Plan are:—

Project	Location	Capacity (MW)	Completion Cost (crore)	Scheduled completion
KAPP 3&4	Kakrapar, Gujarat	2 × 700	11459	2015-16
RAPP 7&8	Rawatbhata, Rajasthan	2 × 700	12320	2016-17

The details of the capacity of projects where pre-project activities are in progress are:—

Location and State	To be set up in cooperation with	Capacity (MW)
Gorakhpur, Haryana	Indigenous	2 × 700
Chutka, Madhya Pradesh		2 × 700
Kudankulam, Tamil Nadu	Russian Federation	2 × 1000
Jaitapur, Maharashtra	France	2 × 1650
Kowada, Andhra Pradesh	USA	2 × 1000*
Chhaya Mithi Viridi, Gujarat	USA	2 × 1000*
Haripur, West Bengal	Russian Federation	2 × 1000

*Nominal Capacity,

The PHWR projects are expected to be completed in about six years from the start of work. The recently approved completion cost of the indigenous PHWR projects is about Rs. 8.2 crore/MW. The time schedule and cost of projects proposed to be set up with international cooperation will depend on the business model finalized and will be known after the conclusion of Techno-Commercial contracts.

(c) The projects to be set up with international cooperation will be under IAEA safeguards. In respect of indigenous 700 MW PHWRs, a decision whether to place these under safeguards will be taken by the Government at an appropriate time.

(d) No, Madam.

(e) Does not arise.

Mid-Day-Meal Scheme

*26. SHRI BAL KUMAR PATEL:
SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware of a series

of surveys carried out by the Supreme Court Commissioners who have found that the implementation of the Mid-Day-Meal Scheme is being mis-managed in six States as reported in the media;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to address the deficiencies pointed out;

(d) the funds allocated to States/UTs under the scheme during 2010-11;

(e) whether the funds allocated to the States/UTs during each of the last three years have been diverted;

(f) if so, the details thereof including the names of such States and remedial action taken in this regard; and

(g) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to further strengthen this scheme to ensure proper delivery of the benefits to the school children?

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

and (b) The Supreme Court Commissioners have carried out surveys in six States viz. Assam, Bihar, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha and West Bengal to study the implementation of food schemes with respect to coverage, availability, access and quality of service, problems in implementation, grievances and grievance redressal mechanisms. As far as Mid-Day-Meal Scheme (MDMS) is concerned the surveys have assessed the percentage of children covered under the scheme, offtake of foodgrains against norms, availability of kitchen sheds and utensils for cooking as well as eating, drinking water availability and the kind of fuel used for cooking. The surveys have also evaluated the utilisation of funds released for MDMS, timeliness of release of funds to schools and promptness of payment to cooks and self help groups involved in the programme. In addition the surveys have evaluated the overall quality of food, and whether there is any discrimination on grounds of caste in the appointment of cooks as well as serving of food to the children. The overall supervision of the programme has also been assessed along with the grievance redressal mechanisms in place.

(c) and (g) The steps taken by the Central Government to strengthen the scheme are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(d) The State/UT wise allocation of funds during the year 2010-11 is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(e) During the last three years no case of funds diversion has come to the notice of the Government.

(f) In view of (e) above, question does not arise.

Statement-I

Steps taken by the Central Government to strengthen the Mid-Day-Meal Scheme

I. The Government of India expenditure on MDM has been increased substantially, by 35%, from Rs. 6938 crores in 2009-10 to Rs. 9348 crores in 2010-11. The funds are released in two installments i.e. 60:40 from

the current year instead of 50:50 earlier to all the States/UTs, who in turn have been requested to ensure that funds are released to schools/implementing agencies within one month of their receipt from the Central Government.

- II. The Central assistance for cooking cost has been increased by 7.5% with effect from 1.4.2010. This will further be increased by 7.5% with effect from 1.4.2011. In addition the payment of cost of foodgrains has been decentralised at district level from 1.4.2010 to reduce the time lag in making payment to Food Corporation of India to ensure regular supply of foodgrains to all States/UTs.
- III. A provision for payment of honorarium for the cook-cum-helpers has been made. This will improve quality of the meal.
- IV. Some states like West Bengal and Jharkhand have engaged professional institutes like Institute of Hotel Management, Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition Kolkata and Department of Food and Bio Chemical Engineering, Jadavpur University and worked with UNICEF to prepare diversified nutritious menu and train master trainers to train the school cooks in food quality and hygiene. These institutes also inspect various schools to check food quality.
- V. Instead of a flat rate of Rs. 60,000 for construction of kitchen-cum-store per school across the country, the construction cost is to be determined on the basis of plinth area norms and State Schedule of Rates prevalent in the State/UT.
- VI. Transportation assistance in the 11 Special Category States including Assam has been revised to be at par with the PDS rates prevalent in these States to ensure smooth movement of foodgrains to the schools.
- VII. Independent Monitoring Institutes have been engaged with defined terms of reference for a period

of two years 2010-12 to monitor and supervise the Scheme. The Monitoring Institutes visit different schools and submit their report on a half-yearly basis to the respective state as well as the Central Government.

VIII. This Ministry sends a Review Mission on Mid-Day-Meal Scheme comprising members from Central Government, State Government, UNICEF and Office of Supreme court Commissioner to monitor the scheme.

IX. 5 Zonal workshops/review meetings were organised at Chennai, Aizawl, Patna, Chandigarh and Goa during January — February, 2011 by the Ministry with all the States/UTs to clarify the above changes, share the findings of various reviews of MDM scheme and review the performance of the Scheme, against set parameters.

X. Guidelines have been issued to all States/UTs for setting up of Grievance Redressal Mechanisms at various levels to address the grievances of the stakeholders.

XI. A media campaign has been launched through radio jingles and TV spots to create awareness about the scheme in the community for their greater involvement in the programme.

Statement-II

Recurring Central Assistance Allocated and Released during 2010-11 (as on 15.1.2011)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Funds allocated	Funds Available with States/UTs
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	50956.62	50956.62
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2117.26	1853.07

1	2	3	4
3.	Assam	40210.07	24447.32
4.	Bihar	89921.05	89921.05
5.	Chhattisgarh	32674.9	32674.90
6.	Goa	1347.02	1347.01
7.	Gujarat	34297.63	27438.10
8.	Haryana	16626.49	16626.49
9.	Himachal Pradesh	7794.61	7794.61
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	8250.38	5350.66
11.	Jharkhand	37777.42	37777.42
12.	Karnataka	46251.54	46251.54
13.	Kerala	21928.69	21928.68
14.	Madhya Pradesh	86613.46	83009.38
15.	Maharashtra	109208.9	109208.90
16.	Manipur	2337.69	2337.68
17.	Meghalaya	4843.7	2961.09
18.	Mizoram	1682.05	1710.57
19.	Nagaland	2288.99	2288.99
20.	Odisha	42433.49	42433.49
21.	Punjab	16177.58	16202.41
22.	Rajasthan	53212.81	50419.66
23.	Sikkim	892	891.75
24.	Tamil Nadu	44266.09	44266.09
25.	Tripura	4787.32	3829.82
26.	Uttar Pradesh	124471.03	114002.80

1	2	3	4
27.	Uttarakhand	8550.38	8550.38
28.	West Bengal	79499.16	79499.16
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	226.47	226.20
30.	Chandigarh	513.89	468.50
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	276.84	276.84
32.	Daman and Diu	146.92	146.92
33.	Delhi	11136.96	6984.66
34.	Lakshadweep	80.54	80.54
35.	Puducherry	732.62	732.62
Total		984532.57	934895.92

Corruption/Ethics in Governance

*27. SHRI JAYANT CHAUDHARY:
SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the second Administrative Reforms Commission (ARC) in its fourth report had dealt with the issue of corruption/ethics in governance;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the major recommendations made by the Commission;

(d) whether these recommendations have been accepted by the Government; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the status of their implementation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (e) The 4th Report of the Second Administrative Reforms Commission (ARC) titled "Ethics in Governance" contains a total of 134 recommendations out of which 85 recommendations were accepted, 28 recommendations were not accepted, 3 recommendations were deferred and 18 recommendations were referred to other fora. The major recommendations of the 4th Report of the 2nd ARC are given in the enclosed Statement-I. The status of implementation of the recommendations is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I

Major recommendations of the fourth report of the second administrative reforms commission titled 'Ethics in governance'

Sl. No.	Para No.	Recommendation in brief
1	2	3
1.	2.1.3.1.6	Reform of Political Funding
2.	2.1.3.2.4	Tightening of Anti-Defection Law
3.	2.1.3.3.2	Disqualification
4.	2.1.4.3	Coalition and Ethics
5.	2.1.5.4	Appointment of the Chief Election Commissioner/Commissioners
6.	2.1.6.3	Expediting Disposal of Election Petitions
7.	2.1.7.3	Grounds of Disqualification for Membership
8.	2.4.5	Ethical Framework for Ministers

1	2	3	1	2	3
9.	2.5.7.6	Enforcement of ethical norms in Legislatures	27.	4.3.15	The Lok Pal
10.	2.6.12	Office of Profit	28.	4.4.9	The Lokayukta
11.	2.7.12	Code of Ethics for Civil Servants	29.	4.5.6	Ombudsman at the Local Levels
12.	2.8.5	Code of Ethics for Regulators	30.	4.6.6	Strengthening Investigation and Prosecution
13.	2.9.23	Ethical Framework for the Judiciary	31.	5.1.12	Citizens' Initiatives
14.	3.2.1.10	Defining Corruption	32.	5.2.5	False Claims Act
15.	3.2.2.7	Collusive Bribery	33.	5.3.5	Role of Media
16.	3.2.3.2	Sanction for Prosecution	34.	5.4.2	Social Audit
17.	3.2.4.3	Liability of Corrupt Public Servants to Pay Damages	35.	6.2.5	Promoting Competition
18.	3.2.5.6	Speeding up Trials under the Prevention of Corruption Act	36.	6.3.5	Simplifying Transactions
19.	3.3.7	Corruption Involving the Private Sector	37.	6.4.7	Using Information Technology
20.	3.4.10	Confiscation of Properties Illegally Acquired by Corrupt Means.	38.	6.6.4	Integrity Pacts
21.	3.5.4	Prohibition of 'Benami' Transactions	39.	6.7.3	Reducing discretion
22.	3.6.4	Protection to Whistleblowers	40.	6.8.7	Supervision
23.	3.7.19	Serious Economic Offences	41.	6.9.4	Ensuring Accessibility and Responsiveness
24.	3.8.5	Prior Concurrence for Registration of Cases: Section 6A of the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1946	42.	6.10.2	Monitoring Complaints
25.	3.9.4	Immunity Enjoyed by Legislators	43.	6.12.7	Risk Management for Preventive Vigilance
26.	3.10.24	Constitutional Protection to Civil Servants — Article 311	44.	6.13.2	Audit
			45.	6.14.3	Proactive vigilance on corruption
			46.	6.15.2	Intelligence Gathering
			47.	6.16.2	Vigilance Network
			48.	7.9	Protecting the Honest Civil Servant

Statement-II

Details relating to recommendations, 'accepted'. Not accepted, deferred and referred to other fora, by the Government, are as under

I. Accepted recommendations which have been implemented

Sl. No.	Recommendations made by Administrative Reforms Commission	Government's Decision	Action Taken
1	2	3	4
	18. (3.2.5.6) Speeding up Trials under the Prevention of Corruption Act:		Department of Justice
1.	(b) Steps have to be taken to ensure that judges declared as Special Judges under the provisions of the Prevention of Corruption Act give primary attention to disposal of cases under the Act. Only if there is inadequate work under the Act, should the Special Judges be entrusted with other responsibilities. (39)	(b) and (c) Accepted.	(b) and (c) The Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 has specific provisions for conducting speedy trials. Section 4 (4) of the Act provides that "Notwithstanding anything contained in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, a Special Judge shall, as far as practicable, hold the trial of an offence on day-to-day basis". Similarly, Section 6 provides for summary trial of cases. The trials under all Statutes/Acts are conducted as per the provisions of the Cr.P.C. Time frame is not prescribed for completion of trial under any Statute/Act. Inserting a provision in the Prevention of Corruption Act for completion of trial in a time bound manner may not be in consonance with the provisions of the Cr.P.C.
2.	(c) It has to be ensured that the proceedings of courts trying cases under the Prevention of Corruption Act are held on a day-to-day basis, and no deviation is permitted. (40)		
	28. (4.4.9) The Lokayukta :		Department of Personnel and Training
3.	(a) The Constitution should be amended to incorporate a provision making it obligatory on the part of State Governments to establish the institution of Lokayukta and stipulate the general principles about its structure, power and functions. (66)	(a) to (i) Accepted.	(a) to (i) As establishment of Lokayukta falls in the domain of the State Government, it may be appropriate that the matter is left to the State government for decision on the recommendations of the 2nd Administrative Reforms Commission. Accordingly, the State Governments/UTs have been addressed in the matter on 15.04.2008.
4.	(b) The Lokayukta should be a multi-member body consisting of a judicial Member in the Chair, an eminent jurist or		

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10. (h) The Lokayukta should have its own machinery for investigation. Initially, it may take officers on deputation from the State Government, but over a period of five years, it should take steps to recruit its own cadre, and train them properly. (73)

11. (i) All cases of corruption should be referred to Rashtriya Lokayukta or Lokayukta and these should not be referred to any Commission of Inquiry. (74)

29. (4.5.6) Ombudsman at the Local Levels

12. (a) A local bodies Ombudsman should be constituted for a group of districts to investigate cases against the functionaries of the local bodies. The State Panchayat Raj Acts and the Urban Local Bodies Act should be amended to include this provision. (75)

13. (b) The local bodies Ombudsman should be empowered to investigate cases of corruption or maladministration by the functionaries of the local self Governments, and submit reports to the competent authorities for taking action. The competent authorities should normally take action as recommended. In case they do not agree with the recommendations, they should give their reasons in writing and the reasons should be made public. (76)

(a) to (b) Accepted.

Ministry of Panchayati Raj and Ministry of Urban Development

(a) and (b) Ministry of Panchayati Raj and Ministry of Urban Development have circulated the recommendation to all the States/UTs for implementation on 21.08.07 and 10.07.07 respectively. Ministry of Panchayati Raj has informed that responses from 5 states i.e. Kerala, Sikkim, Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal and Maharashtra have been received. The Kerala Panchayati Raj Act, 1994 provides for appointment of Ombudsman. Other four States have not been in favour of it. Again a reminder on 6.2.09 has been sent to States/UTs. Ministry of Urban Development has informed that in Maharashtra, Lokayukta and Uplokayukta has been created under an Act. Any person aggrieved by the action of Municipal Council/Municipal Corporation can take the grievance to Lokayukta, so there is no need to set up Ombudsman. Andaman and Nicobar Island has decided to set up local bodies Ombudsman. Again a reminder has been sent on 1.7.2008.

MOS(PP) wrote to Ministry of Panchayati Raj and Minister for Urban Development on 09.12.2010 to take steps for constitution of Ombudsman for a group of districts and

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			empowering Ombudsman to investigate cases of corruption in local bodies.
30. (4.6.6) Strengthening Investigation and Prosecution			Department of Personnel and Training
14. (a) The State Vigilance Commissions/ Lokayuktas may be empowered to supervise the prosecution of corruption related cases. (77)		(a) Accepted.	(a) While examining the issue of setting up of State Vigilance Commissions on the lines of Central Vigilance Commission, a view emerged that as the establishment of Lokayukta/State Vigilance Commission falls in the domain of the State Governments, in accordance with our federal polity, it would be appropriate if the matter is left to the State Governments for appropriate action. The course of action has since been approved by the Prime Minister. The states have been requested to take necessary action vide OM dated 1.1.2009
15. (h) The economic offences unit of states needs to be strengthened to effectively investigate cases and there should be better coordination amongst existing agencies. (84)		(h) Accepted.	(h) Establishment of State vigilance Commissions/Lokayukts fall in the domain of the State Government. The recommendation has been circulated on 01/01/2009 to all the States/UTs for implementation.
31. (5.1.12) Citizens' Initiatives			Department of AR&PG
16. (a) Citizens' Charters should be made effective by stipulating the service levels and also the remedy if these service levels are not met. (85)		(a) Accepted.	(a) All the Ministries/Departments of the Government of India have been requested on 5th December, 2007 to revise their Citizens' Charters, which should necessarily contain the details of business transacted or general services provided name, address and phone numbers of key officials, procedure to avail services information on costs of service provided, standard of services (Time limits etc.), Grievance Redress Mechanism with names, addresses, phone numbers and e-mail of officials in charge of Grievance Redress System and duties of citizens to avail the services. A mechanism or system should

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also be put into place in each government department or organization to ensure monitoring of standards of services defined in the Citizens Charter. The Citizens' Charter should be reviewed periodically after taking the feedback from users and stakeholders and they should be involved in review of the Charter.

Further, all Ministries/Departments have been requested vide Department of AR and PGs D.O letter No. G-11022/2/2009-PG dated 09.05.2009. They were also requested to include the action taken report in their Annual Report as per provisions of Central Secretariat Manual of Office Procedure. Subsequently, they were again requested vide D.O letter No. K-11022/3/2010-AR dated 23.02.2010 to implement the recommendation.

17. (d) School awareness programmes should be introduced, highlighting the importance of ethics and how corruption can be combated. (88)

(d) Accepted.

Ministry of Human Resource Development

(d) The Ministry of Human Resource Development has taken up the matter with NCERT and NCERT has informed them that the issue of corruption has been covered in the NCERT textbooks.

33. (5.3.5) Role of Media.

18. (a) It is necessary to evolve norms and practices requiring proper screening of all allegations/complaints by the media, and taking action to put them in the public domain. (90)

(a) Accepted.

Ministry of Information and Broadcasting

(a) There is already an established system in PIB alongwith a Press Council for Print Media. Fresh directions have been issued to all the DPOs (Departmental Publicity Officers) that, as and when the officers notice any adverse reports (in the media) they may apprise Secretary of the Ministry/Department concerned.

For electronic media-an inter-Ministerial Committee has been constituted by the Government on 25.4.2005 to look into the violations

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	<p>19. (b) The electronic media should evolve a Code of Conduct and a self regulating mechanism in order to adhere to a Code of Conduct as a safeguard against malafide action. (91)</p> <p>20. (c) Government agencies can help the media in the fight against corruption by disclosing details about corruption cases regularly. (92)</p>	<p>(b) Accepted.</p> <p>(c) Accepted.</p>	<p>of Programme Code and Advertising Code. The Committee either suo-moto or on receipt of complaint, examines cases of violation of the Codes and recommends action to be taken by the Government.</p> <p>(b) The Broadcasting Bill already contains provision for evolving a system to take care of these concerns.</p> <p>Department of Personnel and Training</p> <p>(c) All Ministries/Departments have been requested on 3rd July, 2008 to continue giving emphasis on anti-corruption mechanisms and give due publicity to various anti-corruption measures taken, through both electronic and print media. Special emphasis may, in particular, be laid on publicizing system reforms for reducing opportunities for corruption minimizing scope for discretion, streamlining procedures and bringing about improvement in transparency using web based technology etc. Cases of deterrent punitive action, which have reached finality both in regard to conviction, and major penalties of dismissal, removal from service and compulsory retirement may also be appropriately publicized on a periodic basis. However, it will also be necessary to notify the change in status, if any on account of any further orders including those passed in Appeal/Revision/Review or by the CAT/Courts in regard to these cases. It will also be necessary to ensure that the details regarding individuals may not be divulged till the cases have, reached finality keeping in view the due sensitivities involved in the matter.</p>
<p>35. (6.2.5) Promoting Competition</p>			<p>Department of AR&PG</p>
<p>21. (a) Every Ministry/Department may under-</p>		<p>(a) to (c) Accepted</p>	<p>(a) to (c) Vide letter No. 33013/3/2008-O&M</p>

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take an immediate exercise to identify areas where the existing 'monopoly of functions' can be tempered with competition. A similar exercise may be done at the level of State Governments and local bodies. This exercise may be carried out in a time bound manner, say in one year, and a road map laid down to reduce 'monopoly' of functions. The approach should be to introduce competition along with a mechanism for regulation to ensure performance as per prescribed standards so that public interest is not compromised. (94)

22. (b) Some Centrally Sponsored schemes could be restructured so as to provide incentives to States that take steps to promote competition in service delivery. (95)

23. (c) All new national policies on subjects having large public interface (and amendments to existing policies on such subjects) should invariably address the issue of engendering competition. (96)

36. (6.3.5) Simplifying Transactions

24. (a) There is need to bring simplification of methods to the center-stage of administrative reforms. Leaving aside specific sectoral requirements, the broad principles of such reforms must be:

(a) to (d) Accepted. As regards, recommendation at (d), time limits for processing of identified

dated 4th July, 2008 all the Ministries/Departments of the Government of India, State Governments and UT Administrations have been requested to formulate appropriate policies relating to promoting competition and in a "time bound" manner. They were requested:—

- to undertake immediate exercise to identify areas where the existing monopoly of functions can be tempered with competition.
- to restructure the centrally sponsored schemes to promote competition.
- National policies having large public interface should be framed to address issues of competition.

The Central Ministries/Departments and State/UT Governments have in turn advised their field units like PSUs, attached, subordinate offices etc. to take action and send reports on action taken directly to the Department of Administrative Reforms. A large number of responses of action taken or being taken; of steps to promote competition have been received. Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) guidelines relating to tenders are being followed by the Ministries/departments. The Government of India has set up Competition Commission of India through an Act of the Parliament. The Competition Commission of India enforces equity among producers and reduce rent-seeking behaviour on their part.

Department of AR&PG

(a) to (d) Vide letter No. 33013/2/2008-O&M dated 4th July, 2008 all the Ministries/Departments of the Government of India, State Governments and UT Administrations have been requested to take appropriate

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adoption of 'single window' approach, minimizing hierarchical tiers, stipulating time limits for disposal etc. (97)

permissions/licenses have to be worked out realistically.

action, in a "time bound" manner to simplifying transaction in all the areas of their activities like:—

25. (b) The existing Departmental Manuals and Codes should be thoroughly reviewed and simplified with a responsibility on the Head of the Department to periodically update such documents and make available soft-copies on-line and hard copies for sale. These manuals must be written in very precise terms, and phrases like 'left to the discretion of, 'as far as possible', 'suitable decision may be taken' etc. should be avoided. This should be followed for all rules and regulations governing issue of permissions, licenses etc. (98)

- bring simplification of methods to the Central-State of Administrative Reforms
- review thoroughly all the existing Department Manuals and Codes
- System of rewards and incentives for simplification and streamlining of procedures be introduced in all Government organizations
- Principle of positive silence should generally be used.

26. (c) A system of rewards and incentives for simplification and streamlining of procedures may be introduced in each government organization. (99)

The RTI Act, 2005 hosted on the websites, Information Facilitation Centers and Citizens Charters spread information which enable the citizens to get their problems resolved in the Government of India in a simplified manner. As per the National e-Governance Plan (NeGP) 27 Mission Mode Projects (MMP) spanning multiple Ministries/Departments have been initiated. The MMPs have been developed by re-engineering the processes and simplifying the transactions.

27. (d) The principle of 'positive silence' should generally be used, though this principle cannot be used in all cases. Wherever permissions/licenses etc. are to be issued, there should be a time limit for processing of the same after which permission, if not already given, should be deemed to have been granted. However, the rules should provide that for each such case the official responsible for the delay must be proceeded against. (100)

37. (6.4.7) Using Information Technology

Department of Information Technology

28. (a) Each Ministry/Department/Organization of Government should draw up a plan for use of IT to improve governance. In any Government process, use of Information Technology should be made only

(a) Partially accepted. The process re-engineering should be part of the project design of any

(a) The Department of Information Technology has appraised that in NeGP process re-engineering has been accepted as part of the project, rather than a condition preceding it.

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	after the existing procedures have been thoroughly re-engineered. (101)	e-governance initiative rather than a condition preceding it.	
	39. (6.7.3) Reducing discretion		Department of AR&PG
29. (a) All government offices having public interface should undertake a review of their activities and list out those which involve use of discretion. In all such activities, attempt should be made to eliminate discretion. Where it is not possible to do so, well-defined regulations should attempt to 'bound' the discretion. Ministries and Departments should be asked to coordinate this task in their organizations/offices and complete it within one year. (105)		(a) Accepted.	(a) and (c) The recommendations of the ARC have been sent to Government offices and State Governments. Vide letter dated 4th July, 2008 for implementation. Action taken is being monitored.
30. (c) State Governments should take steps on similar lines, especially in local bodies and authorities, which have maximum 'public contact'. (107)		(c) Accepted.	
	40. (6.8.7) Supervision		Department of Personnel and Training
31. (e) Supervisory officers should ensure that all offices under them pursue a policy of suo motu disclosure of information within the ambit of the Right to Information Act. (112)		(e) Accepted.	(e) In response to the requirements of the RTI Act, 2005, an amendment has already been carried out by a new formulation regarding communication of official information in rule 11 of the CCS (Conduct) Rules, 1964.
	(6.9.4) Ensuring Accessibility and Responsiveness		Department of AR&PG
32. (a) Service providers should converge their activities so that all services are delivered at a common point. Such common service points could also be outsourced to an agency, which may then be given the task of pursuing citizens, requests with concerned agencies. (113)		(a) to (c) Accepted.	(a) to (c) Vide letter No. 33013/4/2008-O&M dated 18th July, 2008 all the Ministries/ Departments of the Government of India, State Governments and UT Administrations have been requested to take appropriate action, in a "time bound" manner for providing easy accessibility and response in the following manners:—

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33. (b) Tasks, which are prone to corruption, should be split up into different activities that can be entrusted to different persons. (114)

34. (c) Public interaction should be limited to designated officers. A 'single window front office' for provision of information and services to the citizens with a file tracking system should be set up in all government departments. (115)

42. (6.10.2) Monitoring Complaints

35. (a) All offices having large public interface should have an online complaint tracking system. If possible, this task of complaint tracking should be outsourced. (116)

36. (b) There should be an external, periodic mechanism of 'audit' of complaints in offices having large public interface. (117)

37. (c) Apart from enquiring into each complaint and fixing responsibility for the

(a) to (c) Accepted.

- converge the activities of service providers so that all services are delivered at a common point.
- Task, which are prone to corruption, should be split up into different activities
- Only the designated officers should be allowed to have public interaction
- a 'single window front office' for provision of information and services to the citizens with a file tracking system should be set up in all Government offices.

Department of AR&PG

(a) A Centralized Public Grievance Redress and Monitoring System (CPGRAMS) which allows tracking of complaints at Departmental as well as centralized locations has been introduced for prompt and effective redress of grievances of citizens. Workshops on CPGRAMS for Nodal Public Grievance Officers of Ministries/Departments are being conducted followed by training cum awareness programme(s) for officials handling public grievances and NIC officials. All the Ministries/Departments of the Government of India have been requested on 31st May, 2007 to take early action in making this successful.

(b) To ensure implementation of CPGRAM system in all Ministries/Departments its effective usage and in order to keep close vigil on grievances, an Action Plan has been drawn up. This plan includes organizing monthly meetings of 20-25 Ministries where grievances of these Ministries/Departments are reviewed and progress of CPGRAM is monitored. Necessary training with the help of NIC is being organized for better utilization of this system.

(c) The CPGRAMS has provision for each Ministry/Department to categorize codes. The

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lapses, if any, the complaint should also be used to analyze the systemic deficiencies so that remedial measures are taken. (118)

44. (6.13.2) Audit

38. (a) It should be prescribed that as soon as any major irregularity is detected or suspected by the audit team, it should be immediately taken note of by government. A suitable mechanism for this may be put in place. It shall be the responsibility of the head of the office to enquire into any such irregularity and initiate action. (121)

39. (b) Audit teams should be imparted training in forensic audit. (122)

40. (c) Each office should make an annual public statement regarding pending audit queries. (123)

45. (6.14.3) Proactive vigilance on corruption

41. (a) Taking proactive vigilance measures should primarily be the responsibility of the head of the office. Some possible measures are indicated in para (6.14.2). (124)

(a) to (c) Accepted.

(a) Accepted.

software provides 16 suggestive categories. This System facilitates the Ministries to analyze systemic deficiencies apart from addressing individual grievances.

Department of Expenditure

(a) to (c) D/o Expenditure has written to all Ministries/Departments on 27.9.08 to take necessary action, with copy to C&AG for information.

Department of Personnel and Training

(a) Under the existing arrangement, administrative head of the Ministry/Department Organization is already responsible for taking proactive vigilance measures within his jurisdiction. The Commission in para 6.14.2 has suggested some measures and the position on these is as under:—

As regards "Timely submission and scrutiny of assets and liabilities statements of public servants" the requisite provisions already exist in the AIS (Conduct) Rules, 1968 and CCS (Conducts) Rules, 1964. The provisions in CCS (Conducts) Rules and AIS (Conducts) Rules, 1968 are

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being reiterated from time to time for compliance by all concerned. The recommendation regarding putting these statements under public domain is under consideration.

As regards preparation of Annual lists of public servants of doubtful integrity in consultation with the anti-corruption agencies, necessary instructions have already been issued on 29th October 1969.

Under FR 56(J) and on completion of 30 years under Rule 48 of CCS (Pension) Rules, 1972, the Government has an absolute right to retire a Government servant after giving him 3 months notice or 3 months pay after the age of 50/55 years. Further, under Rule 16(3) of the All India Services (Death-cum-re-Retirement Benefits) Rules, 1958 provides for review of records of the All India Service Officers for their suitability for continuance in service after the completion of 30 years service or 50 years of age.

The Central Vigilance Commission has been requested vide letter dated 8th August 2008 to advise on the feasibility of providing for reward to Government Servants exposing corruption.

As regards protecting the Government servants, who display exemplary capacity to identify major irregularities and scandals, and protection from victimization, the same is presently available under the Whistle Blower Resolution of April 2004. Enactment of Whistle Blower Bill is separately under consideration.

As regards public shaming of known corrupt officers, all Ministries/Departments

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			have been advised vide OM No. 372/3/2008-AVD-III dated 3rd July, 2008 to appropriately publicize on a periodic basis cases of deterrent punitive action which have reached finality both in regard to conviction and major penalties of dismissal, removal from service and compulsory retirement.

II. Accepted recommendations which are under implementation

Sl. No.	Recommendations made by Administrative Reforms Commission	Government's Decision	Action Taken
1	2	3	4
	11. (2.7.12) Code of Ethics for Civil Servants		Department of Personnel and Training
1.	(a) 'Public Service Values' towards which all public servants should aspire, should be defined and made applicable to all tiers of Government and parastatal organizations. Any transgression of these values should be treated as misconduct, inviting punishment. (19)	(a) Accepted.	(a) "Public Service Values" have been incorporated in the draft Civil Services Bill. The Government of India is in the process of finalizing the Civil Services Standards, Performance and Accountability Bill, 2010. The Bill includes features such as (i) civil service values, (ii) civil service code of ethics and conduct, (iii) appointment in civil services, (iv) performance management system, (v) creation of a civil services authority, and (vi) its application to the All India Service.
2.	(b) Conflict of interests should be comprehensively covered in the code of ethics and in the code of conduct for officers. Also, serving officials should not be nominated on the Boards of Public undertakings. This will, however, not apply to non-profit public institutions and advisory bodies. (20)	(b) Partially accepted. As serving officials provide an important linkage between the Government and PSUs, it may not be appropriate to accept the recommendation about not nominating serving officials on	(b) Provisions related to conflict of interest have been incorporated in the draft Civil Services Bill. A detailed section relating to "Integrity and avoidance of conflict of Interest" is under consideration in revised AIS Conduct Rules.

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		<p>the Board of Public Conducts Undertakings. However, conflicts of interest can be effectively handled by further strengthening the Conduct Rules. The guidelines on corporate governance of Public Sector Undertakings issued recently also take note of this concern.</p>	
<p>12. (2.8.5) Code of Ethics for Regulators</p>			<p>Department of Personnel and Training</p> <p>(a) A study on Code of Conduct for regulators was taken up and is under consideration of the Government. However, this issue needs to be comprehensively decided as per recommendations made by ARC in its 13th Report relating to the 'Organizational Structure of Government of India'.</p>
<p>3. (a) A comprehensive and enforceable code of conduct should be prescribed for all professions with statutory backing. (21)</p> <p>13. (2.9.23) Ethical Framework for the Judiciary</p> <p>4. (a) A National Judicial Council should be constituted, in line with universally accepted principles where the appointment of members of the judiciary should be by a collegium having representation of the executive, legislature and judiciary. The Council should have the following composition:—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Vice-President as Chairperson of the Council 		<p>(a) Accepted.</p> <p>(a) Accepted in principle, other than the composition suggested by ARC.</p>	<p>Department of Justice</p> <p>(a), (b) and (f) The Department has prepared a comprehensive Bill called "The Judicial Standards and Accountability Bill, 2010" that incorporates a mechanism for enquiring into complaints against the Judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts, lays down judicial standards and required the Judges to declare their assets and liabilities. The Bill has been introduced in the Lok Sabha on 01.12.2010.</p>

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- The Prime Minister
- The Speaker of the Lok Sabha
- The Chief Justice of India
- The Law Minister
- The Leader of the Opposition in the Lok Sabha
- The Leader of the Opposition in the Rajya Sabha

In matters relating to the appointment and oversight of High Court Judges, the Council will also include the following members:—

- The Chief Minister of the concerned State
- The Chief Justice of the concerned High Court (22)

5. (b) The National Judicial Council should be authorized to lay down the code of conduct for judges, including the subordinate judiciary. (23) (b) Accepted.

6. (f) A Judge of the Supreme Court should be designated as the Judicial Values Commissioner. He/she should be assigned the task of enforcing the code of conduct. Similar arrangement should also be made in the High Court. (27) (f) Accepted.

16. (3.2.3.2) Sanction for Prosecution

Department of Personnel and Training

7. (b) The Prevention of Corruption Act should be amended to ensure that sanctioning authorities are not summoned and instead the documents can be obtained and produced before the courts by the appropriate authority. (33) (b) Accepted.

(b) As regards not summoning the sanctioning authority in the court, the same may amount to denial of opportunity to the accused under the principles of natural justice as he may insist upon cross examining the authority concerned for giving prosecution sanction. Hence, this recommendation may not be accepted.

8. (d) The requirement of prior sanction for prosecution now applicable to serving

(d) The proposal regarding amendment to Section 19(1) (a) and (b) of the Prevention of

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<p>public servants should also apply to retired public servants for acts performed while in service. (35)</p>	(d) Accepted.	<p>Corruption Act, 1988 to extend protection of previous sanction to public servants who would cease to be in service was agreed to by the GoM. In its meeting held on 08.08.2008, the Cabinet approved the proposal for incorporating the recommendations of the GoM in the draft Prevention of Corruption (Amendment) Bill. The Bill introduced in the Lok Sabha was passed on 23.12.2008. But the Bill could not be passed in the Rajya Sabha and it lapsed with the dissolution of the 14th Lok Sabha. Therefore, fresh Cabinet approval needs to be obtained keeping in view the instructions of the Cabinet Secretary.</p> <p>A draft note for the Cabinet is being finalized in consultation with the Law Ministry.</p>	
<p>18. (3.2.5.6) Speeding up Trials under the Prevention of Corruption Act:</p>		<p>Department of Personnel and Training</p>	
<p>9. (d) The Supreme Court and the High Courts may lay down guidelines to preclude unwarranted adjournments and avoidable delays. (41)</p>	(d) Accepted.	<p>(d) The matter is being pursued with Ministry of Home Affairs.</p>	
<p>20. (3.4.10) Confiscation of Properties Illegally Acquired by Corrupt Means.</p>		<p>Department of Personnel and Training</p>	
<p>10. (a) The Corrupt Public Servants (Forfeiture of Property) Bill as suggested by the Law Commission should be enacted without further delay. (44)</p>	(a) Accepted.	<p>(a) The proposal for inserting a new Chapter in the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 providing for the attachment, confiscation and the forfeiture of property of corrupt public servants on the lines of the Criminal Law (Amendment) Ordinance, 1944 that would make the provisions under the Prevention of Corruption Act, self-contained and comprehensive, has been agreed to. The Cabinet has approved the proposal for inserting a new Chapter in the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 providing for the attachment/confiscation, forfeiture of property of corrupt public servants on the lines of the Criminal</p>	

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Law (Amendment) Ordinance, 1944. The Bill was passed by the Lok Sabha on 23.12.08 and it was introduced in the Rajya Sabha, but could not be passed. With the dissolution of the 14th Lok Sabha, the Bill has lapsed. The same will be introduced in the next session of Parliament after approval of the Cabinet.

Department of Revenue

(a) Department of Revenue has prepared a draft Benami Transactions Prohibitions Consolidation (Amendment) Bill which has been vetted and approved by Ministry of Law and Justice. It is being processed for approval of the Cabinet after which it will be introduced in the Parliament.

Department of Personnel and Training

(a) A Note for Cabinet was prepared by DOP&T on proposal for formulation of the Public Interest Disclosure and Protection of Persons making the Disclosure Bill, 2010 (Whistle Blower Bill) was approved by the Cabinet for introduction of the said bill in the Parliament. The Bill takes care of the all the recommendations of the ARC except that of the Corporate Whistle Blower. The Bill has been referred to the Standing Committee of Parliament.

21. (3.5.4) Prohibition of 'Benami' Transactions

11. (a) Steps should be taken for immediate implementation of the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act 1988. (45) (a) Accepted.

22. (3.6.4) Protection to Whistle-blowers

12. (a) Legislation should be enacted immediately to provide protection to whistleblowers on the following lines proposed by the Law Commission:— (a) Accepted.
- Whistleblowers exposing false claims, fraud or corruption should be protected by ensuring confidentiality and anonymity, protection from victimization in career, and other administrative measures to prevent bodily harm and harassment.
 - The legislation should cover corporate whistle-blowers unearthing fraud or serious damage to public interest by willful acts of omission or commission.
 - Acts of harassment or victimization of or retaliation against, a whistleblower should be criminal offences with substantial penalty and sentence. (46)

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	<p>23. (3.7.19) Serious Economic Offences</p> <p>13. (a) A new law on 'Serious Economic Offences' should be enacted. (47)</p> <p>14. (b) A Serious Economic Offence may be defined as:—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) One which involves a sum exceeding Rs. 10 crore; or (ii) is likely to give rise to widespread public concern; or (iii) its investigation and prosecution are likely to require highly specialized knowledge of the financial market or of the behavior of banks or other financial institutions; or (iv) involves significant International dimensions; or (v) in the investigation of which there is requirement of legal, financial, investment and investigative skills to be brought together; or (vi) which appear to be complex to the Union Government, regulators, banks, or any financial institution. (48) <p>15. (c) A Serious Frauds Office (SFO) should be set up (under the new law), to investigate and prosecute such offences. It should be attached to the Cabinet Secretariat. This office shall have powers to investigate and prosecute all such cases in Special Courts constituted for this purpose. The SFO should be staffed by experts from diverse disciplines such as the financial sector, capital and futures market, commodity markets, accountancy, direct and indirect taxation, forensic audit, investigation, criminal and company law and information technology. The SFO should have all powers of</p>	<p>(a) to (f) Accepted.</p>	<p>Department Economic Affairs</p> <p>(a) to (f) The matter is being pursued with the Department of Economics Affairs.</p> <p>The Department of Economic Affairs has informed that prima-facie they are not in favour of enactment of any new law to deal with serious economic offences as there are already about 30 laws, which if implemented effectively will address the problem. The matter is separately being taken up with the Group of Ministers for re-consideration.</p>

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investigation as stated in the recommendation of the Mitra Committee. The existing SFIO should be subsumed in this. (49)

16. (d) A Serious Frauds Monitoring Committee should be constituted to oversee the investigation and prosecution of such offences. This Committee, to be headed by the Cabinet Secretary, should have the Chief Vigilance Commissioner, Home Secretary, Finance Secretary, Secretary Banking/Financial Sector, a Deputy Governor, RBI, Secretary, Department of Company Affairs, Law Secretary, Chairman SEBI etc. as members. (50)

17. (e) In case of involvement of any public functionary in a serious fraud, the SFO shall send a report to the Rashtriya Lokayukta and shall follow the directions given by the Rashtriya Lokayukta (see para 4.3.15). (51)

18. (f) In all cases of serious frauds the Court shall presume the existence of mens rea of the accused, and the burden of proof regarding its non-existence, shall lie on the accused. (52)

30.(4.6.6) Strengthening Investigation and Prosecution

19. (b) The investigative agencies should acquire multi-disciplinary skills and should be thoroughly conversant with the working of various offices/departments. They should draw officials from different wings of government. (78)

(b) to (e) and (g)
Accepted.

20. (c) Modern techniques of investigation should also be deployed like electronic

Department of Personnel and Training

(b) to (e) and (g) The matter relating to modernization of investigating agencies is the concern of the Ministry of Home Affairs. That Ministry has been requested vide OM dated 12.09.2007 for taking necessary action. The CVC and the CBI have also been requested to take appropriate action on the recommendation.

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surveillance, video and audio recording of surprise inspections, traps, searches and seizures. (79)

21. (d) A reasonable time limit for investigation of different types of cases should be fixed for the investigative agencies. (80)

22. (e) There should be sustained step-up in the number of cases detected and investigated. The priorities need to be reoriented by focusing on 'big' cases of corruption. (81)

23. (g) The anti-corruption agencies should conduct systematic surveys of departments with particular reference to highly corruption prone ones in order to gather intelligence and to target officers of questionable integrity. (83)

24. (f) The prosecution of corruption cases should be conducted by a panel of lawyers prepared by the Attorney General or the Advocate General in consultation with Rashtriya Lokayukta or Lokayukta as the case may be. (82)

(f) As far as the consultation with Rashtriya Lokayukta in the matter of prosecution of corruption cases is concerned, this aspect will be examined along with other issues relating to Lokpal Bill. All the State Governments have been requested to take appropriate action in the matter on 1st January, 2009.

Ministry of Home Affairs

(b), (c), (d), (e) and (g) The MHA is implementing a scheme for 'Modernization of State Police Forces (MPFs)' towards capacity of the State Police Forces.

The scheme has made perceptible impact in all the States and has provided the much needed assistance and impetus to police modernization. For instance, proper buildings for police stations/outposts with required facilities have

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			<p>been provided with a safe, secure and comfortable environment.</p> <p>Construction of houses for police personnel and provision of modern weapons has boosted their morale, particularly in extremist-affected areas. The increased availability of vehicles at cutting edge level as improved mobility and reduced response time.</p> <p>A satellite based all-India police telecommunication network, namely, POLNET is under implementation which is also being funded under the MPF Scheme.</p> <p>MHA has launched a new project called CCTNS (Crime and Criminal Tracking Network and System) during the 11th Five Year Plan with an outlay of Rs. 2,000 crore with the following objectives:—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Provide the Investigating Officers of the Civil Police with tools, technology and information to facilitate investigation of crime and detection of criminals. * Improve Police functioning in various other areas such as law and Order, Traffic Management, etc. * Facilitate Interaction and sharing of crime and criminal Information among Police Stations, Districts, State/UT headquarters and other Police Agencies. * Keep track of the progress of Cases, including the Courts. * Make the Police functioning citizen friendly and more transparent by automating the functioning of Police Stations. * Improve delivery of citizen-centric services through effective usage of ICT.
31. (5.1.12) Citizens' Initiatives			<p>Department of AR&PG</p>
25. (b) Citizens may be involved in the assessment and maintenance of ethics in	(b) and (c) Accepted.	(b) and (c) Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) was consulted for guidelines. The	

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important Government institutions and offices. (86)

26. (c) Reward schemes should be introduced to incentivise citizen's initiatives. (87)

Commission has emphasized the role of preventive vigilance. To promote the same, it had advocated system improvements and use of information technology. It had also suggested that for purpose of assessing satisfaction levels of citizens, a roadmap should be prepared. Each Department should come up with survey format to assess the satisfaction levels.

An inventory should be made by each Department of the systems and processes in place to deliver a particular service, including use of technology for the purpose. Such assessment should include level of disposal, help to citizens to enable them to fill up application form, ease and simplicity of the same, potential for delays and the monitoring systems to avoid them. A comprehensive guideline based on these suggestions is under consideration by the Department of AR&PG.

32. (5.2.5) False Claims Act

27. (a) Legislation on the lines of the US False Claims Act should be enacted, providing for citizens and civil society groups to seek legal relief against fraudulent claims against the Government. This law should have the following elements:—

- (i) Any citizen should be able to bring a suit against any person or agency for a false claim against the Government.
- (ii) If the false claim is established in a court of law, then the person/agency responsible shall be liable for penalty equal to five times the loss sustained by the exchequer or society.
- (iii) The loss sustained could be monetary or non-monetary as in the form

- (a) Accepted.

Department of Expenditure

- (a) The draft Legislation titled "Mendacious Claims and Assertion Act, 2009" is to be provided by the Department of Legal Affairs and is still awaited. Department of Legal Affairs has been requested once again to provide the same urgently.

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of pollution or other social costs. In case of non-monetary loss, the court would have the authority to compute the loss in monetary terms.

- (iv) The person who brought the suit shall be suitably compensated out of the damages recovered. (89).

34. (5.4.2) Social Audit

28. (a) Operational guidelines of all developmental schemes and citizen centric programmes should provide for a social audit mechanism. (93)

(a) Accepted.

Planning Commission

(a) The Dy. Chairman, Planning Commission has written to all concerned on 8.3.2007 regarding the financial assistance from Planning Commission for monitoring public services through Social Audit (MPSSA). Planning Commission has also requested all concerned on 24.12.2008 that "Social Audit" should be included in the operational guidelines on the monitoring of the following Flagship Programmes of the Government of India: (i) Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), (ii) Mid-day-Meal Scheme (MMS), (iii) Rajiv Gandhi Drinking Water Mission, (iv) Total Sanitation Campaign, (v) National Rural Health Mission, (vi) Integrated Child Development Scheme, (vii) National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme, and (viii) Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission. In response to the DO letter of Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission, some of the States have requested the Commission to extend financial assistance to conduct Social Audit in respect of one or two major cities of their States.

In addition, during Annual Plan discussions with the States, the issue is being taken up on priority. The Social Audit is being carried out for schemes such as MGNREGA.

MOS(PP) has also written to Dy. Chairman, Planning Commission, on 09.12.2010, to take

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37. (6.4.7) Using Information Technology

29. (b) The Ministry of Information and Technology needs to identify certain Governmental processes and then take up a project of their computerization on a nationwide scale. (102)

30. (c) For computerization to be successful, computer knowledge of departmental officers needs to be upgraded. Similarly, the NIC needs to be trained in department specific activities, so that they could appreciate each other's view point and also ensure that technology providers understand the anatomy of each department. (103)

38. (6.6.4) Integrity Pacts

31. (a) The Commission recommends encouragement of the mechanism of 'integrity pacts'. The Ministry of Finance may constitute a Task Force with representatives from Ministries of Law and Personnel to identify the type of transactions requiring such pacts and to provide for a protocol for entering into such a pact. The Task Force may, in particular, recommend whether any amendment in the existing legal framework like the Indian Contract Act, and the Prevention of Corruption Act is required to make such agreements enforceable. (104)

(b) and (c) Accepted.

(a) Accepted.

follow up measures by including Social Audit in the operational guidelines on the monitoring of the flagship programmes.

Department of Information Technology

(b) and (c) 27 Mission Mode Projects under NeGP have been taken up. 8 Core Components like SWKM, SDC's, CSC's etc. have also been incorporated in NeGP. For e-governance projects, DIT will facilitate identification, but implementation rests on owners concerned. DIT is in the process to enhance capacity building of various technology service providers including NIC and a comprehensive scheme has already been approved by Cabinet. NIC project teams at the centre as well as States are established which caters to domain needs. It has developed several e-governance applications after gaining domain knowledge. NIC State Coordination Committee has also been set up for better coordination.

Department of Expenditure

(a) A Task Force was constituted for recommending Integrity Pact which is applicable for use by Government Ministries/ Departments as well as PSUs and the Task Force has now submitted its report alongwith integrity Pact on the basis of advice received from Department of Legal Affairs.

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40. (6.8.7) Supervision			Department of Personnel and Training
32. (b) Each supervisory officer should carefully analyze the activities in his/her organization/office, identify the activities which are vulnerable to corruption and then build up suitable preventive and vigilance measures. All major instances of loss caused to the Government or to the public, by officials by their acts of omission or commission should be enquired into and responsibility fixed on the erring officer within a time-frame. (109)		(b) Accepted.	(b) Chief Vigilance Officers/Vigilance Units of Ministries/Departments/PSUs/Organizations have been addressed on 24.6.2008 for compliance. All Ministries/Departments have also been asked to submit a compliance report to the Central Vigilance Commission on a quarterly basis.
43. (6.12.7) Risk Management for Preventive vigilance			Department of Personnel and Training
33. (a) Risk profiling of jobs needs to be done in a more systematic and institutionalized manner in all Government organizations. (119)		(a) and (b) Accepted.	(a) and (b) The recommendation is under consideration in consultation with CVC who have been requested to consider and advice regarding detailed feasible modalities for implementation of the recommendation.
34. (b) Risk profiling of officers should be done by a committee of 'eminent persons' after the officer has completed ten years of service, and then once in every five years. The committee should use the following inputs in coming to a conclusion: (120)			
(i) The performance evaluation of the reported officer.			
(ii) A self-assessment given by the reported officer focusing on the efforts he/she has made to prevent corruption in his/her career.			
(iii) Reports from the vigilance organization.			
(iv) A peer evaluation to be conducted confidentially by the committee through an evaluation form.			

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	46. (6.15.2) Intelligence Gathering		Department of Personnel and Training
35.	(a) Supervisory officers should assess the integrity of his/her subordinates based on his/her handling of cases, complaints and feedback from different sources. This could then become an important input for risk profiling of officers. (125)	(a) Accepted.	(a) The Central Vigilance Commission has suggested that it would be necessary to have proper documentation of the feedback envisaged in the recommendation. The Commission has been requested to advise on detailed modalities for implementation of the recommendation.
	47. (6.16.2) Vigilance Network		Department of Personnel and Training
36.	(a) A national database containing the details of all corruption cases at all levels should be created. This database should be in the public domain. Identified authorities should be made responsible for updating the database regularly. (126)	(a) Partially accepted. Database can be created with restricted access only to pending cases. Decided cases can be put on the official website.	(a) The Central Vigilance Commission has been requested to consider establishing such a national database.
	48. (7.9). Protecting the Honest Civil Servant		Department of Personnel and Training
37.	(a) Every allegation of corruption received through complaints or from sources cultivated by the investigating agency against a public servant must be examined in depth at the initial stage itself before initiating any enquiry. Every such allegation must be analyzed to assess whether the allegation is specific, whether it is credible and whether it is verifiable. Only when an allegation meets the requirements of these criteria, should it be recommended for verification, and the verification must be taken up after obtaining approval of the competent authority. The levels of competent authorities for authorizing verifications/enquiries must be fixed in the anti-corruption	(a) to (g) Accepted.	(a) to (g) The Central Vigilance Commission and CBI have been requested to consider issuing suitable guidelines for laying down detailed framework for implementation of the recommendations. The CBI has already taken adequate steps.

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agencies for different levels of suspect officers. (127)

38. (b) In matters relating to allegations of corruption, open enquiries should not be taken up straightaway on the basis of complaints/source information. When verification/secret enquiries are approved, it should be ensured that secrecy of such verifications is maintained and the verifications are done in such a manner that neither the suspect officer nor anybody else comes to know about it. Such secrecy is essential not only to protect the reputation of innocent and honest officials but also to ensure the effectiveness of an open criminal investigation. Such secrecy of verification/enquiry will ensure that in case the allegations are found to be incorrect, the matter can be closed without anyone having come to know of it. The Inquiry/Verification Officers should be in a position to appreciate the sensitivities involved in handling allegations of corruption. (128)
39. (c) The evaluation of the results of verification/enquiries should be done in a competent and just manner. Much injustice can occur due to faulty evaluation of the facts and the evidence collected in support of such facts. Personnel handling this task should not only be competent and honest but also impartial and imbued with a sense of justice. (129)
40. (d) Whenever an Inquiry Officer requires to consult an expert to understand technical/complex issues, he can do so, but the essential requirement of proper application of mind has to take place at
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every stage to ensure that no injustice is caused to the honest and the innocent. (130)

41. (e) Capacity building in the anti-corruption agencies should be assured through training and by associating the required experts during enquiries/investigations. Capacity building among public servants who are expected to take commercial/financial decisions should be built through suitable training programmes. (131)

42. (f) The supervisory officers in the investigating agencies should ensure that only those public servants are prosecuted against whom the evidence is strong. (132)

43. (g) There should be profiling of officers. The capabilities, professional competence, integrity and reputation of every Government servant must be charted out and brought on record. Before proceeding against any Government servant, reference should be made to the profile of the Government servant concerned. (133)

48. (7.9). Protecting the Honest Civil Servant

44. (h) A special investigation unit should be attached to the proposed Lokpal (Rashtriya Lokayukta/State Lokayuktas/Vigilance Commission to investigate allegations of corruption against investigative agencies. This unit should be multi-disciplinary and should also investigate cases of allegations of harassment against the investigating agency. Similar units should also be set up in States. (134)

(h) Accepted.

(h) While the Lokpal Bill is still under consideration, establishment of State Vigilance Commission and Lakayuktas fall in the domain of the State Government.

III. Recommendations not accepted

Sl. No.	Recommendations made by Administrative Reforms Commission	Government's Decision	Action Taken
1	2	3	4
	6. (2.1.6.3) Expediting Disposal of Election Petitions		
1.	(a) Special Election Tribunals should be constituted at the regional level under Article 323B of the Constitution to ensure speedy disposal of election petitions and disputes within a stipulated period of six months. Each Tribunal should comprise a High Court Judge and a senior civil servant with at least 5 years of experience in the conduct of elections (not below the rank of an Additional Secretary to Government of India/Principal Secretary of a State Government). Its mandate should be to ensure that all election petitions are decided within a period of six months as provided by law. The Tribunals should normally be set up for a term of one year only, extendable for a period of 6 months in exceptional circumstances. (6)	(a) Not accepted, Setting up of tribunals may only cause delay as writ jurisdiction of High Courts and the Supreme Court is entrenched.	(a) No action called for.
	8. (2.4.5) Ethical Framework for Ministers		
2.	(a) In addition to the existing Code of Conduct for Ministers, there should be a Code of Ethics to provide guidance on how Ministers should uphold the highest standards of constitutional and ethical conduct in the performance of their duties. (8)	(a) to (f) Not accepted. The recommendation of the ARC to prepare a Code of Ethics for Ministers has been considered by the Empowered Committee constituted for this purpose and it has been decided that the 'Code of Ethics' is not considered necessary in the context of the existence of the	(a) to (f) No action called for.

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3. (b) Dedicated units should be set up in the offices of the Prime Minister and the Chief Ministers to monitor the observance of the Code of Ethics and the Code of Conduct. The unit should also be empowered to receive public complaints regarding violation of the Code of Conduct. (9)
4. (c) The Prime Minister or the Chief Minister should be duty bound to ensure the observance of the Code of Ethics and the Code of Conduct by Ministers. This would be applicable even in the case of coalition Governments where the Ministers may belong to different parties. (10)
5. (d) An annual report with regard to the observance of these Codes should be submitted to the appropriate legislature. This report should include specific cases of violations, if any, and the action taken thereon. (11)
6. (e) The Code of Ethics should inter-alia include broad principles of the Minister-civil servant relationship and the Code of Conduct should stipulate the details as illustrated in para 2.4.3. (12)
7. (f) The Code of Ethics, the Code of Conduct and the annual report should be put in the public domain. (13)

13. (2.9.23) Ethical Framework for the Judiciary

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<p>8. (c) The National Judicial Council should be entrusted with the task of recommending appointments of Supreme Court and High Court Judges. It should also be entrusted the task of oversight of the judges, and should be empowered to enquire into alleged misconduct and impose minor penalties. It can also recommend removal of a judge if so warranted. (24)</p>	<p>(c) Recommendation regarding entrusting the task of recommending appointments of Supreme Court and High Court judges to the National Judicial Council is not accepted. However, the suggestion regarding entrusting the task of oversight of the judges to National Judicial Council is agreed to.</p>	<p>(c) Recommendation regarding entrusting the task of recommending appointments of Supreme Court and High Court judges to the National Judicial Council is not accepted. However, the suggestion regarding entrusting the task of oversight of the judges to National Judicial Council is agreed to.</p>	
<p>9. (d) Based on the recommendations of the NJC, the President should have the powers to remove a Supreme Court or High Court Judge. (25)</p>	<p>(d) Not accepted.</p>	<p>(d) No action called for.</p>	
<p>10. (e) Article 124 of the Constitution may be amended to provide for the National Judicial Council. A similar change will have to be made to Article 217. Also, since the Council is to have the authority to oversee and discipline judges, further changes will need to be made to Article 217 (Clause 4). (26)</p>	<p>(e) Not accepted. Amendment of constitution is not required. Provision can be made in the Judges Inquiry Bill, 2006.</p>	<p>(e) No action called for.</p>	
<p>14. (3.2.1.10) Defining Corruption</p>			
<p>11. (a) The following should be classified as offences under the Prevention of Corruption Act:—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gross perversion of the Constitution and democratic institutions amounting to willful violation of oath of office. • Abuse of authority unduly favouring or harming someone. • Obstruction of justice. • Squandering public money. <p>(28)</p>	<p>(a) Not accepted.</p>	<p>(a) No action called for.</p>	

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<p>15. (3.2.2.7) Collusive Bribery</p> <p>12. (a) Section 7 of the Prevention of Corruption Act needs to be amended to provide for a special offence of 'collusive bribery'. An Offence could be classified as 'collusive bribery' if the outcome or intended outcome of the transaction leads to a loss to the State, public or public interest. (29)</p> <p>13. (b) In all such cases if it is established that the interest of the State or public has suffered because of an act of a public servant, then the court shall presume that the public servant and the beneficiary of the decision committed an offence of 'collusive bribery'. (30)</p> <p>14. (c) The punishment for all such cases of collusive bribery should be double that of other cases of bribery. The law may be suitably amended in this regard. (31)</p>		<p>(a) to (c) Not accepted. It may not be feasible to attribute <i>mens rea</i> at the time of taking decision/action for subsequent loss to the State, public and public interest. Possibility of loss in commercial decisions in particular may not always be attributable to only the decision/action in the past due to changing commercial environment.</p>	<p>(a) to (c) No action called for.</p>
<p>16. (3.2.3.2) Sanction for Prosecution</p> <p>15. (a) Prior sanction should not be necessary for prosecuting a public servant who has been trapped red-handed or in cases of possessing assets disproportionate to the known sources of income. (32)</p>		<p>(a) Not accepted. Prior sanction would be necessary for prosecuting a public servant who has been trapped red-handed or in cases of possessing assets disproportionate to the known sources of income. However, in cases of entrapment, sanction for prosecution should be given at the earliest, and in no case it should be more than 3 months from the date on which the prosecution sanction is sought.</p>	<p>(a) In pursuance of direction of Hon'ble High Court of Delhi, guidelines have been issued on 6th November, 2006 for checking delay in grant of sanction for prosecution. The guidelines stipulate timeframe for disposal of cases within a period of three months.</p>

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<p>16. (e) In all cases where the Government of India is empowered to grant sanction for prosecution, this power should be delegated to an Empowered Committee comprising the Central Vigilance Commissioner and the Departmental Secretary to Government. In case of a difference of opinion between the two, the matter could be resolved by placing it before the full Central Vigilance Commission. In case, sanction is required against a Secretary to Government, then the Empowered Committee would comprise of Cabinet Secretary and the Central Vigilance Commissioner. Similar arrangements may also be made at the State level. In all cases the order granting sanction for prosecution or otherwise shall be issued within two months. In case of refusal, the reasons for refusal should be placed before the respective legislature annually. (36)</p>		<p>(e) Not accepted. Keeping in view the objective to extend prior protection to honest civil servants, the power to accord sanction may continue as per the present provision with the authority competent to remove him, as they will have the holistic perspective of acts of omission/commission of public servants.</p>	<p>(e) No action called for.</p>
<p>18. (3.2.5.6) Speeding up Trials under the Prevention of Corruption Act:</p> <p>17. (a) A legal provision needs to be introduced fixing a time limit for various stages of trial. This could be done by amendments to the Cr.PC. (38)</p>		<p>(a) Not accepted.</p>	<p>(a) No action called for.</p>
<p>24. (3.8.5) Prior Concurrence for Registration of Cases: Section 6A of the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1946</p>			

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<p>18. (a) Permission to take up investigations under the present statutory arrangement should be given by the Central Vigilance Commissioner in consultation with the concerned Secretary. In case of investigation against a Secretary to Government, the permission should be given by a Committee comprising the Cabinet Secretary and the Central Vigilance Commissioner. This would require an amendment to the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act. In the interim the powers of the Union Government may be delegated to the Central Vigilance Commissioner, to be exercised in the manner stated above. A time limit of 30 days may be prescribed for processing this permission. (53)</p>	<p>(a) Not accepted. Existing provisions are adequate as only the Central Government can have a precise understanding of the intricate issues involved in decision making.</p>		<p>(a) No action called for.</p>
<p>25. (3.9.4) Immunity Enjoyed by Legislators</p>			
<p>19. (a) The Commission, while endorsing the suggestion of the National Commission to Review the Working of the Constitution, recommends that suitable amendments be effected to Article 105(2) of the Constitution to provide that the immunity enjoyed by Members of Parliament does not cover corrupt acts committed by them in connection with their duties in the House or otherwise. (54)</p>	<p>(a) and (b) Not accepted.</p>		<p>(a) and (b) A Committee was set up by the Speaker, Lok Sabha to consider these recommendations and that Committee has made the following observations regarding amendment of Articles 105(2) and 194(2) of the Constitution:—</p> <p>'The Committee are of the view that the Houses have ample powers to punish members for acts of corruption related to their functioning in the Houses or Committees and such matters may be looked into by the Ethics Committee of the respective House.</p>
<p>20. (b) The Commission also recommends that similar amendments may be made in Article 194(2) of</p>			

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	<p>the Constitution in respect of members of the State legislatures. (55)</p>		<p>Therefore, the Committee feels that there is no need for any amendment of the Constitution as suggested by NCRWC No further action called for.</p>
	<p>26. (3.10.24) Constitutional Protection to Civil Servants — Article 311</p>		
<p>21. (a) Article 311 of the Constitution should be repealed. (56)</p>		<p>(a) to (d) Not accepted.</p>	<p>(a) to (d) No action called for.</p>
<p>22. (b) Simultaneously Article 310 of the Constitution should also be repealed. (57)</p>			
<p>23. (c) Suitable legislation to provide for all necessary terms and conditions of services should be provided under Article 309, to protect the bona fide action of public servants taken in public interest; this should be made applicable to the States. (58)</p>			
<p>24. (d) Necessary protection to public servants against arbitrary action should be provided through such legislation under Article 309. (59)</p>			
<p>39. (6.7.3) Reducing discretion</p>			
<p>25. (b) Decision-making on important matters should be assigned to a committee rather than individuals. Care has to be exercised, however, that this practice is not resorted to when prompt decisions are required. (106)</p>		<p>(b) Not accepted. The system of Committees is prevalent for advising on major policies. However, Committees are only recommendatory bodies; decisions are taken by competent authorities. Decision making by the Committee can lead to dilution of accountability.</p>	<p>(b) No action called for.</p>
<p>40. (6.8.7) Supervision</p>			
<p>26. (a) The supervisory role of officers needs be re-emphasised. It bears</p>		<p>(a) Not accepted.</p>	<p>(a) No action called for.</p>

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reiteration that supervisory officers are primarily responsible for curbing corruption among their subordinates, and they should take all preventive measures for this purpose. (108)

27. (c) In the Annual Performance Report of each officer, there should be a column where the officer should indicate the measures he took to control corruption in his office and among subordinates. The reporting officer should then give his specific comments on this. (110)
- (c) and (d) Not accepted.
- (c) and (d) No action called for.

28. (d) Supervisory officers who give clean certificates to subordinate corrupt officers in their Annual Performance Reports should be asked to explain their position in case the officer reported upon is charged with an offence under the Prevention of Corruption Act. In addition, the fact that they have not recorded adversely about the integrity of their subordinate corrupt officers should be recorded in their reports. (111)

IV. Deferred Recommendations

Sl. No.	Recommendations made by Administrative Reforms Commission	Government's Decision	Action Taken
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17. (3.2.4.3) Liability of Corrupt Public Servants to Pay Damages

1. (a) In addition to the penalty in criminal cases the law should
- (a) CGAR may examine the matter in greater detail, keeping in view the
- (a) This was considered by CGAR and is to be placed before the GOM.

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	provide that public servants who cause loss to the State or citizens by their corrupt acts should be made liable to make good the loss caused and, in addition, be liable for damages. This could be done by inserting a chapter in the Prevention of Corruption Act. (37)	recent amendments to the Prevention of Corruption Act.	
	19. (3.3.7) Corruption Involving the Private Sector		
2.	(a) The Prevention of Corruption Act should be suitably amended to include in its purview private sector providers of public utility services. (42)	(a) and (b) CGAR may examine these recommendations in greater depth.	(a) and (b) These were considered by CGAR and are to be placed before the GOM.
3.	(b) Non-Governmental agencies, which received substantial funding, should be covered under the Prevention of Corruption Act. Norms should be laid down that any institution or body that has received more than 50% of its annual operating costs, or a sum equal to or greater than Rs. 1 crore during any of the preceding 3 years should be deemed to have obtained 'substantial funding' for that period and purpose of such funding. (43)		

V. Recommendations referred to other fora

Sl. No.	Recommendations made by Administrative Reforms Commission	Government's Decision	Action Taken
1	2	3	4
	1. (2.1.3.1.6) Reform of Political Funding		
1.	(a) A system for partial State	(a) All the matters related to electoral	(a) No action called for.

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funding should be introduced in order to reduce the scope of illegitimate and unnecessary funding of expenditure for elections. (1)

reforms or legislative issues are being addressed in a comprehensive manner in various other fora. Hence, it is decided that the GoM constituted to consider ARC Reports need not take any decision in this regard.

2. (2.1.3.2.4) Tightening of Anti-Defection Law

2. (a) The issue of disqualification of members on grounds of defection should be decided by the President/Governor on the advice of the Election Commission. (2)

(a) All the matters related to electoral reforms or legislative issues are being addressed in a comprehensive manner in various other fora. Hence, it is decided that the GoM constituted to consider ARC Reports need not take any decision in this regard.

3. (2.1.3.3.2) Disqualification

3. (a) Section 8 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951 needs to be amended to disqualify all persons facing charges related to grave and heinous offences and corruption, with the modification suggested by the Election Commission. (3)

(a) All the matters related to electoral reforms or legislative issues are being addressed in a comprehensive manner in various other fora. Hence, it is decided that the GoM constituted to consider ARC Reports need not take any decision in this regard.

4. (2.1.4.3) Coalition and Ethics

4. (a) The Constitution should be amended to ensure that if one or more parties in a coalition with a common programme mandated by the electorate either explicitly before the elections or implicitly while forming the government, realign midstream with one or more parties outside the coalition, then Members of that party or parties shall have to seek a fresh mandate from the electorate. (4)

(a) All the matters related to electoral reforms or legislative issues are being addressed in a comprehensive manner in various other fora. Hence, it is decided that the GoM constituted to consider ARC Reports need not take any decision in this regard.

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5. (2.1.5.4) Appointment of the Chief Election Commissioner/Commissioners	5. (a) A collegium headed by the Prime Minister with the Speaker of the Lok Sabha, the Leader of Opposition in the Lok Sabha, the Law Minister and the Deputy Chairman of the Rajya Sabha as members; should make recommendations for the consideration of the President for appointment of the Chief Election Commissioner and the Election Commissioners. (5)	(a) All the matters related to electoral reforms or legislative issues are being addressed in a comprehensive manner in various other fora. Hence, it is decided that the GoM constituted to consider ARC Reports need not take any decision in this regard.	(a) No action called for.
7. (2.1.7.3) Grounds of Disqualification for Membership	6. (a) Appropriate legislation may be enacted under Article 102(e) of the Constitution spelling out the conditions for disqualification of Membership of Parliament in an exhaustive manner. Similarly, the States may also legislate under Article 198(e). (7)	(a) All the matters related to electoral reforms or legislative issues are being addressed in a comprehensive manner in various other fora. Hence, it is decided that the GoM constituted to consider ARC Reports need not take any decision in this regard.	(a) No action called for.
9. (2.5.7.6) Enforcement of ethical norms in Legislatures	7. (a) An Office of 'Ethics Commissioner' may be constituted by each House of Parliament. This Office, functioning under the Speaker/Chairman, would assist the Committee on Ethics in the discharge of its functions, and advise Members, when required, and maintain necessary records. (14)	(a) and (b) All the matters related to electoral reforms or legislative issues are being addressed in a comprehensive manner in various other fora. Hence, it is decided that the GoM constituted to consider ARC Reports need not take any decision in this regard.	(a) and (b) No action called for.
8. (b) In respect of states, the			

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Commission recommends the following:—

- (i) All State legislatures may adopt a Code of Ethics and a Code of Conduct for their Members.
- (ii) Ethics Committees may be constituted with well defined procedures for sanctions in case of transgressions, to ensure the ethical conduct of legislators.
- (iii) 'Registers of Members' Interests' may be maintained with the declaration of interests by Members of the State legislatures.
- (iv) Annual Reports providing details including transgressions may be placed on the Table of the respective Houses.
- (v) An Office of 'Ethics Commissioner' may be constituted by each House of the State legislatures. This Office would function under the Speaker/Chairman, on the same basis as suggested for Parliament (15)

10. (2.6.12) Office of Profit

9. (a) The Law should be amended to define office of profit based on the following principles:—

- (i) All offices in purely advisory bodies where the experience, insights and expertise of a legislator would be inputs in governmental policy, shall not be treated as offices of profit,

(a) to (c) All the matters related to electoral reforms or legislative issues are being addressed in a comprehensive manner in various other fora. Hence, it is decided that the GoM constituted to consider ARC Reports need not take any decision in this regard.

(a) to (c) No action called for.

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irrespective of the remuneration and perks associated with such an office.

- (ii) All offices involving executive decision making and control of public funds, including positions on the governing boards of public undertakings and statutory and non-statutory authorities directly deciding policy or managing institutions or authorizing or approving expenditure shall be treated as offices of profit, and no legislator shall hold such offices.
- (iii) If a serving Minister, by virtue of office, is a member or head of certain organizations like the Planning Commission, where close coordination and integration between the Council of Ministers and the organization or authority or committee is vital for the day-to-day functioning of Government, it shall not be treated as office of profit. (The use of discretionary funds at the disposal of legislators, the power to determine specific projects and schemes, or select the beneficiaries or authorize expenditure shall constitute discharge of executive functions and will invite disqualification under Articles 102 and 191, irrespective of whether or not a new office is notified and held.) (16)

10. (b) Schemes such as MPLADS and MLALADS should be abolished. (17)
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11. (c) Members of Parliament and Members of State Legislatures should be declared as 'Public Authorities' under the Right to Information Act, except when they are discharging legislative functions. (18)

16. (3.2.3.2) Sanction for Prosecution

12. (c) The Presiding Officer of a House of Legislature should be designated as the sanctioning authority for MPs and MLAs respectively. (34)

(c) All the matters related to electoral reforms or legislative issues are being addressed in a comprehensive manner in various other fora. Hence, it is decided that the GoM constituted to consider ARC Reports need not take any decision in this regard.

(c) No action called for.

27. (4.3.15) The Lokpal

13. (a) The Constitution should be amended to provide for a national ombudsman to be called the Rashtriya Lokayukta. The role and jurisdiction of the Rashtriya Lokayukta should be defined in the Constitution while the composition, mode of appointment and other details can be decided by Parliament through legislation. (60)

(a) to (f) Issues relating to Lokpal Bill are being addressed independently in a comprehensive manner. Hence, it is decided that the GoM constituted to consider ARC Reports need not take any decision in this regard.

(a) to (f) No action called for.

14. (b) The jurisdiction of Rashtriya Lokayukta should extend to all Ministers of the Union (except the Prime Minister), all state Chief Ministers, all persons holding public office equivalent in rank to a Union Minister, and Members of Parliament. In case the enquiry against a public functionary establishes the involvement of any

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other public official alongwith the public functionary, the Rashtriya Lokayukta would have the power to enquire against such public servant(s) also. (61)

15. (c) The Prime Minister should be kept out of the jurisdiction of the Rashtriya Lokayukta for the reasons stated in paras 4.3.7 to 4.3.11. (62)

16. (d) The Rashtriya Lokayukta should consist of a serving or retired Judge of the Supreme Court as the Chairperson, an eminent jurist as Member and the Central Vigilance Commissioner as the ex-officio Member. (63)

17. (e) The Chairperson of the Rashtriya Lokayukta should be selected from a panel of sitting Judges of the Supreme Court who have more than three years of service, by a Committee consisting of the Vice President of India, the Prime Minister, the Leader of the Opposition, the Speaker of the Lok Sabha and the Chief Justice of India. In case it is not possible to appoint a sitting Judge, the Committee may appoint a retired Supreme Court Judge. The same Committee may select the Member (i.e. an eminent jurist) of the Rashtriya Lokayukta. The Chairperson and Member of the Rashtriya Lokayukta should be appointed for only one term of three years and they should not hold any public office under Government thereafter, the only

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exception being that they can become the Chief Justice of India, if their services are so required.

(64)

18. (f) The Rashtriya Lokayukta should also be entrusted with the task of undertaking a national campaign for raising the standards of ethics in public life. (65)

[Translation]

Radio Collaring of Indian Students

*28. SHRI MANISH TEWARI:
DR. KRUPARANI KILLI:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of Indian students of the Tri Valley University in California, USA were radio collared inhumanly to monitor their movements after confiscating their passports;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the break-up of such students with State from which they originate;

(c) whether the Government has raised this matter with the US authorities;

(d) if so, the outcome thereof;

(e) the manner in which the Indian Government/ Indian Embassy in USA is assisting them legally and otherwise in USA; and

(f) the measures taken by the Government to avoid recurrence of such incidents in future?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) and (b) Approximately 1500 Indian

Students were enrolled at the Tri Valley University in California, which was closed by the United States Government on 19 January, 2011 for alleged fraudulent practices. A number of Indian students were questioned and 18 of them, facing investigation in case, were initially detained and then released with radio monitoring devices on their ankles. A vast majority of the students enrolled at the TVU were from the State of Andhra Pradesh.

(c) The Government has repeatedly raised with the U.S. Government, including during the recent visits of External Affairs Minister and the Foreign Secretary, its strong concerns about radio tagging, welfare of the students and their academic future in the United States.

(d) The United States Government has begun progressively removing radio collars from 18 students and has conveyed that it would seek to provide innocent students an adequate opportunity to transfer to other universities, adjust their status or otherwise, leave the country honourably.

(e) Our Mission and Posts in the United States are regularly meeting students and providing appropriate guidance and advisories. A free legal aid camp for the affected students was also organized in San Francisco.

(f) The Government expects the US Government to take steps to prevent such universities from being set up and exploiting foreign students. Government also

hopes that Indian students will exercise due vigilance in applying to foreign universities.

[English]

R&D in Higher Education

*29. SHRI DEEPENDER SINGH HOODA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the schemes run by the Government to promote Research and Development (R&D) in higher education and the thrust areas identified for this purpose;

(b) the details of the funds provided and the expenditure incurred on R&D in higher education during the last three years and the current year;

(c) the extent of achievements made so far; and

(d) the roadmap envisaged for further development in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) University Grants Commission (UGC) and the Ministry of Science and Technology implement various schemes in higher education for promoting and strengthening Research and Development in Universities and colleges. Details are given in the enclosed Statements-I and II respectively. In addition, the Indian Council for Agricultural Research (ICAR) and Indian Council for Medical Research (ICMR) also implement schemes towards this purpose. Details are given in the enclosed Statement-III.

The thrust area identified for purposes of the above mentioned schemes of Ministry of S&T, ICAR, ICMR and UGC include Plasma Physics, Nuclear Physics, Structural Biology, Neurosciences, Organic Synthesis, Robotics, Nano-technology, Agriculture Bio-Technology covering areas of Crop Sciences, Development of Bio-fertilizers and Bio-pesticides, Animal Biotechnology, Aquaculture and

Marine Biotechnology, development of improved varieties/breeds, reproductive health and communicable diseases, Bio-resource development and utilization including Medicinal and Aromatic plants and Seri Biotechnology, Basic Research in emerging areas, Nano-Biotechnology, Medical Biotechnology, Vaccine Research and Development, Human Genetics and Genomics, Stem Cell Research, Bio-processing and Scale-up Biotechnology and Bio-safety Research.

(b) UGC has reported that it has allocated and spent Rs. 1972.63 crores on research and development in the last three years. Department of Science and Technology (DST) has reported that it has allocated and spent Rs. 1383.91 crores on research and development in the last three years. Similarly Department of Bio Technology (DBT) has reported that it has allocated and spent Rs. 908.80 crores on research and development in the last three years. For the current year, UGC, DST and DBT have spent Rs. 631.02 crores, Rs. 494.59 crores and Rs. 306.08 crores on research and development respectively.

(c) Department of Science and Technology has reported that Science and Engineering Research Council (SERC) has emerged as a national model for a transparent and rigorous peer review mechanism. SERC support lead to about 1200 papers annually with an average per paper impact factor rating of 2.2. Contribution of Universities in research papers has gone up from 15% to 35%. Similarly, field of Bio-technology has ensured development and transfer of more than 50 technologies for product development and commercial production. Tissue Culture propagation techniques for several plant varieties have been developed and demonstrated on a large scale. In health care area also, several advancements have been made. Vaccine for leprosy has been developed. Several other vaccines are at various stages of development. Diagnostic Kits have been developed for several diseases. In the field of agriculture and allied sciences, patents were granted to ICAR in 8 fields of invention. The ICAR institutes have also secured 4 Trademarks and registered 6 copyrights.

(d) The Department of Biotechnology has reported that it has formulated a three pronged strategy for future to promote research and development in Bio-technology:—

- (i) To promote Basic Research in emerging areas such as Genomics, RNA biology, Proteomics, Metabolomics, Computational biology etc.
- (ii) To intensify Translation Research for development of affordable product and process related to Agriculture productivity.
- (iii) To launch innovative schemes for increasing academia-industry interaction.

The DST has reported that Science and Engineering Board (SERB) has been created through an Act of Parliament. The main mandate of this Board will be to support basic research in emerging areas of Science and Engineering. The SERB will enable quicker decisions on research issues, thereby greatly improving our responsiveness to the needs of research scientists and S&T system. The future road map of the DST includes giving special attention to needs of the North Eastern Region (NER) and Jammu and Kashmir State by means of special package to promote research in the institutions located in these States.

UGC has reported that main area of focus in the Universities and colleges would be to promote basic scientific research. The recommendations of M.M. Sharma Committee on Basic Scientific research will be implemented fully. An allocation of Rs. 1200 crore has been made in the Eleventh Five Year Plan for strengthening Basic Scientific Research in institutions of higher learning including support for infrastructure development for implementation of recommendations of the Task Force constituted under the chairmanship of Prof. M.M. Sharma. The schemes of Universities with potential for Excellence and Colleges with Potential for Excellence (CPE) will be further improved and promoted. The scheme of Assistance for Strengthening of Infrastructure for Science and Technology (ASIST) will also be expanded for creating S&T infrastructure in higher education.

ICAR has reported that in order to meet the emerging challenges in the field of agriculture and allied sectors, it will focus on human resource development to generate appropriate location specific technologies. It proposes to further improve upon the inter-institutional knowledge support in order to leverage R&D for alleviation of hunger, poverty and livelihood security.

Statement-I

Schemes Implemented by University Grants Commission

- (i) Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowships for SC/ST students
- (ii) National Fellowships to Minorities students
- (iii) Junior Research Fellowships (JRF) for National Eligibility Test (NET) qualified Candidates
- (iv) Junior Research Fellowships (JRF) in Engineering and Technology
- (v) Assistance for Strengthening of Infrastructure for Science and Technology (ASIST)
- (vi) Research Fellowship for Ph.D in Science for Meritorious students of State Universities/Colleges
- (vii) Research Fellowships in Humanities and Social Sciences
- (viii) Post Doctoral Fellowships for Women
- (ix) Dr. D.S. Kothari Post-doctoral Fellowships
- (x) Radhakrishnan Post-doctoral Fellowships in Humanities and Social Sciences
- (xi) Post-doctoral Fellowships for SC/ST students
- (xii) Post-Graduate Scholarships for professional courses for SC/ST students
- (xiii) Post-Graduate Merit Scholarships for University Rank Holders

- (xiv) Indira Gandhi PG Single Girl Child Scholarships
- (xvi) Post-Graduate Scholarships to GATE qualified students
- (xvii) Implementation of M.M. Sharma Committee recommendations on strengthening Basic Scientific Research

Statement-II

*Schemes Implemented by the Ministry of
Science and Technology*

- (i) J.C. Bose National Fellowships
- (ii) The Ramanujan Fellowships
- (iii) Swarna Jayanti Fellowships Scheme
- (iv) Fellowships Scheme for Women Scientist
- (v) Fellowships Scheme for Creating Self Employment Opportunities
- (vi) Promotion of University Research and Scientific Excellence (PURSE)
- (vii) Innovation in Science Pursuit for Inspired Research (INSPIRE)
- (viii) Consolidation of University Research, Innovation and Excellence (CURIE)
- (ix) Intensification of Research in High Priority Areas (IRHPA)
- (x) Fund for Improvement of Science and Technology Infrastructure in Universities and other Higher Educational Institutions (FIST)
- (xi) Sophisticated Analytical Instrumentation Facilities for Researchers in Universities (SAIF)
- (xii) Fast track Scheme for Young Scientists and Women Scientists

Statement-III

Schemes Implemented by ICAR and ICMR

Indian Council for Agricultural Research (ICAR):

- (i) Post Metric Scholarship for SC/ST
- (ii) Merit cum Means (NCM) Scholarship
- (iii) National Talent Scholarship (NTS)
- (iv) Internships for Veterinary Students
- (v) ICAR Junior Research Fellowships (JRFs)
- (vi) ICAR Senior Research Fellowships (SRFs)

Indian Council of Medical research (ICMR):

- (i) Junior Research Fellowships (JRFs)
- (ii) Financial Assistance for MD/MS/Ph.D.
- (iii) Short Term Visiting Fellowships
- (iv) Financial Assistance to non ICMR Scientists
- (v) Post Doctoral Fellowship Programme
- (vi) Kishore Vaigyanik Protsahan Yojana (KVPY)

[Translation]

Teacher-Student Ratio

*30. SHRI C.R. PATIL:
PROF. RAM SHANKAR:

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

(a) the norms followed at present to arrive at teacher-student ratio under the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009 and Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA);

(b) whether the Government has assessed the requirement of teachers under the above Act/Scheme;

- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) the additional funds released to the States/UTs to recruit more teachers in this regard; and
- (e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to improve teacher-student ratio in the country?

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

(a) The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 provides for Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR) as given in the table below. The norms for sanction of additional teachers under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) have been revised to correspond with the norms prescribed under the RTE Act.

Sl. No.	Item	Norms and Standards	
		Admitted Children	Number of Teachers
	Number of Teachers		
1.	For class I-V	Up to 60 Children	Two teachers
		Between 61 and 90 children	Three teachers
		Between 91 and 120 children	Four teachers
		Between 121 and 200 children	Five teachers
		Above 150 children	Five teachers + one head-teacher
		Above 200 children	PTR (excluding head teacher) shall not exceed 40:1)
2.	For class VI-VIII	1. At least one teacher per class so that there shall be at least one teacher each for:	
		(a) Science and Mathematics;	
		(b) Social Studies;	
		(c) Languages	
		2. At least one teacher for every 35 children.	
		3. Where admission of children is above 100:-	
		(i) Full time head-teacher;	
		(ii) Part time instructors for (a) Art Education, (b) Health and Physical Education, (c) Work Education	

(b) to (d) The requirement of additional teachers for implementation of the RTE Act has been assessed at 5.08 lakhs to be recruited in a phased manner over a period of three years. Based on proposals received from the States and with a view to giving States adequate time to complete teacher recruitment, SSA has sanctioned 4.55 lakh additional teacher teachers in the first year of RTE implementation itself. The outlay for salary of additional teachers under SSA for 2010-11 is Rs. 1704.99 crore.

(e) Under SSA a total of 14.12 lakh teacher posts have been sanctioned since inception of the programme, against which 11.13 lakh teachers have been recruited. This has contributed to improvement in the PTR from 38:1 in 2002-03 to 31:1 in 2009-10. States have also been advised to fill up teacher vacancies in the State sector expeditiously, and rationalize teacher deployment to ensure that the prescribed PTR is maintained in respect of each school.

Allocation of Coal Blocks

*31. KUMARI SAROJ PANDEY: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether several States/UTs have submitted various proposals for allocation of coal blocks during the last three years;

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

(c) the details of proposals cleared during the above period, State-wise and those pending at present; and

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

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI SRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b) Coal blocks under Government Dispensation route to various Central and State Public Sector Undertakings are made in pursuance to Section

3(3)(a)(i) of the Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1973. Allocation of coal blocks is an on-going process. Prior to the year 2005, coal blocks were allocated on the basis of the requests received from the various companies who used to identify the blocks. However, post 2005, the number of requests were more than the available coal blocks. Accordingly, the identification and earmarking of the coal blocks is done by the Government in consultation with Coal India Limited and CMPDIL. The list of blocks so identified is circulated to all the Central Ministries/State Governments and applications are invited from the State Governments/Central Government for Government companies. Under this route, only Government companies are allocated coal blocks both for specified end use, and for commercial mining by the Government companies, where there is no restriction of captive use.

Under this arrangement, allocations are determined on the basis of, inter-alia, preference to the States which have not been allocated any coal blocks earlier, priority to the host States in order to encourage value addition within the coal bearing State, past performance of applicants in developing coal blocks, proximity of coal blocks to the proposed end use projects, recommendation/support of State Government concerned etc. Allocation is decided by the Government as provided in the Revised Coal Mining Policy, 2001.

During the last three years, the Government have not identified and earmarked coal blocks for allocation under the Government Dispensation route. Hence no applications were invited by the Government from the Central and State Governments. However, requests from State Government of Punjab, Rajasthan, Odisha, West Bengal, Arunachal Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Nagaland, Meghalaya, Assam, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Goa, Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh have been received.

(c) The details of proposals cleared during the period, State-wise are given below:—

Sl.No.	State	Name of State PSU	Name of coal block	Date of allocation
1.	Jharkhand	Jharkhand State Mineral Development Corporation	Jogeshwar and Jogeshwar Khas	11.04.2008
2.	Goa	Goa Industrial Development Corporation	Gare Palma Sector-III	12.11.2008
3.	West Bengal	West Bengal Power Development Corporation	East of Damogoria (Kalyaneshwari)	27.02.2009

As far as the remaining requests are concerned; as there were no coal blocks available for allocation, the requests of State Governments could not be entertained.

(d) Allocation of coal blocks is an on-going process and as and when the coal blocks are identified and earmarked for allocation, the same are considered for allocation. There is no set time frame for making allocations.

Poverty Estimation

*32. SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN:
SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether deficient data to assess poverty estimation is one of the reasons for the inadequate implementation of poverty eradication schemes;

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

(c) whether a family earning Rs. 356.30 per month living in rural area and Rs. 538.60 in the urban area is considered to be poor on the basis of 2004-2005 prices;

(d) if so, the reasons for retaining such irrational income basis even at the current prices; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCE (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) and (b) Planning Commission estimates the number and proportion of people living below the poverty line at the national and State levels separately for rural and urban areas on the basis of Monthly Per capita Consumption Expenditure (MPCE) data obtained from the large sample survey on household consumption expenditure carried out by the National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) of Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation after an interval of five years approximately. There is no deficiency of data to assess poverty in the country.

(c) and (d) The official poverty estimates based on the methodology recommended by the Expert Group (Lakadawala Committee) Report on 'Estimation of Proportion and Number of Poor' and adopted by the Government in 1997, were calculated using the all-India poverty line of consumption expenditure of Rs. 356.3 per capita per month for rural areas and Rs. 538.60 per capita per month for urban areas in 2004-05. Thus, the official poverty estimates are based on per capita per month consumption expenditure rather than earnings per family. These official poverty lines are:—

- (i) on a per person basis and not for a family;
- (ii) based on actual expenditure on goods and services and not on income;

(iii) are regularly updated on the basis of the Consumer Price Index for Agricultural Labour (CPIAL) for rural areas and Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers (CPIIW) for urban areas.

(e) The Planning Commission has been calculating the poverty estimates with an interval of about five years. Besides, the methodology for estimation of poverty is reviewed from time to time. Recently, the methodology has been reviewed by an Expert Group headed by Prof. Suresh D. Tendulkar which submitted its report in December 2009. The Tendulkar Committee concluded that while the urban poverty ratio yielded by the traditional method was generally acceptable as being less controversial, the rural poverty ratio was heavily criticized as being too low.

The Committee recommended to adopt the Mixed Reference Period (MRP) based household consumption expenditure as the basis for estimation of future poverty lines and the MRP equivalent of urban Poverty Line Basket (PLB) corresponding to traditional urban headcount ratio (25.7%) as the new reference PLB. The recomputed poverty lines take 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. On the basis of above methodology, the all-India poverty lines are computed as monthly per capita consumption expenditure of Rs. 579 for urban areas and Rs. 447 for rural areas for the year 2004-05.

[English]

Political Developments in Egypt/Arab Countries

*33. SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA:
SHRI OM PRAKASH YADAV:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the recent political developments in Egypt and other Arab countries;

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

(c) whether thousands of Indians residing in these countries have been affected as a result thereof;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the number of Indians evacuated from these countries and the financial and other assistance rendered to them; and

(e) the number of Indians still residing in such countries and the measures being taken by the Government to ensure their safety and security?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) and (b) Government are aware of the recent political developments in Egypt and other Arab countries particularly in Tunisia, Algeria, Yemen, Bahrain, Jordan and Libya. On developments in Egypt, Government conveyed its position and reaction on a number of occasions.

As President Mubarak stepped down, Hon'ble External Affairs Minister said on 11 February, 2011: "We welcome the decision of President Mubarak to step down in deference to the wishes of the people of Egypt. We also welcome the commitment of the Supreme Council of the Armed Forces to ensure a peaceful transition of power in a time bound manner to establish an open and democratic framework of governance. We are proud of our traditionally close relations with the people of Egypt and wish them peace, stability and prosperity."

(c) to (e) Our Missions in these countries are in constant contact with Indians residing there for their safety and security. As far as Egypt is concerned, there are about 3600 Indians out of which about 2200 based in Cairo. The Indian Mission in Cairo has taken measures for their safety and security. Upon request of the Indian community in Egypt to the Indian Mission in Cairo, three special flights were arranged by Air India, which carried around 670 Indians from Cairo to Mumbai. This was not 'evacuation' and Government only facilitated arrangement of the special flights of Air India to Cairo which brought back Indians

desirous of returning to India. On 03 February, 2011, Government also issued an advisory on travel of journalists to Egypt.

Government are closely monitoring the situation in these countries, particularly with regard to the safety and security of the Indian community.

Villages without Post Offices

*34. SHRI LALUBHAI BABUBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether several villages in the country have been left out without post offices;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to open post offices in such villages; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the said post offices are likely to be opened?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) Yes, Madam. Opening of Post Offices in villages is an ongoing activity. Post Offices are opened subject to fulfillment of certain prescribed norms, availability of Plan support and manpower. However, Post Offices cater to all the villages in the country.

(b) State-wise details of villages without Post Offices are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) and (d) Post Offices are opened in villages in a phased manner subject to availability of Plan support. During the current Financial Year (2010-11), target for opening of 200 Branch Post Offices (in rural area) and 110 Sub Post Offices (in rural and urban areas) has been allotted to Circles. Circle-wise details of targets issued are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I

Circle-wise number of villages (inhabited) without Post Offices as on 31.3.2010

Sl. No.	Name of Circle	Total Number of villages (Inhabited)	No. of villages without Post Office
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	30858	15945
2	Assam	26247	22539
3	Bihar	38475	29851
4	Chhattisgarh	20405	17566
5	Delhi	161	85
6	Gujarat	17983	9769
6.1	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	72	34
6.2	Daman and Diu	26	12
7	Haryana	6764	4449
8	Himachal Pradesh	17495	14835
9	Jammu and Kashmir	6417	4836
10	Jharkhand	28864	25781
11	Karnataka	28408	18820
12	Kerala	1457	0
12.1	Lakshadweep	10	0
13	Madhya Pradesh	52371	44975
14	Maharashtra	41354	29852
14.1	Goa	351	136
15	North East		
15.1	Arunachal Pradesh	3649	3397

1	2	3	4
15.2	Manipur	2391	1739
15.3	Meghalaya	5879	5419
15.4	Mizoram	838	479
15.5	Nagaland	1207	915
15.6	Tripura	856	197
16	Odisha	46989	39391
17	Punjab	12278	8879
17.1	Chandigarh	23	16
18	Rajasthan	39152	29498
19	Tamil Nadu	33779	22532
19.1	Puducherry	512	443
20	Uttarakhand	15761	13259
21	Uttar Pradesh	100606	85012
22	West Bengal	37910	30271
22.1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	501	414
22.2	Sikkim	466	280
Total		620515	481626

Statement-II

*Circle-wise targets for opening of Post Offices
during 2010-2011 by relocation/redeployment*

Sl. No.	Circle	SOs	BOs
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8	14
2.	Assam	5	8

1	2	3	4
3.	Bihar	6	8
4.	Chhattisgarh	3	8
5.	Delhi	5	2
6.	Gujarat	7	8
7.	Haryana	6	8
8.	Himachal Pradesh	3	6
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	6
10.	Jharkhand	3	10
11.	Karnataka	6	12
12.	Kerala	2	4
13.	Madhya Pradesh	7	10
14.	Maharashtra	8	14
15.	North East	4	8
16.	Odisha	5	10
17.	Punjab	3	8
18.	Rajasthan	8	14
19.	Tamil Nadu	7	14
20.	Uttar Pradesh	7	14
21.	Uttarakhand	2	6
22.	West Bengal	3	8
Total		110	200

[Translation]

Corporal Punishment in Schools

*35. DR. RATNA DE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether cases of students being subjected to corporal punishment in schools have been brought to the notice of the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof during the last two years;

(c) whether the Government/National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE) proposes to formulate a professional code of ethics for school teachers in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which such a code is likely to be formulated?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) and (b) There have been reports of sporadic cases of corporal punishment by teachers in schools. As the majority of schools are under the purview of State Governments, data on number of such incidents is not centrally maintained by this Ministry. Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE), has issued instructions to its affiliated Schools not to resort to physical punishment of students. It received 7 complaints in 2009 and 6 complaints in 2010. National Commission for Protection of Child Rights have received 42 and 61 complaints during 2008-2009 and 2009-10 respectively. As per the provisions of section 17 of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009, no child between 6 to 14 years of age shall be subjected to physical punishment or mental harassment. Several State Governments have also prohibited corporal punishment in their school.

(c) to (e) In pursuance of the recommendations of National Policy on Education (NPE), 1986 (as modified in 1992), the National Council for Educational Research and Training (NCERT) in collaboration with the All India Primary Teachers Federation (AIPTF), All India Secondary Teachers Federation (AISTF) and All India Federation of Educational Associations (AIFEA) had developed, a Code

of Professional Ethics for School Teachers in 1997. Recognizing the need for revising this Code, the National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE) has formulated a new Code of Professional Ethics for Teachers in consultation with the State Education Departments and representatives of All India Primary and Secondary Teachers Federations.

[English]

Regulation of Domestic Air Fares

*36. SHRIMATI BOTCHA JHANSI LAKSHMI:
SHRI HASSAN KHAN:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of domestic air passengers in the last three years and the current year, year-wise;

(b) the framework in existence for regulating domestic air fares in the country;

(c) whether the domestic airlines have increased/proposed to increase the fares;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether in spite of the Directorate General of Civil Aviation issuing air transport circular on 19 November, 2010 to all scheduled domestic airlines seeking details of the route-wise fares, several airlines are still levying hidden charges in their fares;

(f) if so, the details of such airlines; and

(g) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to regulate the fee hike and instruct all scheduled domestic airlines to maintain transparency in announcing fares for peak and non-peak seasons?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) The details of domestic passengers during the last three years from 2008-2010 are as follows:—

Year	Domestic Pax Carried (in million)
2008	41.27
2009	43.84
2010	52.02
2011 (Till 31st January, 2011)	04.93

(b) Air fares applicable for domestic passengers are determined by market forces and therefore are not fixed by Government. The framework for Regulation of Domestic Air fares in the Country is governed by Rule, 135 of the Air Craft Rules, 1937 which lays down broad principles including for maintaining transparency of tariff publication by the Airlines.

(c) and (d) In view of increase in ATF price by the oil companies, full service airlines viz. Air India Ltd., Jet Airways and Kingfisher Airlines have increased the airline fuel charge effective mid December, 2010 between Rs. 50/- to Rs. 200/- per passenger.

(e) and (f) No, Madam.

(g) With a view to maintain transparency in tariff publication, Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) has taken following steps:—

- Scheduled domestic airlines have been directed to display established tariff route-wise and fare category-wise in their websites, on monthly basis and also to notify any significant and noticeable changes to DGCA within 24 hrs of effecting such a change.
- A Tariff Analysis Unit has been set up in DGCA to monitor tariff on regular basis.

[Translation]

Corruption Cases against Government Servants

*37. SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV: Will the

PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note of the widespread cases of corruption/irregularities committed by the Government servants;

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

(c) the number of Government servants against whom complaints have been received alongwith the number against whom investigation is underway during the last three years and the current year;

(d) the number of cases in which permission for prosecution from the courts has been sought alongwith the number of cases in which such permission was denied during the above period;

(e) whether any strategy has been evolved by the Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) to weed out corruption; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY):

(a) Yes, Madam.

(b) Corruption undermines democracy and the rule of law, leads to violations of human rights, distorts markets and erodes the quality of life. Corruption hurts the poor disproportionately by diverting funds intended for development, undermining a Government's ability to provide basic services, feeding inequality and injustice. The Government has already constituted a Group of Ministers to consider measures that can be taken by the Government to tackle corruption.

(c) The data regarding complaints is not maintained centrally in the Government. However, cases against 1852 Government officials were registered on the basis of complaints during the last three years and the current year by the CBI, the details of which is given as under:—

Year	No. of Government Servants involved in CBI cases
2008	595
2009	654
2010	559
2011 (upto Jan., 2011)	44
Total	1852

(d) Under the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988, no court shall take cognisance of an offence punishable under the Act alleged to be committed by a public servant without previous sanction of the competent authority. This sanction is generally sought by the CBI. Between 2008 and January, 2011, CBI made 2931 requests to the competent authorities in Ministries/Departments. Of these, prosecution sanctions were given in 2825 requests, and denied in 43 requests.

(e) and (f) In order to promote good governance in the country, the Central Vigilance Commission has formulated a draft "National Anti Corruption Strategy" (NACS) as a guiding policy document. The proposed Strategy aims at systematic and conscious reshaping of the country's national integrity system. The draft Strategy recommends a set of action to be taken by the Government and a set of action by the political entities, judiciary, media, citizens, private sector and civil society organizations.

[English]

Radiation from Mobile Towers/Handsets

*38. SHRI ANANTHA VENKATARAMI REDDY:
SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA:

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

(a) whether reports have been received about the cases of electro-magnetic radiation from mobile towers and handsets;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the inter-ministerial Committee to examine the effect of radiation from base stations and mobile phones on human health has submitted its report;

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

(e) whether the Government proposes to formulate a policy for deployment of mobile telecom network bases on international standards; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and other alternative measures taken by the Government to minimize the ill effects of radiation from mobile phones and base stations?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) to (d) Yes, Madam. Complaints have been received in Department of Telecommunications (DoT) against the installation of mobile tower due to fear of alleged health hazards from the Electro Magnetic Radiation (EMR). Based on these complaints and media report in this regard, DoT has constituted an Inter-ministerial committee consisting of officers from DoT, Indian Council of Medical Research, Ministry of Health, Department of Biotechnology and Ministry of Environment and Forest to examine the effect of EMF Radiation from base stations and mobile phones.

Inter-Ministerial Committee (IMC) in its report has indicated that most of the laboratory studies were unable to find a direct link between exposure to radio frequency radiation and health; and the scientific studies as yet have not been able to confirm a cause-and-effect relationship between radio frequency radiation and health. The effect of emission from cell phone towers is not known yet with certainty. Further, the committee has also suggested certain safeguards.

The IMC report has been placed on the DoT website www.dot.gov.in for feedback from stakeholders. Based on

the comments of stakeholders, DoT will take appropriate action in the matter.

(e) and (f) DoT has already adopted the Electro Magnetic Radiation norms prescribed by International Commission on Non-ionizing Radiation Protection (ICNIRP). Further, DoT, vide letter No. 800-15/2010-VAS dated 8th April, 2010 has directed all Cellular Mobile Telephone Service (CMTS)/ Unified Access Service (UAS) licensees for compliance of the reference limits/ levels prescribed by ICNIRP by way of self certification of their Base Transmitting Station (BTS) for meeting the Electro Magnetic Field (EMF) radiations norms.

As per the directions issued vide letter dated 8th April, 2010, all existing BTSs should be ICNIRP guidelines compliant and all BTSs should be self certified as meeting the radiation norm. Self certification should be submitted to respective Telecom Enforcement Resource and Monitoring (TERM) Cells of DOT. All new BTS sites should start radiating only after self certificate has been submitted to relevant TERM Cells.

The TERM Cell will test up to 10% of new BTS sites randomly at its discretion. Additionally, the BTS sites against which there are public complaints shall also be tested by TERM Cell. The testing shall be done as per procedures prescribed by Telecom Engineering Centre (TEC) from time to time.

If a site fails to meet the EMR criterion, a penalty of Rs. 5 lakh shall be levied per BTS per service provider. Service providers must meet the criterion within one month of the report of TERM cell in such cases, after which the site will be shut down.

Accordingly, the self certifications are being submitted by the telecom service providers to respective TERM Cells. As on date, there are 5,53,326 Base Transmitting Stations (BTS) out of which the self certifications have been submitted by the service providers to the respective TERM Cells for 4,55,428 BTSs. TERM Cells have carried out the testing of radiation levels for 1197 BTSs and found

that the radiations levels are in compliance of ICNIRP prescribed levels in all the tested BTSs.

For the mobile handsets, DoT, vide letter no. 18-10/2008-IP dated 01.09.2008, has notified for compliance of Mobile Handsets being manufactured in India as well as the handsets being imported to conform to ICNIRP prescribed Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) limit of 2 W/kg. localized for head and trunk in the frequency range of 10 MHz to 10 GHz.

Further, DoT has also decided to set-up a laboratory in the Telecommunication Engineering Centre (TEC) for testing of SAR value of mobile handsets imported/ manufactured in India.

Revival of BSNL

*39. SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI:
SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA:

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

(a) whether the financial position of Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) has deteriorated during the last few years and the current year;

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

(c) whether the recommendations of Sam Pitroda Committee for the restructuring of BSNL have been acted upon;

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

(e) the measures taken by the Government to improve the performance of BSNL?

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

and (b) As per audited books of account, BSNL has earned profit since its inception in October, 2000 (i.e. 2000-01) up to the financial year 2008-09. However, it has incurred a loss of Rs. 1822.65 crores for the first time during the last financial year 2009-10.

The details of net profit/(loss) of BSNL during last three financial years i.e. 2007-08 to 2009-10 are as follows:—

Financial Years	Amount (In Rs. crore)
2007-08	3009.39
2008-09	574.85
2009-10	(1822.65) (Loss)

The amount of net profit/(loss) for the current financial year 2010-11 would be known only after closure of the annual accounts.

The loss incurred by BSNL during the financial year 2009-10 is mainly on account of following reasons:—

I. Reduction in Revenue.

There has been a decline in revenue from wire-line business due to churning of Subscribers of Fixed Line Services in view of preference to Mobile telephony and fall in ARPU (Average Revenue Per User). Though there is a net increase in number of connections in case of Wireless connections yet revenue decreased mainly due to the reduction in tariff by BSNL in the competitive market.

II. Increase in Expenditure:

The staff expenditure has increased due to implementation of recommendations of Wage Revision Committee. The wage revision has alone caused an additional expenditure of Rs. 2900 crores over the previous year on

account of payment of arrears for the period from 01.01.2007 to 31.03.2010.

(c) and (d) The Full Telecom Commission (FTC) deliberated on the recommendations of the Sam Pitroda Committee on improving the performance of the BSNL in its meeting held on 7.7.2010. The Telecom Commission decided to constitute 'Internal Committee' under Chairmanship of Member (Services), Department of Telecom, to give its recommendations on the report. Accordingly on 19.08.2010, a Committee under the Chairmanship of Member (Services) was constituted.

The internal committee submitted its report on 29.10.2010, which was discussed again in the Full Telecom Commission in its meeting held on 30.11.2010. FTC has decided the following in the matter:—

- (i) Taking 30-50 professionals from market at market rates changing Board Constitution or separating Chairman and MD posts may not be feasible in only one Public Sector Undertaking (PSU) as it may trigger protest from BSNL and demand for similar treatment by other PSUs.
- (ii) This is not the opportune time for listing and disinvestment of BSNL, as company is on downward performance path and disinvestment may not realize true value of the company. In absence of listing, option of giving stocks as incentive to key management is not available for the present.
- (iii) Voluntary Retirement Scheme (VRS) across the board may not be required; BSNL could examine option of VRS for select categories, examining financial burden and cost/benefit of the company.
- (iv) On adopting Managed capacity or managed services model — Internal Committee view that the Board of BSNL may take a view is endorsed.

- (v) Unbundling of the local loop is a commercial decision, which shall be decided by BSNL Board after critically examining the issue.
- (vi) All other issues are operational and commercial issues of BSNL for which the Board is competent to take decisions.

The Commission also observed that some of the above issues including items (ii), (iii) and (v) could be revisited if the need arose in the context of any major policy decisions involving restructuring and repositioning of BSNL.

(e) BSNL has taken following steps to enhance its revenue and to be competitive in the fiercely competitive market:—

- (i) Restructuring of Organization into four business Verticals viz., Consumer Mobility, Consumer Fixed Access, Enterprise and New Business.
- (ii) Strengthening of Marketing, Sales and Distribution Channels through specific targeted Projects.
- (iii) Continuous improvement in Customer care through Project Smile.
- (iv) Emphasis on Value Added Services to increase ARPU.
- (v) Leveraging Information Technology for bringing efficiency in all its operations.
- (vi) Growth of 3G, Broadband and Data Centre Services.
- (vii) Creating a segmented go-to-market approach to tap the enterprise market.

Setting up of New IITs

*40. SHRI RAVNEET SINGH:
SHRI K.C. SINGH 'BABA':

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

- (a) the existing Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) with their locations and annual intake of students;
- (b) the locations where the new IITs are proposed to be set up;
- (c) the financial allocations made for setting up of these new IITs and the details of funds utilised so far by each of these IITs;
- (d) the details of international assistance sought and obtained for setting up of these new IITs;
- (e) the present status of each of these IITs; and
- (f) the time by which they are likely to be made functional?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) and (b) The locations of the existing and new Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) and annual intake for under graduate, post graduate and Ph.D courses for 2010-11 are given below:—

Sl. No.	Name of the Institute	State where located	Intake 2010-11
1	2	3	4
1.	IIT-Kharagpur	West Bengal	3474
2.	IIT-Madras	Tamil Nadu	1939
3.	IIT-Bombay	Maharashtra	2405
4.	IIT-Kanpur	Uttar Pradesh	1778
5.	IIT-Delhi	National Capital Territory of Delhi	3097
6.	IIT-Guwahati	Assam	1432
7.	IIT-Roorkee	Uttarakhand	2514
8.	IIT-Gandhinagar	Gujarat	135
9.	IIT-Ropar	Punjab	138

1	2	3	4
10.	IIT-Rajasthan	Rajasthan	134
11.	IIT-Bhubaneswar	Odisha	143
12.	IIT-Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh	221
13.	IIT-Patna	Bihar	139
14.	IIT-Indore	Madhya Pradesh	133
15.	IIT-Mandi	Himachal Pradesh	139

(c) to (f) All the eight new IITs have started functioning from temporary premises. No international assistance for setting up of new IITs has been sought or obtained. An allocation of Rs. 2000 crores has been made for the new IITs in the XI Plan. The details of funds utilized by each new IIT is as follows:—

(Rs. in crores)

Name of IIT	Utilisation
IIT Mandi	11.67
IIT Ropar	37.00
IIT Bhubaneswar	89.00
IIT Gandhinagar	29.78
IIT Rajasthan	82.50
IIT Indore	24.98
IIT Hyderabad	112.35
IIT Patna	68.81

Formula for Assessment of Poor

231. SHRI R. THAMARAISELVAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken a decision and approved a formula for selecting/assessing the poor on the basis of social categories rather than mere economic criteria;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has decided to adopt Tendulkar Committee report on poverty assessment; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Rural Development provides financial and technical support to the States/UTs for conducting the BPL Census to identify the households living below the poverty line in the rural areas who could be targeted for getting the benefits under its programmes. The last BPL Census was conducted in 2002. Methodology for identification of BPL households for BPL Census 2002 was adopted on the recommendation of an Expert Group constituted by the Ministry of Rural Development. The methodology is based on Score Based Ranking of each rural household on 13 socio-economic parameters reflecting the levels of living and quality of life and which are considered as proxy indicators of poverty.

For conducting the next BPL Census an Expert Group to advise the Ministry on the methodology was constituted on 12th August, 2008. The Expert Group under the Chairmanship of Dr. N.C. Saxena submitted its report on 21st August, 2009. The recommendations of the Expert Group and other alternative options have been tested through a pilot socio-economic survey and a Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) exercise in order to finalize the methodology for the BPL Census. The Ministry is now engaged in an exercise to analyze the results of the pilot survey/PRA based on which the methodology for conducting the BPL Census, 2011 will be finalized. At present there is no uniform criteria for identification of persons below poverty line in urban areas. Planning Commission has constituted a Committee under the Chairmanship of Prof. S.R. Hashim, to recommend suitable methodology for identifying BPL families in urban areas. The report of the Expert Group is expected to be submitted by May, 2011.

(c) and (d) The Planning Commission is the nodal institution for estimation of the number of poor in the country. The Tendulkar Committee appointed by the Planning Commission in 2005, reviewed the methodology for estimation of poverty and submitted its report in 2009. The report has placed the poverty head count ratio for 2004-05 at 37.2 per cent which includes the rural poverty ratio (41.8 per cent) and urban poverty ratio (25.7 per cent). The revised poverty lines recommended by the Tendulkar Committee have been accepted by the Planning Commission. 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 State-wise poverty line and poverty head count ratio for rural and urban areas is given in the enclosed Statement-I. The State-wise number of people below poverty line is given in the enclosed Statement-II. The Planning Commission does not estimate the number of families.

Statement-I

Final poverty lines and poverty Head count ratio by State and sector (Tendulkar Report)

State	Poverty Line (Rs.)		Poverty Head Count Ratio State (Per cent)	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5
Jammu and 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
Uttarakhand	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

1	2	3	4	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
Odisha	407.78	497.31	60.8	37.6
Chhattisgarh	398.92	513.70	55.1	28.4
Madhya Pradesh	408.41	532.26	53.6	35.1
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

Statement-II

*Estimated Number of Poor based on Tendulkar
Committee Poverty Estimates for 2004-05*

Sl. No	Name of State/ UT	Projected Population *(in lakhs)	State-wise Head Count Ratio (%)	Number of People Living Below Poverty Line (in lakhs) =(Col.3*Col.4)	1	2	3	4	5
1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	798.52	29.9	238.76	2.	Arunachal Pradesh	11.56	31.1	3.60
					3.	Assam	282.73	34.4	97.26
					4.	Bihar	892.64	54.4	485.60
					5.	Chhattisgarh	222.51	49.4	109.92
					6.	Delhi	155.69	13.1	20.40
					7.	Goa	14.50	25.0	3.63
					8.	Gujarat	541.40	31.8	172.17
					9.	Haryana	228.83	24.1	55.15

1	2	3	4	5
10. Himachal Pradesh	63.83	22.9	14.62	
11. Jammu and Kashmir	107.83	13.2	14.23	
12. Jharkhand	288.46	45.3	130.67	
13. Karnataka	555.97	33.4	185.69	
14. Kerala	329.89	19.7	64.99	
15. Madhya Pradesh	652.02	48.6	316.88	
16. Maharashtra	1032.18	38.1	393.26	
17. Manipur	22.80	38.0	8.66	
18. Meghalaya	24.40	16.1	3.93	
19. Mizoram	9.35	15.3	1.43	
20. Nagaland	20.94	9.0	1.88	
21. Odisha	384.90	57.2	220.16	
22. Punjab	257.24	20.9	53.76	
23. Rajasthan	611.36	34.4	210.31	
24. Sikkim	5.69	31.1	1.77	
25. Tamil Nadu	646.23	28.9	186.76	
26. Tripura	33.66	40.6	13.67	
27. Uttar Pradesh	1798.24	40.9	735.48	
28. Uttarakhand	90.73	32.7	29.67	
29. West Bengal	842.77	34.3	289.07	
30. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4.05	28.9	1.17	
31. Chandigarh	10.50	20.9	2.19	
32. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2.52	38.1	0.96	

1	2	3	4	5
33. Daman and Diu	2.05	25.0	0.51	
34. Lakshadweep	0.70	19.7	0.14	
35. Puducherry	10.57	14.1	1.49	
Total	10957.26	37.2	4076.10	

*Projected Population of Registrar General of India as on 1st March, 2005.

Notes: Tendulkar Committee has not given head count ratio for the UTs. except for Puducherry. However, the same assumptions for UTs as was done earlier for the official estimates have been used in the present exercise, viz.

- * Poverty Ratio of Tamil Nadu is used for Andaman and Nicobar Island.
- * Urban Poverty Ratio of Punjab used for Chandigarh.
- * Poverty Line of Maharashtra is used to estimate poverty ratio of Dadra and Nagar Haveli.
- * Poverty Ratio of Goa is used for Daman and Diu.
- * Poverty Ratio of Kerala is used for Lakshadweep.

[Translation]

Implementation of RTI Act, 2005

232. SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Right to Information Act, 2005 is being implemented in all the States/UTs in the country;

(b) if not, the States which are not implementing or dilly-dallying in implementation of the above Act; and

(c) the action taken against the non-implementing States and the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES

AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY):

(a) and (b) The Right to Information Act, 2005 is being implemented by all the States to which it applies.

(c) Does not arise.

Demand of Indian Nurses

233. SHRI MAHESHWAR HAZARI: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is huge demand for Indian nurses and house maids in other countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has taken any steps to improve their working conditions; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b) There is demand for Indian workers of various skill levels including nurses and housemaids abroad. The main countries where Indian workers are in demand include the Gulf countries, Malaysia, Singapore and also some countries in Europe.

The recruitment of nurses with educational qualification above class 10, and also those emigrating to non-ECR countries, is not regulated under the Emigration Act, 1983. As such, no data is available in this regard with the Ministry.

(c) and (d) The policy of the Government is to encourage orderly and legal emigration of Indian workers including female workers, discourage illegal/irregular migration and ensure the protection and welfare of emigrants. In pursuit of this policy, the Government is implementing emigration process reforms and is pursuing bilateral and multilateral cooperation in the management of migration.

Further, the Ministry has made concerted efforts to

enter into bilateral Memoranda of Understanding (MoU) with the major receiving Countries for ensuring protection and welfare of our emigrants. Memoranda of Understanding (MoU) were signed with United Arab of Emirates (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.

The Government has made it mandatory for the employment contract of every female worker emigrating on ECR passport to ECR country to be attested by the Indian Mission. The Government has also stipulated a minimum age of 30 years and a minimum wage for such workers. The employer directly hiring an Indian female domestic worker has to deposit a security of 2500 USD with the Indian mission. These policy measures have been taken to reinforce protection of women workers abroad.

[English]

Construction of Airstrips/Aerodromes

234. SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of airstrips/aerodromes proposed to be constructed during the next three years in the country;

(b) the number amongst those proposed for Karnataka;

(c) whether there is a proposal for construction of aerodrome in Mandya in Karnataka; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b) Keeping in view the enormous growth in air passengers, which had put pressure on airport infrastructure, Government had announced a policy for greenfield airports in April, 2008 in order to encourage infusion of greater investment into the airport sector.

So far, the Government has given 'in-principle'

approval for setting up of new Greenfield airports for public use at Navi Mumbai and Sindhudurg in Maharashtra; Mopa in Goa; Bijapur, Shimoga, Hassan and Gulbarga in Karnataka; Kannur in Kerala; Kushinagar in Uttar Pradesh; Pakyong in Sikkim; Durgapur in West Bengal; Paladi/Jaipur in Rajasthan and Datia/Gwalior (Cargo) in Madhya Pradesh. The timeline for construction of airport projects depends upon many factors such as land acquisition, availability of mandatory clearances, financial closure, etc.

(c) and (d) There is no such proposal under consideration of the Government.

Medical Assistance during Haj

235. SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether doctors and para medical staff are sent on deputation for Haj to extend medical assistance, if required, to the Hajis who go for the pilgrimage;

(b) if so, the details of the total doctors and para medical staff sent on deputation every year; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) Yes.

(b) Details are tabulated below:—

Year	No. of doctors deputed	No. of paramedics deputed
Haj – 2010	121	140
Haj – 2009	110	142
Haj – 2008	113	138
Haj – 2007	115	141

(c) Does not arise.

Adult Literacy

236. SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA:
SHRI P.C. MOHAN:
SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU:

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

(a) the details of persons in the age group of 15-35 in the country who received education under the Adult Literacy Programme during the last three years ending 31 December, 2010, year-wise, State-wise;

(b) the expenditure sanctioned and incurred, separately on the programme during the above period, year-wise, State-wise;

(c) whether the funds meant for the programme are not being utilized fully by some States;

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

(e) the remedial measures proposed to be taken by the Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) 70.27 lakh persons have been covered in Adult Literacy Programmes during 2007-10. The State-wise annual coverage under the programmes during this period is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) to (d) Details of funds allocations during the period can be seen in the enclosed Statement-II. Accounts of expenditure out of funds sanctioned earlier are in the process of being settled.

(e) The Government has recently launched a new variant of National Literacy Mission, as Saakshar Bharat, with specific objective of improving adult literacy. The programme encompasses functional literacy, skill development, equivalency programme and life long learning opportunities through continuing education. To encourage

adults to join the literacy campaign, the entire cost of the teaching learning material and literacy teaching will be met by the Government. The programme also provides for environment building and mass mobilization to motivate the non-literacy to join the literacy campaign. Simultaneously a robust MIS is being developed for monitoring the expenditure.

Statement-I

Number of persons covered under adult literacy programmes during 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10

Sl. No.	Name of States/UTs	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	499139	41413	44642
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	552	2466	2697
3.	Assam	44386	34545	10633
4.	Bihar	14344	22420	31439
5.	Chhattisgarh	5927	8587	11729
6.	Delhi	11826	16755	9264
7.	Goa	3724	3915	3032
8.	Gujarat	50224	44858	32224
9.	Haryana	11994	11144	14860
10.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	920
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	1853	3005	3981
12.	Jharkhand	899826	15909	14715
13.	Karnataka	313462	930941	23855
14.	Kerala	79038	81739	26516
15.	Madhya Pradesh	54409	69971	89552

1	2	3	4	5
16.	Maharashtra	60175	75857	50694
17.	Manipur	4301	7664	9238
18.	Mizoram	1012	1414	2229
19.	Nagaland	1488	3000	2680
20.	Odisha	30668	41219	52003
21.	Punjab	3741	5359	5718
22.	Rajasthan	17521	18281	14290
23.	Tamil Nadu	350755	525029	26631
24.	Tripura	601	2520	2506
25.	Uttar Pradesh	275900	848432	147515
26.	Uttarakhand	200064	183029	17232
27.	West Bengal	21316	382814	23254
28.	Chandigarh	4147	4298	2441
29.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	1140
Total		2962393	3386584	677630

Statement-II

State-wise details of fund allocations during 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of States/UTs	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2417.30	2043.59	14325.38
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	34.54	25.00	836.84

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Assam	193.21	155.11	3061.10
4.	Bihar	638.26	399.83	1384.80
5.	Chhattisgarh	384.20	1268.49	4576.54
6.	Goa	24.48	24.98	25.79
7.	Gujarat	432.17	415.61	5101.98
8.	Haryana	312.06	376.94	454.54
9.	Himachal Pradesh	35.62	50.96	79.36
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	121.40	75.26	63.92
11.	Jharkhand	937.66	653.19	1317.81
12.	Karnataka	2529.14	572.98	4010.41
13.	Kerala	615.55	943.14	899.33
14.	Madhya Pradesh	761.81	853.94	959.96
15.	Maharashtra	861.68	1341.91	4224.74
16.	Manipur	134.43	67.48	591.11
17.	Meghalaya	47.30	47.72	69.59
18.	Mizoram	22.65	23.71	25.65
19.	Nagaland	24.13	32.71	28.95
20.	Odisha	582.98	422.26	1193.02
21.	Punjab	112.44	482.58	56.98
22.	Rajasthan	3598.39	2526.02	9533.68
23.	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	62.63
24.	Tamil Nadu	1105.14	776.12	2215.18
25.	Tripura	39.41	31.43	236.56
26.	Uttar Pradesh	3096.84	3286.15	14676.89

1	2	3	4	5
27.	Uttarakhand	440.48	233.46	1827.04
28.	West Bengal	1492.80	2412.48	3155.68
29.	Chandigarh	29.97	30.00	101.42
30.	Delhi	111.86	116.04	142.09
31.	Puducherry	38.70	0.00	0.00
32.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00
33.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	0.00
34.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	15.00	13.41
35.	Lakshadweep	0.00	3.48	0.00
Total		21176.60	19705.05	75252.38

[Translation]

Special Status to States

237. SHRI BADRI RAM JAKHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has any scheme to give special status to some category States;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the special benefits given to these States; State-wise;

(c) whether connectivity range of mobile towers of neighbouring countries is having access to our region;

(d) if so, the details of such regions, State-wise; and

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

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

[English]

Fleet of Aircraft

238. SHRI P.C. MOHAN : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of aircraft in the fleet of Indian Airlines alongwith the number of aircraft wholly owned by Indian Airlines and those which have been hired;

(b) the age of the aircraft wholly owned by Indian Airlines and whether the aircraft owned by IAs fulfill all international technical parameters including their age; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor alongwith the details of aircraft which had met with accidents during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) Air India and its subsidiary companies have 165 aircraft in their fleet which include 29 leased aircraft.

(b) The age of wholly owned aircraft of erstwhile Indian Airlines varies from one to five years. All the aircraft in the fleet are maintained as per the DGCA technical standards.

(c) None of the aircraft owned by erstwhile Indian Airlines has met with an accident during the last three years. Only one Boeing aircraft owned by Air India Express met with an accident in 2010 at Mangalore.

3G Rajdhani Express Service

239. SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd. (BSNL)

has launched BSNL 3G Branded Rajdhani Express in association with the Indian Railways;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the aims and objectives of such service; and

(c) the funds allocated for the purpose so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd. (BSNL) has launched BSNL 3G Branded Rajdhani Express in association with the Indian Railways through the vendor who has direct agreement with the Indian Railways. BSNL has done advertisement with the objective of branding and promotion of 3G products and value Added Services including 3G theme "Faster than your thoughts" on two rakes of Rajdhani Express, one each on South and East routes. BSNL has allocated Rs. 1.93 crore for this purpose.

Mini Pravasi Bhartiya Divas

240. SHRI P. BALRAM : Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has attended the Mini Pravasi Bhartiya Divas in South African city of Durban recently;

(b) if so, the complete details thereof alongwith the details of places where it was held during the last three years; and

(c) the manner in which it was useful to our country in terms of attracting funds from each country during the above period?

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

(b) The Pravasi Bhartiya Divas (PBD) Africa was held from 1-2 October, 2010 at the International Convention Centre (ICC), Durban, South Africa. The event

was inaugurated on 1st October, 2010 by the Minister for Overseas Indian Affairs. The President of South Africa Mr. Jacob Zuma graced the closing session on 2nd October 2010. The theme of the Conference was on 'India-Africa: Building Bridges.' PBD Africa marked the 150th anniversary of the arrivals of Indians in South Africa and coincided with the birth anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi.

The pre-convention events on 1st October, 2010 were 'Business Round Table Conference' and an Academic Seminar on 'Diaspora: Heritage in the Context of Globalisation'. There were five Plenary Sessions on 2nd October, 2010 beginning with the Opening Plenary. 'The Relevance of Mahatma Gandhi in the 21st Century' followed by sessions on 'Business: Opportunity Africa, Education, Youth and Gender: Leveraging Knowledge and Technology for Social Development,' 'Diaspora: Heritage in the Context of Globalisation' and a 'Valedictory Session'.

This was the 4th regional PBD Convention organized by Government of India outside India. The first such event was, held on 24th September, 2007 in New York, the second on 10-11 October, 2008 in Singapore and the third on 19 September, 2009 at The Hague.

(c) The two day Convention was attended by more than 400 delegates from Africa. The Business Roundtable on 'Opportunity Africa' at ICC Durban was attended by over 100 prominent business leaders and professionals from India and Africa. The possibility of enhancing economic and trade relations between India and Africa and particularly South Africa were discussed in the meeting focusing on four crucial sectors: IT, skills enhancement and education; pharmaceuticals; mining and minerals and infrastructure. The Convention was useful for facilitating the possibility of overseas investment in India.

Granting Overseas Citizen of India Status

241. SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has decided to grant Overseas citizen of India status to Indians turned 'Naturalized American Citizen' with right to function from either country;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof;

(c) whether this status with voting rights would be extended to Indian Citizens in other countries;

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

(e) whether the Government has surveyed the demand and utility of these citizens seeking the said status; and

(f) if so, the time by which the said status is likely to be granted?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) The Government of India does not accord dual-citizenship. However Government of India issues Overseas Citizen of India (OCI) cards to eligible Persons of Indian Origin residing in various countries, which includes persons of Indian origin who have acquired American citizenship.

(b) Salient features are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) Government has issued Gazette Notification giving voting rights to Non-Resident Indian i.e. Indian citizens/Indian Passport holders residing in other countries.

(d) Citizens of India who have not acquired the citizenship of any other country and are living abroad owing to employment education or otherwise, are now eligible to register their names in the electoral rolls in the constituency of the address shown in their passport and to vote when they are present at the time polls are held.

(e) and (f) The scheme of OCI cards is already functional for persons of Indian origin.

Statement*Details and Salient Features of the OCI Scheme are as follows*

- The Scheme provides for registration of Persons of Indian Origin. (PIOs) who were citizens of India on or after 26th January, 1950 or were eligible to become citizens of India on 26th January, 1950 and who are citizens of other countries, except Pakistan and Bangladesh.
- The Scheme was introduced by an amendment of the Citizenship Act, 1955 in August 2005 and was made operational from January, 2006.
- Registered OCIs are issued an OCI registration certificate and a lifelong multiple entry, multi purpose visa for visiting India.
- Registered OCIs are exempted from registration with Foreigners Regional Registration Office for any length of stay in India.
- Registered OCIs are granted conceptual parity with Non-Resident Indians in respect of all facilities available to them in economic, financial and educational fields except in matters relating to the acquisition of agricultural or plantation properties'. However, specific benefits have to be notified under section 7B(1) of the Act.
- OCI is not to be construed as 'dual citizenship'.

*[Translation]***Purchase of Aircrafts**

242. SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL:
SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Air India has in the recent past purchased/leased several aircrafts to increase its share in the Industry;

(b) if so, the details of purchases/leasing of aircrafts during each of the last three years and plans for the future;

(c) the market share of Air India before and after merger; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to increase its market share?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b) Erstwhile Air India and Indian Airlines had placed orders with M/s. Boeing and M/s. Airbus Industries for purchase of 68 and 43 aircraft respectively. The aircraft deliveries commenced in October, 2006 and will continue till 2014. Till date 81 aircraft have been delivered, out of which 28 aircraft were delivered during 2006 and 2007, 14 during 2008, 29 during 2009 and 10 during 2010. The balance 30 aircraft which are yet to be delivered are 3XB777 + 27XB787s. The deliveries of the last three B777-300 aircraft have been postponed as part of the re-structuring exercise. The B787 aircraft deliveries have been delayed by Boeing. As regards leased aircraft, Air India has 46 leased aircraft which includes 7 aircraft under the process of being returned to the Lessor. The Air India Board has approved leasing of ten A320 aircraft as replacements for the old owned A320 aircraft and four A330 aircrafts as replacements for old A310s aircraft.

(c) Government had approved the merger of Air India and Indian Airlines in March, 2007. The market share of erstwhile Air India and Indian Airlines before merger was 15.1% and 9.6% respectively. After merger, the market share of Air India for the period January-September, 2010 was 23.8% (Prov.).

(d) Air India has taken various steps to increase its market share which includes (i) All major routes are operated with the new B777 aircraft. (ii) The Delhi hub has been operationalised. Air India now connects 21 international and 45 destinations over Delhi. (iii) Introduction of new flights. (iv) Entry into Star Alliance. (v) Operational

turnaround plan focussing on fleet rationalisation, route profitability and other structural changes.

Shortage of Teachers

243. SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ:

SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:

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

(a) whether there is acute shortage of teachers in Kendriya Vidyalayas and Navodaya Vidyalayas in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to conduct a special drive to fill up the vacancies of teachers in various schools; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) No, Madam. The status of vacancies among the posts of teachers in Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) and Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas (JNVs) as on 17/2/2011 is as under:—

Sl. No.	Posts	KVs		JNVs	
		Sanctioned	Vacant	Sanctioned	Vacant
1.	Primary Teachers	14970	934	There are no posts of PRT in JNVs	
2.	Trained Graduate Teachers	15420	1478	4990	807
3.	Post Graduate Teachers	8801	1049	4047	818
4.	Head Master	661	178	There are no posts of HM in JNVs	
5.	Vice-Principals	554	77	374	60
6.	Principals	913	20	565	71
7.	Misc. Teachers	—	—	2969	271
Total		41319	3736	12945	2047

(c) No, Madam. Filling up of vacancies is a continuous process.

(d) Does not arise.

[English]

Maintenance Base of AI in UAE

244. SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of Air India's maintenance base in various countries, country-wise;

(b) whether Air India propose to set up maintenance base in various countries particularly UAE;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) Air India does not have maintenance bases outside India.

(b) No, Madam.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

[Translation]

Modernisation of Autonomous Engineering Colleges

245. SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received any proposal in August, 2008 from the State Government of Madhya Pradesh for modernization of autonomous engineering colleges in the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) As per the information received from the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE), Council has not received any proposal in August, 2008 from the State Government of Madhya Pradesh for modernization of autonomous engineering colleges in the State.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

[English]

Kaladan Multimodal Project

246. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Kaladan multimodal transit transport project has finally been conceived after 12 years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total cost of the project and the benefits to India from this project;

(d) whether in spite of pressure, India has not changed its foreign policy with the Myanmar; and

(e) if so, the extent to which this project is likely to increase the trade between the two countries especially in north eastern region?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) to (c) The Framework Agreement and Protocols for the implementation of the Kaladan Multi Modal Transit Transport Project were signed in April, 2008. The Kaladan Multi-Modal Transit Transport Facility envisages connectivity between Indian ports on the eastern seaboard and Sittwe Port in Myanmar and then through riverine transport and road to Mizoram. The total cost of the project has been approved for Rs. 535 crores, to be funded by India.

(d) India's foreign policy towards Myanmar has constantly remained one of constructive engagement with a close neighbour, with which we share multidimensional relations.

(e) The Kaladan Multi-Modal Transit Transport Project is being developed to provide an alternate route for transport of goods from eastern sea board to North-East India. However, the completion of the Project will open up possibilities for better connectivity and movement of goods between India and Myanmar.

Ban on Pornographic Sites

247. SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY:

SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR:

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

(a) whether there is a regulatory mechanism to check the pornographic websites in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to ban such websites and also amend the Information Technology (Amendment) Act, 2008 to make publishing of pornography a punishable offence; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) to (d) The Information Technology Act, 2000 has been amended by Information Technology (Amendment) Act, 2008 w.e.f. 27.10.2009. Sections 67, 67A and 67B of the Act provides stringent punishment and fine for publishing or transmission of pornography in electronic form as well as hosting on website any information which is lascivious, or contains sexually explicit act or conduct, or depicts children engaged in sexually explicit act.

[Translation]

Condition of Government School Buildings

248. SHRI KAMAL KISHOR "COMMANDO": Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted any survey to identify Government schools which are being run in dilapidated buildings in the country;

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

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken in this regard; and

(d) the amount allocated during the last three years and the current year for repairing of these schools?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) The Government has not conducted any survey to identify Government Schools which are being run in dilapidated buildings in the country.

(c) and (d) Under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) a fund of Rs. 150 crore is made available to be spent on

major repairs. This amount is proportionately distributed among the States as per the number of schools. The list of schools requiring such repairs is provided by each District and is incorporated in the Annual Work Plan and Budget by the various States/UTs. Schools constructed within the past ten years are not considered for major repairs out of the SSA repair fund. Also the cost of repairs should not be more than 60% of the cost of a new construction.

Financing under SSA for reconstruction of dilapidated primary and upper primary school buildings was discontinued from 1.4.2008. However, based on the representations from the States/UTs, reconstruction of the dilapidated primary and upper primary schools buildings has been incorporated in the revised SSA norms with effect from 1.4.2011.

[English]

Separate Council for Distance Teaching and Learning

249. SHRI MILIND DEORA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the share of distance education in the higher education sector in the country at present;

(b) whether the Government is contemplating to set up a separate statutory council for distance teaching and learning;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the objectives and functions envisaged; and

(e) the reasons for the creation of the proposed council?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) As per the information received from Indira Gandhi National Open University and the University Grants Commission for the year 2009-10, the share of distance education in the higher education sector comes to about 26% of the gross enrolment.

(b) to (e) The Government is not contemplating to set up a separate statutory council for distance teaching and learning.

[Translation]

Air Hostess Training for Tribal Girls

250. SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government proposes to start any scheme for imparting air hostess training to the tribal girls;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the number of girls trained till date alongwith their future prospects; and

(c) if not, the reasons for not contemplating such a scheme for the benefits of tribes?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) to (c) Whenever vacancies for cabin crew in the national carrier arise, advertisements are issued and necessary concessions as per Government rules are given to the Scheduled Tribe Candidates. On their selection as Cabin Crew, they are imparted in-house training as per guidelines issued by Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA).

[English]

Vacant Posts in Bureau of Civil Aviation Security

251. SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether some top posts in the Bureau of Civil Aviation Security are lying vacant since long;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the main reasons for not filling up these posts in time; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken to fill these posts on top priority basis?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. One post of Joint Commissioner of Security (Civil Aviation) [Jt. COSCA] and one post of Additional Commissioner of Security (Civil Aviation) [Addl. COSCA] are lying vacant in the Bureau of Civil Aviation Security [BCAS].

(c) and (d) Timely necessary action to fill up these post has already been taken. After selection by the Selection Committee and recommendation of the Hon'ble Minister of Civil Aviation, the proposal to fill up the post of Jt. COSCA has been sent to DOPT for approval of Appointment Committee of Cabinet [ACC].

For the vacant post of Addl. COSCA, Ministry of Home Affairs has sent a panel consisting name of one officer only. MHA has been requested to furnish more names of eligible officers, so that a selection can be made amongst them.

[Translation]

Achievements of ISRO

252. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the satellites of Indian Space Research Organization have contributed in improving the facilities of telecommunication, distance education, tele-medicine, etc. in rural and far-flung areas of the country;

(b) if so, the extent to which the improvements have been achieved;

(c) whether any utility study has been conducted by the Government in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which the country is likely to get maximum facilities through the network of satellites by their optimum use?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES

AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY):

(a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The extent to which the improvements brought by the satellite include:—

- (i) **Television:** Direct To Home (DTH) Satellite Television coverage of 100% area and 100% population of Indian mainland;
- (ii) **Telecommunication:** About 1.20 lakh VSATs providing applications like data and video connectivity, village telephony, broadband connectivity, ATMs, cellular phone back-haul etc.
- (iii) **Tele-Education:** 55,500 classrooms connected through satellite networking, of which 51,500 are Receive Only Terminals (ROTs) and 4000 are Satellite Interactive Terminals (SITs) catering to all the sectors of education from primary to higher and professional education, and
- (iv) **Telemedicine:** 60 speciality hospitals connected to 306 remote and rural hospitals and 16 Mobile Vans.

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) and (e) India is likely to get maximum facilities through additional satellites in a phased manner.

[English]

Backward Districts

253. SHRI K.R.G. REDDY:

SHRI MAROTRAO SAINUJI KOWASE:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the number of backward districts in the country are on the increase in recent years;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise during the last three years;
- (c) the reasons therefor;
- (d) the reaction of the Government thereto;

(e) whether the Government has conducted any survey with regard to the extent of backwardness in backward areas of the country;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the parameters evolved by the Government to remove backwardness of the said areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) to (g) Various norms have been adopted for the identification of backward districts under different schemes. The specific scheme for the development of backward districts in the country is the District Component of the Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) under which 250 districts have been identified for coverage. These include the 200 districts covered under the first phase of National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme (NREGP) and 170 districts identified by the Inter Ministry Task Group on Redressing Growing Regional Imbalances (IMTG) based on 17 socio-economic variables. 120 districts are common in the two lists. The NREGP districts were identified on the basis of an index of backwardness comprising three parameters with equal weights to each namely, value of output per agricultural worker, agriculture wage rate and percentage of SC/ST population of the district. The list of 17 parameters used by IMTG is given in the enclosed Statement-I. No separate survey has been conducted by the Planning Commission. Based upon the above criteria, the number of backward districts has not changed.

Government has recently approved an Integrated Action Plan (IAP) for 60 Selected Tribal and Backward Districts of nine States, 59 of which are included in the BRGF. The criteria adopted for selection of these 60 districts are: (i) the district is in the list of 83 Security Related Expenditure (SRE) scheme of the Ministry of Home Affairs, (ii) the tribal population of the district exceeds 25%, (iii) the forest area of the district exceeds 30%, (iv) poverty ratio in the district exceeds 50% and (v) the district is covered under the District Component of the Backward

Regions Grant Fund (BRGF). Districts meeting four out of the five criteria and forming a contiguous block have been included. Further, those districts that were in the list of 35 Left Wing Extremism (LWE) Affected Districts, but do not meet the above criteria, have also been included.

For the implementation of the Multi-sectoral Development Programme, the Ministry of Minority Affairs has identified 90 districts as backward. The norms adopted for backwardness by the Ministry of Minority Affairs are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I

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

1. Economic

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

2. Social and Educational

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

3. Health:

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

4. Amenities:

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

Statement-II

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

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

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

Basic amenities indicators at the district level:

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

Call Centres in States

254. SHRI HARIBHAU JAWALE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) the detailed list of call centres operated by Government in the country, State-wise;
- (b) whether any proposals have been received by the Union Government from various State Governments including Maharashtra for financial assistance for setting up more call centres in respective States, State-wise; and
- (c) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) to (c) Department of Information Technology (DIT), Government of India has not set up any Call Centre in the country. However, DIT has initiated a Proof of Concept (PoC) for Citizen Contact Centre which envisages creation of a call centre with a single contact number for non-emergency governmental information services to the citizens. The PoC is being carried out in six States i.e. Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Rajasthan, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Jammu and Kashmir. However, no proposal for setting up a call centre has been received.

[Translation]

Domestic Violence by Diplomats

255. SHRI RADHE MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of harassment of families, especially of spouse, by Indian diplomats abroad that have come to notice during the last three years, year-wise and country-wise details thereof;

(b) the action taken by the Government against these diplomats so that such cases may not occur in future; and

(c) the criteria adopted for the appointment of diplomats abroad to avoid such incidents which may tarnish the image of our country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) and (b) Reported cases of harassment are investigated thoroughly by the Ministry. In this context, investigation of the case involving Shri Anil Verma, IAS, who was posted in the Indian High Commission in London, resulted in the officer's premature transfer back to India. Disciplinary action against the officer is to be taken by his parent cadre.

(c) All officers are posted abroad based on decisions taken by the Foreign Service Board, which takes into account the background of the officers, who continue to be governed by the Central Civil Services (Conduct) Rules, 1964 even as they serve in our Missions/Posts

abroad. Instructions are issued from time to time on behaviour expected from officers. In this context, Foreign Secretary has recently reiterated such instructions to all officers and staff in Missions abroad and emphasized that any reported case of harassment will result in the officer/officials recall to headquarters where he/she will face disciplinary action.

[English]

Infrastructural Facilities in Central Universities

256. SHRI P. KUMAR:
DR. P. VENUGOPAL:

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

(a) whether several Central Universities in the country are not having proper infrastructural facilities viz. libraries, laboratories, canteens etc.;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the funds allocated/released and utilised by the Central Universities during each of the last three years for the said purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Development of physical and academic infrastructural facilities in a University is a continuous process. As per information furnished by UGC, separate fund for library, laboratories and canteens etc. is not allocated to the new Central Universities established under the Central Universities Act, 2009 and requirement for the same is met out of the General Development Grant. However, to the older Central Universities, during XI Plan period funds have been allocated to the extent of Rs 102.46 crore and 221.75 crore for library and laboratories, respectively. The requirement of fund for canteen facilities is met out of overall General Development Grant of the University.

(c) Statement-I and II indicating the total amount released and expenditure incurred during the 11th Plan are enclosed.

Statement-I*Grant released under General Development Grant during XI Plan in respect of Central Universities*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of University	XI Plan General Development Grant Allocation	General Development Grant Released					General Development Grant Expenditure				
			2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	Total	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1.	Aligarh Muslim University	15337.13	1166.70	2848.64	0.00	6000.00	10015.34	483.81	549.64	1744.06	4811.61	7589.12
2.	Banaras Hindu University	23199.45	4441.67	3270.23	1866.68	4600.00	14178.58	2205.21	976.48	1862.58	3461.85	8506.12
3.	University of Delhi	17000.00	3333.33	2414.27	0.00	5000.00	10747.60	486.22	1476.19	2077.85	1455.36	5495.62
	UCMS	2061.22	226.19	299.15	0.00	0.00	525.34	16.31	52.37	191.44	341.00	601.12
4.	University of Hyderabad	13437.50	2151.67	3258.56	2652.25	2025.00	10087.48	1617.07	3888.61	3078.99	693.73	9278.40
5.	Jamia Millia Islamia	18500.00	1225.00	3108.90	6766.10	3700.00	14800.00	2139.20	5009.97	4273.50	2499.85	13922.52
6.	Jawaharlal Nehru University	14781.25	1633.33	2820.52	3140.29	4230.06	11824.20	1449.93	1712.81	3450.30	1867.81	8480.85
7.	Puducherry University	12350.00	816.67	2402.14	4191.91	1875.00	9285.72	816.67	2402.17	4192.02	2662.85	10073.71
8.	Visva Bharati	15257.00	568.75	2767.03	2700.00	2250.00	8285.78	99.53	1894.38	4037.50	153.17	6184.58
9.	B.B.A.U.	14591.00	334.78	1000.00	1200.00	2900.00	5434.78	58.96	218.89	657.03	1289.01	2223.89
10.	M.G.A. Hindi Vishvavidyalaya	6405.00	452.03	1087.25	2307.63	1300.00	5146.91	142.72	1211.47	1638.47	1775.61	4768.27
11.	M.A.N. Urdu University	12055.00	898.34	2430.86	3300.00	2400.00	9029.20	704.00	2571.32	2048.32	1827.14	7150.78

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
12. EFLU		15000.00	1434.40	2062.80	4673.96	2250.00	10421.16	794.23	1922.50	5187.99	1079.60	8984.32
13. University of Allahabad		10444.75	762.27	500.00	1457.82	2100.00	4820.09	363.08	513.98	988.93	786.16	2652.15
14. IGNTU		27500.00	0.00	400.00	400.00	2000.00	2800.00	0.00	180.99	177.19	1650.48	2008.66
15. North Eastern Hill University		12380.00	2026.32	3689.53	900.00	3288.15	9904.00	920.63	2825.53	3149.10	1663.41	8558.67
16. Assam University		7000.00	700.00	1050.00	2431.90	1418.10	5600.00	399.91	1311.72	1734.01	1443.09	4888.73
17. Tezpur University		10225.00	1158.76	3932.34	3203.37	1500.00	9794.47	1270.05	3557.77	3488.52	1730.14	10046.48
18. Nagaland University		8250.00	700.00	0.00	2000.00	1700.00	4400.00	0.00	401.74	1416.71	403.01	2221.46
19. Mizoram University		17032.50	1350.00	3857.13	5000.00	3400.00	13607.13	1278.10	3913.10	3158.34	2515.61	10865.15
20. Manipur University		8797.20	1688.60	1619.12	1900.00	1800.00	7007.72	1399.72	1916.35	2093.74	2013.16	7422.97
21. Rajiv Gandhi University		5114.75	600.00	0.00	900.00	1000.00	2500.00	44.72	79.33	627.31	568.16	1319.52
22. Tripura University		10000.00	1500.00	833.80	2050.00	2000.00	6383.80	605.72	267.78	1074.76	2730.44	4678.70
23. Sikkim University		10000.00	550.00	1725.00	0.00	2000.00	4275.00	40.60	596.05	791.00	831.84	2259.49
Total		306718.75	29718.81	47377.27	53041.91	60736.31	190874.30	17336.39	39451.14	53139.66	40254.09	150181.28

Statement-II*Releases and Expenditure under XI Plan in respect of new Central Universities*

(in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the Central University	XI Plan Allocation including Merged Scheme and Fellowship Scheme	Grant released under GDG including Merged Scheme/Fellowship					Interest earned by the University/ internal Receipts	Total funds available with the University (8+9)	Utilisation of expenditure as on 30.11.2010	% of utilisation (11/10)	Unspent balances available with the University (10-11)
			2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	Total					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	CU of Bihar		0.00	125.00	400.00	1500.00	2025.00	6.18	2031.18	565.29	27.83	1465.89
2	CU of Gujarat		0.00	125.00	600.00	1500.00	2225.00	12.00	2237.00	1521.57	68.02	715.43
3	CU of Haryana		0.00	150.00	400.00	2000.00	2550.00	26.73	2576.73	2432.52	94.40	144.21
4	CU of Himachal Pradesh		0.00	0.00	300.00	1500.00	1800.00	0.00	1800.00	192.55	10.70	1607.45
5	CU of Jharkhand		0.00	125.00	1125.00	4000.00	5250.00	37.67	5287.67	2650.26	50.12	2637.41
6	CU of Karnataka		0.00	275.00	2500.00	4500.00	7275.00	10.60	7285.80	6979.89	95.80	305.71
7	CU of Kashmir		0.00	125.00	400.00	0.00	525.00	4.36	529.36	267.24	50.48	262.12
8	CU of Kerala		0.00	125.00	400.00	1250.00	1775.00	3.42	1778.42	412.06	23.17	1366.36
9	CU of Odisha		0.00	125.00	1475.00	1500.00	3100.00	5.01	3105.01	2893.02	93.17	211.99
10	CU of Punjab		0.00	150.00	1500.00	1500.00	3150.00	37.94	3187.94	973.14	30.53	2214.80
11	CU of Rajasthan		0.00	125.00	400.00	6500.00	7025.00	18.62	7043.62	6387.09	90.68	656.53
12	CU of Tamil Nadu		0.00	150.00	3000.00	4500.00	7650.00	0.00	7650.00	5554.00	72.60	2096.00
13	Dr. Harisingh Gour University	12500.00	127.21	608.91	1000.00	1500.00	3236.12	0.15	3236.27	1448.45	44.76	1787.82
14	Guru Ghasidas University	12880.70	296.48	300.00	3500.00	1500.00	5596.48	10.46	5606.94	4010.95	71.54	1595.99
15	H.N.B. Garhwal University	17582.00	133.68	527.50	3000.00	3000.00	6661.18	28.05	6689.23	5273.58	78.84	1415.65
	Total	42962.70	557.37	3036.41	20000.00	36250.00	59843.78	201.19	60044.97	41561.61	69.22	18483.36

Releases are being made on the basis of Annual Plan Allocation

[Translation]

Weight of School Bags

257. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated any guidelines seeking to prescribe weight limits of school bags;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the time by which these guidelines will be implemented;

(c) whether the Government proposes to implement these guidelines uniformly for all the students in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the extent to which these measures are likely to help the students?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (d) Government of India had constituted a National Advisory Committee in 1993 to advise on the ways and means to reduce the academic burden on school students. The Committee had observed, *inter-alia*, that there was no justification for torturing the young children by compelling them to carry heavy bags of books everyday to schools. The National Curriculum Framework, 2005 reiterates the need to reduce curricular burden. Central Board of Secondary Education has issued instructions to its affiliated schools on the following:—

(i) No school bags for the children of Classes I and II.

(ii) No over-prescription of textbooks for all classes and keeping the number of textbooks limited.

(iii) Establishment of class libraries to provide

textbooks to those who happen to be without textbooks on any particular day.

(iv) Planning a judicious time table to avoid unnecessary loading of school bags on any day.

Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS) has issued instruction to all its schools to ensure that the weight of books and notebooks including school bag should not be more than 2 kg. for classes I and II, 3 kg. for classes III and IV, 4 kg. for classes V to VII and 6 kg. for classes VIII to XII.

As far as schools within the purview of the State Governments are concerned, it is for the State Governments to issue appropriate guidelines.

(e) These measures will help reducing physical burden on school children.

[English]

Centralized Exam

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

(a) whether the Government has proposed to start centralised exam for aspiring teachers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether several State Governments are opposed to the Union Government's plan to start centralised exam for aspiring teachers; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) In pursuance of Section 23(1) of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009, the National Council for

Teacher Education (NCTE) has laid down the minimum qualification for a person to be eligible for appointment as a teacher in schools vide its Notification dated 23rd August, 2010. One of the essential qualifications specified in the Notification is that a person has to pass a Teacher Eligibility Test (TET). The TET will be conducted by the appropriate Government (Central Government and State Government) in accordance with guidelines framed by the NCTE for the purpose.

(c) and (d) The Government has not received any representation opposing the conduct of TET by appropriate Governments.

Attack by STUXNET Virus

259. SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a sophisticated bug free virus STUXNET is stealthily making its ways into the sensitive Indian industrial installations;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the virus has already infected some highly sensitive installations in India;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Union Government to tackle the bug free virus and protect our vital and sensitive installations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) to (d) A sophisticated virus called as "Stuxnet" was reported to be spreading worldwide since July 2010. The virus targets Industrial Control Systems. Some computer systems in India were also infected by the Stuxnet, but none of the infections have so far been reported in sensitive Industrial systems.

(e) Alerts and advisories about the Stuxnet threat were issued on website of the Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In). Measures to be taken to detect infected systems, dis-infect the same and prevent further propagation were advised to all critical sector organizations in the country.

Government in association with Internet Service Providers (ISPs) and security vendors is continuously tracking the infected systems and advising the owners of the systems to dis-infect the same. Workshops have been and are being conducted by CERT-In and other Government agencies jointly for critical sector organizations to create awareness and suggest steps to be taken to counter the threat.

Classical Music for School Children

260. SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to introduce classical music as a part of curriculum for School Children; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Classical music is already a part of Central Board of Secondary Education's curriculum for Classes IX to XII. In Classes IX and X, a student could study "music" as an additional subject. Students of Classes IX and X also study classical music under "Art Education" as a common subject. In Classes XI and XII, a student could select "music and dance" as an elective subject.

[Translation]

Radiation Free Mobile Sets

261. DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the mobile phone subscribers are increasing continuously in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the presently used mobile handsets release radiation causing health hazard;

(d) if so, whether the Government proposes to formulate policy for manufacturing of low radiation or radiation free handsets; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The details of the mobile phone subscribers during past three years and current year are as under:

Sl. No.	Year (As on 31st March)	No. of Mobile Telephones (in million)
1.	2007-08	261.08
2.	2008-09	391.76
3.	2009-10	584.32
4.	2010-11 (upto December, 2010)	752.20

(c) An Inter-Ministerial Committee was constituted by the Department of Telecommunications to examine adoption of safety limits for exposure to radio frequency energy produced by mobile handsets i.e. Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) levels of exposure from a mobile hand-set. Inter-Ministerial Committee in its report has indicated that most of the laboratory studies were unable to find a direct link between exposure to radio frequency radiation and health. The scientific studies as yet have not been able to confirm a cause-and-effect relationship between radio frequency radiation and health. The effect

of emission from mobile phone is not known yet with certainty.

(d) and (e) (1) Telecom Commission has adopted International Commission on Non-ionizing Radiation Protection (ICNIRP) guidelines for mobile handsets imposing basic restrictions in terms of SAR (Specific Absorption Rate) value limiting to 2 W/Kg (averaged over 10g tissue) localized for head and trunk in the frequency range of 10 MHz to 10 GHz. Thereafter

(i) Indigenous manufacturers of mobile handsets have been instructed to comply with ICNIRP guidelines and furnish self certificate.

(ii) Mobile handsets manufacturers have also been instructed to indicate the level of radiation on the product itself and to clearly communicate the potential danger of mobile phone radiation and exposure.

(2) To regulate indigenous as well as imported mobile phones, Bureau of Indian Standard (BIS) has been requested to frame standards for mobile phones under BIS Act, 1986.

(3) Inter-Ministerial Committee constituted by the Department of Telecommunications in its report has made the following recommendations:

(i) Adoption of mobile sets having low SAR value of 1.6 W/Kg. averaged over a 6 minutes period and taken over a volume containing a mass of 1 gram of human tissue;

(ii) Mobile handsets manufactured and sold in India or Imported from other countries should be checked for compliance of SAR limit and no handsets of SAR value above the prescribed standard adopted in India should be manufactured or sold in the country;

(iii) Display SAR value information in the handset;

(iv) Information of SAR values of different mobile

phones made available on manufacturer's website and Government website; and

- (v) The manufacturer's mobile handset booklet should contain various Dos & Don'ts for safe use of cell phones.

The report of the Inter-Ministerial Committee has been placed on the Department of Telecommunications' website calling for feedback from stakeholders. Thereafter, it will be examined for appropriate action.

Economic Packages for Backwardness

262. SHRI RAKESH SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is provision for special economic package for wiping out backwardness and for providing relief due to losses caused by natural calamities;
- (b) if so, the details of the norms in this regard;
- (c) whether any proposal for providing such packages for Mahakoushal region of Madhya Pradesh is pending with the Union Government; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the time by which a decision in the matter is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) and (b) Backward Region Grant Fund (BRGF) scheme is under implementation for development in 250 backward districts in the country. A new Scheme, Integrated Action Plan (IAP) for tribal and backward districts, has been recently launched in 60 districts. Assistance is also provided for Special Plan for Bihar, Special KBK Plan and Bundelkhand Drought Mitigation Package. Besides, there are many Centrally Sponsored Scheme funded by Government of India such as Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, National Rural Health Mission, Indira Awas Yojana Pradhan Mantri

Graming Sadak Yojana, which provide for a higher level of assistance for more backward areas.

National Policy on Disaster Management brought out by the Government of India in 2009 provides a detailed roadmap and institutional structure for immediate relief and rehabilitation of people, villages and damaged infrastructure due to natural calamity as per norms set out by Government of India. There is a provision for the on-the-spot assessment of areas affected by natural calamity by the Inter-Ministerial Central Team. There are two funds created at the State and Central levels. The erstwhile Calamity Relief Fund has been converted into State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF), where the Centre contributes 75% of the fund and the balance is contributed by the respective States. For North East States and other special category States, the central share to this is 90% Fund. The erstwhile National Calamity Contingency Fund (NCCF) has now been converted to National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF). Guidelines covering such relief are issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs. The last revision of norms was made in July, 2009.

(c) and (d) A proposal for a special package of Rs. 19,303 crore for the Mahakaushal region was received from the State Government of Madhya Pradesh in July, 2010. After examination of the proposal, Planning Commission has not agreed to support the proposal. The State Government has been apprised of the decision in December, 2010.

[English]

Development of Bhiwani Airfield

263. SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Union Government proposes to develop Bhiwani Airfield for flying institutions as recommended by Airport Authority of India (AAI) in its vision document for civil aviation related potential of Airstrip at Bhiwani;
- (b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the present status of the proposal; and

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

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) No, Madam. Bhiwani airfield in Haryana belongs to the State Government. Airports Authority of India (AAI) does not have any plan to develop this airport.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Acquisition of Land for Coal Production

264. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the companies under the Coal India Limited (CIL) which have acquired agricultural and forest land for coal production during the last three years, alongwith the area of land acquired by each of them;

(b) the area of land lying unutilized out of the acquired land at present, company-wise;

(c) the reasons therefor and the officers found responsible for the unnecessary acquisition of land; and

(d) the company-wise area of the collieries fully exploited and that of the adjacent land and the details of their use?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) The names of the companies, under the Coal India Limited (CIL) which have acquired agricultural and forest land for coal production during the last three years, alongwith with area of land acquired by each of them is as under:—

(In hectares)

Company	Forest land	Tenancy land
1	2	3
1. Eastern Coalfields Ltd. (ECL)	25.10	691.86

	1	2	3
2. Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. (BCCL)	—	—	7.30
3. Central Coalfields Ltd. (CCL)	2005.44	—	—
4. Northern Coalfields Ltd. (NCL)	—	—	—
5. Western Coalfields Ltd. (WCL)	8.50	—	1140.67
6. South Eastern Coalfields Ltd. (SECL)	981.26	—	459.68
7. Mahanadi Coalfields Ltd. (MCL)	990.18	—	761.89
Total	4010.48	—	3061.40

(b) and (c) Land is acquired for coal projects as per the project requirements and the acquired land is being utilized in accordance with the mining plan in phases as per progress of mining operation. The actual physical possession of land acquired by notifying it, sometimes requires considerable time and persuasion of the land losers. Besides this, statutory clearances such as environment clearance, forest clearance in respect of forest land etc. have to be obtained before actual utilization of the land. As such, not being able to use acquired land for a period of time cannot be said to be unnecessary acquisition of land, and thus the question of fixing responsibility does not arise.

(d) The land acquired during the last three years as mentioned in reply to (a) above is yet to be exploited completely. The exploitation will be as per progress of the project as well as planned projectization of the coal seams present in the locality.

H1B Visa

265. SHRI NILESH NARAYAN RANE: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the US Government has hiked H1B Visa Fees; and

(b) if so, the details of the hike for each visa application?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) and (b) The United States has enacted Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act in August, 2010 to raise \$ 600 million for augmenting US Border Security by, *inter-alia*, hiking the fee applicable to H1B and L category visas until 2014. This would apply to those companies, which have more than 50 employees and 50% of these are on H1B/L visas. In a legislation enacted in December, 2010 termed 9/11 Health and Compensation Act, the period of enhanced fee on H1B and L visa categories has been further extended by a year to 2015.

The legislation raises the fee for H1B and L1 visa from USD 500 to USD 2500 for H1B visa and to USD 2750 for L visa.

MPS Quota for Admission in KVs

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to permit Lok Sabha Members to use their dispensation quota in Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) in nearby district where there is no KVs in their Parliamentary Constituency;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken in this regard;

(c) whether the Government has any proposal to increase the quota of MPs for admission in KVs; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

Upgradation of Schools

267. SHRI P.K. BIJU: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to upgrade primary and secondary schools throughout the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the present status of the proposal, State-wise; and

(c) the amount likely to be spent under this programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) programme, primary schools are upgraded to upper primary schools, as per requirement of States/UTs based on their policy for opening of such schools. Under Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) elementary schools are upgraded to secondary schools. State-wise details of upper primary and elementary schools sanctioned for upgradation till 2010-11 under SSA and RMSA are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) For SSA programme Central Government has provided a budget support of Rs. 19,000 crore in 2010-11. For RMSA, the sanctioned budget estimates for 2010-11 were Rs. 1700 crore.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Primary Schools sanctioned for upgradation to upper primary under SSA till 2010-11	Elementary Schools sanctioned for upgradation as secondary schools under RMSA till 2010-11
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5	

1	2	3	4
2. Andhra Pradesh		5089	
3. Arunachal Pradesh		705	11
4. Assam		0	
5. Bihar		19735	797
6. Chandigarh		17	4
7. Chhattisgarh		7610	732
8. Dadra and Nagar Haveli		51	
9. Daman and Diu		4	2
10. Delhi		0	
11. Goa		0	
12. Gujarat		0	72
13. Haryana		1657	32
14. Himachal Pradesh		1373	114
15. Jammu and Kashmir		6595	251
16. Jharkhand		10174	598
17. Karnataka		8059	329
18. Kerala		2	97
19. Lakshadweep		7	4
20. Madhya Pradesh		27048	341
21. Maharashtra		489	
22. Manipur		141	67
23. Meghalaya		2248	25
24. Mizoram		283	55

1	2	3	4
25. Nagaland		434	102
26. Odisha		10930	700
27. Puducherry		13	9
28. Punjab		824	149
29. Rajasthan		20844	
30. Sikkim		40	
31. Tamil Nadu		5780	544
32. Tripura		1002	42
33. Uttar Pradesh		28880	572
34. Uttarakhand		1423	81
35. West Bengal		9664	38
State Total		171126	5768

Shifting of Power Project

268. SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6396 on 05.05.2010 regarding shifting of power project and state:

(a) whether the request of M/s. Gujarat Mineral Development Corporation Limited has been examined by the Union Government; and

(b) if so, the final decision of Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) and (b) The request of M/s Gujarat Mineral Development Corporation Limited (GMDC) as replied to Unstarred Question No. 6396 on 05.05.2010, has been examined in the Ministry of Coal and since the allocation of coal blocks for power sector

are done on the basis of specific recommendation of Ministry of Power, the request of M/s GMDC was sent to Ministry of Power for their comments. The comments of Ministry of Power are awaited.

CAT-III B Instrument Landing System

269. SHRIMATI J. SHANTHA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether only two runways in Delhi Airport are equipped with the CAT-III B Instrument Landing System (ILS) to increase take off and landing visibility;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government would also get all other runways equipped with such CAT-III B Instrument Landing System at Delhi Airport;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam.

(c) and (d) At present, there is no such proposal.

(e) Availability of CAT-III B ILSs on three runway ends at IGI Airport, Delhi is considered sufficient for handling flight operations during low visibility.

Investment in Infrastructure Sector

270. SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether investment in the infrastructure sector is dwindling;

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

(c) the impact of such a trend on the targeted Gross Domestic Product growth; and

(d) the steps being taken by the Government to offset this down trend in investment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) No, Madam.

(b) The investment in ten major physical infrastructure sectors (electricity incl. NCE, roads and bridges, telecommunications, railways incl. MRTS, irrigation incl. watershed, water supply and sanitation, ports incl. inland waterways, airports, storage and oil and gas pipelines) during the Eleventh Five Year Plan is projected at Rs. 20,54,205 crore, which is 2.23 times the investment of Rs. 9,19,225 crore realized in the Tenth Plan at 2006-07 prices.

During the first three years of the Eleventh Plan (2007-08 to 2009-10) the anticipated investment in infrastructure is Rs. 10,65,828 crore against the target of Rs. 9,81,118 crore.

(c) Increased investment in infrastructure has resulted in a higher growth of Gross Domestic Product of 8 per cent in 2009-10 at constant (2004-05) prices.

(d) The Government has taken the following steps to promote investment in infrastructure sector:—

Cabinet Committee on Infrastructure (CCI)

The Cabinet Committee on Infrastructure (CCI) was constituted under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister on July 6, 2009. CCI approves and reviews policies and projects across infrastructure sectors.

Public Private Partnership Appraisal Committee (PPPAC)

With a view to streamlining and simplifying the appraisal and approval process for PPP projects, a Public Private Partnership Appraisal Committee

(PPPAC) 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 Department as its members.

Empowered Committee/Institution (EC/EI)

An institutional framework comprising an inter-ministerial Empowered Committee has been established for the purpose of appraising and approving projects for availing the VGF grant of upto 20 per cent of the cost of infrastructure projects undertaken through PPP.

Viability Gap Funding (VGF)

Recognising that the externalities engendered by infrastructure projects cannot always be captured by project sponsors, a Viability Gap Funding (VGF) Scheme was notified in 2006 to enhance the financial viability of competitively bid infrastructure projects which are justified by economic returns, but do not pass the standard thresholds of financial returns. Under the scheme, grant assistance of upto 20 per cent of capital costs is provided by the Central Government to PPP projects undertaken by any Central Ministry, State Government, statutory entity or local body, thus leveraging budgetary resources to access a larger pool of private capital. An additional grant of up to 20 per cent of project costs can be provided by the sponsoring Ministry, State Government or project authority.

India Infrastructure Finance Company Limited (IIFCL)

India Infrastructure Finance Company Limited (IIFCL) was set up as a non-banking company for providing long-term loans for financing infrastructure projects that typically involve long gestation periods. IIFCL provides financial assistance of up to 20 per cent of the project costs, both through direct lending to

project companies and by refinancing banks and financial institutions. Upto one-half of the lending by IIFCL can also be in the form of subordinated debt, which often serves as quasi-equity.

Model Documents

Standardised guidelines and model documents that incorporate key principles and best practices relating to the bid process for PPP projects relating to the bid process for PPP projects have also been developed.

Guidelines for the pre-qualification of bidders along with a Model Request for Qualification (RFQ) document have been issued by the Ministry of Finance for application to all PPP projects.

[Translation]

Atrocities against Women Employees

271. SHRI JAYWANT GANGARAM AWALE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether incidents of indecent behaviour and teasing and sexual exploitation of women employees by the IAS officers and other higher officers have been reported;

(b) if so, the details thereof during the last three years;

(c) the number of cases registered so far;

(d) the number of cases in which investigation has been completed and the cases in which investigation is continuing and pending; and

(e) the details of officers against whom action has been taken for such indecent behaviour and the steps taken by the Government to check and prevent such incidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF STATE IN

THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (e) The IAS officers are posted in various cadres/States as well as in Central Government on deputation. The information relating to incidents of indecent behaviour, teasing and sexual exploitation of women employees by IAS Officers, are not centrally maintain. However, in order to check and prevent sexual exploitation of women at work place, Government has notified All India Services (Prevention of Sexual Harassment) Regulations, 1998. These regulations not only prohibit the members of All India Services to indulge in any act of sexual harassment of any women at working place, but also make them accountable for incidents of sexual harassment of women by all Government servants for the time being under their control and authority as well as at work places under their control.

Cyber Crime

272. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there has been a spurt in cyber crimes/frauds in the country in recent past;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government proposes to amend the relevant laws to make the punishment more stringent;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, the manner in which the Government proposes to tackle increasing cyber crimes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) and (b) A total of 217, 288 and 420 cases were registered under IT Act, 2000 during 2007, 2008 and 2009 respectively,

thereby showing an increasing trend. A total of 339, 176 and 276 cases were reported under cyber-crime related Sections of IPC during 2007, 2008 and 2009 respectively.

Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-in) has observed that there is significant increase in the number of cyber security incidents in the country. A total of 2565, 8266 and 10315 security incidents were reported to and handled by CERT-in in the year 2008, 2009 and 2010 respectively. These security incidents include website intrusions, phishing, network probing, spread of malicious code like virus, worm and spam etc.

(c) and (d) The Information Technology Act, 2000 has been amended by the Information Technology (Amendment) Act, 2008. The Act has provisions for dealing with various cyber crimes by way of punishments in the forms of imprisonment ranging from 3 years to life imprisonment and with fine. The Act also provides for penalty and compensation to the affected victims for damage to computer, computer system, failure to protect data etc.

- (e) Does not arise.

[English]

Rampant Corruption

273. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) has voiced concern over inaction of Government Departments in cases of graft complaints;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether in their report for 2009, CVC has raised a graft alarm showing worrying signs on the rampant corruption in India;
- (d) if so, whether the CVC has slammed various Government Departments/organizations over diluting punishment in such graft cases;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether the Government has developed some action plan to lay down certain time-limit within which all such cases would be disposed of and action taken against the corrupt officials; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (c) The Commission is an advisory body and tenders its advice on references received from Ministries/Departments/Organizations against officials under its jurisdiction. The Commission issues necessary guidelines relating to superintendence over vigilance administration in Ministries/Departments/organizations from time to time. Over the period, Commission has observed delays on the part of organizations concerned on submission of investigation reports to the Commission. The Commission has prescribed a period of three months for completing investigation into a complaint. However, in some cases, investigation reports were still pending over the prescribed time limits. Name of such organizations has been reported in the CVC's Annual Report 2009.

(d) and (e) The Commission has informed that in a majority of cases, where the officials involved are covered under its advisory jurisdiction, the authorities concerned have accepted the Commission's advice and acted in accordance with them. The cases where Departments have not agreed with the Commission's advice are reported in its Annual Report.

(f) and (g) The Government has devised Annual Action Plan to monitor anti corruption and vigilance activities of various Ministries/Departments. To speed up the vigilance and disciplinary enquires, Government had set up a Committee of Experts under Shri P.C. Hota. The recommendations of the Committee are under consideration of the Government.

Increase in BPL Card Holders

274. SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of BPL card holders has increased in the country;

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

(c) whether the Government has received any request from the State Governments for increasing the number of BPL families; and

(d) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto along with the measures taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Rural Development provides financial and technical support to the States/UTs for conducting the BPL Census to identify the households living below the poverty line in the rural areas who could be targeted for getting the benefits under its programmes. The last BPL Census was conducted in 2002. States/UTs have identified 550.821 lakhs rural families as BPL under BPL Census 2002. Prior to 2002, BPL Census was conducted in 1997 under which 555.710 lakhs rural families were identified by States as BPL. State/UT wise details are given in the enclosed Statement-I. Results of BPL Census 1997 and 2002 are not comparable as both the surveys were conducted with different methodologies.

As guidelines issued for BPL census 2002 there was a ceiling on the number of BPL households to be identified in conformity with the poverty estimates of Planning Commission. The States were asked to identify the number of BPL families in such a manner that it should be equal to the Poverty Estimates of 1999-2000 or the Adjusted Share computed by the Planning Commission,

whichever is higher. In addition, the States were given the flexibility of another 10% to account for the transient poor.

Presently, there is no uniform criteria for identification of persons below poverty line in urban areas. Planning Commission has constituted a Committee under the Chairmanship of Prof. S.R. Hashim, to recommend suitable methodology for identifying BPL families in urban areas. The report of the Expert Group is expected to be submitted by May, 2011. The poverty line and poverty head count ratio in rural and urban areas as per Tendulkar Committee Report is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) and (d) The Government has received requests from a few States Governments to increase the ceiling for identification of BPL households. Expert Group headed by Dr. Suresh Tendulkar has submitted its report and the same has been accepted by the Planning Commission.

Statement-I

Rural BPL households identified by the States/UTs under BPL Census 1997 and 2002

Sl. No.	States/UTs	No. of BPL families identified by States under BPL Census, 1997 (in lakhs)	No. of BPL families identified by States under BPL Census, 2002 (in lakhs)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	41.846	29.893
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.81	0.830
3.	Assam	21.64	18.728
4.	Bihar	93.99	113.410
5.	Chhattisgarh	NA	17.892

1	2	3	4
6.	Delhi	NC	NC
7.	Goa	0.23	0.071
8.	Gujarat	19.81	14.512
9.	Haryana	5.03	8.583
10.	Himachal Pradesh	2.86	2.823
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	6.07	6.179
12.	Jharkhand	NA	25.480
13.	Karnataka	22.03	19.190
14.	Kerala	17.24	NR
15.	Madhya Pradesh	51.12	40.842
16.	Maharashtra	38.61	45.025
17.	Manipur	2.47	1.693
18.	Meghalaya	1.57	2.052
19.	Mizoram	0.74	0.374
20.	Nagaland	0.89	1.558
21.	Odisha	44.46	NR
22.	Punjab	6.50	3.445
23.	Rajasthan	20.98	17.362
24.	Sikkim	NR	NR
25.	Tamil Nadu	27.38	34.848
26.	Tripura	3.98	NR
27.	Uttar Pradesh	75.41	100.271
28.	Uttarakhand	NA	6.238
29.	West Bengal	49.18	39.250

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.06	0.107*	34.	Lakshadweep	0.01	NR
31.	Chandigarh	NC	NC	35.	Puducherry	0.63	NR
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.17	0.160	Total		555.710	550.821
33.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.005	*For Andaman only			
				NR: Not reported NC: Not Covered NA: Not available			

Statement-II

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

State	Poverty Line (Rs.)		Poverty Head Count Ratio (Per cent)	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5
Jammu and 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
Uttarakhand	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

1	2	3	4	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
Odisha	407.78	497.31	60.8	37.6
Chhattisgarh	398.92	513.70	55.1	28.4
Madhya Pradesh	408.41	532.26	53.6	35.1
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

[Translation]

Hindi Medium for Competitive Examinations

275. PROF. RAMSHANKAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes Hindi as the medium of language for examination for recruitment

of various posts in the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor alongwith the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regards?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY):

(a) to (c) The Official Language Resolution, 1968 as adopted by both the Houses of Parliament on language as media for examinations is kept in view for implementation. In the competitive examinations conducted by the Staff Selection Commission, the question papers are printed both in English and Hindi except paper on English Language and in descriptive type questions papers, the candidates are allowed the choice of English or Hindi to answer the questions. In the Civil Services (Main) Examination conducted by the UPSC, the candidates have already the option to answer the questions in Hindi among other languages except the Language and Literature papers. Only in such competitive examinations conducted by the UPSC where the subjects are mainly of a technical nature like Indian Forest Service, Indian Economic Service, Indian Statistical Service, Geologists, Engineering Services and objective type papers in Combined Medical Services and SCRA Examinations and where the knowledge of English is tested, English is the answering medium.

[English]

High Security Equipments at Airports

276. SHRI FRANCISCO COSME SARDINHA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government is planning to install the high security equipments for effective security at all domestic and international airports of the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the estimated cost likely to be incurred on installation of these gadgets?

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

(b) The Ministry of Civil Aviation (MoCA) has issued the directions to all Airport Operators to install the high security equipments at domestic and international airports.

(c) An estimated cost of Rs. 616.00 crore approximately are likely to be incurred on installation of these gadgets.

Payment of Revenue

277. SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Delhi International Airport Limited (DIAL), the privately-led consortium that runs the Indira Gandhi International Airport contracted to give 46% of revenue earned to the Airport Authority of India (AAI);
- (b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereon;
- (c) whether by virtue of DIAL subcontract, all the income generating areas through joint ventures with other firms avoid paying money to the Government;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether information with respect to sub-contracting by DIAL is shared with the Airport Economic Regulatory Authority (AERA), on this matter;
- (f) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (g) whether any assessment has been made with regard to money the Government has lost so far as a result thereof; and
- (h) if so, the steps taken/being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. As per Clause 11.1.2 of Operation, Management and Development Agreement (OMDA) entered between M/s Delhi International Airport Pvt. Ltd. (DIAL) and Airports Authority of India (AAI), DIAL is required to pay annual fee @ 45.99% of its gross revenue to AAI.

(c) No, Madam. DIAL is not supposed to pay any money to the Government directly.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) and (f) As per Airports Economic Regulatory Authority of India Act, 2008, the DIAL is required to furnish

relevant information about revenue generation to the Airport Economic Regulatory Authority (AERA) for determination of aeronautical tariffs.

- (g) No, Madam.
- (h) Does not arise.

Commercialisation of Technical Institutions

278. SHRI UDAY SINGH:
SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to allow corporate sector to establish technical institutions to start All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) approved courses;

(b) if so, the detailed guidelines issues in this regard;

(c) the number of districts of the country where such facilities have been allowed;

(d) the reservation criteria to be followed by corporate houses in these institutions;

(e) whether this step of the Government is likely to increase commercialisation of education in the country; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the facilities likely to be given in intake to the students of minorities and economically backward classes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) Yes, Madam. As per the information furnished by All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE), institution can be set by a company incorporated under section 25 of the Companies Act, 1956.

(b) The regulations and detailed guidelines issued in this regard are available on the AICTE's website (www.aicte-india.org).

(c) As per the Gazette Notification No. 37-3/Legal/2011 dated 10.12.2010 these facilities have been extended to corporate sector on Pan India basis.

(d) The admissions in technical institutions are regulated by the respective State Governments through their admission committees. The reservation policies there in are followed.

(e) and (f) No, Madam. The admission of students in the AICTE approved institutions is governed by the laws of the State Governments and is coordinated by Admission Authority. 5% of seats in every course have been provided for economically backward students as supernumerary seats in the regulation of 10.12.2010.

Compensation for Irregularities in Flights

279. DR. MANDA JAGANNATH:
SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to the guidelines framed by the Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA), fliers can claim compensation for flight delays, denial of boarding or flight cancellations;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the above guidelines will be applicable to scheduled and non-scheduled airlines equally;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the number of passengers likely to be benefited as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) has issued a Civil Aviation Requirements (CAR) Section 3, Series M, Part IV in August, 2010, which provides for compensation and facilities to the passengers in case of denied boarding, cancellations and delays.

(c) and (d) The provision of above CAR are applicable to scheduled and non-scheduled airlines and also to foreign carriers operating to/from India.

(e) The number of passengers likely to be benefited can not be anticipated as it would depend upon numbers who are affected by the related contingencies.

[*Translation*]

Permanent Seat of UNSC

280. DR. BHOLA SINGH:
SHRI R. THAMARAISELVAN:
SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is holding talks with several countries including African countries on the issue of permanent seat of United Nations Security Council (UNSC) for India;

(b) if so, the names of the countries alongwith the outcome of the said talks;

(c) whether the Government offered humanitarian relief to the poor African countries to strengthen its vote bank for UNSC;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether some countries have proposed conditional support;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the details of the obstacles in India's becoming a permanent member of UNSC and the efforts made by the Government to counter them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) and (b) India has been engaged with other UN Member States, including African countries, to build support for expansion of the UN Security Council and its candidature for permanent membership of an expanded Security Council. Many countries have endorsed India's candidature for permanent membership of the Security Council.

(c) and (d) India has been in the vanguard of South-South cooperation. In this context, India has extended development assistance aimed at capacity building and institutional development and provided humanitarian relief to many Least Developed Countries (LCDs), including those in Africa. However, it must be emphasized that India's development assistance or humanitarian relief efforts go

back several decades and are not linked to its candidature for permanent membership of the Security Council.

(e) and (f) In general, the support proposed by various countries for India's candidature has been unconditional.

(g) The formal process of UN Security Council expansion is complex and arduous. It requires adoption of a resolution by the UN General Assembly to suitably amend the UN Charter. Such a resolution would need the approval of at least 2/3rds of the UN's 192 Member States. Thereafter, the amendment of the UN Charter needs to be ratified by at least 2/3rds of the UN Member States, including all five permanent members of the UNGC. India remains fully engaged including through the G-4 (India, Brazil, Germany and Japan) to work for the reform of the UN including the expansion of the Security Council.

[*English*]

**Construction of Dam by China on
Brahmaputra**

281. SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL:
SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL:
SHRI GANESH SINGH:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether China has accelerated construction work of dam and tunnel on river Brahmaputra;

(b) if so, the present status of the project and the reaction of the Government thereto;

(c) the details of the adverse effects on the development of North-Eastern Region as a result of such construction;

(d) whether any agreement has been signed recently between India and China on strategic issues; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the benefits likely to accrue to India as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) to (c) Government is aware of the construction activity

at Zangmu, on the main Yarlung Zangbo (Brahmaputra) River in the Tibet Autonomous Region of China. Government has taken up this matter with the Chinese side, including during the recent visit to India by Chinese Premier Wen Jiabao in December, 2010. The Chinese Premier said that China's development of upstream areas will be on the basis of scientific planning and study and will never harm downstream interests. The Chinese side has also conveyed that the construction at Zangmu is that of a small power project, which will not store water or regulate the volume of water, and therefore, will not have an adverse impact on the downstream areas. Government keeps a constant watch on all developments having a bearing on India's national interest and takes all necessary measures to safeguard it.

(d) and (e) During the visit of the Chinese Premier to India in December, 2010, the two sides agreed to establish a Strategic Economic Dialogue to enhance macro-economic policy coordination, to promote exchanges and interactions and join hands to address issues and challenges appearing in bilateral economic development and enhance economic cooperation.

[Translation]

Higher Education

282. SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA:
SHRI GANESH SINGH:
SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL:
DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:
SHRI VARUN GANDHI:

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

(a) whether the Government has recently reviewed the working of higher educational institutions in the country;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof;

(c) whether the Government has felt the need to open more higher educational institutions in educationally backward districts of the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action plan formulated by the Government in this regard for the Twelfth Five Year Plan period alongwith the funds allocated for the purpose?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. Government has introduced a new scheme to provide central assistance for setting up of a model degree college in each of the identified 374 educationally backward district where Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER), for higher education is less than the national GER. Under the Scheme, the Central Government shall provide assistance to the extent of one third of the capital cost for establishment of each college, limited to Rs. 2.67 crore for special category States (i.e. all North-Eastern States Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Mizoram, Tripura, Assam, Sikkim, Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand), the central share shall be 50% of the capital cost limited to Rs. 4 crore for each college. During the remaining period of the 11th Five Year Plan, provision exists for establishing 200 model colleges in identified districts, with priority being given to special category States and districts having concentration of weaker sections and minorities as well as other districts in Schedule-V and Schedule-VI areas. Those colleges which have been established on or after 1st January, 2008 in identified districts shall also be eligible to be covered under this Scheme, subject to their satisfying the guidelines of University Grants Commission in respect of model colleges.

A list of the 374 identified higher educationally backward districts is given in the enclosed Statement. The State Governments/UT Administration either directly or through State Universities are expected to take advantage of the scheme for establishment of new model degree colleges in the identified districts.

(e) Twelfth Five Year Plan has not been formulated.

Statement

*List of 374 identified Higher Educationally
Backward Districts*

1. Andaman and Nicobar Islands

Andamans

Nicobars

2. Andhra Pradesh

Adilabad

Anantapur

East Godavari

Kurnool

Mahbubnagar

Medak

Nizamabad

Prakasam

Srikakulam

Vizianagaram

West Godavari

3. Arunachal Pradesh

Changlang

Dibang Valley

East Kameng

Lohit

Lower Subansiri

Tawang

Tirap

Upper Siang

Upper Subansiri

West Kameng

West Siang

4. Assam

Bongaigaon

Cachar

Darrang

Dhubri

Goalpara

Hailakandi

Karbi Anglong

Karimganj

Marigaon

Nagaon

Sonitpur

Tinsukia

5. Bihar

Araria

Aurangabad

Banka

Begusarai

Darbhanga

Gopalganj

Jamui

Kaimur

Katihar

Khagaria

Kishanganj

Lakhisarai

Madhepura

Madhubani

Nawada

West Champaran

East Champaran

Purnia

Saharsa

Samastipur

Sheohar

Sitamarhi

Siwan

Supaul

Vaishali

6. Chhattisgarh

Bastar

Bilaspur

Dantewada

Dhamtari

Durg

Janjgir-champa

Jashpur

Kanker

Kawardha

Koriya

Mahasamund

Raigarh

Raipur

Rajnandgaon

Surguja

7. Dadra and Nagar Haveli

Dadra and Nagar Haveli

8. Daman and Diu

Daman

Diu

9. Gujarat

Amreli

Banas Kantha

Bharuch

Bhavnagar

Dohad

Jamnagar

Junagad

Kachchh

Kheda

Mahesana

Narmada

Panch Mahals

Patan

Porbandar

Rajkot

Sabar Kantha

Surat

Surendranagar

The Dangs

Valsad

10. Haryana

Fatehabad

Gurgaon

Jind

Kaithal

Karnal

Panipat

Sirsa

11. Himachal Pradesh

Chamba

Kinnaur

Lahul and Spiti

Sirmaur

12. Jammu and Kashmir

Anantnag

Badgam

Baramula

Doda

Kargil

Kathua

Kupwara

Leh

Punch

Rajauri

Udhampur

13. Jharkhand

Chatra

Deoghar

Dumka

Garhwa

Giridih

Godda

Gumla

Kodarma

Pakaur

Palamu

P. Singhbhum

Sahibganj

14. Karnataka

Bagalkot

Bangalore Rural

Belgaum

Bellary

Bijapur

Chamarajanagar

Chikmagalur

Chitradurga

Dakshina Kannada	Damoh
Gadag	Datia
Hassan	Dewas
Haveri	Dhar
Kodagu	Dindori
Kolar	East Nimar
Koppal	Guna
Mandya	Harda
Raichur	Jhabua
Tumkur	Katni
Udupi	Mandla
Uttara Kannada	Mandsaur
15. Kerala	Morena
Kasaragod	Narsimhapur
Malappuram	Neemuch
Palakkad	Panna
Wayanad	Raisen
16. Lakshadweep	Rajgarh
Lakshadweep	Ratlam
17. Madhya Pradesh	Sagar
Balaghat	Satna
Barwani	Sehore
Betul	Seoni
Bhind	Shahdol
Chhatarpur	Shajapur
Chhindwara	Sheopur
	Shivpuri

Sidhi

Serchhip

Tikamgarh

21. Nagaland

Ujjain

Mon

Umaria

22. Odisha

Vidisha

Anugul

West Nimar

Balangir

18. Maharashtra

Bargarh

Buldana

Baudh

Gadchiroli

Debagarh

Hingoli

Dhenkanal

Jalna

Gajapati

Raigarh

Ganjam

Ratnagiri

Kalahandi

Sindhudurg

Kandhamal

19. Meghalaya

Kendujhar

East Garo Hills

Koraput

Jaintia Hills

Malkangiri

Ri Bhoi

Nabarangapur

South Garo Hills

Nayagarh

West Khasi Hills

Nuapada

20. Mizoram

Rayagada

Champhai

Sonapur

Kolasib

23. Puducherry

Lawngtlai

Yanam

Lunglei

24. Punjab

Mamit

Amritsar

Saiha

Bathinda

Faridkot

Fatehgarh Sahib

Firozpur

Gurdaspur

Kapurthala

Mansa

Moga

Muksar

Nawanshahr

Patiala

Sangrur

25. Rajasthan

Ajmer

Alwar

Banswara

Baran

Barmer

Bharatpur

Bhilwara

Bikaner

Bundi

Chittaurgarh

Churu

Dausa

Dhaulpur

Durgapur

Ganganagar

Hanumangarh

Jaisalmer

Jalor

Jhalawar

Jhunjhunun

Jodhpur

Karauli

Nagaur

Pali

Rajsamand

Sawai Madhopur

Sikar

Sirohi

Tonk

Udaipur

26. Sikkim

East

North

South

West

27. Tamil Nadu

Ariyalur

Coimbatore

Cuddalore

Dharmapuri

Dindigul

Erode
 Kancheepuram
 Kanniyakumari
 Karur
 Madurai
 Nagapattinam
 Perambalur
 Pudukkottai
 Ramanathapuram
 Salem
 Sivaganga
 Thanjavur
 The Nilgiris
 Theni
 Thiruvallur
 Thiruvavarur
 Thoothukkudi
 Tirunelveli
 Tiruvannamalai
 Vellore
 Viluppuram
 Virudhunagar

28. Tripura

North Tripura
 South Tripura
 West Tripura

Dhalai

29. Uttar Pradesh

Bahraich
 Balrampur
 Banda
 Barabanki
Bareilly
 Basti
 Bijnor
 Budaun
 Bulandshahr
 Chitrakoot
 Etah
 Farrukhabad
 Fatehpur
 Gonda
 Hamirpur
 Hardoi
 Hathras
Jyotiba P. Nagar
 Kannauj
 Kanpur Dehat
 Kaushambi
 Kheri
 Kushinagar
 Lalitpur
 Maharajanj

Mahoba	Hugli
Mathura	Jaipaiguri
Moradabad	Kooch Bihar
Muzaffarnagar	Maldah
Pilibhit	Medinipur
Rae Bareli	Murshidabad
Rampur	Nadia
Saharanpur	North 24 Parganas
Sant Kabir Nagar	Purulia
Shahjahanpur	South 24 Parganas
Shrawasti	Uttar Dinajpur

Total Districts = 374

Impact of Mobile Number Portability

283. SHRI RAMKISHUN:
SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL:
SHRI P.T. THOMAS:

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

(a) whether the Government has recently assessed the impact of the recently launched Mobile Number Portability (MNP) service on MTNL and BSNL customers;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof;

(c) the numbers of BSNL and MTNL subscribers switched over to other operators after the implementation of Mobile Number Portability (MNP), company-wise alongwith the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the State owned mobile telephone operators propose to roll out additional benefits to their customers to retain the existing customer base;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

30. Uttarakhand

Bageshwar
Champawat

31. West Bengal

Bankura
Bardhaman
Birbhum
Dakshin Dinajpur
Darjeeling
Haora

(f) other measures taken/being taken by BSNL and MTNL to retain the existing customers and add new customers in the competitive environment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) to (c) The Government has launched the Mobile Number Portability (MNP) service on 25.11.2010 in Haryana and on 20.1.2011 on the rest of the country. After implementation of MNP, the number of BSNL and MTNL subscribers, who have switched over to other operators (port out) and number of subscribers of other operators who have switched over to BSNL and MTNL (port in) are as under:—

	MTNL	BSNL
No. of subscribers port out	10,355	2,23,824
No. of subscribers port in	4,486	92,243

The main reasons for porting out have been reported to be network/coverage issues, tariff issues etc.

(d) to (f) The major steps taken/being taken by BSNL to retain the existing customers and add new customers in the competitive environment are as follows:—

- (i) Forgoing porting fees from subscribers coming into BSNL network.
- (ii) BSNL has formed Special Cells in its circles to contact customers and address their grievances.
- (iii) Introduction of Competitive tariff plans.
- (iv) Additional incentives for distributors and retailers.

The major steps taken/being taken by MTNL to retain the existing customers and add new customers in the competitive environment are as follows:—

- (i) All exchanges have been made Digital to improve service quality.

- (ii) Rehabilitation of outdoor network to reduce fault rate.
- (iii) Optimization of mobile network to improve upon the coverage and capacity.
- (iv) Opening of new Sanchar Haats.
- (v) Introduction of Competitive tariff plans.
- (vi) In Mumbai, MTNL has waived off MNP porting charges of Rs. 19 for porting in customers.

[English]

Voting Rights to NRIs

284. SHRI K.P. DHANAPALAN:
SHRI M.B. RAJESH:
SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA:
SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU:

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

- (a) the total number of Non-Resident Indians (NRIs) residing in various countries;
- (b) the progress made in the matter regarding grant of voting rights to NRIs;
- (c) whether the Government is considering single window mechanism for registration of voters; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken/proposed to be taken to ensure that all the eligible NRI voters are included in the list of voters?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) The estimated number of Non-Resident Indians residing in various countries as per information compiled from Indian Missions is given in the enclosed Statement.

- (b) A Gazette Notification has been issued by Government of India on 3rd February, 2011 giving voting rights to Non-Resident Indians.

(c) and (d) Citizens of India, living abroad, who have not acquired the citizenship of any other country can make an application in Form 6A directly to Electoral Registration Officer (ERO) of the constituency within which the place of residence of the applicant as given in the valid passport falls. Every eligible Non Resident Indian may send the application alongwith necessary documents either directly or by post to the ERO.

Statement

Sl. No.	Country	NRI
1	2	3
1.	Afghanistan	3,749
2.	Albania	20
3.	Algeria	447
4.	Andorra	NA
5.	Angola	NA
6.	Anguilla	NA
7.	Antigua and Barbuda	20
8.	Argentina	300
9.	Armenia	445
10.	Aruba	NA
11.	Australia	2,13,710
12.	Austria	14,000
13.	Azerbaijan	470
14.	Bahamas	400
15.	Bahrain	3,50,000
16.	Bangladesh	10,000

1	2	3
17.	Barbados	330
18.	Belarus	600
19.	Belgium	6,500
20.	Belize	NA
21.	Benin	NA
22.	Bhutan	0
23.	Bolivia	182
24.	Bosnia and Herzegovina	NA
25.	Botswana	9,000
26.	Brazil	800
27.	Brunei Darussalam	7,000
28.	Bulgaria	250
29.	Burkina Faso	NA
30.	Burundi	200
31.	Cambodia	1,500
32.	Cameroon	NA
33.	Canada	2,00,000
34.	Cape Verde Islands	0
35.	Cayman Islands	850
36.	Central African Republic	NA
37.	Chad	NA
38.	Chile	350
39.	China	NA
40.	China (Hong Kong)	23,000

1	2	3	1	2	3
41.	China (Taiwan)	2,500	65.	Fiji	800
42.	Colombia	NA	66.	Finland	2,800
43.	Comoros	50	67.	France	10,000
44.	Congo (Dem. Republic of)	3600	68.	France (Reunion Island)	200
45.	Congo (Republic of)	NA	69.	France (Guadeloupe, St. Martinique)	00
46.	Cook Island	NA	70.	Gabon	NA
47.	Costa Rica	NA	71.	Gambia	600
48.	Cote d'Ivoire	470	72.	Georgia	200
49.	Croatia	37	73.	Germany	42,500
50.	Cuba	3	74.	Ghana	6,997
51.	Cyprus	3,900	75.	Greece	12,000
52.	Czech Republic	1,000	76.	Grenada	100
53.	Denmark	3,927	77.	Guatemala	21
54.	Djibouti	350	78.	Guinea (Republic of)	253
55.	Dominica (Commonwealth of)	30	79.	Guinea Bissau	60
56.	Dominican Republic	3	80.	Guyana	200
57.	East Timor	70	81.	Haiti	00
58.	Ecuador	NA	82.	Holy See	
59.	Egypt	3,300	83.	Honduras	06
60.	El Salvador	24	84.	Hungary	30
61.	Equatorial Guinea	NA	85.	Iceland	101
62.	Eritrea	NA	86.	Indonesia	15,000
63.	Estonia	65	87.	Iran	1,430
64.	Ethiopia	992			

1	2	3	1	2	3
88.	Iraq	8,995	112.	Madagascar	2,500
89.	Ireland	18,018	113.	Malaysia	1,50,000
90.	Israel	8,000	114.	Malawi	1,500
91.	Italy	97,719	115.	Maldives	26,000
92.	Jamaica	3,500	116.	Mali	102
93.	Japan	NA	117.	Malta	150
94.	Jordan	6,975	118.	Marshall Islands (Republic of)	14
95.	Kazakhstan	2,500	119.	Mauritania	20
96.	Kenya	37,500	120.	Mauritius	15,000
97.	Kiribati	4	121.	Mexico	NA
98.	Korea (DPR)	3	122.	Micronesia	03
99.	Korea (Republic of)	6,721	123.	Moldova	15
100.	Kuwait	5,79,058	124.	Mongolia	60
101.	Kyrgyzstan	2,500	125.	Montserrat	10
102.	Lao, PDR	250	126.	Morocco	00
103.	Latvia	NA	127.	Mozambique	1,000
104.	Lebanon	NA	128.	Myanmar	3,160
105.	Lesotho (Kingdom of)	800	129.	Namibia	140
106.	Liberia	1,495	130.	Nauru	4
107.	Libya	14,995	131.	Nepal	1,12,500
108.	Liechtenstein (Principality of)	03	132.	Netherlands	6,000
109.	Lithuania	71	133.	Netherlands Antilles	NA
110.	Luxembourg	500	134.	New Zealand	37,000
111.	Macedonia	10	135.	Nicaragua	15

1	2	3	1	2	3
136.	Niger	40	159.	Senegal	300
137.	Nigeria	NA	160.	Serbia and Montenegro (State of)	23
138.	Niue	03	161.	Seychelles	4,000
139.	Norway	3,479	162.	Sierra Leone	529
140.	Oman	5,56,000	163.	Singapore	2,70,000
141.	Pakistan	NA	164.	Slovak Republic	35
142.	Palau (Republic of)	14	165.	Slovenia	34
143.	Palestine (PLO)	80	166.	Soloman Islands	20
144.	Panama	NA	167.	South Africa	18,000
145.	Papua New Guinea	NA	168.	Spain	15,000
146.	Paraguay	70	169.	Sri Lanka	500
147.	Peru	273	170.	St. Kitts and Nevis	300
148.	Philippines	47,000	171.	St. Lucia	250
149.	Poland	1,845	172.	St. Vincent and the Grenadines	50
150.	Portugal	11,272	173.	Sudan	5,000
151.	Qatar	5,00,000	174.	Suriname	300
152.	Romania	878	175.	Swaziland	50
153.	Russian Federation	14,063	176.	Sweden	4,000
154.	Rwanda	500	177.	Switzerland	7,842
155.	Samoa	40	178.	Syria	635
156.	San Marino	NA	179.	Tajikistan	362
157.	Sao Tome and Principe (Republic of)	NA	180.	Tanzania	5,300
158.	Saudi Arabia	17,89,000	181.	Thailand	90,000

1	2	3
182.	Togo	NA
183.	Tonga	NA
184.	Trinidad and Tobago	1,500
185.	Tunisia	107
186.	Turkey	305
187.	Turkmenistan	NA
188.	Turks and Caicos Islands	800
189.	Tuvalu	NA
190.	Uganda	15,000
191.	Ukraine	3,850
192.	UAE	17,00,000
193.	UK	NA
194.	USA	9,27,283
195.	Uruguay	70
196.	Uzbekistan	200
197.	Vanuatu	50
198.	Venezuela	NA
199.	Vietnam	750
200.	Yemen	11,000
201.	Zambia	5,000
202.	Zimbabwe	500

Look East Policy

285. SHRI PREM DAS RAI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a review of the performance of "Look East Policy" especially in light of its impact on North-Eastern Region has been done recently;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) Yes.

(b) Enhancing connectivity between Northeast India and the ASEAN countries is an important part of India's 'Look East Policy'. The review carried out recently focused on Asian Highway Network and construction of quality road between Imphal and Moreh and from Moreh to Indo-Myanmar Border and on the Trilateral Highway. India is also committed to further strengthen India-ASEAN relations as part of its 'Look East Policy'. We have signed India-ASEAN FTA which came into force on January 1, 2010. Many initiatives such as the India-ASEAN Business Fair, India-ASEAN Business Conclave, India-ASEAN Business Council meeting, Delhi Dialogue-III etc. are taking place in first week of March, 2011 at New Delhi in which a large number of companies from ASEAN countries and India, including from the North-East, and eminent speakers from the region and India are participating. The special Commemorative Summit between India and ASEAN is scheduled to take place in India in 2012. A number of events have been lined up leading to the Commemorative Summit.

(c) Does not arise.

Agreements with Myanmar

286. DR. THOKCHOM MEINYA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to have a bilateral agreement with Myanmar for further expansion of Indo-Myanmar border trade;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any proposal to start regular bus service between Imphal (India) and Mandalay (Myanmar) via Moreh and Tamu; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) The Government of Manipur has proposed starting a bus service from Imphal (Manipur) to Mandalay (Myanmar). The proposed route is expected to be Imphal-Moreh-Tamu-Monywa-Mandalay. The matter has been taken up with Government of Myanmar.

[Translation]

Fraud in Installation of Towers

287. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received complaints of fraud by the fake mobile companies/agents in the name of installation of mobile towers on monthly rent;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. Complaints of fraud for installation of Mobile Towers have been received in DOT. None of them was concerned with any licensee telecom company or Infrastructure Provider Category-I (IP-I) company. As the complaints were related to fraud and cheating and complainants have been informed to approach the Police authorities for appropriate action as per law.

[English]

Delay in Establishment of Central Universities

288. SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:
SHRIMATI ASHWAMEDH DEVI:
SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH:
DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH:
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:
SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN:

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

(a) the norms being adopted for granting the status of Central University;

(b) whether there is any technical hindrance to establish more than one Central University in the State;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has decided to convert State Universities into Central Universities including the State of Bihar;

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

(f) whether the Government has raised objection over the site selection for setting up Central Universities in States particularly in the State of Bihar and Kerala;

(g) if so, the reasons therefor;

(h) whether setting up of Central Universities are lagging behind the scheduled time;

(i) if so, the names of Central Universities whose establishment is running behind the schedule; and

(j) the corrective steps taken by the Union Government to expedite the establishment of Central Universities in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) There are no fixed norms or criterion prescribed for grant of Central University status to a State University. As approved by National Development Council, the Government's priority has been to establish one Central University in each State without any such University during the XIth Plan period. Under the Central Universities Act, 2009, the Central Government has established 16 Central Universities which includes conversion of three State Universities viz. Dr. Harisingh Gour Vishwavidyalaya in Madhya Pradesh, Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya in Chhattisgarh and Hemvati Nandan Bahuguna Garhwal University in Uttarakhand and two Central Universities in the State of Jammu and Kashmir (one each in Kashmir Division and Jammu Division) in lieu of an IIM in the state.

(d) and (e) At present there is no proposal to convert State Universities, including those in the State of Bihar, into Central Universities.

(f) and (g) The social and physical infrastructure obtaining at the sites offered by the Governments of Bihar and Kerala for setting up of the Central Universities have been found wanting in many respects so as to attract the faculty, both from within and outside India, to justify the Central status.

(h) to (j) Pending allotment of land and development of permanent campuses, the Government has facilitated the academic programmes of these universities from temporary premises and no Central University, as envisaged under the Central Universities Act, 2009, is lagging behind, except the Central University of Jammu where the first Vice-Chancellor is yet to be appointed.

[Translation]

New Telecom Policy

289. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN:
SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:
SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI:
DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:

SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:
SHRI LALCHAND KATARIA:
SHRI RAJAJIAH SIRICILLA:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to formulate New Telecom Policy, 2011 after consulting all the stakeholders;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof including the deficiencies noticed in the implementation of the current policy;

(c) the major changes proposed in further allocation of 2G and 3G spectrum thereunder;

(d) whether the new policy is likely to be market driven and customer friendly also; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) to (e) Yes, Madam. The Department of Telecommunications has constituted a Committee for making recommendations on formulation of National Telecom Policy-2011. The Committee will seek inputs from all concerned while making its recommendations. Hon'ble Minister of Communications and Information Technology is having consultations with key stakeholders in this regard.

CBI Probe into 2G Spectrum

290. SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH:
SHRI ARVIND KUMAR CHAUDHARY:
SHRI BHUDEO CHOUDHARY:
SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO:
SHRI BALKRISHNA KHANDERAO SHUKLA:
SHRI SANJAY SINGH CHAUHAN:

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

- (a) whether the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) is conducting probe into 2G spectrum case;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether any arrest has been made by CBI in the case;
- (d) if so, the details of the arrests made so far;
- (e) whether other agencies are also conducting investigation on the related issues; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof?

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

[English]

Outsourcing of Passport Related Activities

291. SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:
SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the present status of outsourcing of passport processing activities;
- (b) whether a number of vacancies in different passport offices remain unfilled;
- (c) if so, the details thereof, office-wise and category-wise;
- (d) whether the Government would consider filling up of these vacancies; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a)

The Government has embarked on the Passport Seva Project (PSP) to comprehensively transform the passport service delivery system. Under the Project, the Government has decided to outsource some of the front end and non-sensitive activities such as submission of passport applications, taking of digitalized photograph of applicants, collection of bio-metric features and maintenance of national call centre to a Service Provider. Seven pilot Passport Seva Kendras (PSKs) were launched on 21st May, 2010 at four centres in Karnataka under Regional Passport Office, Bangalore and three centres under Regional Passport Office, Chandigarh on 17th August, 2010. The Third Party Audit Agency (3PAA) — STQC (Standardization, Testing and Quality Certification Directorate) has completed the certification process in January, 2011. The remaining 70 PSKs are expected to be made operational during the year 2011.

(b) to (e) The implementation of the Passport Seva Project required restructuring of the cadre for redeployment and transfer of existing and additional staff. The Government has taken steps to fill up the vacancies arising due to restructuring by placing indent through Staff Selection Commission and promotion through Departmental Promotion Committee.

IT Based Service

292. DR. KIRIT PREMJBHAI SOLANKI:
SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN:

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

- (a) the current value of IT Based Service in the country;
- (b) the projected growth of this service in next five years;
- (c) whether the Government proposes to withdraw the incentives given to this industry in phased manner;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to ensure that the phenomenal growth continues in this industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) and (b) The current value of the IT Based Service in the country, including both domestic and exports is estimated to be US\$ 76.1 Billion. National Association of Software and Services Companies (NASSCOM) has undertaken a detailed study to estimate the growth potential for the IT/ITES industry over the coming decade till 2020. As per NASSCOM exports and domestic revenue of Indian IT/ITES industry is likely to reach US\$ 175 billion and US\$ 50 billion respectively by 2020.

(c) to (e) Government extends several incentives for Information Technology Sector in the country. Under Software Technology Parks (STP) scheme, approved units are allowed to import goods required by them for carrying on software export activities as per the Foreign Trade Policy. In addition, the tax benefits to units located in Software Technology Parks under the provision of Section 10A of the Income Tax Act, 1961 is available upto 31.03.2011 (assessment year 2011-12). Also, an IT SEZ unit, which would start operation by March 2014, would be eligible for tax benefits for a period of 15 years (SEZ Scheme provides 100% Income Tax exemption on export profits for 5 years, 50% for next 5 years and 50% of ploughed back profits for 5 years thereafter).

Redressal Mechanism for Flyers

293. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:
SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is no redressal mechanism for flyers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any proposal to set up the office of ombudsman to aid harassed flyers;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the proposed ombudsman will have the authority to resolve passenger complaints against airlines or airports; and

(f) if so, the details in the matter alongwith the time by which the ombudsman is likely to be appointed?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b) All airlines have their well placed mechanism to address passenger complaints. Whenever complaints are received in the Ministry, being regulatory body for airline operations, Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) takes up these complaints with the airlines for suitable redressal. All the scheduled domestic airlines have been advised to display their citizen charter on their respective websites various facilities offered to the passengers, both in terms of free and chargeable, in a conspicuous manner so that passengers are aware of these before booking air tickets.

(c) to (f) Setting up of ombudsman for passenger grievance is at a very preliminary stage.

[Translation]

Cyber Attack

294. SHRI BHUDEO CHOUDHARY:
SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL:
SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:
SHRI RAJIAH SIRICILLA:
SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL:
SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:
SHRI K. SUGUMAR:
SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA:

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

(a) whether the foreign hackers have hacked websites of some sensitive institutions of the country in the recent past;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the security measures taken by the Government to prevent such cyber attack on Government websites;

(d) whether the website of Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) was also hacked by Pakistani hackers;

(e) if so, whether the matter has been taken up with the Government of Pakistan; and

(f) if so, the reaction of the Government of Pakistan thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) and (b) The website of Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) was defaced by a foreign hacker "Pakistan Cyber Army" on 03.12.2010. In addition to this a total of 198 Government websites were defaced by foreign hackers in the past 6 months.

(c) The Government has taken several measures to detect and prevent cyber attacks. These are:—

- (i) All the new Government websites and applications were be audited with respect to cyber security prior to their hosting. The auditing of the websites and applications will be conducted on a regular basis after hosting also.
- (ii) National Informatics Centre (NIC) which hosts the Government websites is continuously engaged in upgrading and improving the security posture of its hosting infrastructure.
- (iii) The Information Technology Act has been amended to address the issues connected with

hacking and security breaches of Information Technology infrastructure.

(iv) The infrastructure at Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In) has been upgraded to respond and mitigate cyber incidents.

(v) All the Ministries/Departments of Central Government and State Governments are implementing the Crisis Management Plan to counter cyber attacks and cyber terrorism.

(d) The Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) website (www.cbi.gov.in) was defaced by a hacker group "Pakistan Cyber Army" on 3.12.2010.

(e) The Central Bureau of Investigation has registered a case under Case No. RC CY 1 2010 E 0009. The Letters Rogatory (LR) is being sent by Central Bureau of Investigation in this regard.

(f) Does not arise.

[English]

Shortage of Faculty Members in CFTIs

295. SHRI AMBICA BANERJEE:
SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL:
SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH:
SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH:

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

(a) whether there is huge shortage of faculty members in Centrally Funded Technical Institutions (CFTIs) at present;

(b) if so, the details of vacant posts at present, technical institution-wise; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to fill up these vacancies including SCs/STs/OBCs at the earliest?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) There is a gap between the sanctioned strength and the facilities in position in

most of the Centrally Funded Technical Institutions (CFTIs). The details of vacant posts in technical institutions wise are as follows:—

Sl. No.	Name of the Institutes	Sanctioned Faculty Strength	In position	Vacancy
1.	Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs)	4712	3148	1564
2.	Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs)	555	455	100
3.	National Institutes of Technology (NITs)	4632	2956	1522
4.	Indian Institutes of Science Education and Research (IISERs)	300	219	81
5.	Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore (IISc)	518	368	150
6.	Indian Institute of Information and Technology (IIITs)	207	137	70
7.	School of Planning and Architecture (SPA)	171	90	81
8.	Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad (ISM)	275	172	103
9.	Sant Longowal Institutes of Engineering and Technology (SLIET)	180	131	49
10.	National Institute of Training and Industrial Engineering (NITIE); Mumbai	84	50	34
11.	Central Institute of Technology (CIT), Kokrajhar	37	19	18
12.	North Eastern Region of Science and Technology, Itanagar (NERIST)	220	148	52
13.	National Institute of Foundry and Forge Technology, Ranchi (NIFFT)	42	29	13
14.	National Institute of Technical Teachers' Training and Research (NITTTR)	181	109	72

(c) Recruitment of faculty is a continuous process and vacancies keep arising due to retirement, resignations, etc. Institutions plan suitable strategies to attract and retain quality faculty members. The pay revision of teachers of Centrally Funded Technical Institutions

subsequent to the recommendations of the Sixth Pay Commission should go a long way in attracting and retaining teachers in these institutions. Government had also launched a special recruitment drive to fill up the backlog vacancies of SCs, STs and OBCs in this regard.

Vocational Courses in Catering Technology

296. SHRI A. SAMPATH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received any proposal from any State Government for introducing new vocational course in catering technology;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the decision of the Union Government thereon and the allocations made to the State(s) for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) No such proposal has been received during 2010-11.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

[Translation]

Stapled Visa by China

297. SHRI BHISMA SHANKAR ALIAS KUSHAL TIWARI:

SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:

SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH:

SHRI RAMESH BAIS:

SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:

SHRI INDER SINGH NAMDHARI:

SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE:

SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:

SHRI MANICKA TAGORE:

SHRI A. GANESHAMURTHI:

SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:

SHRI RADHE MOHAN SINGH:

SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:

SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether China is still issuing stapled visa to Indian citizens despite India's protests;

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

(c) the total number of Indian nationals who have been issued stapled visa by China during the last three years;

(d) the names of the States to which the said citizens belong;

(e) whether the Government has lodged any protest with China over stapled visa; and

(f) if so, the level at which the said protest was lodged alongwith the reaction from the Chinese Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) to (f) Government is aware that since 2008 China is issuing visas on a separate paper that is stapled to the passports of Indian nationals from the State of Jammu and Kashmir. Government's position that there should be no discrimination against visa applicants of Indian nationality on grounds of domicile and ethnicity has been clearly conveyed to the Chinese Government on several occasions, including during the recent visit to India by Chinese Premier Wen Jiabao in December, 2010.

[English]

Sale of Junk Foods

298. SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether several school canteens in the country including those of Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) affiliated schools sell junk foods and soft drinks of popular brands;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to instruct

these canteens to serve nutritious food items and not junk foods; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (d) Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) has advised its affiliated schools to ensure that the school canteens provide healthy snacks which can be monitored by the Health and Wellness Clubs of the schools. Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS) has also issued instructions to bar junk foods and aerated drinks in all the Kendriya Vidyalayas.

[Translation]

Status of Tri-Valley University

299. SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the status of Tri-Valley University in USA;

(b) whether such university had legitimate credentials as per the local laws;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government had received any complaints regarding the role of fraudulent agencies/agents in arranging admission of Indian students in such university;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) The Tri Valley University, Boulder Court, Pleasanton, CA, was shut down on January 19, 2011 by US Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) on charges of immigration fraud. In

a complaint for forfeiture of Tri Valley University (TVU) properties filed on January 19, 2011 at the US District Court in Northern District of California, US authorities have mentioned that since its inception TVU has been a "sham University" which its owners have used to facilitate foreign nationals in illegally acquiring student immigration status that authorises them to remain in the USA. The University was recognized for grant of I-20s to foreign students since 2009. Authorization to issue I-20s to foreign students was as per the requirements of the federal authorities. However, the Tri-Valley University (TVU) was not accredited by the California Department of Consumer Affairs, Bureau of Private and Post Secondary Education. This agency is responsible for accreditation/recognition of educational institutions in California, which allows credits to be transferred to other States/Universities. TVU was, however, recognized by the Federal Government for issuing I-20s till 10 January, 2011 and also they were given authorization to issue limited work permit (Curricular Professional Training-CPT) by the same federal agency, Department of Homeland Security (DHS).

(d) No, Madam.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) The Embassy of India, Washington DC and the Consulates General in San Francisco and New York have taken up the matter with the US State Department, Department of Homeland Security (DHS), Department of Justice (DOJ) and ICE requesting them that the Indian students be treated as victims of the fraud and permitted to apply to other US universities. Indian Ambassador in USA has spoken to the Director, ICE and expressed concern about the victimization of the students, including those who have been made to wear Radio Tags. Other official from the Embassy have also spoken to their counterparts in these organizations. Ambassador has also personally taken up the matter at the highest level in the Department of State. Officials in the Embassy and the Consulates General at San Francisco and New York have met groups of students to listen to their problems and advise them. Consulate General of India in San

Francisco also held a free legal aid camp for about 140 TVU students on February 5, 2011. The Hon'ble Minister of External Affairs, Government of India has spoken to US Secretary of State on February 13, 2011 and raised the plight of the Indian students of the Tri-Valley University. The Hon'ble Minister requested US Secretary of State to intervene in protecting the interests of the students and their futures and also suggesting the possibility of the students being absorbed in other US universities. Following this conversation, the Ambassador of India, on February 14, 2011 conveyed to the Secretary of State the details regarding the issue of the students. Foreign Secretary, who was visiting the United States on an official visit, also took up the matter with her counterparts. Deputy Chief of Mission of Indian Embassy at Washington met the officials of the US Immigration and Customs Enforcement on February 16, 2011 reiterating that the Indian students be treated as victims of the fraud and not criminals.

[English]

Indo-Pak Secretary Level Talks

300. SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Foreign Secretary had a meeting with Pakistani counterpart at Thimphu on the sidelines of the SAARC Foreign Ministers meeting;

(b) if so, the details of the issues discussed therein and the decisions arrived at to settle the outstanding issues;

(c) whether Pakistan still insists that discussions with India should cover all issues including Kashmir; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) to (d) In pursuance of the mandate given by the Prime Ministers of India and Pakistan, following their meeting in Thimphu in April, 2010 and the meeting of the Minister

of External Affairs of India and Minister of Foreign Affairs of Pakistan in Islamabad in July, 2010, the Foreign Secretaries of India and Pakistan met in Thimphu on February 6, 2011, to chart the way forward in India-Pakistan relations. The Foreign Secretaries agreed on the need for a constructive dialogue between India and Pakistan to resolve all outstanding issues. The two sides have agreed on the following:—

- (i) They have agreed to resume dialogue on all issues following the spirit of the Thimphu meeting between the two Prime Ministers.
- (ii) The Foreign Minister of Pakistan will visit India by July 2011 to review progress in the dialogue process with his counterpart. This will be preceded by a meeting of the two Foreign Secretaries.
- (iii) They have agreed that prior to the visit of the Foreign Minister of Pakistan, meetings at the level of respective Secretaries will be convened on Counter-terrorism (including progress on Mumbai trial); Humanitarian issues; Peace and Security, including CBMs; Jammu and Kashmir; promotion of friendly exchanges; Siachen; Economic issues; Wullar Barrage/Tulbul Navigation Project; and Sir Creek (at the level of Additional Secretaries/Surveyors General).
- (iv) Dates of the aforementioned meetings will be fixed through diplomatic channels.

[Translation]

Fake Passport and Visa

301. SHRI VITTHALBHAI HANSRAJBHAI RADADIYA:
SHRI P.L. PUNIA:
SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cases of fake passports and visas have come to the light in the country;

(b) if so, the number of such cases came to light during the last three years;

(c) the number of persons including Government officials convicted so far in this regard during the above period;

(d) the nature of said conviction; and

(e) the steps being taken by the Government to check the cases of fake passports and visas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) Yes.

(b) Information in respect of fake passports for the years 2008 and 2009 is given in the enclosed Statement. Information in respect of fake passports pertaining to year 2010 is being collected. Information in respect of fake visas is also being collected.

(c) and (d) Information is being collected.

(e) The Government has taken following steps to check fraudulent practices relating to passports:—

(i) Introduction of additional security features in the passport booklet;

(ii) Printing of the 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 at the entry and exit points in India;

(iv) To prevent any pilferage of blanks passport booklets in transit, all passport consignments originating from India Security Press (ISP), Nashik are designated as sensitive material and the Department of Posts ensures greater

vigilance till their receipt by the consignees;

(v) A tracking and monitoring system for movement of passports has been introduced with automatic alarm generation for non-receipt of consignment within the stipulated time; and

(vi) Under the Passport Seva Project, an integrated passport movement tracking system from Indian Security Press (ISP) till the issue of the passport has been introduced.

Statement

Data of Fake Passport

Sl. No.	Name of RPO/PO	2008	2009	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Ahmedabad	12	Nil	12
2.	Amritsar (Started functioning w.e.f. 30.06.2008)	Nil	1	—
3.	Bangalore	38	7	45
4.	Bareilly	Nil	Nil	—
5.	Bhopal	Nil	Nil	—
6.	Bhubaneswar	Nil	Nil	—
7.	Chandigarh	Nil	Nil	—
8.	Chennai	12	Nil	12
9.	Cochin	Nil	Nil	—
10.	Coimbatore (Started functioning w.e.f. 15.09.2008)	Nil	22	22
11.	Delhi	Nil	Nil	—

1	2	3	4	5
12.	Dehradun (Started functioning w.e.f. 17.06.2008)	Nil	Nil	—
13.	Ghaziabad	3	4	7
14.	Guwahati	Nil	9	9
15.	Hyderabad	3	1	4
16.	Jaipur	Nil	Nil	—
17.	Jalandhar	131	Nil	131
18.	Jammu	Nil	Nil	—
19.	Kolkata	Nil	Nil	—
20.	Kozhikode	87	Nil	87
21.	Lucknow	Nil	Nil	—
22.	Madurai (Started functioning w.e.f. 17.12.2007)	1	Nil	1
23.	Malappuram (Started functioning w.e.f. 28.08.2006)	214	Nil	214
24.	Mumbai	3	Nil	3
25.	Nagpur	Nil	Nil	—
26.	Panaji	Nil	Nil	—
27.	Patna	Nil	Nil	—
28.	Pune	Nil	Nil	—
39.	Port Blair (Passport Issuing Authority)	—	1	—
30.	Raipur (Started functioning w.e.f. 17.12.2007)	Nil	Nil	—

1	2	3	4	5
31.	Ranchi	Nil	Nil	—
32.	Srinagar	Nil	Nil	—
33.	Shimla (Started functioning w.e.f. 16.03.2007)	Nil	Nil	—
34.	Surat	3	Nil	3
35.	Thane	12	Nil	12
36.	Tiruchirappalli	7	Nil	7
37.	Thiruvananthapuram	17	Nil	17
38.	Visakhapatnam	40	Nil	40
Total		583	45	628

[English]

**Proposal to connect District Headquarters
with Kolkata**

302. SHRI PRABODH PANDA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to connect various district headquarters through Air routes with Kolkata;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether an initiative to open a civil air operation from a part of Kalaikunda Airport under IAF is also under consideration;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b) Government has laid down Route

Dispersal Guidelines with a view to achieving better regulation of air transport services taking into account the need for air transport services of different regions of the country including North-East region. It is, however, up to the airlines to provide air services to specific places depending upon the traffic demand and commercial viability while complying with Route Dispersal Guidelines.

(c) to (e) Airports Authority of India has not received any request from any airline to commence operations from Kalaikunda airport in West Bengal which is under the control of Indian Air Force (IAF).

[Translation]

**Telecommunication Facilities in
Rural Areas**

303. SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI:
SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR:
SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:
SHRI K. SUGUMAR:

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

(a) the details of the mobile subscribers as on date separately in rural and urban areas, company-wise including Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL) and Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL);

(b) the steps taken by MTNL and BSNL to face the competition from private players;

(c) whether some regions in the country are yet to be connected with mobile telephone facility;

(d) if so, the details of such regions alongwith the action taken by the Government to provide mobile connectivity to these regions; and

(e) the funds earmarked and spent on extending telecom facilities to these areas and role played/likely to be played by private players in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) The details of mobile subscribers as on 31.12.2010 in rural and urban areas, company-wise including Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL) and Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL) and Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) are taking following steps to face the competition from private players:—

- (i) Improving Customer Care Services;
- (ii) Provision of Value Added Services;
- (iii) Competitive tariffs; and
- (iv) Expansion of network.

(c) and (d) For provision of mobile services in the specified rural and remote areas where there was no existing fixed wireless or mobile coverage and for covering villages or cluster of villages having population of 2000 or more and not having mobile coverage, Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF) has launched a scheme to provide financial support for setting up and managing 7363 number of infrastructure sites/towns (revised from 7871) in 500 districts spread over 27 States.

The agreements effective from 01.06.2007 were signed with the successful bidders in May, 2007. As on 31.01.2011, 7251 towers i.e. about 98.48% have been set up under this scheme. The infrastructure so created is being shared by three service providers (including private service providers) for provision of mobile services. As on 31.12.2010, 13866 Base Transceiver Stations (BTSs) have been commissioned by Service Providers and mobile services are being provided.

(e) About Rs. 508/- crore has been earmarked for the above mentioned USOF scheme. As on 31.12.2010, Rs. 118.86/- crore has been spent by USOF on account of financial support to Infrastructure Providers

(IPs)/Universal Service Providers (USPs) who are implementing the above mentioned USOF scheme. The telecom operator(s), for implementing the scheme with financial support from USO Fund, have been selected through an

open bidding process in which eligible private operators also participated. The private telecom operators, as given in the enclosed Statement-II, are also involved in implementation of this USOF scheme.

Statement-I

Company-wise/PSU-wise Rural/Urban Mobile Telephone Connections/Subscribers as on 31.12.2010

Sl. No.	Name of the Companies/PSU	Mobile Telephones		
		Rural	Urban	Total
1.	Aircel	17731187	32437624	50168811
2.	Bharati Airtel	60847715	91647504	152495219
3.	Etisalat DB Telecom	0	264899	264899
4.	HFCL Infotel Ltd.	8593	1606500	1615093
5.	Idea Mobile Communications	40672096	41106559	81778655
6.	Loop Mobile	0	3044579	3044579
7.	Reliance Telecom Ltd. + Reliance Communications Ltd.	27082621	98569506	125652127
8.	Sistema Shyam Teleservices Ltd.	1935360	6498307	8433667
9.	STEL	611031	1704493	2315524
10.	Tata Teleservices Ltd.	17898628	66334770	84233398
11.	Uninor	5560484	12949565	18510049
12.	Videocon	0	7319603	7319603
13.	Vodafone ESSAR	47761849	76493271	124255120
Private Total (1-13)		220109564	439977180	660086744
14.	BSNL	30790563	55918974	86709537
15.	MTNL	0	5403754	5403754
PSU Total (14-15)		30790563	61322728	92113291
All India Total (1-15)		250900127	501299908	752200035

Statement-II*Part-A of the Scheme: Setting up and managing of infrastructure sites/towers*

Sl. No.	Name of the IP	Total Towers to be commissioned	Total no. of sites commissioned
1.	RCIL (Reliance Infocom Ltd.)	407	398
2.	QTI (Quippo Telecom Infrastructure Ltd.)	88	88
3.	GTL	410	409
4.	KEC	382	374
5.	BSNL	5767	5691
6.	VESL (Vodafone Essar South Ltd.)	216	216
7.	VECL (Vodafone Essar Cellular Ltd.)	93	93
Total		7363	7251

Part-B of the Scheme: Provisioning of mobile services from infrastructure sites/ towers set up by Part-A

Sl. No.	Name of the USP	No. of BTSs commissioned
1	2	3
1.	BAL (Bharti Airtel Ltd.)	549
2.	BHL (Bharti Hexacom Ltd.)	281
3.	BSNL	4430
4.	Aircel	236

1	2	3
5.	Dishnet	670
6.	BTA (BTA Cellcom Ltd.)	879
7.	ICL (Idea Cellular Ltd.)	1006
8.	IMCL (Idea Mobile Communications Ltd.)	202
9.	RCL (Reliance Communications Ltd.)	1612
10.	RTL (Reliance Telecom Ltd.)	1634
11.	ADIL (Aircel Digilink India Ltd. now)	631
12.	VECL (Vodafone Essar Cellular Ltd.)	579
13.	VESL (Vodafone Essar South Ltd.)	1098
14.	Fascel (VEGL) (Vodafone Essar Gujarat Ltd.)	59
Total		13866

Pilots Capable of using CAT-III B

304. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:
SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA:
SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM:
SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED:
SHRI K. SUGUMAR:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of pilots who have been trained by various Airlines to handle CAT-III B Complaint Aircrafts in dense fog during the last three years;

(b) the number of Airports in country which can handle such flights;

(c) the number of Airports where such facilities are proposed to be installed in next two years; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to install latest equipments available in the developed countries for landing and takeoff during foggy conditions?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) The details of pilots of various airlines trained for CAT-II/III compliant aircraft is given in the enclosed

Statement.

(b) Only IGI Airport, Delhi is capable of handling CAT-III B compliant aircrafts.

(c) None.

(d) Presently, there is no proposal to install CAT-III B in any other airport.

Statement

Status of CAT-II/III as on 31st December, 2010

Sl. No.	Name of the Airline	Aircraft type	No. of aircraft	CAT-II		CAT-III A		CAT-III B		Total
				PIC	Co-pilot	PIC	Co-pilot	PIC	Co-pilot	
1	2	3	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	NACIL-A	B747-400		0	0	0	0	30	12	42
		A-310		0	0	0	0	12	37	49
		B-777		0	0	0	0	122	81	303
2.	NACIL-I	A-320	84	19	11	4	1	245	149	429
		A-330	02	0	0	0	0	16	3	19
3.	Kingfisher	A-320	34	0	0	02	03	123	143	271
		A-330	05	0	0	0	0	36	26	62
4.	Jet Airways	ATR	14	46	92	0	0	0	0	138
		B-737	53	30	01	154	114	5	1	295
		A-330	12	0	0	0	0	82	50	132
		B-777	3	0	0	0	0	35	16	51
5.	Jetlite	B-737	24	1	2	44	39	0	0	86
6.	Blue Dart	B-757	4	15	13	0	0	0	0	28
		B-737	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
7.	Indigo	A-320	28	01	0	0	0	106	117	224
8.	Spicejet	B-737	22	10	05	61	53	0	0	129
9.	Go Air	A-320	10	0	0	0	0	45	34	79
Total				122	124	265	209	857	669	2337

Investigation by CVC

305. DR. SANJAY SINGH:

SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases sent by the Government to the Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) for investigation during the last three years and the current year till 31 January, 2011;

(b) the number of cases out of them in which report has been submitted;

(c) the number of cases where necessary proofs are said to be lacking;

(d) the number of cases in which persons have been found guilty and the number of guilty persons recommended for punishment;

(e) the number of cases where action has not been taken so far and the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY):

(a) to (d) The Commission is an advisory body and tenders its advice on references received from Ministries/

Departments/Organizations against officials under its jurisdiction.

Year-wise details of cases referred to the Commission and disposed by the CVC are as under:—

Year	Cases referred to the CVC	Cases disposed by the CVC
2008	5431	4238
2009	6976	5317
2010	6986	5522
Jan., 2011	461	380

Details of punishments imposed by the concerned Disciplinary Authority during the last three years in respect of cases where Commission's advice was obtained are as under:

Year	Prosecution	Major Penalty	Minor Penalty	Administrative action
2008	138	909	1173	429
2009	225	876	947	381
2010	308	1053	1265	356

(e) and (f) The data is not centrally maintained and it is for the disciplinary authority concerned to decide disciplinary proceedings expeditiously as per relevant disciplinary and appeal rules.

*[English]***Dual Citizenship**

306. SHRI TAKAM SANJOY:
SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Government is contemplating to amend Citizenship Act, 1955 to provide full rights to Overseas Citizens of India such as Right to vote, Right to hold positions in Government, Right to have Indian Passport;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is contemplating to amend Constitution of India and other relevant Acts to accommodate Dual Citizenship; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

*[Translation]***Establishment of Polytechnics**

307. SHRI NARAYAN SINGH AMLABE:
DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA:

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

(a) the number of polytechnics in the country at present, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government has set up more polytechnics in the country including in the State of Madhya Pradesh;

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

(d) the present status of these polytechnics;

(e) the funds sanctioned and released for the purpose during the last three years and the current year, State-wise; and

(f) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government for the extension of educational facilities in various parts of the State of Madhya Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) The number of All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) approved polytechnics in the country at present is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) to (e) No, Madam. The technical institutions are established by Public Private Trusts, Registered Societies and State Governments. However, under the scheme of "Sub-mission on Polytechnics under coordinated Action for Skill Development" this Ministry provides one time financial assistance of Rs. 12.30 crore per polytechnic in installments to the State/UT Governments for setting up of new polytechnics in 300 unserved and underserved districts of the country subject to State/UT Government providing free of cost land, meeting 100% recurring expenditure and also non-recurring expenditure beyond Rs. 12.30 crore, if any. These polytechnics are being set up by State/UT Governments and are at various stages of construction and provisioning in land. In the State of Madhya Pradesh, financial assistance of Rs. 110.60 crores has been released to the State Government for setting up of 20 new polytechnics so far. The details of number of district covered and funds released State-wise during last 2 year (as the scheme was started during 2008-09) and the current financial year are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(f) The AICTE Approval Process Handbook, 2011-12 is available on its website (www.aicteindia.org). During the Eleventh Five Year Plan one School of Planning and Architecture (SPA) Bhopal, one Indian

Institute of Science Education and Research (IISER) Bhopal, one Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) Indore and Indira Gandhi National Tribal University, Amarkantak have been set up by the Ministry in the State of Madhya Pradesh. Also Dr. Harisingh Gour Vishwavidhyalya, Sagar was converted to Central University in the State of Madhya Pradesh.

Statement-I

Region	State/Union Territory	No. of Institutions
1	2	3
Central	Madhya Pradesh	108
	Chhattisgarh	37
	Gujarat	123
	Total	268
Eastern	Mizoram	0
	Sikkim	2
	Odisha	97
	West Bengal	83
	Tripura	3
	Meghalaya	2
	Arunachal Pradesh	3
	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3
	Assam	15
	Manipur	4
	Nagaland	4
	Jharkhand	27
	Total	243

1	2	3
Northern	Bihar	19
	Uttar Pradesh	237
	Uttarakhand	64
Total	320	
North-West	Chandigarh	4
	Haryana	135
	Jammu and Kashmir	15
	New Delhi	22
	Punjab	150
	Rajasthan	217
	Himachal Pradesh	27
Total	570	
Southern	Puducherry	24
	Tamil Nadu	403
	Total	427
South-West	Karnataka	291
	Kerala	60
	Total	351
Western	Maharashtra	610
	Goa	8
	Daman and Diu, Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2
	Total	620
SCRO	Andhra Pradesh	275
Total	275	

Statement-II

Sl. No.	State/UTs	No. of Districts Covered	Funds Released 2008-09 (Rs. in crores)	Funds Released 2009-10 (Rs. in crores)	Funds Released 2010-11 (Rs. in crores)	Funds Released Total (Rs. in crores)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	01 District	—	2.00	—	2.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	07 Districts	6.375	08.00	—	14.375
3.	Bihar	34 Districts	10.59	22.00	61.00	81.59
4.	Chhattisgarh	11 Districts	8.47	14.00	—	22.47
5.	Gujarat	05 Districts	2.12	13.00	—	15.12
6.	Haryana	07 Districts	4.24	20.00	—	24.24
7.	Himachal Pradesh	05 Districts	2.12	08.00	—	10.12
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	18 Districts	8.48	28.00	—	36.48
9.	Jharkhand	17 Districts	8.47	26.00	—	34.47
10.	Madhya Pradesh	20 Districts	10.60	43.00	57.00	110.60
11.	Maharashtra	02 Districts	—	04.00	10.00	14.00
12.	Manipur	02 Districts	4.24	—	—	4.24
13.	Meghalaya	04 Districts	2.125	06.00	—	8.125
14.	Mizoram	04 Districts	4.24	04.00	—	8.24
15.	Nagaland	05 Districts	4.25	06.00	—	10.25
16.	Odisha	22 Districts	8.47	56.00	90.00	154.47
17.	Punjab	07 Districts	—	14.00	35.00	49.00
18.	Rajasthan	15 Districts	2.12	33.00	70.00	105.12
19.	Sikkim	02 Districts	2.125	02.00	—	4.125
20.	Tamil Nadu	07 Districts	—	14.00	35.00	49.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
21.	Tripura	03 Districts	2.125	04.00	5.00	11.125
22.	Uttar Pradesh	41 Districts	12.71	100.00	135.00	212.71
23.	Uttarakhand	01 District	—	2.00	5.00	7.00
24.	West Bengal	11 Districts	2.12	20.00	—	22.12
25.	Lakshadweep	01 District	—	2.00	—	2.00
Total		252 Districts	105.99	451.00	503.00	1059.99

Supply of Uranium from Australia

308. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH:
 SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
 SHRI SANJAY SINGH CHAUHAN:
 SHRI ARVIND KUMAR CHAUDHARY:
 SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether several foreign countries have been supplying enriched uranium to our nuclear power plants during the recent past;

(b) if so, the quantity and value of uranium supplied by them during each of the last three years, country-wise;

(c) whether the Australian Government in the recent past has not honoured its commitment in supplying the agreed quantity of the enriched uranium to our country; and

(d) if so, the efforts made by the Government to ensure adequate supply of uranium by Australian Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES

AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY):

(a) In the recent past only Russia has supplied enriched uranium to our nuclear power plants.

(b) In the year 2009, M/s TVEL Corporation, Russia has supplied 58 Metric Tonnes of enriched uranium dioxide pellets worth Rs. 480.07 crore.

(c) No contracts have been signed with the Australian Government for supply of uranium.

(d) Does not arise.

Indo-Japanese Exchange Programme

309. SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) proposes to depute some students from its affiliated schools to Japan under the exchange programme in the current year;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to extend this programme to other State School Boards; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) has been asked by this Ministry to suggest names of students of classes IX to XII from CBSE affiliated schools to attend a short term invitation programme in Japan during May-June, 2011 arranged by Japan International Cooperation Centre (JICE) under the Japan-East Asia Network of Exchange for Students and Youth Programme (JENESYS).

(c) and (d) The schools affiliated to States School Boards are also covered under the programme. All the State Governments and UT Administrations, have been requested by this Ministry to send names of students for consideration under the programme.

[English]

Allocation to Central Information Commission

310. SHRI KALIKESH NARAYAN SINGH DEO:
SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI:
SHRI MILIND DEORA:
SHRI JAYANT CHAUDHARY:
SHRI HEMANAND BISWAL:

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

(a) the details of the budgetary allocation to the Central Information Commission (CIC) during the last two years and the current year;

(b) whether the staff for the CIC is inadequate to dispose of the pending number of cases;

(c) if so, whether the Government proposes to increase the allocation in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the number of appeals pending for disposal

before CIC as on 31 January, 2011 and the number of cases disposed of during the last two years till 31 January, 2011?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY):

(a) The Central Information Commission (CIC) was allocated a sum of Rs. 1233 lakh in the year 2008-09 and Rs. 1183 lakh in the year 2009-10. BE for CIC in 2010-11 is Rs. 1234 lakh.

(b) to (d) 116 posts are sanctioned in the CIC excluding the information Commissioners. The CIC has sent a proposal for revising the sanctioned strength to 160.

(e) 15,476 appeals and complaints were pending in the CIC as on 31.01.2011. The CIC disposed of 19,482 appeals/complaints during the year 2009-10 and 20,583 during the period April, 2010 — January, 2011.

Transparency in Hiring of IITs Directors

311. SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN:
SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to change the system of appointment of Directors of Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government also proposes to make hiring IITs Directors more transparent;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government has been taking the prior sanction of IIT Council before appointing or extending the tenure of IITs Directors;

- (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 Council of the Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) has decided that applications for the post of Directors would also be made through a process of open advertisements in the national newspapers, websites of the Ministry, the Council and the Pan-IIT Alumni Associations, in addition to nominations by eminent persons. As per Section 17(1) of the Institutes of Technology Act, 1961, the Director of each IIT is appointed by the Council of IITs with the prior approval of the Visitor, i.e., the President of India. Further, the Council, in its 14th meeting held on 13.09.1974, *inter-alia*, resolved to authorize its Chairman to appoint the Director, on the recommendation of a Selection Committee, duly approved by the Council and after securing prior approval of the Visitor.

[*Translation*]

**IAS and IPS Officers Involved in
 Corruption**

312. SHRI RAMESH BAIS:
 SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a number of IAS and IPS officers are involved in corruption cases in the country;
 (b) if so, the number of IAS/IPS officers found involved in corruption cases during the last three years and their name and year-wise details thereof;
 (c) the number of the above officers against whom report has been registered; and
 (d) the number of cases pending for approval to register report against the officers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (c) As per information provided by the CBI, during the last 3 years, 16 IAS and 5 IPS officers were found involved in 21 corruption cases. Details in the enclosed Statement.

(d) Out of above cases, 6 cases are pending for approval of competent authority for prosecution sanction.

Statement

Details of Officers involved in Corruption cases during the last 3 years

2008

Name of accused and Service i.e. IAS, IPS	Under Section	Status of the Case
1	2	3
Shri Jyoti Kalash, IAS	13(2) r/w 13(1)(e) of PC Act, 1988	Closed
Shri Sanjeev Kumar, IAS	120B IPC 13(2) r/w 13(1)(d) of PC Act, 1988	Charge sheet filled on 27.12.10

1	2	3
2009		
Shri B.S. Thind, IPS (Retd.)	13(2) r/w sec. 13(1)(e) of PC Act	Under Investigation
Shri. B.R. Dass, IPS (Not FIR Named)	120B, 420, 477A IPC and 13(2) r/w 13(1)(d) of PC Act, 1988	Pending Sanction
1. Shri Jeevan Singh, IPS 2. Shri Paresh Ch. Neog, IPS	409, 468, 420, 120(B) IPC and section 13(2) r/w 13(1)(d) of PC Act	Pending Sanction
Shri T. Pamei, IAS	120-B, 420 IPC and Sec. 13(2) r/w 13(1)(d) of PC Act, 1988	Charge sheet filed on 07.07.10
Shri K. Suresh, IAS	120-B r/w 420 IPC, 420 IPC and 13(2) r/w 13(1)(d) of PC Act, 1988	Pending Section
Shri K. Suresh IAS	109 IPC and Sec. 13(2) r/w 13(1)(e) of PC Act, 1988	Under Investigation
Shri Siddhartha Behura, IAS (Retd.)	120B IPC and Sec. 13(2) r/w 13(1)(d) of PC Act, 1988	Under Investigation
Shri Manoj Kumar Agarwal, IAS	13(2) r/w 13(1)(e) of PC Act, 1988 and Sec. 109 IPC	Under Investigation
Shri Avinash Kumar, IAS	13(1)(e) r/w 13(2) and 109 IPC	Case finalised. Departmental actioned recommended
1. Dr. Pradeep Kumar, IAS	120B, 420, 467, 468 and 471 IPC and Sec. 13(2) r/w 13(1)(c) and 13 (1)(d) of PC Act, 1988	Pending Sanction
2. Shri Siyaram Pd. Sinha, IAS	120B, 420, 467, 468 and 471 IPC and Sec. 13(2) r/w 13(1)(c) and 13 (1)(d) of PC Act, 1988	Pending Sanction
Dr. Pradeep Kumar, IAS	120B, 420, 468 and 471 IPC and Sec. 13(2) r/w 13(1)(d) of PC Act, 1988	Pending Sanction
Shri Alok Ranjan, IAS	120B r/w 409, 420-IPC and 13(1)(d) of PC Act, 1988	Charge sheet filed on 25.06.10
2010		
Shri Manoj Malviya, IPS	120B IPC and 13(2) r/w 13(b) and (d) and Sec. 11 of PC Act, 1988	Pending Sanction

1	2	3
Shri Manoj Malviya, IPS	U/s 7, 13(2) r/w 13(1)(e) of PC Act, 1988	Under Investigation
Shri Babu Lal Agarwal, IAS	120B r/w 419, 420, 467, 468, 471 and 477(A) of IPC and 13(2) r/w 13(1)(d) of PC Act, 1988	Under Investigation
1. Shri Krishna Mohan, IAS 2. Shri Lalit Kumar, IAS (Retd.)	120-B, 201, 420 IPC and U/s 13(1)(d), 13(2) of PC Act, 1988	Under Investigation
Shri O. Ravi, IAS	120B r/w 420 of IPC and substantive offences thereof u/s 9 13(2) r/w 13(1)(d) of PC Act, 1988	Under Investigation
1. Shri Abraham C. Varickamakkal, IAS 2. Shri B.V. Selvaraj, IAS	120B IPC r/w 420 IPC and Sec. 11, 14 and Sec. 13(2) r/w 13(1)(a) and (d) of PC Act and substantive offences thereof	Under Investigation
2011		
Dr. Pradeep Kumar IAS	13(2) r/w 13(1)(e) of PC Act, 1988	Under Investigation

*[English]***Financial Assistance to Tamils in Sri Lanka**

313. DR. M. THAMBIDURAI:
SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU:
SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any financial relief has been extended by Indian Government to the Sri Lankan Government for rehabilitation of civilian Tamils after the ethnic war;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the details of infrastructural facilities provided to internally displaced Tamils; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to achieve a political solution of the ethnic problem in Sri Lanka?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) and (b) Government of India has provided extensive assistance to people affected by the conflict. In June, 2009 India announced Rs 500 crores for relief, rehabilitation and resettlement in Sri Lanka. As humanitarian relief assistance, India had dispatched 2.5 lakh family relief packs which were mobilised by Tamil Nadu Government and deployed an emergency field hospital for six months. India has deployed seven demining teams in Northern Sri Lanka; sent more than 7800 MT of shelter material; distributed 95,000 agricultural starters packs, gifted seeds and 500 tractors to revive agricultural activities in Northern Sri Lanka; gifted 55 buses to the Northern, Eastern and Central Provinces; conducted an artificial limb fitment camp in Northern Sri Lanka for Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) and has also gifted 4 lakh cement bags for resettling IDP families. India has also announced construction of 50,000 houses for the IDPs in the Northern and Eastern Provinces of Sri Lanka.

During his visit to Sri Lanka in November 2010, EAM inaugurated a pilot project for construction of 1000 houses at Ariyalai in Jaffna and also carried out the ground breaking of Medawachchiya railway line restoration project in Northern Sri Lanka, which is being carried out under a Gol Line of Credit amounting to US \$ 800 million. India is also assisting in the rehabilitation of the KKS harbour, restoration of Duraiappa stadium and construction of Cultural Centre at Jaffna and vocational training centre at Batticaloa.

(c) During the visit of the President of Sri Lanka in June 2010, India emphasised the need for a meaningful devolution package to create 'the necessary conditions for a lasting political settlement in Sri Lanka. India has also reiterated the need for a structured dialogue with the Tamil parties and other stakeholders for a lasting political settlement. The President of Sri Lanka reiterated his determination to evolve a political settlement acceptable to all communities.

[Translation]

Shortage of Teachers

314. DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of teachers required in the primary, secondary and higher education in the State of Bihar as per laid down norms;

(b) the shortage of teachers at present;

(c) whether the State Government has not spent more than half of the amount allocated under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether there are schools which still do not have their own building and whether some of the school buildings are in dilapidated condition; and

(f) if so, the action taken by the Government to meet the shortage of qualified teachers alongwith to solve the problems relating to school buildings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) At the elementary level, as per available information, there are 4,79,219 sanctioned posts of teachers in Bihar. In order to meet the PTR mandated under RTE Act, an additional 96,534 teachers are required. In addition, 27,696 part time instructors are required at the elementary education stage. Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) envisages appointment of additional teachers to improve Pupil Teachers Ratio (PTR). No such information in respect of higher education is maintained by the Central Government.

(c) and (d) Against the available funds of 423817.92 lacs, the State Government has reported an expenditure of Rs. 261656.54 lacs which is approximately 60%.

(e) In Bihar 8,208 primary schools are without buildings. 4,496 school buildings have already been sanctioned but their construction is delayed due to non-availability of community/Government land. 43 schools have Kuccha buildings with dilapidated rooms where new additional classrooms (ACRs) are being constructed.

(f) The recruitment of qualified teachers at elementary level is being done in a phased manner spread over three years as per the provisions of Right to Education (RTE) Act, 2009. The Department of School Education and Literacy has sanctioned a total of 57,956 teachers in Bihar during 2010-11. The State Government is making efforts to acquire land for construction of school buildings. RMSA also envisages improvements/strengthening of existing Government secondary schools. Based on Annual Plan Proposals for 2010-11 received from State of Bihar, 443 existing Government Secondary Schools have been approved for strengthening/improvement of infrastructure.

**Recommendations for Eradication of
Corruption**

315. SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV:
DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received recommendations from various experts and committees for eradication of corruption during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details of the recommendations made by them during the last one decade;

(c) the details of such recommendations which have found place in all the committee reports; and

(d) the scheme formulated by the Government for implementing these recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY):
(a) to (d) The Government has been receiving recommendations from various quarters for eradication of corruption. The recommendations mainly relate to strengthening the anti-corruption laws, making Anti-corruption Institutions more effective and independent of the Government, ensuring accountability, integrity and transparency in functioning of the Government, expeditious disposal of all cases of public servants accused of corruption, ensuring full transparency in public procurement and contracts, enactment of Lokpal Bill etc. Ensuring transparency and putting in place an independent Lokpal have found place in majority of the recommendations.

The 2nd Administrative Reforms Commission set up by the Government has considered all the points raised by various bodies and submitted 15 Reports for revamping the administrative system of the Government. One of its report namely 4th Report titled "Ethics in Governance"

exclusively deals with recommendations for checking corruption. Several steps have been taken by the Government in the recent past to combat corruption and to improve the functioning of Government. These include:—

- (i) Issue of Whistle Blowers' Resolution, 2004;
- (ii) Enactment of Right to Information Act, 2005;
- (iii) The pro-active involvement of Ministry/Department through Annual Action Plan on Vigilance as a preventive measure;
- (iv) Issue of comprehensive instructions on transparency in tendering and contracting process by the CVC;
- (v) Issue of instructions by the CVC asking the organizations to adopt Integrity Pact in major Government procurement activities; Similar instructions have been issued by the Central Government on 16th June, 2009 advising the State Governments to adopt Integrity Pact in major procurements;
- (vi) Signing of the United Nations Convention against Corruption;
- (vii) Introduction of e-Governance and simplification of procedures and systems;
- (viii) Issue of Citizen Charters.

[English]

Security Concern in Telecom

316. SHRI M.K. RAGHAVAN:
SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL:
SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY:
SHRIMATI PRIYA DUTT:

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

- (a) whether the Government has any policy/

mechanism to address the security concerns pertaining to telecom sector;

- (b) if so, the salient features of the policy;
- (c) the number of blackberry service users/providers in the country as on date;
- (d) whether the Government proposes to ban the services of blackberry;
- (e) if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) the present stand of the Government on blackberry services?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) The Government has amended the Terms and Conditions of the Licences of the Telecom Service Providers to address the security concerns pertaining to telecom sector.

(b) (i) Telecom Service Providers are responsible for the security of their network. In case of security breach provisions of penalty have been incorporated.

(ii) Telecom Service Providers should connect only 'Safe to Connect' devices to their network.

(iii) Location based services have been mandated from which it will be easy for security agencies to locate a mobile user.

(iv) Telecom Service Providers have been mandated to ensure service continuity by entering into a suitable contract with equipment vendors and suppliers.

(c) The information on the number of Blackberry connections is being collected.

(d) and (e) Blackberry service has not been banned.

(f) The present stand with respect to Blackberry is governed by the licensing conditions that Telecom Service Providers should launch a service only after it

has been demonstrated to the security agencies that it can be intercepted.

[Translation]

Delay/Denial of Information

317. PROF. RANJAN PRASAD YADAV: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the date and year on which the Right to Information came into effect;

(b) the total orders passed by 87 Commissioners and joint benches of 27 States as on date along with number of cases pending;

(c) whether there is report of considerable delay in providing information to the RTI applicants;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the penalties imposed in cases of delay and the total amount collected as a result thereof; and

(e) the steps taken and action taken to penalise errant officials who wrongfully denied information to RTI applicant?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY):

(a) The Right to Information Act, 2005 received the assent of the President on 15th June, 2005 and was notified on 21st June, 2005. While some provisions of the Act came into force at once, others came into force on the one hundred and twentieth day of its enactment.

(b) The information is not centrally maintained. The Central Information Commission, however, disposed of 65,439 appeals and complaints since inception and upto 31.01.2011. 15,746 appeals and complaints were pending in the Commission as on that date.

(c) Yes, there have been reports of some delay in supply of information to the applicants.

(d) The Central Information Commission has imposed penalty of Rs. 103 lakh in 157 cases of which Rs. 47 lakh have been recovered.

(e) There is an in-built mechanism in the Right to Information Act, 2005 itself to penalize the Public Information Officers who wrongfully deny information to the RTI applicants.

Coal Gasification

318. SHRI DATTA MEGHE:
SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:
SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to launch a massive scheme for underground coal gasification in the country;

(b) if so, the salient features of the scheme;

(c) the coal blocks allotted for this purpose, State-wise;

(d) whether any international assistance is also sought for this purpose; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the success achieved under the scheme alongwith the amount allocated and spent so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) and (b) With a view to developing Underground Coal Gasification (UCG) potential in our country for energy production, Government has notified UCG as one of the end uses under captive coal mining policy. This notification has paved the way for taking up UCG by public/private entrepreneurs. Further, guidelines have been issued on 13.7.2009 for allotment of UCG blocks and carrying out commercial exploitation of UCG.

(c) Five lignite blocks and two coal blocks have

been identified for offer to various companies for taking up UCG projects.

(d) and (e) The Ministry has not sought any international assistance for developing Underground Coal Gasification.

[English]

Modernisation of Post Offices

319. SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:
SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:

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

(a) whether the Government has decided to modernize all the post offices in the country with latest facilities etc.;

(b) if so, the number of post offices modernized during the years 2008-09 and 2009-10;

(c) the total investment to be made by the Government on the modernization of post offices during 2010-11 and 2011-2012;

(d) whether the Government plans to diversify post offices in other fields; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) The Department of Posts has decided to improve the Look and Feel of its post offices through Project Arrow. The project has been launched with the objective of modernising departmental post offices across the country in a phased manner with an aim to make visible, tangible and noteworthy difference in post office operations. It aims at comprehensive improvement of the core operations of the post office as well as the ambience in which postal transactions are undertaken.

The IT Modernization Project Phase-II of India Post under XIth Plan envisages computerization of all the non-computerized Post Offices in the country (Departmental single handed Post Offices) and all Extra departmental Post Offices phased over the financial years 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13.

(b) 2008-09 — 45 post offices were computerised, computer hardware was upgraded in 1847 post offices and 500 post offices were modernised under Project Arrow.

2009-10 — 2920 post offices were computerised, computer hardware was upgraded in 92 post offices and 500 post offices were modernised under Project Arrow.

(c) 2010-11 — Rs. 209.76 crores has been allocated for computerization of post offices at the RE stage and '84 crores has been allocated for modernisation of post offices under Project Arrow.

2011-12 — Rs. 626.41 crores has been earmarked for computerisation of post offices and Rs. 9 lakh for carrying out internal review of selected post offices already covered under Project Arrow.

(d) Yes, Madam.

(e) The Department has diversified its activities to utilise its network by introducing services like selling of passport forms in identified post offices, accepting of utilities bills in the post offices, providing railway reservation facilities etc.

The Department has also tied-up with various

Government departments to provide social security services especially in rural areas and with financial institutions to sell their product through post offices like:—

- (i) National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS) — for disbursement of wages to NREGS beneficiaries through Post Office Savings Bank accounts.
- (ii) Collection of Rural Price Index Data
- (iii) Payment of Old age pension — through Post Office Savings accounts in Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, North-East and Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh and through money order in Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, North-East, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttarakhand, Gujarat and Himachal Pradesh.
- (iv) Sale of gold coins by tying-up with Reliance Money Limited.
- (v) On Line Acceptance of RTI Applications.
- (vi) Provision of New Pension Scheme through Post Offices.

[Translation]

CCE System

320. SHRI P.L. PUNIA:
SHRI ANTO ANTONY:

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

(a) the merits and demerits of Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation (CCE) System implemented in CBSE Schools;

(b) whether the Government or any other agency has assessed CCE;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether CCE has increased the burden on students, teachers and parents; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) The Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation (CCE) Scheme leads to Continuous and Comprehensive development of scholastic and co-scholastic domains of the students. It emphasizes holistic personality development through promotion of Life skills and participation in co-curricular activities.

Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) has received a few representations initially from parents and teachers regarding overemphasis on tests and projects. These concerns have been addressed through open communication with stakeholders, training and mentoring of teachers and monitoring of CCE Scheme.

(b) No, Madam. However, a large number of students have opted for School Based Summative Assessment for the current year, thus validating the CCE.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) and (e) In the beginning, there were some reports regarding the excess load in students due to frequent testing and project work. CBSE has, in the light of this feedback, sent a number of advisories to schools to ensure that projects must be done in schools in groups and under the direct supervision of teachers, CBSE has produced material on formative assessment in all major subjects and is conducting teachers training on the same.

[English]

Retirement Age of Teachers

321. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to raise the retirement age of teachers having post graduation degree from 60 to 65 years;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) No, Madam. The age of super-annuation of teachers in Central higher educational institutions is 65 years, at present.

(b) and (c) Do not arise in the light of reply to part (a).

[Translation]

Revival of Sick Coal Companies

322. SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Coal India Limited (CIL) has revived its sick coal companies during the Eleventh Five Year Plan period;

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

(c) the amount allocated and spent so far for their revival during the Eleventh Five Year Plan period; and

(d) the amount spent for the welfare of labourers during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) During the 11th Plan period so far, the amount allocated for the revival of the two sick subsidiaries of CIL i.e. Eastern Coalfields Ltd. (ECL) and Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. (BCCL) was Rs. 3357.29 crores and the amount spent so far is Rs. 1657.93 crores.

(d) The amount spent so far, for the welfare of the labourers of the above two sick subsidiaries during the 11th Plan period in Rs. 2374.22 crores.

Broadband Internet Service to Schools

323. SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to provide broadband internet services to schools, colleges and universities with the objective of providing quality education;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of institutions in different States which have been provided such facilities during the last three years and the current year; and

(d) the time by which said services are likely to be provided full-fledged in suitable institutions and the expenditure likely to be incurred thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) Under the centrally spon-

sored scheme called "Information and Communication Technology in Schools", financial assistance is provided to the States/UTs inter-alia, to procure computers, computer infrastructure and internet connectivity, for coverage of Government and Government aided secondary and higher secondary schools. Such financial assistance has so far been provided for coverage of 79202 schools. The State-wise break-up of number of schools covered in the last 3 years and the current year is given in the enclosed Statement.

Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme "National Mission on Education through Information and Communication Technology (NMEICT)", internet connectivity to cover 18000 colleges, including each of the Departments of the 419 universities/deemed universities and institutions of national importance is envisaged. About 226 Universities have been connected so far. About 10465 colleges have also been connected through Virtual Private Network (VPN).

(d) There is a provision of Rs. 6000/- crore for the scheme "ICT in schools" during the 11th Plan. Similarly, the current plan provision for the scheme NMEICT is Rs. 4612/- crore. The pace of implementation of the schemes depends, inter-alia, on the proposals received from the States/institutions.

Statement

State-wise/Year-wise details of Schools approved for coverage under "ICT in Schools" Scheme during 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11

Sl. No.	State/UT	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-2011 (Till 27.01.2011)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	—	14	—	28
2.	Andhra Pradesh	5000	2000	—	4031
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	35	—	—	24

1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	Assam	641	—	—	1240
5.	Bihar	1000	—	—	—
6.	Chandigarh	67	—	—	—
7.	Chhattisgarh	200	800	—	—
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	06	—	—	13
9.	Daman and Diu	22	—	—	08
10.	Delhi	53	—	—	594
11.	Goa	432	—	—	—
12.	Gujarat	1150	2500	2730	—
13.	Haryana	500	1000	1000	1617
14.	Himachal Pradesh	—	628	—	618
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	200	200	200	—
16.	Jharkhand	1074	—	—	—
17.	Karnataka	2279	4396	—	—
18.	Kerala	1016	3055	—	—
19.	Lakshadweep	—	—	—	—
20.	Madhya Pradesh	320	1000*	2000**	—
21.	Maharashtra	500	2500	—	—
22.	Manipur	65	—	130	260
23.	Meghalaya	75	75	100	241
24.	Mizoram	—	100	—	37
25.	Nagaland	284	—	—	82
26.	Odisha	1500	—	—	4000
27.	Puducherry	169	—	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6
28.	Punjab	—	2000	870	494
29.	Rajasthan	2500	2000	—	2000
30.	Sikkim	02	—	—	46
31.	Tamil Nadu	400	400	1880	461
32.	Tripura	400	282	—	282
33.	Uttar Pradesh	2500	1500	—	1500
34.	Uttarakhand	100	500	500	500
35.	West Bengal	343	1400	—	2000
Total		22833	26350	9565	20076

*Includes 320 schools approved in 2007-08.

**Includes 1000 schools approved in 2008-09.

[English]

Deaths of Scientists in BARC

324. SHRI INDER SINGH NAMDHARI:
SHRI ANTO ANTONY:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any information regarding the number of the unnatural deaths of the scientists in the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC) and Kaiga Atomic Power Station (KAPS);

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

(c) whether the Government has distributed compensation to the relatives of the deceased scientists in BARC and KAPS;

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

therefor and the steps taken by the Government in this regard;

(e) whether the Government has conducted any inquiry into these unnatural deaths and other casualties in the nuclear installations in the country;

(f) if so, the findings of the said study; and

(g) the steps taken by the Government to prevent casualties and ensure safety in nuclear installations in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY):

(a) Yes, Madam.

(b) During the last three years number of unnatural deaths of scientists in BARC is as under:—

- (1) 2008 — 1 case of accident
- (2) 2009 — 2 Research Fellows in a fire accident
- (3) 2010 — 2 case of suicide and 1 is under Police investigation

There were four instances of unnatural deaths of scientists at Kaiga Generating Station during last five years as under:—

- (1) 2005 — 1 case of Industrial accident at the site.
- (2) 2008 — 1 case of Road accident outside the site boundary
- (3) 2009 — 2 cases — dead bodies of the employees were found in the township and in the Kali river. The State Police are investigating these two cases.

None of these unnatural deaths is connected to radiation exposure.

- (c) Yes, Madam.
- (d) The terminal benefits admissible to the family members of the above BARC officials have been

distributed as per the status given in the enclosed Statement. The Kaiga Generating Station has paid the compensation under Workmen's Compensation Act to the next of kin of the employee who died in the industrial accident at the site, in addition to settlement of final dues. In respect of the other two cases, ex-gratia/final dues have been paid to next of kin. The payment of ex-gratia and final dues is awaiting final orders of the court identifying the legal heir in the remaining one case.

(e) Yes, Madam.

(f) In BARC, Police have registered criminal cases and conducted investigation into the cases of road accident and suicides. It has not been reported that the suicides are in any way attributable to the working conditions or connected with their official activities. An industrial accident enquiry by the industrial safety organization has been concluded at Kaiga Generating Station. The other three cases where FIRs were lodged, enquiry by Police is in progress. Further, the final report of the Police investigation findings has not been received in respect of the two cases where dead bodies were discovered in Kali river and in the township.

(g) BARC has taken concrete steps in enhancing fire and road safety. Recommendation of AERB on strengthening industrial safety in KGS have been implemented.

Statement

The terminal benefits paid to the family members of the deceased scientists

Sl. No.	Name of the deceased scientists	Amount Paid to relatives	
1	2	3	
1.	A.G. Poddar, SO/C, WMD, BARC on 27.3.2008 — Road Accident	Final settlement of dues — Group Insurance — Death Gratuity — Family Pension paid to his wife —	Rs. 1,81,575/- Rs. 1,57,764/- Rs. 5,86,210/- as per rules.

1	2	3
2. (i)	Uman Sing, Sr. Research Fellow, BARC, Trombay — In 2009 Fire Accident.	One time compensation to the parents. Rs. 10,00,000/-
(ii)	Partha Pratim Bag, Jr. Research Fellow, BARC, Trombay — In 2009 Fire Accident	One time compensation to the parents. Rs. 10,00,000/-
3.	M.P. Iyer, SO/F, RRDPD, BARC on 23.2.2010 — under Police investigation	Death Gratuity — Family Pension to his mother Rs. 9,20,000/- as per rules.
4.	Titas Pal, SO/C, RCD, BARC — on 3.03.2010 — Suicide	Settlement of dues is pending as the nominees have not submitted the claim forms, in spite of reminders. —
5.	Soumik Chowdhury, SO/C, Computer Division, BARC — 1.11.2010 — Suicide	Settlement of dues is pending as the nominee has not submitted the claim forms, in spite of reminders. —

Setting up of New Degree Colleges

325. SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:
SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:

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

(a) whether the Government is planning to set-up new degree colleges of excellence in the 374 identified educationally backward districts in the country;

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

(c) the number of requests received from the State Government for setting up of such colleges in their State;

(d) the steps taken by the Government on these requests alongwith the present status thereof;

(e) whether the Government has made any allocation for the said purpose during the Eleventh Five Year Plan; and

(f) if so, the details of the funds so far allocated and utilized under the said scheme, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) Information on 374 identified Educationally Backward Districts for Higher Education is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) and (d) 72 Proposals have been received from various States out of which 14 proposals have been approved, 26 proposals are at various stages of scrutiny. 32 proposals have not been found fit to receive central assistance under the Scheme.

(e) and (f) An amount of Rs. 110 crore has been provided in the budget of University Grants Commission for the current year i.e. 2010-2011 for release to the States as per the Scheme whose proposals for setting up of model colleges are approved. The amount released under the Scheme for the purpose is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I*List of 374 identified Higher Educationally
Backward Districts***1. Andaman and Nicobar Islands**

Andamans

Nicobars

2. Andhra Pradesh

Adilabad

Anantapur

East Godavari

Kurnool

Mahbubnagar

Medak

Nizamabad

Prakasam

Srikakulam

Vizianagaram

West Godavari

3. Arunachal Pradesh

Changlang

Dibang Valley

East Kameng

Lohit

Lower Subansiri

Tawang

Tirap

Upper Siang

Upper Subansiri

West Kameng

West Siang

4. Assam

Bongaigaon

Cachar

Darrang

Dhubri

Goalpara

Hailakandi

Karbi Anglong

Karimganj

Marigaon

Nagaon

Sonitpur

Tinsukia

5. Bihar

Araria

Aurangabad

Banka

Begusarai

Darbhanga

Gopalganj

Jamui

Kaimur

Katihar	Kawardha
Khagaria	Koriya
Kishanganj	Mahasamund
Lakhisarai	Raigarh
Madhepura	Raipur
Madhubani	Rajnandgaon
Nawada	Surguja
W. Champaran	7. Dadra and Nagar Haveli
E. Champaran	Dadra and Nagar Haveli
Purnia	8. Daman and Diu
Saharsa	Daman
Samastipur	Diu
Sheohar	9. Gujarat
Sitamarhi	Amreli
Siwan	Banas Kantha
Supaul	Bharuch
Vaishali	Bhavnagar
6. Chhattisgarh	Dohad
Bastar	Jamnagar
Bilaspur	Junagad
Dantewada	Kachchh
Dhamtari	Kheda
Durg	Mahesana
Janjgir-champa	Narmada
Jashpur	Panch Mahals
Kanker	Patan

Porbandar

Rajkot

Sabar Kantha

Surat

Surendranagar

The Dangs

Valsad

10. Haryana

Fatehabad

Gurgaon

Jind

Kaithal

Karnal

Panipat

Sirsa

11. Himachal Pradesh

Chamba

Kinnaur

Lahul and Spiti

Sirmaur

12. Jammu and Kashmir

Anantnag

Badgam

Baramula

Doda

Kargil

Kathua

Kupwara

Leh

Punch

Rajauri

Udhampur

13. Jharkhand

Chatra

Deoghar

Dumka

Garhwa

Giridih

Godda

Gumla

Kodarma

Pakaur

Palamu

P. Singhbhum

Sahibganj

14. Karnataka

Bagalkot

Bangalore Rural

Belgaum

Bellary

Bijapur

Chamarajanagar

Chikmagalur	Chhatarpur
Chitradurga	Chhindwara
Dakshina Kannada	Damoh
Gadag	Datia
Hassan	Dewas
Haveri	Dhar
Kodagu	Dindori
Kolar	East Nimar
Koppal	Guna
Mandya	Harda
Raichur	Jhabua
Tumkur	Katni
Udupi	Mandla
Uttara Kannada	Mandsaur
15. Kerala	Morena
Kasaragod	Narsimhapur
Malappuram	Neemuch
Palakkad	Panna
Wayanad	Raisen
16. Lakshadweep	Rajgarh
Lakshadweep	Ratlam
17. Madhya Pradesh	Sagar
Balaghat	Satna
Barwani	Sehore
Betul	Seoni
Bhind	Shahdol

Shajapur

Sheopur

Shivpuri

Sidhi

Tikamgarh

Ujjain

Umariā

Vidisha

West Nimar

18. Maharashtra

Buldana

Gadchiroli

Hingoli

Jalna

Raigarh

Ratnagiri

Sindhudurg

19. Meghalaya

East Garo Hills

Jaintia Hills

Ri Bhoi

South Garo Hills

West Khasi Hills

20. Mizoram

Champhai

Kolasib

Lawngtlai

Lunglei

Mamit

Saiha

Serchhip

21. Nagaland

Mon

22. Odisha

Anugul

Balangir

Bargarh

Baudh

Debagarh

Dhenkanal

Gajapati

Ganjam

Kalahandi

Kandhamal

Kendujhar

Koraput

Malkangiri

Nabarangapur

Nayagarh

Nuapada

	Rayagada	Bhilwara
	Sonapur	Bikaner
23.	Puducherry	Bundi
	Yanam	Chittaurgarh
24.	Punjab	Churu
	Amritsar	Dausa
	Bathinda	Dhaulpur
	Faridkot	Dungarpur
	Fatehgarh Sahib	Ganganagar
	Firozpur	Hanumangarh
	Gurdaspur	Jaisalmer
	Kapurthala	Jalor
	Mansa	Jhalawar
	Moga	Jhunjhunun
	Muktsar	Jodhpur
	Nawanshahar	Karauli
	Patiala	Nagaur
	Sangrur	Pali
25.	Rajasthan	Rajsamand
	Ajmer	Sawai Madhopur
	Alwar	Sikar
	Banswara	Sirohi
	Baran	Tonk
	Barmer	Udaipur
	Bharatpur	26. Sikklm
		East

North
 South
 West
27. Tamil Nadu
 Ariyalur
 Coimbatore
 Cuddalore
 Dharmapuri
 Dindigul
 Erode
 Kancheepuram
 Kanniyakumari
 Karur
 Madurai
 Nagapattinam
 Perambalur
 Pudukkottai
 Ramanathapuram
 Salem
 Sivaganga
 Thanjavur
 The Nilgiris
 Theni
 Thiruvallur
 Thiruvarur

Thoothukkudi
 Tirunelveli
 Tiruvannamalai
 Vellore
 Viluppuram
 Virudhunagar
28. Tripura
 North Tripura
 South Tripura
 West Tripura
 Dhalai
29. Uttar Pradesh
 Bahraich
 Balrampur
 Banda
 Barabanki
 Bareilly
 Basti
 Bijnor
 Budaun
 Bulandshahr
 Chitrakoot
 Etah
 Farrukhabad
 Fatehpur

Gonda	Sonbhadra
Hamirpur	Sultanpur
Hardoi	Unnao
Hathras	30. Uttarakhand
Jyotiba P. Nagar	Bageshwar
Kannauj	Champawat
Kanpur Dehat	31. West Bengal
Kaushambi	Bankura
Kheri	Barddhaman
Kushinagar	Birbhum
Lalitpur	Dakshin Dinajpur
Maharajganj	Darjeeling
Mahoba	Haora
Mathura	Hugli
Moradabad	Jalpaiguri
Muzaffarnagar	Cooch Bihar
Pilibhit	Maldah
Rae Bareli	Medinipur
Rampur	Murshidabad
Saharanpur	Nadia
Sant Kabir Nagar	North 24 Parganas
Shahjahanpur	Purulia
Shrawasti	South 24 Parganas
Siddharthnagar	Uttar Dinajpur
Sitapur	
	Total Districts = 374

Statement-II

Name of the State	Name of the University	Name of the College	Grants paid (Rs. in lakhs)
Karnataka	Mangalore University	Government First Grade College, Kaniyoor Puttur, Distt. Dakshina Kannada	Rs. 133.50
Punjab	Punjab University, Chandigarh	(1) University College, Nihar Singh Wala, Distt. Monga	Rs. 133.50
		(2) University College, Blachaur, Distt. Nawanshahr	Rs. 133.50
		(3) University College, Sikhwala, Distt. Muktsar	Rs. 133.50
	Punjabi University, Patiala	(1) Government College, Sardoolgarh, District Mansa	Rs. 133.50
		(2) Government College, Chunni Kalan, Distt. Fatehgarh Sahib	Rs. 133.50
		(3) University College, Jaitu, Distt. Faridkot	Rs. 133.50
		(4) University College, Chudda, Distt. Bathinda	Rs. 133.50
		(5) University College, Dhilwan, Distt. Barnala	Rs. 133.50
		(6) University College, Ghannaur, Distt. Patiala	Rs. 133.50
Guru Naniak Dev University, Amritsar	Bebe Nanaki University College, Mithra, Distt. Kapurthala	Rs. 133.50	

[Translation]

Government in this regard?

Investigation of Mumbai Attack

326. SHRI BALKRISHNA KHANDERAO SHUKLA:
Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the reasons for Pakistan's investigation of Mumbai attack not moving further; and
- (b) the steps proposed to be taken by the

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) and (b) On November 25, 2010, Government of India conveyed to Pakistan its regret that despite the repeated assurances given by Pakistan's leadership at the highest level and the extensive cooperation extended by India in connection with the ongoing trial and investigation in Pakistan on the Mumbai terrorist attacks, substantive and verifiable progress has not been made on bringing all

the perpetrators and masterminds of the heinous attacks to justice. India called upon Pakistan to fulfill its stated commitment to bring all the perpetrators of the Mumbai terrorist attacks to justice and unravel the larger conspiracy behind the attacks.

The Foreign Secretaries of India and Pakistan met in Thimphu on February 6, 2011, to chart the way forward in India-Pakistan relationship. India and Pakistan have agreed that prior to the visit of the Foreign Minister of Pakistan to India by July 2011, among other meetings, a meeting of Home/Interior Secretaries of the two countries will be convened on Counter-terrorism (including progress on Mumbai trial). Dates of the aforementioned meeting will be fixed through diplomatic channels.

[English]

Lack of Ethical Conduct and Probity in Public Life

327. SHRI PURNMASI RAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister while addressing the Chief Secretaries of States on 4 February 2011 expressed serious concern about lack of ethical conduct and probity in public life and spoke out against corruption;

(b) if so, the details of suggestions/discussions/issues taken up during the Chief Secretary Conference;

(c) whether the Government neither take action on the letters received from MPs nor the citizens concerning Kendriya Bhandar nor inform them of the action taken on their complaints; and

(d) if so, the details of the complaints received by the Government at different levels concerning Kendriya Bhandar during 2010 and till 31 January, 2011 together with action taken on each communication?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY):

(a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The Prime Minister in his address, while stating that corruption is an impediment to faster growth, also stated that it not only dilutes but also negates our efforts at social inclusion. To combat it, a Group of Ministers has been set up to look into all measures, legal or administrative. Two bills have been introduced in Parliament relating to judicial accountability and protection of whistle blowers. Besides the legislation, necessary revamp of administrative practices and procedures needs to be fast-tracked. A systemic response that reduces opportunities for corruption needs to be put in place. Introduction of competition, greater choice and modern technology can cut down the opportunities for corruption in a very meaningful manner. Delays, another major cause, can be addressed to a large extent by effective decentralization and delegation of power and responsibility. During the conference, 'Transparency and ethics in Governance' was one of the agenda items. Under this, anti corruption strategies like enactment of Lokayukta Act by States, fast tracking of all cases of public servants accused of corruption, strengthening the State Vigilance Organizations and introduction of an open and competitive system of exploiting natural resources were discussed.

(c) and (d) No, Madam. Action is being taken on the letters received from MPs and citizens concerning Kendriya Bhandar.

[Translation]

Project Arrow

328. SHRI DHANANJAY SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the nine point agenda of the Project Arrow of the Postal Department;

(b) the targets set under this project and the extent to which success has been achieved in this regard; and

(c) the present status of the scheme of providing ATM and rail ticket reservation facilities in the post offices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) The Project Arrow focuses on improvement in:—

1. Mail Delivery
2. Remittance
3. Savings Bank Operations
4. Office Service Level
5. Branding
6. Infrastructure
7. Technology
8. Training

(b) The objective of the Project Arrow is to improve the Core Operational Areas and Look and Feel of identified Post Offices. The Project envisages upgradation of identified Post Offices both in urban and rural areas in terms of upgrading and enhancing the quality of service in 'core areas' and improving the 'look and feel'. The project aims at creating a conducive and friendly work environment both for the customers and the staff by providing various IT enabled services.

1000 Post Offices have been covered under Project Arrow till March, 2010 as per target and 530 Post Offices will be covered in the year 2010-11.

(c) Introduction of ATM is a part of computerized postal banking service. The introduction of this service is under active consideration. Rail ticket reservation facility is being provided through 120 Post Offices by Passenger Reservation System (PRS) with the help of terminals provided by the Ministry of Railways.

Irregularities in NCTE

329. SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:
SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:

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

(a) whether the instances of irregularities/corruptions have been reported in the offices of National Council for Teacher Education during the last three years and the current year;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Human Resource Development had in May, 2010 constituted a Committee to review the functioning of the Office of Northern Regional Committee (NRC), Jaipur of the National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE). The Committee submitted its Report on 6th August, 2010 and made various recommendations for improvement of the functioning of the NRC and the NCTE. On the basis of the recommendations, the NCTE has taken the following actions:—

- (i) The officials who were on deputation have been repatriated to their parent department.
- (ii) Action has been initiated against the errant officials.
- (iii) The Northern Regional Committee has been terminated as per the provisions under Section

21(2)(a) of NCTE Act, 1993 and Shri Hasib Ahmad has been appointed as NRC under Section 21(2)(b) of NCTE Act, 1993 till such time the new Northern Regional Committee is reconstituted.

- (iv) The NCTE constituted a Committee to undertake a review of the functioning of the Eastern Regional Committee (ERC), Bhubaneswar. The Committee submitted its report on 2nd February, 2011. On the basis of the recommendations of the Committee, the ERC has been terminated under Section 21(2)(a) of NCTE Act, 1993 and Prof. Manmatha Kundu has been appointed as ERC under Section 21(2)(b) of NCTE Act, 1993 till such time the new Eastern Regional Committee is reconstituted.

**Number of Flights from Each
International Airport**

330. SHRI SHIVRAJ BHAIYA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the average number of flights operating from each international airport daily at present;
- (b) whether heavy congestion delays the plane to take off and landing at airports; and
- (c) if so, the steps being taken to lessen the congestion on major domestic/international airports?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) Details are given in the enclosed Statement.

- (b) Yes, Madam. At times when traffic density exceeds the runway handling capacity, the delays take place.
- (c) The following steps are being taken to

address the issues arising out of congestions and delays:—

- (i) ATC Automation System at Delhi is being upgraded. (ii) Advanced Surface Movement Guidance and Control System (ASMGCS) has been installed at I.G.I., Delhi, Hyderabad and Bangalore airport. At Mumbai ASMGCS is in the process of being installed. (iii) ILS CAT-III B has been installed at three runways of I.G.I., Delhi, airport, which permits operation of aircraft upto Runway Visual Range of 50m. (iv) Low Visibility Take Off has been made permissible at many airports. (v) Instrument Landing System (ILS) at Kolkata is upgraded to CAT-II ILS. (vi) Slot allocation to schedule airlines is made corresponding to the traffic handling capacity of concerned airport. (vii) Clearance Delivery System (CDS) on a dedicated channel has been implemented at Delhi and Mumbai airports, to reduce RT congestion and avoid delays to the department aircraft. (viii) Additional ATC work positions have been opened at Delhi and Mumbai. (ix) 3NM radar separation in Approach Control area has been implemented at IGI Airport. (x) The Automatic Dependent Surveillance/Controller Pilot Data Link Communication (ADS/CPDLS) system has been installed and put into operation at Delhi and Mumbai airports to enhance the area of surveillance, reduce R/T congestion and remove the drawbacks of HF voice communications. This also provides direct controller-pilot communication like beyond the VHF coverage area. (xi) Performance Based Navigation (PBN) Procedures have been implemented at Delhi, Mumbai, Ahmedabad, Hyderabad and Chennai. (xii) To avoid delay to the aircraft procedures has been designed for multiple use of runways at Delhi. (xiii) New ATS automation system for 38 other airports is under implementation. (xiv) Data link based Clearance Delivery is under implementation which will reduce controller work load and enhance efficiency.

Statement*Average number of flights handled per day at International Airports (April-December, 2010)*

(in Nos.)

Sl. No.	Airport	Aircraft Movements*				
		INT'L	DOM	Total	Generation Aviation	Grand Total
1.	Delhi (DIAL)	200	486	686	55	741
2.	Mumbai (MIAL)	187	473	659	36	695
3.	Chennai	89	211	300	16	316
4.	Bangalore (BIAL)	42	261	303	1	304
5.	Kolkata	37	218	255	4	259
6.	Hyderabad (GHIAL)	38	186	224	3	227
7.	Cochin (CIAL)	51	58	110	2	112
8.	Ahmedabad	17	75	91	15	106
9.	Guwahati	1	72	72	14	86
10.	Trivandrum	46	21	67	3	70
11.	Nagpur (MIPL)	1	40	41	25	66
12.	Goa	9	54	63	3	66
13.	Calicut	38	9	46	0	47
14.	Jaipur	7	33	40	10	49
15.	Srinagar	0	24	24	2	27
16.	Amritsar	12	12	24	2	26
17.	Port Blair	0	18	18	0	18

*Aircraft movements include both landing and take off.

NGOs in Literacy Mission

331. SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY:
SHRI IJYARAJ SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Government has sanctioned the National Literacy Mission proposals of the Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) during the last three years;

(b) if so, the amount provided for the said purpose during the said period, State-wise and NGO-wise;

(c) whether the Government has reviewed the working of these NGOs;

(d) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(e) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) The number of projects sanctioned to Non-Governmental Organisations (State-wise) during the last three years is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) The amount provided to Non-Government Organisations State-wise and NGO-wise during the last three years is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) to (e) Review of functioning of NGOs is undertaken periodically by the National Literacy Mission Authority internally as well as through third party evaluation. The reviews have shown that the system of monitoring of performance requires further strengthening; financial norms need to be adhered to scrupulously; there is a need to develop capacity building of staff; adequate infrastructure needs to be available to carry out assigned roles; and their activities need to be demand led and relevant to the core beneficiaries of the scheme.

Statement-I

The details of NLM projects sanctioned to NGOs in the year 2007-08 to 2009-10

Sl. No.	Name of the State	2007-08			2008-09			2009-10		
		JSS	SRC	NGO	JSS	SRC	NGO	JSS	SRC	NGO
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Assam	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Bihar	2	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Chhattisgarh	1	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
6.	Delhi	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
7.	Gujarat	1	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
8.	Goa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.	Haryana	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12.	Jharkhand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13.	Karnataka	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
14.	Kerala	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
15.	Madhya Pradesh	3	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-
16.	Maharashtra	2	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
17.	Manipur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18.	Mizoram	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19.	Nagaland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20.	Odisha	3	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
21.	Punjab	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
22.	Rajasthan	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
23.	Tamil Nadu	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
24.	Tripura	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25.	Uttar Pradesh	3	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-
26.	Uttarakhand	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27.	West Bengal	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
28.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
29.	Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
31.	Daman and Diu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
32.	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
33.	Puducherry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total		23	-	-	50	-	-	-	-	-

Statement-II

The details of amount provided to NGOs in the year 2007-08 to 2009-10

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of the State	Name of JSS	2007-08 Amount Provided	2008-09 Amount Provided	2009-10 Amount Provided
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	Warangal**	15.00	25.00	15.57
	Mahaboobnagar**	15.00	25.00	30.27
	Adilabad***	-	15.00	15.00
	Khammam***	-	15.00	15.00
	Nalgonda***	-	15.00	15.00
Assam	Darrang***	-	15.00	15.00
	Nagaon***	-	15.00	15.00
Bihar	Hajipur**	15.00	25.00	29.08
	Buxar**	15.00	25.00	28.96
	Motihari***	-	15.00	15.00
	Kishanganj***	-	15.00	15.00
	Munger**	-	15.00	-
	Muzaffarpur***	-	15.00	15.00
	Samastipur***	-	15.00	15.00

1	2	3	4	5
Chhattisgarh	Bilaspur**	15.00	25.00	23.16
	Korba***	—	15.00	15.00
	Korea***	—	15.00	15.00
	Bastar***	—	15.00	15.00
	Surguja***	—	15.00	15.00
Delhi	West Delhi***	—	15.00	13.64
Gujarat	Sabarkantha**	15.00	25.00	30.00
	Banaskantha***	—	15.00	15.00
	Mehsana***	—	15.00	15.00
	Valsad***	—	15.00	—
Haryana	Gurgaon**	15.00	25.00	29.56
Himachal Pradesh	Lahaoul and Spiti***	—	15.00	13.16
Karnataka	Gulbarga***	—	15.00	15.00
Kerala	Kannur**	15.00	25.00	10.90
	Palakkad**	15.00	25.00	21.28
	Kannur***	—	15.00	—
	Pathamthitta***	—	15.00	15.00
Madhya Pradesh	Raisen**	15.00	25.00	26.41
	Narsinghpur**	15.00	25.00	30.00
	Damoh**	15.00	25.00	26.01
	Bhopal(2)***	—	15.00	15.00
	Dindori***	—	15.00	15.00
	Rajgarh***	—	15.00	15.00
	Khandwa***	—	15.00	15.00

1	2	3	4	5
	Alirajpur***	—	15.00	15.00
	Tikamgarh***	—	15.00	15.00
	Sheopur***	—	15.00	15.00
Maharashtra	Buldana**	15.00	25.00	27.15
	Dhule**	15.00	25.00	30.00
	Nandurbar***	—	15.00	15.00
	Chanderpur(1)***	—	15.00	15.00
	Chanderpur(2)***	15.00	15.00	15.00
	Akola***	—	15.00	15.00
	Latur***	—	15.00	15.00
Odisha	Balasore**	15.00	25.00	28.90
	Bolangir**	15.00	25.00	22.94
	Jajpur**	15.00	25.00	27.06
	Deogarh***	—	15.00	15.00
	Subarnapur***	—	15.00	15.00
Rajasthan	Jhalawar***	—	15.00	15.00
	Sikar***	—	15.00	15.00
Tamil Nadu	Kancheepuram**	15.00	25.00	18.54
	Nagapattinam***	—	15.00	15.00
Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow**	15.00	25.00	20.25
	Chandoli**	15.00	25.00	20.84
	Shrawasti**	15.00	25.00	30.00
	Saharanpur***	—	15.00	15.00
	Mathura(1)***	—	15.00	15.00

1	2	3	4	5
	Mathura(2)***	—	15.00	15.00
	J.P. Nagar***	—	15.00	15.00
	Kanpur Dehat***	—	15.00	15.00
	Ballia***	—	15.00	15.00
	Balrampur***	—	15.00	—
	Ferozabad***	—	15.00	15.00
Uttarakhand	Chamoli**	15.00	25.00	29.94
West Bengal	Birbhum**	15.00	25.00	—
	North 24 Parganas***	—	15.00	15.00
	Cooch Behar***	—	15.00	15.00
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Dadra and Nagar Haveli***	—	15.00	15.00

**Sanctioned during 2007-08.

***Sanctioned during 2008-09.

Pension to MTNL Employees

332. DR. BALIRAM: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken a final decision on the large number of representations received from its employees/officers unions/associations of both serving and retired employees of MTNL on the issue of payment of pension from Government treasury to absorbed employees of MTNL;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) to (c) A number of representations have been/are being received on the issue of payment of pension from Government treasury to absorbed employees of MTNL. The issue was last considered by the Government in the year 2004 and was not agreed to. As per the existing provision, pension to the employees of MTNL is to be paid through a Pension Fund. However, the issue has again been referred to the Union Cabinet.

Education to Poor

333. CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether land for Government/Private schools

is given at nominal rates to provide education access to the poor students across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether these schools are complying with the guidelines for the purpose;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(f) the steps taken/being taken by the Government against the erring schools?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (f) Allotment of land for schools is generally done by the State Governments and is governed by the rules and guidelines of respective State Governments. In case of any violation of allotment conditions by the lessee, the State Governments take action as per the lease conditions. Details about compliance or otherwise of the guidelines are maintained by the respective State Governments and not by the Central Government.

Nuclear Agreement

334. SHRI LAL CHAND KATARIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any nuclear agreement for peaceful use of nuclear energy has been signed between India and France during the recent visit of the President of France;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the locations and the time by which the proposed nuclear power reactors are likely to be set up under the said agreement?

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

(b) Pursuant to the Inter-Government Agreement (IGA) on co-operation for peaceful uses of nuclear energy signed between India and France on 30th September, 2008 and the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) signed between Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited (NPCIL) and Areva, France on 4th February, 2009, a General Framework Agreement (GFA) and an Early Works Agreement (EWA) were signed on 6th December, 2010 between NPCIL and Areva. The GFA covers the installation of initial set of 2x1650 MW EPR nuclear power reactors including, scope of work, division of responsibility, design, material, technology and services and life time fuel supplies. The EWA covers preliminary works related to design, engineering and regulatory aspects.

(c) The nuclear power reactors will be set up at Jaitapur in Maharashtra. The schedules will be finalized as a part of the techno-commercial agreement, currently under discussion.

[English]

Proposal for Direct Flight

335. SHRI P.T. THOMAS: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Air India proposes to introduce direct flight from Kochi to London; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Literacy Level

336. RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:
SHRI IYARAJ SINGH:

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

(a) whether an International body regularly carries out a survey to rank various nations according to literacy level prevailing in their countries;

(b) if so, the rank of India amongst other nations; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to improve the level of literacy in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Global Monitoring Report, 2010, brought out by UNESCO annually, on Education for All, has ranked India 108 out of 128, in respect of adult literacy.

(c) To improve the level of literacy in the country, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan has been launched in 2001 with the objective of Universalisation of Elementary Education. Further, the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009 has been operationalised for free and compulsory education to all children in the age group of six to fourteen years. To improve the literacy levels in the age group of 15 years and above, Saakshar Bharat, a new variant of the National Literacy Mission, was launched on 8th September, 2009 in districts having adult female literacy rate of 50% or below, as per Census of 2001, besides Left Wing-Extremism affected districts. The focus is on women, who constitute 85% of the targeted beneficiaries, of the programme. The programme offers continuing education, basic education (equivalency), skill development and functional literacy support to the beneficiaries.

[English]

Expansion of Coimbatore Airport by AAI

337. SHRI S. SEMMALAI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Airports Authority of India (AAI) proposes to expand Coimbatore Airport;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the estimated cost of the project;

(c) whether the State Government has acquired the required stretch of land for expansion purposes and handed it over to the AAI; and

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the time by which the project is likely to be started and completed?

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

(b) A new integrated terminal is proposed. In addition, expansion and modification of existing terminal building has been undertaken at a cost of Rs. 78 crores.

(c) and (d) The State Government has been requested to acquire 612.92 acre of land for the expansion purpose, but the same has yet to be handed over to AAI.

Resolving Issues between India and Bangladesh

338. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and Bangladesh are trying to resolve several outstanding issues before Prime Minister's visit to Dhaka;

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

(c) the progress achieved so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) to (c) India and Bangladesh are working closely to strengthen cooperation in a range of issues. They are also in the process of implementing several important decisions taken at various high level meetings. All outstanding issues between the two sides are being

addressed expeditiously. Considerable progress has been achieved in many areas including power cooperation, water sharing and related issues and connectivity. India facilitated electrification of Dahagram and Angarpota. The US \$ 1 billion Line of Credit Agreement was signed in the presence of Finance Ministers of both the countries. Other areas of progress include signing of an MoU on Border Haat, India allowing the Nepalese trucks to enter 200 meters inside the Bangladesh border, designating Ashuganj in Bangladesh and Silghat in India as Ports of Call, holding of the meeting of the Joint Boundary Working Group in November, 2010 and the Joint Rivers Commission in March, 2010.

[Translation]

Economic Growth

339. SHRI JITENDER SINGH MALIK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the rate of economic growth in various States of the country during the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether the Union Government has any proposal for providing incentives to the States which have achieved higher economic growth rate;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of the current per-capita income at national level; State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCE (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) The rate of economic growth in various States, measured by rate of growth in the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) at constant 2004-05 prices, realised during the last three years is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) No, Madam.

(c) In view of (b) above, doesn't arise.

(d) The national level per-capita income as well as the per-capita income of the States/UTs at current prices for the year 2009-10 is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I

Rate of Growth in the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) at 2004-05 prices

Sl. No.	State/UT	% of Growth over previous year		
		2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	12.02	5.02	5.79
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	12.01	7.51	22.43
3.	Assam	4.82	6.82	8.08
4.	Bihar	8.48	13.06	8.56
5.	Jharkhand	20.52	4.71	6.58
6.	Goa	5.63	9.45	13.03
7.	Gujarat*	12.49	7.21	10.53
8.	Haryana	9.80	8.61	9.95
9.	Himachal Pradesh	8.55	7.36	8.12
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	6.02	6.07	6.48
11.	Karnataka	12.64	3.79	4.99
12.	Kerala	8.77	7.22	9.73
13.	Madhya Pradesh	4.69	7.82	8.49
14.	Chhattisgarh*	11.71	6.81	11.49

1	2	3	4	5
15.	Maharashtra*	10.09	3.39	8.59
16.	Manipur*	6.77	7.13	NA
17.	Meghalaya	4.02	4.51	7.28
18.	Mizoram	10.98	13.91	13.95
19.	Nagaland	5.22	NA	NA
20.	Odisha	10.91	7.24	10.57
21.	Punjab	9.25	6.55	7.84
22.	Rajasthan	5.14	6.99	3.95
23.	Sikkim	7.61	7.99	9.95
24.	Tamil Nadu	5.91	5.77	8.96
25.	Tripura	7.70	5.53	5.62
26.	Uttar Pradesh	7.45	6.08	7.22
27.	Uttarakhand	18.19	7.99	10.66
28.	West Bengal*	8.65	6.34	NA
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	10.13	11.17	4.39
30.	Chandigarh	9.22	6.81	9.98
31.	Delhi	11.19	8.97	10.28
32.	Puducherry	8.52	9.15	10.18
All India GDP (2004-05 base)		9.34	6.76	7.96

Note: NA: Not Available.

*GSDP data are from 1999-00 series. The GSDP 2004-05 series is yet to be compiled.

Source: For Sl.No. 1-32 — Directorate of Economics and Statistics of respective State Governments, and for All-India — Central Statistical Organisation.

Statement-II

Per-capita income of the States/UTs at current prices (2004-05 series)

(in Rupees)

Sl.No.	State/UT	2009-10
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	51025
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	51644
3.	Assam	27197
4.	Bihar	16119
5.	Jharkhand	30719
6.	Goa	132719
7.	Gujarat	NA
8.	Haryana	78781
9.	Himachal Pradesh	50365
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	30582
11.	Karnataka	50676
12.	Kerala	59179
13.	Madhya Pradesh	27250
14.	Chhattisgarh*	38534
15.	Maharashtra	74536
16.	Manipur	28531
17.	Meghalaya	42601
18.	Mizoram	45982
19.	Nagaland	NA

1	2	3
20.	Odisha	33226
21.	Punjab	62153
22.	Rajasthan	34189
23.	Sikkim	48937
24.	Tamil Nadu	62499
25.	Tripura	35799
26.	Uttar Pradesh	23132
27.	Uttarakhand	55877
28.	West Bengal*	41617
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	74340
30.	Chandigarh	120912
31.	Delhi	116886
32.	Puducherry	82767
All India NNI (2004-05 series)		46492

Note: NA: Not Available.

*PCI from 1999-00 series.

Source: For Sl.No. 1-32 — Directorate of Economics and Statistics of respective State Governments, and for All-India — Central Statistical Organisation.

Assistance to Indians

340. SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:
SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA:

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

(a) the total number of Indians and People of

Indian Origin who are living in various countries, country-wise;

(b) the type of assistance/help that is being rendered to Indians living in foreign countries by Indian Embassies; and

(c) the details of the assistance rendered/proposed to be rendered to the Indian nationals in foreign countries during the last three years and in future?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) The estimated number of Non-Resident Indians and Persons of Indian Origin residing in various countries as per information compiled through Indian Missions is given in the Statement-I.

(b) and (c) Indian Mission overseas render consular services to overseas Indians as per the consular manual. Such services are varied in nature and given on case to case basis. Assistance by missions inter-alia includes visits to Indian nationals in foreign jails, verification of citizenship, providing Emergency Certificates, taking up issues related to welfare of workers etc.

In addition, the Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs has established the Indian Community Welfare Fund which is now operational in 42 countries which gives the following services:—

- (i) Boarding and lodging for distressed overseas Indian workers in household/domestic sectors and unskilled labourers;
- (ii) Extending emergency medical care to overseas Indians in need;
- (iii) Providing air passage to stranded overseas Indians in need;
- (iv) Providing initial legal assistance to overseas Indians in deserving cases.
- (v) Expenditure on incidentals and for airlifting the mortal remains to India or local cremation/

burial of the deceased overseas Indian in such cases where a sponsor is unable or unwilling to do so as per the contract and the family is unable to meet the cost.

of beneficiaries and the kind of assistance provided under the Scheme as on November, 2010 is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

As per information available, the details of number of beneficiaries and the kind of assistance provided under the Scheme as on November, 2010 is given in the enclosed Statement-II. Such assistance will continue to be provided in future.

Statement-I

Sl. No.	Country	Overseas Indians living abroad	NRI	PIO
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Afghanistan	3,749	3,749	NA
2.	Albania	20	20	00
3.	Algeria	450	447	3
4.	Andorra	140	NA	NA
5.	Angola	1500	NA	NA
6.	Anguilla	NA	NA	NA
7.	Antigua and Barbuda	630	20	610
8.	Argentina	1,400	300	1,100
9.	Armenia	450	445	5
10.	Aruba	300	NA	NA
11.	Australia	4,48,430	2,13,710	2,34,720
12.	Austria	25,000	14,000	11,000
13.	Azerbaijan	500	470	30
14.	Bahamas	410	400	10
15.	Bahrain	3,50,000	3,50,000	NA
16.	Bangladesh	10,012	10,000	12
17.	Barbados	3,330	330	3,000

1	2	3	4	5
18.	Belarus	602	600	2
19.	Belgium	16,000	6,500	9,500
20.	Belize	NA	NA	NA
21.	Benin	NA	NA	NA
22.	Bhutan	0	0	0
23.	Bolivia	182	182	00
24.	Bosnia and Herzegovina	30	NA	NA
25.	Botswana	11,000	9,000	2,000
26.	Brazil	1,000	800	200
27.	Brunei Darussalam	7,047	7,000	47
28.	Bulgaria	250	250	00
29.	Burkina Faso	155	NA	NA
30.	Burundi	250	200	50
31.	Cambodia	1,500	1,500	0
32.	Cameroon	NA	NA	NA
33.	Canada	10,00,000	2,00,000	8,00,000
34.	Cape Verde Islands	0	0	0
35.	Cayman Islands	860	850	10
36.	Central African Republic	NA	NA	NA
37.	Chad	NA	NA	NA
38.	Chile	1,200	350	850
39.	China	67,000	NA	NA
40.	China (Hong Kong)	37,250	23,000	14,250

1	2	3	4	5
41.	China (Taiwan)	2,525	2,500	25
42.	Colombia	116	NA	NA
43.	Comoros	300	50	250
44.	Congo (Dem. Republic of)	4,000	3600	400
45.	Congo (Republic of)	NA	NA	NA
46.	Cook Island	NA	NA	NA
47.	Costa Rica	9	NA	NA
48.	Cote d'Ivoire	470	470	00
49.	Croatia	50	37	13
50.	Cuba	20	3	17
51.	Cyprus	4,000	3,900	100
52.	Czech Republic	1,050	1,000	50
53.	Denmark	6,419	3,927	2,492
54.	Djibouti	350	350	00
55.	Dominica (Commonwealth of)	530	30	500
56.	Dominican Republic	10	3	7
57.	East Timor	70	70	00
58.	Ecuador	34	NA	NA
59.	Egypt	3,500	3,300	200
60.	El Salvador	25	24	01
61.	Equatorial Guinea	100	NA	NA
62.	Eritrea	500	NA	NA
63.	Estonia	100	65	35
64.	Ethiopia	994	992	2
65.	Fiji	3,13,798	800	3,12,998

1	2	3	4	5
66.	Finland	3,500	2,800	700
67.	France	65,000	10,000	55,000
68.	France (Reunion Island)	2,75,200	200	2,75,000
69.	France (Guadeloupe, St. Martinique)	1,45,000	00	1,45,000
70.	Gabon	NA	NA	NA
71.	Gambia	600	600	0
72.	Georgia	200	200	0
73.	Germany	70,500	42,500	28,000
74.	Ghana	7,100	6,997	107
75.	Greece	12,100	12,000	100
76.	Grenada	5,100	100	5,000
77.	Guatemala	24	21	3
78.	Guinea (Republic of)	253	253	00
79.	Guinea Bissau	60	60	NA
80.	Guyana	3,20,200	200	3,20,000
81.	Haiti	00	00	00
82.	Holy See	NA		NA
83.	Honduras	52	06	46
84.	Hungary	350	30	320
85.	Iceland	301	101	200
86.	Indonesia	85,000	15,000	70,000
87.	Iran	1,430	1,430	NA
88.	Iraq	9,000	8,995	5

1	2	3	4	5
89.	Ireland	19,365	18,018	1,347
90.	Israel	78,200	8,000	70,000
91.	Italy	99,127	97,719	1408
92.	Jamaica	53,500	3,500	50,000
93.	Japan	22,335	NA	NA
94.	Jordan	7,000	6,975	25
95.	Kazakhstan	2,550	2,500	50
96.	Kenya	75,000	37,500	37,500
97.	Kiribati	14	4	10
98.	Korea (DPR)	3	3	00
99.	Korea (Republic of)	6,732	6,721	11
100.	Kuwait	5,79,390	5,79,058	332
101.	Kyrgyzstan	2,500	2,500	00
102.	Lao, PDR	300	250	50
103.	Latvia	40	NA	NA
104.	Lebanon	10,000	NA	NA
105.	Lesotho (Kingdom of)	1,200	800	400
106.	Liberia	1,496	1,495	1
107.	Libya	15,000	14,995	5
108.	Liechtenstein (Principality of)	03	03	00
109.	Lithuania	80	71	09
110.	Luxembourg	1,000	500	500
111.	Macedonia	10	10	00

1	2	3	4	5
112.	Madagascar	22,500	2,500	20,000
113.	Malaysia	20,50,000	1,50,000	19,00,000
114.	Malawi	7,000	1,500	5,500
115.	Maldives	26,001	26,000	01
116.	Mali	102	102	00
117.	Malta	158	150	8
118.	Marshall Islands (Republic of)	15	14	01
119.	Mauritania	20	20	00
120.	Mauritius	8,82,220	15,000	8,67,220
121.	Mexico	NA	NA	NA
122.	Micronesia	03	03	0
123.	Moldova	18	15	3
124.	Mongolia	60	60	00
125.	Montserrat	210	10	200
126.	Morocco	400	00	400
127.	Mozambique	21,000	1,000	20,000
128.	Myanmar	3,56,560	3,160	3,53,400
129.	Namibia	160	140	20
130.	Nauru	21	4	17
131.	Nepal	6,00,000	1,12,500	4,87,500
132.	Netherlands	2,01,000	6,000	1,95,000
133.	Netherlands Antilles	4500	NA	NA
134.	New Zealand	1,07,000	37,000	70,000

1	2	3	4	5
135.	Nicaragua	16	15	01
136.	Niger	40	40	00
137.	Nigeria	30,000	NA	NA
138.	Niue	03	03	0
139.	Norway	12,828	3,479	9,349
140.	Oman	5,57,713	5,56,000	1,713
141.	Pakistan	NA	NA	NA
142.	Palau (Republic of)	14	14	00
143.	Palestine (PLO)	81	80	1
144.	Panama	6500	NA	NA
145.	Papua New Guinea	800	NA	NA
146.	Paraguay	400	70	330
147.	Peru	316	273	43
148.	Philippines	50,000	47,000	3,000
149.	Poland	2,100	1,845	255
150.	Portugal	80,000	11,272	68,728
151.	Qatar	5,00,000	5,00,000	NA
152.	Romania	948	878	70
153.	Russian Federation	14,200	14,063	137
154.	Rwanda	540	500	40
155.	Samoa	70	40	30
156.	San Marino	NA	NA	NA
157.	Sao Tome and Principe (Republic of)	03	NA	NA

1	2	3	4	5
158.	Saudi Arabia	17,89,000	17,89,000	NA
159.	Senegal	300	300	00
160.	Serbia and Montenegro (State of)	28	23	5
161.	Seychelles	8,500	4,000	4,500
162.	Sierra Leone	529	529	00
163.	Singapore	5,90,000	2,70,000	3,20,000
164.	Slovak Republic	80	35	45
165.	Slovenia	46	34	12
166.	Soloman Islands	20	20	0
167.	South Africa	12,18,000	18,000	12,00,000
168.	Spain	30,000	15,000	15,000
169.	Sri Lanka	16,00,500	500	16,00,000
170.	St. Kitts and Nevis	450	300	150
171.	St. Lucia	5,250	250	5000
172.	St. Vincent and the Grenadines	3,050	50	3,000
173.	Sudan	7,000	5,000	2,000
174.	Suriname	1,40,300	300	1,40,000
175.	Swaziland	550	50	500
176.	Sweden	18,000	4,000	14,000
177.	Switzerland	15,577	7,842	7,735
178.	Syria	650	635	15
179.	Tajikistan	369	362	7

1	2	3	4	5
180.	Tanzania	54,700	5,300	49,400
181.	Thailand	1,50,000	90,000	60,000
182.	Togo	302	NA	NA
183.	Tonga	NA	NA	NA
184.	Trinidad and Tobago	5,51,500	1,500	5,50,000
185.	Tunisia	112	107	05
186.	Turkey	345	305	40
187.	Turkmenistan	700	NA	NA
188.	Turks and Caicos Islands	810	800	10
189.	Tuvalu	NA	NA	NA
190.	Uganda	20,000	15,000	5,000
191.	Ukraine	4,000	3,850	150
192.	UAE	17,02,911	17,00,000	2,911
193.	UK	15,00,000	NA	NA
194.	USA	22,45,239	9,27,283	13,17,956
195.	Uruguay	70	70	0
196.	Uzbekistan	200	200	0
197.	Vanuatu	50	50	0
198.	Venezuela	200	NA	NA
199.	Vietnam	780	750	30
200.	Yemen	1,11,000	11,000	1,00,000
201.	Zambia	13,000	5,000	8,000
202.	Zimbabwe	10,500	500	10,000

Statement-II

Sl. No.	Name of Mission	Kind of assistance provided	No. of Beneficiaries (Year-wise)		
			2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Libya	Ration and other grocery items of basic necessities including medicines.	Nil	Nil	750
2.	Syria	As no case necessitating assistance under ICWF has come been referred to the Mission, no assistance has been provided under ICWF since inception.			
3.	Oman	Legal assistance, Financial assistance from the Mission's Labour Welfare Fund to the needy and deserving Indian nationals, Shelter homes etc.	282	522	460
4.	Iraq	There has been no assistance provided under the ICWF scheme. The amount of expenditure over the last year and since its inception may please be treated as Nil.			
5.	Lebanon	No monetary assistance has been rendered so far under the ICWF since its inception. However, the Mission maintains regular contact with various Indian community associations for addressing their problems and providing appropriate assistance. Whenever Indian nationals approach the Mission or contact the Consular Section, all necessary assistance is provided.			
6.	Malaysia	Mission provides assistance after ascertaining the issues of each individual, case by case.	Nil	3	232
7.	UAE	Legal Assistance, Food allowance, Immigration charges for repatriation, air ticket etc.	268	483	905
8.	KSA	Expenses on medical treatment of housemaids, food at shelter for housemaids, air-ticket to housemaids and other destitute Indians, transportation of mortal remains of deceased Indians to India and misc. expenses on hiring of taxies etc. for providing various services to Indians	Nil	174	449
9.	Yemen	Legal assistance	Nil	3	8
10.	Indonesia		Nil	Nil	Nil
11.	Bahrain	Provided air ticket for one way; Cost of embalming, coffin and transportation of body; Food/Provisions;			

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Medical equipment/transportation to India as stretcher patient; Provided to Jail inmates and taken photographs of stranded employees; Provided payment of visa cancellation charges for stranded workers.			
12.	Kuwait	Air-tickets provided to destitute Indian nationals; Financial Assistance for food, medicines, etc. to destitute Indian nationals and towards incidentals to those repatriated/deported and those in Jails.	656	760	2315
13.	Afghanistan	As far as Mission is concerned, reply may be treated as Nil			
14.	Sudan	As no case necessitating assistance under ICWF has been referred to the Mission, no assistance has been provided under ICWF since inception.			
15.	Thailand	No assistance has been rendered so far from the ICWF by the Mission. However, we do have an isolated case to two destitute Indian girls for which the matter has already been referred to MOIA vide the same letter. However, girls have informed us that they are not willing to return to India but desire to take up job in Thailand. Thus, the Mission has not utilized the ICWF till now.			
16.	Qatar	The Mission has set up an Indian Citizens' Welfare Fund (ICWF) in Qatar on 18.9.2005 and this has been a source of great help to the needy Indian nationals. The Fund levies charges on the consular service seekers as per approved Government norms. The expenditure under the Fund is also incurred as per norms and with the approval of HOM, which includes cash assistance, supply of items of daily use, food, clothes, travel assistance, medical assistance, etc. in deserving cases.			
17.	Jordan	Provided Legal/Financial Assistance to destitute Indian workers/stranded Indian emigrants, transportation of mortal remains to India.	Nil	7	11

Basic Facilities in Schools

341. SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of Government schools covered under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) lack of basic infrastructural facilities like building, drinking water, electricity, toilets, etc.;

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

(c) the action taken by the Government to provide basic amenities and infrastructural facilities in such schools in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (b) As per data reported by the States under the District Information System for Education

(DISE) 2009-10, 96.92% of all schools imparting elementary education have buildings, 92.60% have drinking water facilities, 54.31% have common toilets and 38.98% have electricity connections. A State-wise statement indicating the percentage of schools having buildings, drinking water, common toilets and electricity connections is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) Since the inception of SSA 1,37,138 primary school buildings, 84,894 upper primary school buildings, 9,66,390 additional classrooms, 1,87,789 drinking water

facilities and 2,91,172 toilet facilities have been completed as on 30th September, 2010. Construction of 20,645 primary school buildings, 12,258 upper primary school buildings, 2,00,478 additional classrooms, 3,172 drinking water facilities and 56,685 toilets is in progress.

An additional 452 school buildings, 93719 additional classrooms, 24147 toilet/urinals and 3740 drinking water facilities in schools have been approved since October, 2010 under SSA towards implementing the provisions of the RTE Act, 2009.

Statement

Sl. No.	State	School Buildings	Drinking Water	Electricity	Common Toilet
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	96.78	91.37	84.26	29.70
2.	Andhra Pradesh	96.14	91.83	44.95	74.30
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	75.37	85.39	19.67	38.22
4.	Assam	99.96	81.33	11.67	41.75
5.	Bihar	82.41	92.60	3.91	48.24
6.	Chandigarh	100.00	100.00	100.00	32.39
7.	Chhattisgarh	90.20	94.24	23.54	36.84
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	95.24	96.28	75.68	21.62
9.	Daman and Diu	100.00	100.00	100.00	51.40
10.	Delhi	100.00	100.00	98.65	32.45
11.	Goa	99.81	99.24	95.98	42.45
12.	Gujarat	98.89	96.74	94.80	37.49
13.	Haryana	99.33	99.48	94.25	56.64

1	2	3	4	5	6
14.	Himachal Pradesh	99.99	97.64	59.77	38.14
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	99.76	86.31	18.30	33.93
16.	Jharkhand	91.11	85.44	7.48	30.37
17.	Karnataka	99.80	69.83	88.03	88.15
18.	Kerala	98.74	98.99	88.59	55.86
19.	Lakshadweep	100.00	100.00	100.00	59.09
20.	Madhya Pradesh	99.67	94.03	20.07	55.62
21.	Maharashtra	98.20	93.73	71.73	32.49
22.	Manipur	99.24	92.05	21.57	43.45
23.	Meghalaya	97.96	61.06	13.74	43.88
24.	Mizoram	99.30	85.67	34.08	73.81
25.	Nagaland	100.00	83.97	33.95	86.48
26.	Odisha	98.02	89.07	15.75	80.79
27.	Puducherry	99.08	100.00	99.86	45.09
28.	Punjab	97.13	98.76	88.99	86.78
29.	Rajasthan	98.07	96.44	33.74	55.98
30.	Sikkim	100.00	96.69	57.12	80.00
31.	Tamil Nadu	100.00	99.87	91.26	47.90
32.	Tripura	98.07	79.41	13.15	57.73
33.	Uttar Pradesh	99.33	98.18	25.54	43.95
34.	Uttarakhand	99.16	89.61	36.23	59.60
35.	West Bengal	98.25	96.02	26.50	79.96
All States		96.92	92.60	38.98	54.31

*[English]***Affiliation to CBSE Schools**

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

(a) whether the Government accords sanction to start Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) schools which belong to minority community without the 'No Objection Certificate (NOC)' from the State Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of applications pending from Kerala before the CBSE authorities for approval;

(d) whether NOC of State Government is a mandatory provision for the affiliation of CBSE/ICSE Schools;

(e) if so, whether the Government is thinking of any relaxation 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) and (b) No, Madam. Any school seeking provisional affiliation with the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) including any school belongs to minority community requires prior recognition of the State Government concerned. Its application should either be forwarded by the State Government or there should be a no objection certificate (NOC) from the State Government.

(c) For the academic session 2011-12, 179 applications have been received from the State of Kerala and 117 applications are at various stages of processing.

(d) Yes, Madam, NOC of State Government is mandatory for affiliation by CBSE or Council for the Indian School Certificate Examination (CISCE).

(e) and (f) There is no such proposal at present.

*[Translation]***Construction of Post Offices**

343. SHRI RAJU SHETTI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise total amount of rent being paid annually for running post offices in the rented accommodation in the country;

(b) the State-wise including Maharashtra total amount allocated for purchasing land/site for construction of post offices in the country during the last three four years and the current year;

(c) whether any time limit has been fixed for construction of the proposed buildings of post offices; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) The State-wise information regarding the total amount of rent paid annually for the years 2008-09 and for 2009-10 (upto January' 10) for running Post Offices in the rented accommodations in the country is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) The State-wise (including Maharashtra) details of the total amount allocated for purchasing land/site for construction of Post Offices in the country during the last four years and current year is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) and (d) No, Madam. The construction of the proposed buildings of Post Offices depends upon the availability of funds and external factors such as approval of municipal/electricity authorities, finalization of tender etc.

Statement-I

State-wise total amount of rent paid annually
for running Post Offices in the rented
accommodation in the Country

(Amount in Rupees)

Sl. No.	Name of State	2008-09	2009-10 (from April, 2009 to January, 2010)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	38350857	33504659
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	32635	37468
3.	Assam	10247970	10091991
4.	Bihar	9757274	9316315
5.	Chhattisgarh	3315025	2930795
6.	Goa	716192	634547
7.	Gujarat	13279256	13578133
8.	Haryana	4904495	4657522
9.	Himachal Pradesh	4719432	4329580
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	3886544	3616665
11.	Jharkhand	2524673	2203541

1	2	3	4
12.	Karnataka	41273000	30938000
13.	Kerala	35301000	30400000
14.	Madhya Pradesh	10220367	9060245
15.	Maharashtra	40752537	38176175
16.	Manipur	85750	88980
17.	Meghalaya	1409394	1207070
18.	Mizoram	1031040	859200
19.	Nagaland	58620	60650
20.	Odisha	12360554	10725612
21.	Punjab	6959649	6309265
22.	Rajasthan	9438816	7585893
23.	Sikkim	731548	652274
24.	Tamil Nadu	49823524	44499281
25.	Tripura	365750	318180
26.	Uttar Pradesh	30788669	27680594
27.	Uttarakhand	5016103	4494716
28.	West Bengal	35162130	25438389
Grand Total		372512804	323395740

Statement-II

Details of total amount allocated for purchasing land/site for construction of Post Offices in the country,
State-wise including in Maharashtra during the last four years and current year

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	Name of State	Total amount allocated during				
		2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 (upto January, 2011)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	129.50	-	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Assam	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Bihar	-	-	24.22	-	-
5.	Chhattisgarh	-	-	-	-	-
6.	Goa	-	-	-	-	-
7.	Gujarat	0.36	-	7.76	-	-
8.	Haryana	-	-	-	-	-
9.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	-	-	-	-
11.	Jharkhand	-	-	-	-	-
12.	Karnataka	1.09 (Interest amount)	-	-	-	-
13.	Kerala	-	-	-	-	7.86 (Charged- Arbitration)
14.	Madhya Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-
15.	Maharashtra	-	-	-	-	26.27 (extension fee)
16.	Manipur	-	-	-	-	-
17.	Meghalaya	-	-	-	-	-
18.	Mizoram	-	-	-	-	-
19.	Nagaland	-	-	-	-	-
20.	Odisha	-	-	-	-	-
21.	Punjab	-	-	-	-	-
22.	Rajasthan	-	-	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
23.	Sikkim	-	-	-	-	-
24.	Tamil Nadu	-	-	-	25.51	-
25.	Tripura	-	-	-	-	-
26.	Uttar Pradesh	6.51	-	-	-	-
27.	Uttarakhand	-	-	-	-	-
28.	West Bengal	-	-	-	-	-
Grand Total		137.46	0.00	31.98	25.51	34.13

[English]

Female Literacy

344. SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE:
Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT
be pleased to state:

- whether adult female literacy is still low in India;
- if so, the State-wise details of adult female literacy in the country;
- the number of districts having adult female literacy below 25 per cent; and
- the steps taken to improve female literacy in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) As per the Census of 2001, the adult female (15+) literacy rate in the country was 47.82%. State-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) There are 58 districts having adult female literacy rate below 25 per cent as per Census of 2001.

Names of the districts having adult female literacy rate below 25 per cent are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(d) To give impetus to female literacy and to reduce gender gap in literacy to 10% as against 21%, reported in Census of 2001, Saakshar Bharat, the new variant of the National Literacy Mission, was launched on 8th September, 2009 with a renewed focus on women; who constitute 85% of the targeted beneficiaries. Coverage of the programme is confined to districts having adult female literacy rate of 50% or below, as per 2001 Census, besides Left Wing Extremism Affected districts. The programme offers continuing education, basic education (equivalency), continuing education, skill development and functional literacy.

Statement-I

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UTs	Female Literacy Rate as per Census 2001
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	42.48
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	38.35

1	2	3	1	2	3
3.	Assam	50.35	20.	Nagaland	58.57
4.	Bihar	28.15	21.	Odisha	45.06
5.	Chhattisgarh	43.57	22.	Punjab	57.82
6.	Delhi	70.78	23.	Rajasthan	35.59
7.	Goa	72.21	24.	Sikkim	54.76
8.	Gujarat	52.20	25.	Tamil Nadu	59.27
9.	Haryana	47.45	26.	Tripura	60.24
10.	Himachal Pradesh	60.73	27.	Uttarakhand	51.93
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	36.43	28.	Uttar Pradesh	34.28
12.	Jharkhand	32.49	29.	West Bengal	54.74
13.	Karnataka	49.97	30.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	71.34
14.	Kerala	86.20	31.	Chandigarh	73.73
15.	Madhya Pradesh	42.53	32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	33.11
16.	Maharashtra	60.78	33.	Daman and Diu	59.59
17.	Manipur	57.59	34.	Lakshadweep	77.49
18.	Meghalaya	58.62	35.	Puducherry	70.38
19.	Mizoram	86.87		All India	47.82

Statement-II

Sl. No.	State	District	Adult Female Literacy below 25%
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh (1)	Mahbubnagar	24.03
2.	Arunachal Pradesh (3)	Tawang	24.02
		East Kamang	21.02

1	2	3	4
		Tirap	24.21
3.	Bihar (15)	Paschim Champaran	20.44
		Purba Champaran	19.89
		Sheohar	19.64
		Sitamarhi	21.14
		Madhubani	21.64
		Supaul	17.83
		Araria	18.93
		Kishanganj	14.66
		Purnia	20.19
		Katihar	20.56
		Madhepura	19.51
		Saharsa	22.56
		Gopalganj	24.64
		Banka	24.04
		Jamui	21.49
4.	Chhattisgarh (2)	Bastar	23.01
		Dantewada	15.86
5.	Gujarat (1)	Dohad	23.05
6.	Jammu and Kashmir (4)	Kupwara	21.21
		Baramula	23.93
		Badgam	21.55
		Doda	23.02
7.	Jharkhand (8)	Garhwa	16.99

1	2	3	4
		Palamu	24.08
		Chatra	22.09
		Kodarma	24.84
		Giridih	19.17
		Godda	21.88
		Sahibganj	21.71
		Pakaur	16.95
8.	Madhya Pradesh (2)	Sheopur	21.11
		Jhabua	21.27
9.	Odisha (7)	Gajapati	22.60
		Nuapada	19.23
		Kalahandi	23.10
		Raygada	19.98
		Nabrangapur	15.42
		Koraput	20.33
		Malkangiri	15.61
10.	Rajasthan (4)	Jalor	19.30
		Tonk	24.97
		Dungarpur	23.53
		Banswada	21.42
11.	Uttar Pradesh (11)	Rampur	22.32
		Budaun	18.00
		Lalitpur	23.77

1	2	3	4
		Kaushambi	20.52
		Bahraich	17.52
		Shrawasti	13.56
		Balrampur	16.85
		Gonda	21.34
		Siddarthnagar	19.68
		Maharajganj	19.87
		Kushinagar	21.72
Total Districts		58	

Bus Service from Kutch to Pakistan

345. SHRI MUKESH BHAIKAVDANJI GADHVI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is planning passenger bus service and goods service from Kutch to Pakistan; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Allocation for Agriculture and Rural Development

346. SHRI MAROTRAO SAINUJI KOWASE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allocated per head for agriculture

and rural development to various States including Maharashtra especially for tribal, backward and rural areas during the last three years and the current year; and

(b) the amount demanded by the State Governments and the amount sanctioned by the Planning Commission for this purpose during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) Statement showing State-wise per capita State Plan outlay for agriculture and rural development sectors for all States including Maharashtra during the last three years viz. 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10 and current financial year i.e. 2010-11 is enclosed.

(b) The Annual State Plan of different States is approved based on availability of resources and sectoral priorities in consultation with respective States.

Statement

(figures in Rs.)

Sl. No.	States	Per Capita outlay in Annual Plan 2007-08		Per Capita outlay in Annual Plan 2008-09		Per Capita outlay in Annual Plan 2009-10		Per Capita outlay in Annual Plan 2010-11	
		Agriculture	Rural Development	Agriculture	Rural Development	Agriculture	Rural Development	Agriculture	Rural Development
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	81	192	252	350	141	350	174	430
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	452	176	365	153	745	192	902	633
3.	Assam	69	109	134	208	146	282	219	334
4.	Bihar	27	103	39	98	69	103	123	103
5.	Chhattisgarh	145	196	266	258	332	242	574	157
6.	Goa	304	208	328	245	360	327	564	333
7.	Gujarat	163	91	281	138	301	146	351	222
8.	Haryana	39	83	93	162	115	265	320	279
9.	Himachal Pradesh	180	158	212	176	272	213	330	249
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	66	140	117	77	195	70	244	124
11.	Jharkhand	130	257	124	297	116	320	159	459
12.	Karnataka	191	211	396	225	328	204	371	196
13.	Kerala	100	72	109	78	121	105	197	92
14.	Madhya Pradesh	79	205	128	242	133	298	183	276
15.	Maharashtra	67	141	88	130	200	102	65	33
16.	Manipur	81	163	112	178	130	350	269	431
17.	Meghalaya	296	512	480	573	623	422	811	374

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
18.	Mizoram	664	483	687	473	1531	494	2296	492
19.	Nagaland	247	179	385	389	486	293	732	303
20.	Odisha	23	64	78	59	89	65	179	64
21.	Punjab	61	132	92	201	93	248	115	259
22.	Rajasthan	21	128	48	196	91	184	188	155
23.	Sikkim	570	2105	927	2378	685	2629	782	1309
24.	Tamil Nadu	80	234	195	293	200	228	214	390
25.	Tripura	197	209	383	298	426	432	514	218
26.	Uttar Pradesh	94	90	162	119	123	132	158	133
27.	Uttarakhand	246	315	336	334	288	381	420	476
28.	West Bengal	20	81	43	97	61	90	101	148

Population figures are used for determining per capita outlay, are as per projected total as on 1st October for 2007, 2008, 2009 and 2010 in Report of Technical Group on Population Projections National Commission on Population, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

IIT-JEE Exams

347. SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- the number of attempts allowed to SC/ST students taking IIT-JEE exams in the country;
- whether the Government proposes to reduce the number of attempts of these students; and
- if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) Joint Entrance Examination

(JEE) for admissions in Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) is decided and conducted by the Joint Admission Board (JAB). Two attempts are allowed to Scheduled Castes (SC)/Scheduled Tribes (ST) students for taking the IIT-JEE exams. There is no proposal to reduce the number of attempts of SC/ST students for appearing in JEE.

[English]

Central Funds for SSA

348. SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- the funding pattern between the Union Government and the States under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) during the Eleventh Five Year Plan period;

(b) whether the Union Government has given its share of funds to the States under SSA;

(c) if so, the funds allocated/released to Gujarat and other States during the last three years, State-wise and year-wise; and

(d) the ratio of this funding in GDP terms, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) The funding pattern prescribed for implementation of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) during 11th Plan was on tapering scale of 65:35 between Central Government and States for the first two years of Plan,

60:40 for the third year, 55:45 for the fourth year and 50:50 thereafter. In respect of the NER States the funding was in the 90:10 ratio with the Central share sourced from the 10% earmarked funds for the NE States in the SSA's Central Budget. However, taking into the requirement for implementation of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009, the Government has notified a revised funding pattern of 65:35 for a duration of five years from 2010-11 to 2014-15.

(b) to (d) Yes, Madam. A statement giving details of Central funds released to States/Union Territories including for the State of Gujarat, year-wise during the last three years and percentage of these funds in relation to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is enclosed.

Statement

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	2007-2008		2008-2009		2009-2010	
		Amount released	Central releases as % of GDP value* of Rs. 454098700	Amount released	Central releases as % of GDP value* of Rs. 522865000	Amount released	Central releases as % of GDP value* of Rs. 579126800
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	28100.00	0.0062	71031.78	0.0136	38569.90	0.0067
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	11043.55	0.0024	13683.64	0.0026	11427.95	0.0020
3.	Assam	28903.62	0.0064	42740.91	0.0082	47480.00	0.0082
4.	Bihar	135417.64	0.0298	186158.47	0.0356	121739.06	0.0210
5.	Chhattisgarh	46787.76	0.0103	51853.86	0.0099	55592.82	0.0096
6.	Goa	899.57	0.0002	804.41	0.0002	550.58	0.0001
7.	Gujarat	22658.26	0.0050	25432.47	0.0049	20031.73	0.0035

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
8.	Haryana	14220.00	0.0031	20546.87	0.0039	27600.00	0.0048
9.	Himachal Pradesh	7638.30	0.0017	8552.99	0.0016	8608.00	0.0015
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	20063.27	0.0044	20532.59	0.0039	37363.27	0.0065
11.	Jharkhand	80748.99	0.0178	69041.09	0.0132	70940.22	0.0122
12.	Karnataka	40604.78	0.0089	51578.19	0.0099	44220.60	0.0076
13.	Kerala	8323.42	0.0018	10854.04	0.0021	11989.50	0.0021
14.	Madhya Pradesh	86769.94	0.0191	85569.35	0.0164	113249.00	0.0196
15.	Maharashtra	45729.96	0.0101	67386.02	0.0129	56432.00	0.0097
16.	Manipur	1850.95	0.0004	321.21	0.0001	1500.00	0.0003
17.	Meghalaya	9359.63	0.0021	9440.36	0.0018	9383.00	0.0016
18.	Mizoram	4212.02	0.0009	5112.59	0.0010	6617.75	0.0011
19.	Nagaland	4596.00	0.0010	2867.87	0.0005	4913.00	0.0008
20.	Odisha	62853.68	0.0138	49080.90	0.0094	63061.60	0.0109
21.	Punjab	10493.88	0.0023	13808.10	0.0026	20044.00	0.0035
22.	Rajasthan	101307.20	0.0223	108326.80	0.0207	127124.00	0.0220
23.	Sikkim	1036.25	0.0002	1075.31	0.0002	1736.00	0.0003
24.	Tamil Nadu	53125.09	0.0117	45414.47	0.0087	48366.00	0.0084
25.	Tripura	4178.49	0.0009	6464.12	0.0012	7473.00	0.0013
26.	Uttar Pradesh	204758.00	0.0451	212884.89	0.0407	196011.90	0.0338
27.	Uttarakhand	13162.80	0.0029	11444.45	0.0022	16006.29	0.0028
28.	West Bengal	90571.68	0.0199	65169.37	0.0125	104142.00	0.0180
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	187.10	0.0000	780.54	0.0001	412.44	0.0001
30.	Chandigarh	934.95	0.0002	820.52	0.0002	1100.72	0.0002
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	418.54	0.0001	104.63	0.0000	350.18	0.0001

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
32.	Daman and Diu		0.0000	0.00	0.0000	169.00	0.0000
33	Delhi	1671.55	0.0004	1529.01	0.0003	3088.62	0.0005
34	Lakshadweep		0.0000	70.00	0.0000	143.80	0.0000
35	Puducherry	577.07	0.0001	638.59	0.0001	669.96	0.0001
Total		1142626.87	0.2516	1260481.82	0.2411	1278107.89	0.2207

Source: National Accounts Statistics — 2010; *GDP = at factor cost at current prices.

Bus Service to Bangladesh

349. SHRI RAMEN DEKA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India proposes to run bus service from Agartala via Bangladesh to Kolkata; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) and (b) There are bus services between Kolkata-Dhaka and Dhaka-Agartala. They are governed by their respective Protocols. Our proposal to start a direct bus service between Kolkata-Agartala via Dhaka has also been taken up with the Bangladesh side.

Insurance Coverage to Customers

350. SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) has entered into an agreement with insurance company to provide insurance coverage to its customers;

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

(c) the number of BSNL subscribers registered under this policy in the country; State-wise; and

(d) the details of norms and conditions prescribed by the insurance company for beneficiaries to stake their claim under the said scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) No, Madam. At present BSNL does not have any such agreement with any Insurance Company.

(b) to (d) Do not arise in view of (a) above.

Scholarships to SC/ST Girls for Higher Education

351. SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to give scholarship to the girls of SC/ST community who complete matriculation to pursue their higher studies;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

[Translation]

Special Scheme for NRIs

352. SHRI BADRI RAM JAKHAR:
SHRI K. SUDHAKARAN:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken measures to attract PIOs and NRIs to invest in India during the last three years and in future;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the ways and means by which investment from the above category of people has been encouraged, sector-wise and State-wise; and

(c) the details of the number of families from Rajasthan residing in other countries who have not been issued non-resident Indian citizen card?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Ministry has formed an organization, namely Overseas Indian Facilitation Centre (OIFC) in 2007, to attract potential PIO and NRI investors in the country. OIFC has organized eleven Investment and Interactive Meets, Road shows in different countries and also organized 'Market Place' during Pravasi Bhartiya

Divas (PBD) in India. An electronic portal has also been launched by the Ministry to reply the queries of potential overseas investors by OIFC and its knowledge partners to promote and facilitate economic engagement by overseas Indians.

(c) State-wise information is not available since the Indian Missions, who grant OCI cards, do report the State of origin of the persons.

[English]

Assistance and Recognition to Universities and Colleges in Karnataka

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

(a) the number of proposals received from the State Government of Karnataka for recognition and financial assistance to the universities and colleges in the State;

(b) the number of proposals cleared and still pending for clearance as on date; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) According to the University Grants Commission (UGC), 754 proposals have been received from the State of Karnataka, details of which, as on 21.2.2011, are as under:—

	Colleges/Universities included under Section 2 (f) and 12B of the UGC Act, 1956	Colleges/Universities included only under Section 2(f) of the UGC Act, 1956	Total	Number of proposals pending
	1	2	3	4
Colléges	529	112	541	113

	1	2	3	4
Universities	11	04	02	—
Total	540	116	643	113

Approval of proposals are subject to fulfilment of the eligibility conditions as prescribed in the UGC guidelines.

Policy on Electronics Accessibility

354. SHRI P. BALRAM NAIK: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government is evolving a national policy on electronic accessibility aimed at removing barriers and ensuring that the differently abled have equal access to products and services;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the progress made in this regard so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) and (c) Department of Information Technology (DIT) has prepared a Draft national Policy on Universal Electronic Accessibility in consultation with relevant stake holders. The National Policy ("Policy") on Electronic Accessibility recognizes the need to eliminate discrimination on the basis of disabilities and to facilitate equal access to products and services.

The Policy was posted on the website of the Department for wider public comments. The suggestions received were deliberated and incorporated in the draft policy. Further, the draft was circulated to various Government Ministries/Departments. The suggestions/comments received were deliberated and incorporated in the draft policy. The final draft is under submission for approval of competent authority.

Promotion of Foreign Languages

355. SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the existing organizations working in the field of promotion and development of foreign languages under his Ministry;
- (b) the achievements made by these organizations during the last three years;
- (c) whether the Government proposes to set up such organizations in other States which do not have such organizations; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) The English and Foreign Languages University (EFLU), Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh, is a Central University that is exclusively dedicated to the teaching and research in English and foreign languages. Some other Universities in the country including Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, are also conducting Certificate, Diploma, Degree and Doctoral programmes in various foreign languages. The Maulana Azad National Urdu University, Hyderabad, runs courses in English, Persian and Arabic.

(b) The achievements of EFLU, Hyderabad, during the last three years include raising of the strength of students from 250 to 3,000; increase of the strength of the faculty; supplementing various kinds of infrastructure;

creation of new Departments; introduction of five-year integrated courses in the University; increase in the number of trainees in each batch of the sixteen-week training programme from 25 to 100 under the International Technical Economic Cooperation (ITEC) programme sponsored by the Ministry of External Affairs.

(c) No, Madam.

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

[Translation]

Prepaid Connection in NER

356. SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to re-verification of prepaid mobile connections in North Eastern States, mobile connections of subscribers have been disconnected in large number;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the mobile service provider companies requested to the Government to extend time limit for re-verification; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) Madam, some of the Licensees in the North Eastern States have reported that mobile connections of subscribers have been disconnected due to re-verification.

(b) A total of 40,817 number of mobile connections have been disconnected in Assam and 83,972 numbers have been disconnected in North East Service Area.

(c) Madam, the Mobile Service Providers have represented through letter dated 21.01.2011 of Apex

Advisory Council for Telecom in India (ACT), {A Joint Industry Initiative supported by Cellular Operators Association of India (COAI) and Association of United Telecom Service Providers of India (AUSPI)}, to provide six months time for re-verification.

(d) The Government had already allowed vide instructions dated 20.7.2010 the re-verification of the subscriber by Telecom Service Providers of Assam and North East Service Areas before the due date for recharge of prepaid connections. While extending the permission for prepaid mobile services till 31.03.2011, the instructions dated 20.07.2010 also stand extended upto 31.3.2011.

[English]

NDC Recommendations on Centrally Sponsored Schemes

357. SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI:
SHRI MILIND DEORA:
SHRI JAYANT CHAUDHARY:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Development Council (NDC) resolution has recommended for reduction in Centrally Sponsored Schemes and accordingly the number of schemes in operations was reduced to 82 from 155;

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

(c) the details of the total number of schemes currently in operation and the schemes that have been done away with?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) and (b) The National Development Council (NDC) in its meeting held

on 27th and 28th June 2005, passed a Resolution to consider setting up of an Expert Group by the Planning Commission to develop concrete proposals for restructuring the CSS, in consultation with the concerned Ministries/Departments. The Expert Group was constituted by an Order of Planning Commission dated 13th October 2005. The Terms of Reference of the Group inter-alia included to suggest restructuring and rationalization of CSS. The Group submitted its Report in September, 2006 with the following recommendations:

- (i) A new CSS should be approved only if annual outlay is more than Rs.300 crore. This floor level has been arrived at on the logic that, with the current level of programmes in each district, a minimum outlay of at least Rs.50 lakhs per district is essential if the scheme is to be of any material significance at the district level and be worthwhile in terms of the expenditure of material resources of senior functionaries at that level enjoined to perform multifarious tasks of competing importance.

Hence, exceptions could be made for schemes relating to monitoring and evaluation, statistics and data collection, pertaining to the North-Eastern States, international cooperation, capacity building, public-private partnership and less than three years old pilot schemes etc.

- (ii) Existing CSS with less than Rs. 300 crore Annual outlay should be wound up (subject to the exceptions listed above in case of new Schemes) by 31st March 2007 and the amount transferred to the States via the Normal Central Assistance route.

These recommendations were considered at the time of the Zero Based Budgeting Exercise carried out by the Planning Commission before finalising the 11th Five Year Plan. It was observed that out of 155 CSS in operation during 2006-07 42 CSSs could be dropped and the resultant 113 schemes could further be merged/amalgamated/rationalised into 82 schemes. The Ministries were advised to consider the outcome of the ZBB exercise. However, at the beginning of the year 2007-08, 17 new CSSs were also introduced thus making the total to 99 during 2007-08 (as per details given in enclosed Statement-I).

- (c) The number of CSS currently in operation during 2010-11 is 139 with an outlay of Rs. 157051.40 crore as per Statement of Budget Estimates of Union Ministries. The year-wise details of CSSs in operation for the period (2006-07 to 2010-11) and those dropped during 2007-08 are indicated in the enclosed Statement-II and III respectively.

Statement-I

Sl. No.	Name of the Centrally Sponsored Scheme	2007-08 Outlay (Rs. crores)
1	2	3
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND CO-OPERATION		
1.	Technology Mission on Cotton (TMC)	100.00
2.	Enhancing Sustainability of Dryland Rainfed Farming Systems	200.00
3.	Integrated Scheme of Oil Seeds, Pulses, Oil Palm and Maize (ISOPOM)	300.00

1	2	3
4.	Technology Mission on Horticulture (for special category States including NE States Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh and Jammu & Kashmir)	293.40
5.	Micro Irrigation	550.00
6.	National Bamboo Mission	70.00
7.	National Horticulture Mission	1150.00
8.	Support to State Extension Programmes for Extension Reforms	230.00
9.	Macro Management of Agriculture (MMA) Scheme	1100.00
DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING		
10.	R&D for Livestock Breeds	116.78
11.	Livestock Disease control and Dairy Development	157.00
12.	Integrated Fisheries Development Scheme (National Marine Fisheries Development including MPEDA and National Scheme of Welfare of Fishermen, Fisheries Training and Extension)	59.38
13.	<i>Establishment/modernisation of Rural Slaughter Houses, including mobile slaughter plants</i>	0.01
14.	<i>Establishment of Poultry Estates</i>	0.01
15.	<i>Special Feeding Programme for raising Heifers</i>	0.01
<hr/>		
Sub-Total		
<hr/>		
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE		
16.	Assistance to States for Infrastructure Development for Exports (ASIDE)	600.00
<hr/>		
Sub-Total		
<hr/>		
DEPARTMENT OF DRINKING WATER SUPPLY		
17.	Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP)	6500.00
18.	Central Rural Sanitation Programme	1060.00
<hr/>		
Sub-Total		
<hr/>		

1	2	3
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DEPARTMENT OF ELEMENTARY EDUCATION AND LITERACY

19.	National Programme of Nutritional Support to Primary Education (MDM)	7324.00
20.	Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (including KGBV/TE)	8800.00
21.	District Primary Education Programme (DPEP) (EAP)	80.00
22.	Mahila Samakhya (EAP)	34.00
23.	Adult Education and Skill Development Scheme (Merged schemes of Literacy Campaigns and Continuing Education)	242.00

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS

24.	National River Conservation Plan (NRCP) (including EAP component of Rs. 92 Crore)	269.00
25.	Wildlife Conservation (merged 4 schemes of 2006-07)	146.68
26.	Conservation of Natural Resources and Ecosystems (Rs. 50 crore for Dal Lake) (merged 3 schemes of 2006-07)	127.59
27.	National Afforestation and Forest Protection	453.78
28.	Pollution Abatement	3.96

DEPARTMENT OF ISM&H (now AYUSH)

29.	Promotion of AYUSH	182.00
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 Sub-Total

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

30.	National Rural Health Mission (NRHM)	10580.00
31.	Control of Communicable Diseases (AIDS/STD etc.)	815.00
32.	Control of Non-Communicable Diseases	250.00
33.	New Initiatives (Tele Medicine, Diabetes and Deafness)	45.00
34.	Regulatory and Quality Control including Capacity Building	130.00

 Sub-Total

1	2	3
DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL POLICY AND PROMOTION		
35.	NEIP Package (including Integrated Infrastructure Development Scheme)	90.00
36.	Package for (other than North East) Special category States	30.00
37.	<i>Growth Centre Scheme (other than NE)</i>	5.00
MINISTRY OF LABOUR		
38.	Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour	2.00
39.	Testing and Certification of skills for workers in the Informal Sector	0.40
40.	Upgradation of 100 ITIs into Centres of Excellence	54.00
41.	Establishment of new ITIs in NE States, Sikkim and Strengthening and Modernisation of ITIs in Jammu and Kashmir	30.00
42.	Skill Development through PPP	0.05
43.	Social Security for Unorganized Sector Workers	5.00
Sub-Total		
DEPARTMENT OF LAND RESOURCES		
44.	National Programme for Comprehensive Land Resource Management	145.00
45.	Others Schemes — EAP	86.46
46.	Integrated Watershed Management Programme (DPAP, DDP & IWDP)	1114.54
47.	Bio-fuels	50.00
Sub-Total		
MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (Department of Justice)		
48.	Development of Infrastructure Facilities for the Judiciary	50.50
Sub-Total		
DEPARTMENT OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS		
49.	Roads/Bridges of Inter-State and Economic Importance (E&I for States and UTs from CRF)	273.93

1	2	3
DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT		
50.	Provision for Urban Amenities in Rural Areas (PURA)	10.00
51.	Rural Housing/IAY	4040.00
52.	SGSY	1800.00
53.	SGRY	2800.00
54.	PMGSY	6500.00
55.	National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme	12000.00
56.	DRDA Administration (earlier dropped now retained for 2007-08 only)	212.00
DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT		
57.	Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) including Training and Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (KSY and NPAG)	5293.00
58.	National Nutrition Mission (NNM)	0.10
59.	Integrated Women's Empowerment Programme	50.90
60.	<i>Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS)</i>	95.00
61.	<i>Priyadarshini Scheme</i>	10.00
62.	<i>Scheme for Prevention and Control of Juvenile Social Maladjustment</i>	21.00
MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS		
63.	Scheme of PMS, Book Banks and Upgradation of Merit of ST Students	202.99
64.	Research and Mass Education, Tribal Festivals and Others	12.00
65.	Ashram Schools in TSP areas	20.00
66.	Scheme of Hostels for ST students	37.00
Sub-Total		
DEPARTMENT OF SECONDARY AND HIGHER EDUCATION		
67.	Inclusive Education for Disabled Children (IEDC)	120.00
68.	Area Intensive Modernisation of Madarasas Programme (being renamed as Scheme for providing quality elementary education in Madarasas)	55.00

1	2	3
69.	National Merit Scholarship Scheme (OSC)	60.00
70.	Vocational Education and Training	20.00
71.	Access and Equity (SUCCESS)	10.00
72.	Information and Communication in Schools (ICT in Schools) (SUCCESS)	250.00
73.	<i>Scheme for Universal access and Quality at the Secondary Stage (SUCCESS)</i>	1305.00
74.	<i>National Scheme for Incentive to the Girl Child for Secondary Education (SUCCESS)</i>	1.00
MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT		
75.	Scheduled Caste Development Corporations (SCDCs)	20.00
76.	Implementation of PCR Act, 1955 and the SC/ST (POA) Act, 1989	40.00
77.	Post Matric Scholarships and Book Banks for SC Students	625.00
78.	Merit based Scholarships for OBCs (transferred to M/o WCD)	125.00
79.	Pre-Matric Scholarships for Children of those families engaged in unclean occupation	25.00
80.	Hostels for SC & OBC	88.00
81.	Coaching and Allied scheme for SCs/OBCs and other weaker sections	7.00
82.	Up-gradation of Merit of SC Students	1.00
83.	<i>Setting up of Residential Schools for SCs for pursuing studying in Class VI to XII</i>	1.00
Sub-Total		
MINISTRY OF TOURISM		
84.	Product/Infrastructure Development for Destinations and Circuits	460.00
Sub-Total		
MINISTRY OF URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION		
85.	SJSRY	344.00
86.	Integrated Low Cost Sanitation Programme (ILCS)	40.00

1	2	3
87.	<i>Integrated Subsidy Scheme for Housing the Urban Poor (ISSHU)</i>	30.00
Sub-Total		
MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT		
88.	Extension of Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programmes for Small Towns	32.50
89.	National Urban Information System (NUIS)	9.00
90.	Pooled Finance Development Fund (PFDF)	100.00
MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES		
91.	Command Area Development and Water Management Programme	300.00
MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS		
92.	National Service Scheme (NSS/CSS)	54.00
MINISTRY OF TEXTILES		
93.	Cotton Technology Mission	60.00
DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE-with HEALTH now-NRHM (of Health)		
MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ		
94.	Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Yojana	67.90
Total		
MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION		
95.	<i>Basic Statistics for Local Level Development</i>	5.00
MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS		
96.	<i>Merit-cum-Means scholarship for professional and technical courses</i>	54.00
97.	<i>Multi Sectoral Development Programme for Minorities in selected of minority concentration districts</i>	120.00
98.	<i>Pre-Matric Scholarships for Minorities</i>	80.00
99.	<i>Post-Matric Scholarships for Minorities</i>	100.00
Total 99 CSS		81619.87

(The names of 17 new CSS introduced during 2007-08 have been reflected in italics)

Statement-II**Centrally Sponsored Schemes**

(Rs. crores)

Sl. No.	Schemes/Programmes	2006-07 (BE)	2007-08 (BE)	2008-09 (BE)	2009-10 (BE)	2010-11 (BE)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION						
1.	Technology Mission on Cotton (TMC)	74.00	100.00	90.00	60.00	10.00
2.	Enhancing Sustainability of Dryland/Rainfed Farming System	200.00	200.00			
3.	Integrated Oilseeds, Oil Palm, Pulses and Maize Development (ISOPOM)	270.00	300.00	320.00	320.00	500.00
4.	Technology Mission on Horticulture for North East Region including Sikkim, Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir	205.40	293.40	299.00	349.00	400.00
5.	Micro Irrigation	520.00	550.00	500.00	430.00	1000.00
6.	National Bamboo Mission	80.00	70.00	70.00	70.00	60.00
7.	National Horticulture Mission	1000.00	1150.00	1100.00	1100.00	1061.98
8.	Support to State Extension Programmes for Extension Reforms	75.00	230.00	298.00	298.00	250.00
9.	Macro Management of Agriculture (MMA) Scheme	910.00	1100.00	950.00	950.00	1000.00
10.	National Food Security Mission		0.00	1100.00	1350.00	1350.00
11.	Rainfed Area Development Programmes		100.00	348.00	153.00	10.00
12.	Establishment/modernisation of Rural Slaughter Houses, including mobile slaughter plants (New Scheme)		0.01			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
13.	<i>Establishment of Poultry Estates (New Scheme)</i>		0.01			
14.	<i>Special Feeding Programme for raising Heifers (New Scheme)</i>		0.01			
15.	Improvement of Agricultural Statistics	27.00				
16.	Agriculture Census	14.50				
17.	National Project on Management of Soil and Health				47.00	25.00
Total		3375.90	4093.40	5075.00	5127.00	5666.98

DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY, DAIRYING AND FISHERIES

R&D for livestock breed 116.78

Livestock disease control and dairy development 157.00

Integrated fisheries development scheme (National Marine Fisheries Development including MPEDA and National Scheme of Welfare of Fishermen, Fisheries Training and Extension) 59.38

(I) Animal Husbandry

1.	National Project for Cattle and Buffalo Breeding	106.00		61.00	112.25	116.40
2.	Poultry Development (Improvement of poultry etc.)	96.00		22.09	28.00	44.40
3.	Conservation of Threatened Livestock Breeds			1.90	4.00	4.20
4.	Centrally Sponsored Fodder Development Scheme			10.00	10.80	22.20
5.	Livestock Insurance	51.00		16.00	30.00	23.70
6.	Livestock Health and Disease Control	106.00		120.00	220.32	373.90
7.	Establishment/modernisation of rural slaughter houses			0.01	5.00	10.70
8.	Utilisation of Fallen Animals			0.00	0.01	9.30

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
9.	Livestock Extension and Delivery Services			0.00	0.01	4.70
10.	Project for Dairy Development	58.00		50.00	53.10	46.06
11.	Development of Inland Fisheries and Aquaculture	9.00		12.00	17.90	18.50
12.	Development of Marine Fisheries, Infrastructure and Post Harvest Operations	45.00		45.00	60.00	62.80
13.	National Scheme of Welfare of Fishermen	22.00		25.00	33.00	34.20
14.	Special Package for 31 Suicide Prone Districts	0.00		160.00	75.00	95.85
Total		493.00	333.16	523.00	649.39	866.91

MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES

1.	Small Hydro Power	38				
2.	SPV Demonstration	34				
3.	National Project on Bio-gas Development (NPBD).	41				
4.	IREP (Integrated Rural Energy Programmes)	18				
Total		131.00				

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

1.	ASIDE	550.00	600.00	570.00	570.00	662.98
Total		550.00	600.00	570.00	570.00	662.98

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL POLICY AND PROMOTION)

1.	Investment Subsidy (old) Charged	0.20		0.00	0.00	
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1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2.	NEIIPP, 2007		90.00	100.00	95.00	75.00
3.	Package for (Other than North East) Special Category States	10.93	30.00	50.00	45.00	65.00
4..	Growth Centre Scheme	14.95	5.00	5.00	0.00	
5.	Integrated Infrastructure Development Scheme (New Scheme)			0.00	3.00	
6.	Central Capital Investment Scheme-NER	5.01				
7.	Central Interest Subsidy Scheme-NER	5.01				
8.	Comprehensive Insurance Scheme	2.51				
Total		38.61	125.00	155.00	143.00	140.00
Ministry of Environment and Forests						
1.	Conservation of Natural Resources and Ecosystems		127.59	110.00	75.00	80.00
2.	Conservation and Management of Mangrooves, Coralreefs etc.	12.00				
3.	Environmental Management in Heritage, Pilgrimage and Tourist Centres Including Taj Protection	0.01		0.01	0.01	0.01
4.	National River Conservation Plan (NRCP)	290.00	269.00	260.00	532.33	701.71
5.	NRCP (EAP)	80.00				
6.	Gregarious Flowering of Muli (Melacanna baccifera) Bamboos	25.00		15.00	0.00	
7.	Intensification of Forest Management (former Integrated Forest Protection Scheme)	71.65		130.00	76.00	65.00
8.	Integrated Development of Wild Life Habitats		146.68	80.00	80.00	70.00
9.	Project Tiger	32.00		80.00	243.13	201.50
10.	Project Elephant	15.59		20.00	21.50	21.50

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
11.	National Afforestation Programme	325.00	453.78	345.62	345.62	303.00
12.	Social Forestry with Communities (Panchayat Van Yojna)			15.00	10.00	20.00
13.	Pollution Abatement		3.69			
14.	Common Effluent Treatment Plant	4.40				
15.	Biosphere Reserves	8.20				
16.	National Lake Conservation plan (NLCP)	60.00				
	Development of National Parks and Sanctuaries	53.50				
Total		977.35	1000.74	1055.63	1383.59	1462.72

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE

1.	NATIONAL RURAL HEALTH MISSION (NRHM)		10585.99	11580.00	13580.00	15127.64
2.	National AIDS Control Programme including STD Control	905.67	815.00	1100.00	1100.00	1435.00
3.	Cancer Control Programmes	87.00	180.00	150.00	150.00	225.00
4.	National Mental Health Programme	50.00	70.00	70.00	70.00	120.00
5.	Assistance to State for Capacity Building in Trauma Care		42.73	120.00	121.00	115.00
6.	Assistance to State for Drug and PFA Control		52.27	45.00	Project completed	
7.	E-health including Telemedicine		15.00	15.00	15.00	17.00
8.	National Programme for Prevention and Control of Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke		17.58	30.00	30.00	100.00
9.	Health Care for the Elderly		1.00	5.00	5.00	60.00
10.	District Hospitals		35.00	75.00	40.00	225.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
11.	Human Resources for Health		2.00	373.00	67.00	351.00
12.	National Urban Health Mission		0.00	50.00	50.00	10.00
13.	8 Pilot Projects		12.42	25.00	87.99	76.75
14.	Regulatory and quality control including capacity building		130.00			
15.	National Vector -borne Disease Control programme	371.58				
16.	Rural Family Welfare Services (Sub-centres)	1556.68				
17.	Pulse Polio	1049.00				
18.	Flexible Pool for State PIPs	3648.90				
19.	Immunization Routine	345.00				
20.	National Leprosy Eradication programme	42.25				
21.	National Tuberculosis Control programme	202.17				
22.	National Programme for Control of Blindness	90.00				
23.	Iodine Deficiency Disorder Control programme	15.00				
24.	New Initiatives (Tele Medicine, Diabetes and Deafness	35				
25.	Assistance to States for Capacity building (drug quality)	45				
26.	Assistance to States for Capacity Building for drug and PFA	75.35				
27.	Urban FW Services	125				
28.	Direction and Administration	249.45				
29.	Area Projects	215.27				
30.	Grants to State Training Institutions	91.15				
31.	Free Distribution of Contraceptives	100				

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
32.	Sterilization	2.02				
33.	Procurement of Supplies and Materials	250				
34.	Training	7.38				
35.	Information, Education and Communication	130.1				
36.	Family Welfare Linked Health Insurance Plan	10				
Total		9698.97	11958.99	13638.00	15315.99	17862.39

DEPARTMENT OF AYUSH

1	Promotion of AYUSH		177.00	215.00	247.00	282.00
2	Public Private Partnership for setting up of specialty clinics/IPDs.		5.00	5.00	7.00	7.00
3	National Mission on Medicinal Plants			30.00	50.00	50.00
4	Medicinal Plants Processing Zones		0.00			
5	Development of Institutions	50.01				
6	Hospitals and Dispensaries	110.02				
7	Drugs Quality Control	11.00				
Total		171.03	182.00	250.00	304.00	339.00

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

1.	Crime and Criminal Tracking Network and System	0.00		210.00	164.43	175.06
2.	Critical Infra. In Left-wing Extremist affected Areas			100.00	100.00	100.00
3.	Police Education and Training	0.00		12.00	12.00	12.26
4.	Strengthening of Fire and Emergency Services					38.00
Total		0.00		322.00	276.43	325.32

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION						
1.	SJSRY	250.00	344.00	515.00	515.00	564.60
2.	Integrated Low Cost Sanitation (ILCS)	30.00	40.00	150.00	60.00	71.00
3.	<i>Integrated Subsidy Scheme for Housing of Urban Poor (ISSHU)</i>		30.00			
4.	Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana (VAMBAY)	75.01				
Total		355.01	414.00	665.00	575.00	635.60

DEPARTMENT OF SCHOOL EDUCATION AND LITERACY

1.	Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)	11200.00	10671.00	13100.00	13100.00	15000.00
2.	National Programme Nutritional Support to Primary Education (MDM)	5348.00	7324.00	8000.00	8000.00	9440.00
3.	Strengthening of Teachers Training Institutions		500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00
4.	District Primary Education Programme (DPEP) (EAP)		80.00	50.00	0.01	
5.	Mahila Samakhya	30.00	34.00	38.00	38.00	46.00
6.	The Scheme for Providing a Quality Education in Madrassas (SPQEM)			0.00	50.00	50.00
7.	The Scheme for Infrastructure Development in Minority Institutions (IDMI)			0.00	5.00	10.75
8.	Support to one year Pre-primary in Govt. Local Body Schools		0.00	100.00	0.00	
9.	Adult Education and Skill Development Scheme		322.00	354.00	315.00	1167.00
10.	Literacy Programme For 35+ age group	30.00	0.00	15.00	0.00	
11.	Scheme for Universal Access and Quality at the Secondary Stage (SUCCESS)		1305.00	2185.00	0.00	
12.	Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA)			0.00	1353.98	1700.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
13.	National Scheme for Incentive to the Girl Child for Secondary Education		1.00	50.00	50.00	50.00
14.	New Model Schools (6000)		0.00	650.00	0.00	
15.	Scheme for setting up of 6000 Model Schools at Block level as Benchmark of Excellence			0.00	350.00	425.00
16.	Integrated Education for Disabled Children	60.00	120.00	70.00	0.00	
17.	Inclusive Education for the Disabled at Secondary School (IEDSS)			0.00	70.00	70.00
18.	National means cum Merit Scholarship Scheme	13.00	120.00	120.00	750.00	90.50
19.	Less amount to be met from Social Infrastructure Development Fund			0.00	0.00	
20.	Vocationalisation of Education	20.00	20.00	37.00	37.00	25.00
21.	Access and Equity	10.00	10.00	0.00	0.01	0.50
22.	Upgrading 2000 KGBVs (Residential Schools)		0.00	80.00	0.00	
23.	Scheme for construction and running of Girls Hostel's for Students of Secondary and Higher Secondary Schools			0.00	60.00	100.00
24.	Information and Communication Technology in Schools	67.00	250.00	300.00	300.00	400.00
25.	Appointment of Language Teachers			0.00	16.00	15.00
26.	Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya	128.00				
27.	Restructuring and Reorganisation of Teacher Education	180.00				
28.	PL & CE (Continuing education for new literates)	149.50				
29.	Development of Sanskrit Education	16.00				
Total		17251.50	20757.00	25649.00	24995.00	29089.75

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
DEPARTMENT OF HIGHER EDUCATION						
1.	National Mission in Education through ICT			502.00	900.00	900.00
2.	Area Intensive and Madarssa Modernisation Programme	50.00	55.00	55.00	Transferred to Department of SE & L	
3.	Appointment of Language Teachers	20.00	0.00	16.00	Transferred to Department of SE & L	
4.	Setting up of New Polytechnics and Strengthening of Existing Polytechnics	5.00	50.00	134.50	751.50	1080.00
Total		75.00	105.00	707.50	1651.50	1980.00
MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT						
1.	Establishment of new ITIs in NE States, Sikkim and Strengthening and modernisation of ITIs in the State of Jammu and Kashmir	35.00	30.00	31.70	12.42	0.10
2.	Upgradation of 100 ITIs into Centres of Excellence	58.00	54.00	26.00	16.00	0.10
3.	Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour	2.00	2.00	2.00	1.00	1.00
4.	Skill Development Initiative		0.05	25.00	52.24	98.00
5.	Upgradation of 1396 Government ITIs through PPP		0.00	125.00	13.30	10.26
6.	Externally Aided Project (EAP) for Reforms and Improvement in Vocational Training Services rendered by Central and State Governments		0.05	83.00	240.00	235.00
7.	Social Security for unorganised Sector Workers		5.00	1.00	0.00	
8.	Health Insurance for Unorganised Sector Workers (Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana)		0.00	250.00	250.00	350.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
9.	Testing and certification of skills for workers in the Informal sector	0.40	0.40			4.00
Total		95.40	91.50	543.70	584.96	698.46

MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE

1.	For development of infrastructure facilities for judiciary	44.60	50.50	133.00	125.50	110.00
2.	Admn. of Justice (Grant-In-Aid to UTs without Legislature)		1.00			
3.	Grant-in-aid to State Governments		48.50			
4.	Admn. of Justice (Grant-in-Aid to UTs with Legislature)	0.00	1.00			
Total		44.60	50.50	133.00	125.50	110.00

MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS

1.	Merit-cum-Means Scholarship for Professional and Technical Courses		54.00	125.00	100.00	135.00
2.	Multi Sectoral Development Programme for Minorities in selected of Minority Concentration Districts		120.00	540.00	990.00	1400.00
3.	Pre-Matric Scholarships for Minorities		80.00	80.00	200.00	450.00
4.	Post-Matric Scholarships for Minorities		100.00	100.00	150.00	265.00
5.	Strengthening of State Waqf Board					7.00
Total			354.00	845.00	1440.00	2257.00

MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ

1.	Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Yojana	50.50	43.00	30.00	45.00	50.00
2.	Mission Mode Project on e-Panchayats	0.00	10.00	5.00	23.00	24.00
Total		50.50	53.00	35.00	68.00	74.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT						
1.	National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme	11300.00	12000.00	16000.00	39100.00	40,100.00
2.	Swaranjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)	1200.00	1800.00	2150.00	2350.00	2,984.00
3.	DRDA Administration	220.00	212.00	250.00	250.00	405.00
4.	Rural Housing — IAY	2920.00	4040.00	5400.00	8800.00	10,000.00
5.	Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)	5225.62	6500.00	7530.00	12000.00	12,000.00
6.	Provision for Urban Amenities in Rural Areas (PURA)	10.00	10.00	30.00	30.00	0.00
7.	Others (SGRY)	3000.00	2800.00	-	0.00	
8.	Training	30.00				
Total		23905.62	27362.00	31360.00	62530.00	65489.00
DEPARTMENT OF LAND RESOURCES						
1.	Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP)#		1114.54	1825.00	1911.00	2458.00
2.	NPCLRM renamed as National Land Records Modernisation Programme (NLRMP)#	150.00	145.00	473.00	400.00	200.00
3.	Bio-fuels	50.00	50.00	50.00	30.00	1.00
4.	EAP	80.00	86.46	50.00	57.00	
5.	Integrated Watershed Development Programme (IWDP)	485.00				
6.	Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP)	360.00				
7.	Desert Development Programme	270.00				
Total		1395.00	1396.00	2398.00	2398.00	2659.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
DEPARTMENT OF DRINKING WATER SUPPLY						
1.	Accelerated Rural Water Supply Scheme	5200.00	6500.00	7300.00	8000.00	9000.00
2.	Standalone Systems in Rural Schools			0.00	0.01	0.00
3.	Central Rural Sanitation Scheme	800.00	1060.00	1200.00	1200.00	1580.00
Total		6000.00	7560.00	8500.00	9200.01	10580.00

DEPARTMENT OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS

1.	E&I for States from CRF [∇]		264.93	250.74	266.97	215.75
2.	E&I for UTs from CRF		9.00	10.00	16.03	14.67
3.	Roads/Bridges of Inter-State and Economic Importance	280.61				
4.	Model Driver Training School	9.8				
Total		290.41	273.93	260.74	283.00	230.42

[∇] Includes Rs. 30 crore for POSCO project, Rs. 20 crore for Mughal Road and Rs. 3.00 Crore for Sansari Nalla killar, Thiroat Road in Himachal Pradesh (HP) (Not from Cess)

MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT

1.	Post-Matric Scholarship and Book Banks for SCs students	450.00	625.00	750.00	750.00	1700.00
2.	Pre-Matric Scholarship for Children of those engaged in unclean occupations		25.00	54.00	80.00	80.00
3.	Hostels for SC & OBC boys	83.00	88.00	130.00	135.00	175.00
4.	Scheduled Castes Development Corporations	34.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00
5.	Free coaching for SCs and OBCs	8.00	7.00	8.00	8.00	10.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
6.	Upgradation of Merit of SC/ST Students	3.01	1.00	2.00	2.00	4.00
7.	Implementation of Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989	37.91	40.00	40.00	43.00	59.00
8.	Post-Matric Scholarship for OBCs		100.00	134.00	135.00	350.00
9.	Residential Schools for SC students		1.00	0.00	0.00	
10.	Pre-Matric Scholarship for OBCs	16.00	25.00	30.00	30.00	50.00
11.	Scheme for Educational and Economic Development of Denotified and Nomadic Tribes (DNTs)*				5.00	10.00
12.	Merit based Scholarships for OBC and Minority Students	60				
13.	Scheme for Prevention and Control of Juvenile Social Mal-adjustment	25				
14.	Pradhan Mantri Adarsh Gram Yojana					400.00
Total		716.92	932.00	1168.00	1208.00	2858.00
MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION						
1	India Statistical Strengthening Project (ISSP)	0.00		30.00	100.00	100.00
2.	Basic Statistics for Local Level Development (BSLLD)	0.00	5.00	5.00	12.00	15.00
Total		0.00	5.00	35.00	112.00	115.00
MINISTRY OF TEXTILES						
1.	Cotton Technology Mission	100.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	141.00
2.	Handloom Export Scheme	5.5				182.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3.	Deen Dayal Hathkargha Protsahan Yojana	90.88				
4.	Catalytic Development Programme (Sericulture)	82				275.00
5.	Weavers Welfare Scheme (Handlooms)	10				
6.	Workshed-Cum-Housing Scheme	12.5				
Total		300.88	60.00	60.00	60.00	598.00

MINISTRY OF TOURISM

1	Product/Infrastructure Development for Destinations and Circuits	439.00	460.00	522.00	522.00	522.00
Total		439.00	460.00	522.00	522.00	522.00

MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS

1.	Scheme of PMS, Book Bank and Upgradation of Merit of ST students	224.58	202.99	250.00	272.95	558.03
2.	Scheme of Hostels for ST Girls and Boys	32.00	37.00	66.00	64.00	78.00
3.	Establishment of Ashram Schools in TSP Areas	16.00	20.00	30.00	41.00	75.00
4.	Research information and Mass Education, Tribal Festival and Others	7.00	12.00	18.00	19.72	24.47
5.	IT	2.00				
Total		281.58	271.99	364.00	397.67	735.50

MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT

1.	National Urban Information System (NUIS)	24.00	9.00	0.50	1.00	4.46
2.	Pooled Finance Development Fund (PFDF)	50.00	100.00	20.00	0.01	4.91

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3	Extension of Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programmes to Small towns	50.00	32.50			
4.	Mega City	120				
5.	Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns (IDSMT)	110				
Total		354.00	141.50	20.50	1.01	9.37

MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT

1.	ICDS	4454.52	5293.00	6300.00	6705.00	8700.00
2.	World Bank Assisted ICDS Projects					126.00
3.	Scheme for Prevention and Control of Juvenile Social Mal-adjustment		21.00	20.00	20.00	
4.	ICPS		95.00	200.00	60.00	300.00
5.	NNM	0.03	0.10	1.00	1.00	1.00
6.	Swayamsidha — Phase-I/Phase-II	30.00	50.9	200.00	20.00	5.00
7.	Priyadarshini Scheme		10.00	23.00	27.00	
8.	Scheme for Leadership Development of Minority Women			5.00	0.00	
9.	World Bank Assisted ICDS Projects	1.48				
10.	Training of ICDS functionaries (UDISHA)	87				
11.	Swashakti Project	2				
12.	Balika Samridhi Yojana	0.03				
13.	Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent				110.00	1000.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
14.	Conditional Maternity Benefit Scheme				4.00	390.00
15.	National Mission for Empowerment of Women					40.00
	Total	4575.06	5470.00	6749.00	6947.00	10562.00

DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS

1.	National Service Scheme (NSS)	35.00	54.00	95.00	95.00	85.00
2.	Scheme Relating to Sports Infrastructure (including NER)	33.5				
	Total	68.50	54.00	95.00	95.00	85.00

DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS

1.	Panchayat Yuva Krida aur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA)	0.00		125.00	160.00	413.00
2.	Nagar Palika Yuva Krida aur Khel Abhiyan	0.00				
	Total	0.00		125.00	160.00	413.00

Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions

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

Ministry of Shipping

1.	Inland Water Transportation Scheme Implemented by States	17				
	Total	17				

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES						
	Command Area Development and Water Management Programme	204.3				
	Rationalization of Minor Irrigation Statistics	9.1				
	Critical Anti-erosion Works in Ganga Basin States — and maintenance of flood protection embankments in Kosi and Gandak	116.44				
	Total	329.84				
MINISTRY OF AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES						
	Cooperativisation of Coir Industries	0.1				
	Total	0.1				
DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE						
	Setting up of multi-purpose cultural complexes for children	15				
	Total	15				
	Grand Total of CSS	71996.78	84104.71	101824.07	137137.21	157051.40

Statement-III**Centrally Sponsored Schemes dropped during 2007-08**

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	2006-07 (Rs. crores)
1	2	3
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND CO-OPERATION		
1.	Improvement of Agricultural Statistics	27.00
2.	Agriculture Census	14.50
DEPARTMENT OF ELEMENTARY EDUCATION AND LITERACY		
3.	Literacy Campaigns and Operation Restoration	30.00
4.	PL&CE (Conti. Education for new literates)	149.50
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS		
5.	Common Effluent Treatment Plant	4.40
6.	Environment Management in Heritage, Pilgrimage and Tourist Centres including Taj Protection Mission	0.01
7.	NRCP (EAP)	80.00
DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL POLICY AND PROMOTION		
8.	Capital Investment Subsidy (old)	0.20
9.	Growth Centre Scheme other than NER	14.95
MINISTRY OF NON CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES		
10.	Small Hydro Power	38.00
11.	SPV Demonstration	34.00
12.	National Project on Bio-gas Development (NPBD)	41.00
13.	IREP (Integrated Rural Energy Programmes)	18.00
Sub-Total		
DEPARTMENT OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS		
14.	Model Driver Training School	9.80

1	2	3
DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT		
15.	DRDA Admn.	220.00
16.	Training	30.00
DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT		
17.	World Bank Assisted ICDS Projects	1.48
18.	Integrated Women's Empowerment Programme (Swayamsiddha)	30.00
19.	Training of ICDS Functionaries (UDISHA)	87.00
20.	Swashakti Project	2.00
21.	Balika Samridhi Yojana	0.03
22.	National Nutrition Mission	0.03
DEPARTMENT OF SECONDARY AND HIGHER EDUCATION		
23.	Development of Sanskrit Education	16.00
24.	Appointment of Language Teachers	20.00
25.	Assistance to States for New Polytechnics	5.00
DEPARTMENT OF SHIPPING		
26.	Inland Water Transportation Scheme Implemented by States	17.00
MINISTRY OF URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION		
27.	Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana (VAMBAY)	75.01
MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT		
28.	Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme for Small Towns	50.00
29.	Mega City	120.00
30.	Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns (IDSMT)	110.00
31.	National Urban Information System (NUIS)	24.00
MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES		
32.	Rationalization of Minor Irrigation Statistics	9.10
33.	Critical Anti-erosion works in Ganga Basin States — and maintenance of flood protection embankments in Kosi and Gandak	116.44

1	2	3
MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS		
34.	Scheme Relating to Sports Infrastructure (including NER)	33.50
MINISTRY OF TEXTILES		
35.	Handloom Export Scheme	5.50
36.	Deen Dayal Hathkargha Protsahan Yojana	90.88
37.	Weavers Welfare Scheme (Handlooms)	10.00
38.	Workshed-Cum-Housing Scheme	12.50
39.	Catalytic Development Programme (Sericulture)	82.00
MINISTRY OF AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRY		
40.	Cooperativisation of Coir Industries	0.10
DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE		
41.	Sterilization	2.02
DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE		
42.	Setting up of Multi-purpose Cultural Complexes for Children	15.00
Total		1645.95

International Coal Venture Limited

358. SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether International Coal Venture Limited is closing in on acquiring a substantial coking coal property in Australia;

(b) if so, the details worked out so far;

(c) the present status thereof and whether the Government has consulted other countries also in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the manner in which such coal is likely to be used?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) and (b) International Coal Venture Limited (ICVL) is reviewing several proposals for acquiring coal properties in Australia with a view to examine their suitability and viability. Due diligence is in progress. ICVL is also participating in bidding process for acquisition of equity in some undeveloped coal assets abroad. However, no acquisition has been made so far.

(c) and (d) ICVL has also identified Indonesia, Mozambique, USA and Colombia as other target countries for acquisition of coal assets. Proposals received from these countries are also under review.

(e) The coal to be sourced from assets, once they are acquired, would be primarily for use by the promoter companies of ICVL.

Wi-Fi Connections

359. SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY:
SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken/proposes to take measures to secure Wi-Fi access system to prevent the misuse of the system by anti-social and anti-national elements; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) and (b) Government in February, 2009 issued instructions to all telecom service providers for secure use of Wi-Fi services

These include instructions on centralized authentication mechanism for internet subscribers on lease line and subscribers using Wi-Fi access under the delicensed frequency band.

Expansion of MTNL and BSNL

360. SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA :
SHRI A. SAMPATH:

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

(a) whether the landline users of Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL) and Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) has decreased;

(b) if so, the number of landlines of MTNL and BSNL in operation in the country during the last three years and the current year, year-wise and company-wise; and

(c) the measures proposed to encourage these companies to expand their customer base and compete with the private telecom operators in 2011-12?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) and (b) The details of the landline subscribers of BSNL and MTNL during the last three years and the current year are as under:—

(in Millions)		
As on	BSNL	MTNL
31.03.08	31.55	3.68
31.03.09	29.35	3.57
31.03.10	27.83	3.50
31.12.10	26.65	3.48

(c) BSNL is taking the following steps to expand their customer base and complete with the private telecom operators:—

- (i) Special emphasis is given on improving quality of service, customer care, sales and marketing.
- (ii) In order to popularize wireline service, dialing from wireline to any part of the country is charged as local call.
- (iii) Bundling of wireline connections with mobile connections has also been launched.

MTNL is taking the following steps to expand their customer base and compete with the private telecom operators:—

- (i) Improvement in services, customer care, revision of tariff etc.
- (ii) Rehabilitation of outdoor Network.
- (iii) Better customer care by opening of Sanchar Haats at strategic locations.
- (iv) Training and redeployment of staff as per the needs of the customers.

Supply of Coal to Karnataka

361. SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether coal is supplied to power plants in Karnataka from far away States;

(b) if so, whether transporting the coal to thermal power plants entails high transportation cost;

(c) if so, whether Karnataka Government has represented to the Union Government for rationalisation of coal linkage from coal belts located nearer to the State; and

(d) if so, the Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) and (b) Coal is being supplied to Raichur Thermal Power Station of Karnataka from Western Coalfields Limited and Mahanadi Coalfields Limited, which are nearer, as compared to the other subsidiary companies of Coal India Limited.

(c) Ministry of Coal has not received any representation for rationalization of existing source for Raichur Thermal Power Station.

(d) Does not arise, in view of reply given in respect of part (c) of the question.

Shortage of Teaching and Non-Teaching Staff

362. SHRI P. KUMAR:
DR. P. VENUGOPAL:

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

(a) whether after couple of years of establishment and academic activities, there are no proper staff and teachers appointed at Thiruvavur Central University in Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, the reasons for the delay in appointment of necessary teaching and non-teaching staff at this university; and

(c) the action 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 University of Tamil Nadu, established under the Central Universities Act, 2009, has started its academic activities from November, 2009 with the help of short-term teachers appointed on contract basis and visiting guest faculty. The first Registrar of the University has joined and the post of Finance Officer has since been re-advertised. The University has notified filling up of other vacant non-teaching positions and pending regular appointment, a few staff have been engaged on short-term basis, besides outsourcing the works relating to security, transport and scavenging.

(c) Amendment to the Statute relating to the establishment of Schools and Departments of the University have since been approved by the Visitor, paving the way for constitution of Selection Committee for appointment of teachers.

[English]

Special Status to States

363. SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is granting long awaited special status to some States during the current year, paving the way for further acceleration of the pace of development;

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

(c) the actual demands pending from each State in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF STATE IN

THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) to (c) Special Category Status for allocation of Central Assistance to State Plans has generally been granted in the past to States on the basis of a set of criteria. The decision to grant Special Category Status to any State is taken by the National Development Council, which is the sole body competent to do so.

At present there is a request for grant of Special Category Status from Government of Bihar.

Airport at Ludhiana

364. SHRI RAVNEET SINGH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the present status of an Airport proposed to be set up at Ludhiana;
- (b) whether the process of acquiring land for the project has been initiated;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) the steps taken by the Government to expedite the completion of the project; and
- (e) the time by which the project is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) to (e) M/s Bengal Aerotropolis Project Ltd. (BAPL) had submitted a proposal for consideration of the Government for construction of a new greenfield airport in Ludhiana region for international operations. Government of India has granted site clearance for the said project subject to the condition that only day Visual Flight Rule (VFR) operations be allowed. The promoter has identified the project site but the land acquisition process has not been initiated by the promoter. As per the Greenfield Airport Policy, after issuance of the 'site clearance' the promoter is required to submit a well

documented application for grant of 'in-principle' approval, which has not yet been done by the promoter.

Devolution Package in Sri Lanka

365. SHRI R. THAMARAISELVAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is true that the Government urged the Sri Lankan Government to make way for a meaningful devolution package which would help create conditions for a lasting peace in Sri Lanka;
- (b) if so, the response received by the Government from the Sri Lankan Government;
- (c) whether the Government had held any discussion with the Sri Lankan Government on the resettlement of three lakh war displaced Tamil Civilians; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) and (b) During the visit of the President of Sri Lanka in June 2010, India emphasised the need for a meaningful devolution package to create the necessary conditions for a lasting political settlement in Sri Lanka. India has also reiterated the need for a structured dialogue with the Tamil parties and other stakeholders to find a lasting political settlement. The President of Sri Lanka reiterated his determination to evolve a political settlement acceptable to all communities.

(c) and (d) Government of India attaches highest priority to the rehabilitation of the Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in Northern Sri Lanka. Both Governments have been holding discussions, including at the highest levels on the issue of resettlement of IDPs where India has reiterated to Government of Sri Lanka the need for their speedy resettlement. In this context, External Affairs Minister visited Sri Lanka in November 2010. It is reported that there are around 10,000 IDPs remaining in the camps.

Hidden Call Charges

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

(a) whether most of the service providers of mobile phones in the country have introduced one paisa per second call charges from the consumers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the service providers do not reveal the hidden charges and rentals to the customers;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken by the regulating authority in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) and (b) Most of the mobile service providers have introduced per second billing system as part of their tariff offerings. The call charges in these plans are generally 1 paise/1.2 paise per second for on-net/off-net calls. The details of the call charges levied by major mobile service providers in such tariff options are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) to (e) The operators are required to intimate subscribers full details of the tariff plans including the rental and other fixed charges, if any. A number of measures have been taken by the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) to promote transparency in the offer of services in the interest of protecting consumers. These include the issue of Regulations, Directions, Orders and Advisories from time to time.

Compliance with the Regulations, Directions, Orders mandated by TRAI are closely monitored. All tariff schemes implemented by the operators are reported to TRAI within 7 days from the date of launch. These tariff schemes/ packages are subjected to scrutiny. Tariff Plans/ Packages that are found to be potentially misleading and/ or lacking in transparency are intervened and the service providers are asked to re-structure the same in line with the existing regulatory mandates. In addition, as and when instances of deviations from the prescribed guidelines on transparency are brought to the notice of TRAI by way of complaints, media reports etc., the matter is taken up with the concerned service providers for remedial action. Further, with a view to review the need for further transparency measures in tariff offers, TRAI has issued a consultation paper titled 'Certain issues relating to telecom tariffs' on 13th October, 2010 to elicit views/ suggestions of the stakeholders.

Statement

Call charges generally offered by major mobile service providers on per second system

(Paise/Second)

	Airtel	Vodafone	TATA	Idea	MTNL	BSNL	Aircel	Reliance
Local Calls to own network	1	1	1	1	1/2	1	1	1
Local calls to other network	1.2	1.2	1	1	1	1.2	1	1
STD Calls to own network	1	1	1	1	1/2	1	1	1
STD Calls to other network	1.2	1.2	1	1	1	1.2	1.2	1

[Translation]

Harassment of Indian Students

367. SHRI BHARAT RAM MEGHWAL:
SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU:
PROF. RANJAN PRASAD YADAV:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether despite India's friendly relations with the United States of America incidents of humiliation of Indians including students/officials/Ambassadors/Dignitaries take place in America;

(b) if so, the details of such incidents reported during the last three years and the current year;

(c) whether such matters have been taken up with the Government of USA;

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

(e) the steps taken by the Government to ensure that Indians are not harassed in the USA in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) to (c) Government of India has protested the enhanced airport security procedures, inconsistent with diplomatic courtesies and privileges, used for India's Ambassador to the United States and India's Permanent Representative to the United Nations during the months of November and December, 2010.

The Government has also conveyed its serious concerns over the impact of the closure of Tri-Valley University in California on the approximately 1500 Indian students enrolled at that University and the radio-tagging of 18 students, who are facing investigations in this case, and has sought removal of radio tagging of students and adequate opportunity for students to transfer to other universities or adjust their status in the United States.

(d) and (e) The US Government has expressed regret for the airport incidents and has conveyed that it will take steps to avoid similar incidents in the future.

With regard to the TVU students, radio collars are being gradually removed from the 18 students. The US Government has also conveyed that it is making efforts to ensure that innocent students have adequate opportunity to seek transfers to other universities or leave the country honourably.

Quality of Education

368. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT:
SHRI S. ALAGIRI:
DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH:
SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:
SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:
SHRI K. SUGUMAR:

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

(a) whether the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) has conducted a national learning survey to assess the level of achievement of children in Government and Government-aided schools in various subjects;

(b) if so, the salient features and the outcome of the survey;

(c) whether the infrastructure and quality of teaching in the above schools especially in rural areas are not upto the desired level; and

(d) if so, the steps taken/proposed to be taken to improve the infrastructure and quality of teaching in above schools?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) conducts National Learner's Achievement Survey for classes III, V

and VIII periodically. Till now, two rounds of Achievement Surveys have been conducted. A comparative table of

the progress in respect of the two rounds is given below:—

Subject	Class III		Class V		Class VIII	
	Round-I	Round-II	Round-I	Round-II	Round-I	Round-II
Mathematics	58.25%	61.89%	46.51%	48.46%	39.17%	42.71%
Language	63.12%	67.84%	58.57%	60.31%	53.86%	56.57%
EVS	NA	NA	50.30%	52.19%	NA	NA
Science	NA	NA	NA	NA	41.30%	42.73%
Social Science	NA	NA	NA	NA	46.19%	48.03%

NA: Not applicable.

(c) and (d) Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) provides support to improve school infrastructure and quality. Under SSA 1,62,308 primary schools and 1,47,419 upper primary schools have been opened, and buildings for 1,37,138 primary and 84,894 upper primary schools have been constructed upto 30.09.2010. In addition, 9,66,390 additional classrooms, 2,91,172 toilets have been constructed, and drinking water facility has been provided in 1,87,789 schools. A total of 14.1 lakh teacher posts have been sanctioned since inception of the program, against which 11.13 lakh teachers have been recruited.

SSA norms have been revised to correspond with the provisions of Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009, which became operative with effect from 1st April, 2010. The fund sharing pattern between the Central and State Governments which was in the sliding scale has been revised in the 65:35 ratio. The fund sharing pattern in respect of the States in the North East Region will continue in the 90:10 ratio between the Central and the State Governments. The Central allocation for RTE-SSA in 2010-11 was enhanced from Rs. 15,000/- crore to Rs. 19,000/- crore.

Militarization of Space

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

(a) the details of India's policy on militarization of space or space security;

(b) whether India feel concerned about the growing capability of China after the ASAT test in 2007 to threaten Indian Civilian Satellites especially in the LEO and GEO orbits;

(c) the quantum of debris field created by this ASAT Test;

(d) the number of international treaties/agreements that exist for the peaceful use of outer space;

(e) whether India is signatory to these treaties/agreements;

(f) if so, the details thereof;

(g) the extent to which these arrangements have proved efficacious in promoting the peaceful use of outer space;

(h) whether the rules of engagement in outer space have been formalised in these countries; and

(i) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) India, with a strong conviction on the vast potential of the use of outer space for peaceful uses, has been demonstrating it through various space based applications and services for national and societal purposes. India has been actively participating in the formulation of various international treaties on space law in Committee of United Nations. India has been using the space systems for national security purposes, as most other nations are also doing, since such uses are *per se* not prevented by the UN treaties on space law. However, India strongly oppose to any attempt to place weapons in space or conducting any unconventional weapons tests in space, as it would pose a perennial threat to all space systems regardless of their use for civilian or military purposes. India is carefully watching the international developments and the attempts of few countries to formulate some legal instruments to prevent any arms race in outer space. Suitable steps would be considered/taken at appropriate time, without causing any prejudice to our national interests.

(b) China's ASAT test had posed two dimensions of threat to international space community. One is, its capability to conduct the ASAT test (to kill a satellite in outer space) and other being the creation of debris cloud, as an after effect, in the low earth orbit, above 175 km. This ASAT test was very strongly criticized by many nations, as it created a large number of debris in the low earth orbit region above 175 km., which is mostly used for remote sensing and scientific satellites by the space faring nations, including the International Space Station. The Indian remote sensing satellites are also placed in this region (600 km. to 900 km. polar orbit).

Thus the polluted space environment has been posing a threat not only to Indian satellites but also to the global community.

(c) It was reported by international space surveillance agencies, that China's ASAT test immediately created millions of debris of size 1 mm to 1 cm. and about 40,000 pieces of size between 1 cm. to 10 cm. and about 800 pieces of size more than 10 cm., which is more dangerous for normal operation of satellites. These debris collide amongst them and get evolved in multiple numbers. It has been reported that in September, 2010, the U.S. Military's Space Surveillance Network (SSN) has tracked a total of 3,037 pieces of debris from this event, 97% of which have remained in orbit. Scientists estimate more than 32,000 smaller pieces from the event are currently un-tracked. A detailed analysis made in October, 2007, by agencies indicate that only six per cent of these debris would re-enter atmosphere by the year 2017 and the major chunk would stay till the next millennium.

(d) to (f) Following table depicts the list of the United Nations international treaties on peaceful uses of outer space and the position of India:—

Sl. No.	Treaty/Convention/Agreement	India's position
1	2	3

United Nations Treaties on International Space Law:

- | | | |
|----|---|----------|
| 1. | Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies. | Ratified |
| 2. | Agreement on the Rescue of Astronauts, the Return of Astronauts and the Return of Objects Launched into Outer Space. | Acceded |
| 3. | Convention on International Liability for Damage Caused by Space Objects. | Acceded |

1	2	3
4.	Convention on Registration of Objects Launched into Outer Space.	Acceded
5.	Agreement Governing the Activities of States on the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies	Signed

Related International Treaties:

6.	Treaty banning Nuclear weapons Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water	Ratified
7.	Convention on the prohibition of Military or any other hostile use of Environmental modification techniques.	Ratified

(g) Of the above list, two treaties namely, 'Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies' (under Article-4), and 'Agreement Governing the Activities of States on the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies' (under Article-3) do have specific provisions to stress on use of outer space for peaceful purposes and to prevent the placement of weapons of mass destruction in the orbits around Earth, Moon or weapons of any kind on the surface of celestial bodies including moon. However, due to certain ambiguities in these provisions leading to different interpretations, certain experiments and tests, which do not strictly fall under the purview of peaceful purposes, have been conducted by few space faring nations, Such incidents create a large number of debris in outer space and cause a serious threat to the safety and security of space assets of all countries and also pose a potential threat towards an arms race in outer space.

(h) and (i) Yes, Madam. Few space faring nations such as USA, Russian Federation, United Kingdom, Australia etc., have formulated national space legislations as the rules of engagement in outer space activities. A

few other nations have formulated sectoral regulations for guiding specific activities such as launch service or remote sensing data sharing etc. (Indian space programme is guided by the Allocation of Business Rules for Department of Space, alongwith related legislations and regulations of Government of India and Policies such as Remote Sensing Data Policy, Satcom Policy, Mapping Policy etc.).

Unhygienic Food under Mid-Day-Meal Scheme

370. SHRI C.R. PATIL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a number of cases were reported from across the country where children fell ill after consuming mid-day-meals at schools in the recent past;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;
- (c) whether the Government has conducted any inquiry into these incidents;
- (d) if so, the outcome thereof; and
- (e) the measures taken by the Government against the erring persons/institutions and also to stop such incidents from happening in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (e) Since 1.1.2010, six incidents of children falling ill, after consuming mid-day-meals, in Bihar, Delhi, Haryana, Karnataka and Madhya Pradesh have come to the notice of the Government. In each case the matter was taken up with the concerned State Government for immediate and appropriate action and report. The status of action taken by the State Governments is mentioned below:—

Bihar:

- (i) During March, 2010, 300 children fell ill and 2 children were alleged to have died after taking mid-day-meal. The viscera of one of the

children as well as the food served to the children were tested by the Forensic Science Laboratory, Patna. The test report did not reveal any element that could have been hazardous to the children.

- (ii) During October, 2010, 128 children had fallen sick after allegedly taking mid-day-meals. The sick children were provided prompt medical assistance and discharged after giving first aid.

Delhi: 29 children were stated to have fallen ill after eating mid-day-meal on 6.5.2010 in Hauz Qazi. 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. Subsequent testing report revealed that mid-day-meal food was not the reason of sickness.

Karnataka: 153 students of Model Higher Primary School No. 1, Lakshmeshwar, Gagag District, Karnataka State were admitted on 12.6.2010 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 school authorities were 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 had reportedly 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.

Madhya Pradesh: It has been reported in 'Dainik Bhaskar' dated 22.1.2011 that Mid-Day-Meal caused death of a girl and 9 children and 2 cooks fell ill. The

State Government has reported that upon enquiry, it was found that neither the children died nor other people fell ill as alleged in the newspaper at village Tindokhar, District Murena, Madhya Pradesh after taking mid-day-meal. The death and sickness was caused due to accumulation of dirty water near the hand pump of the village.

The overall responsibility to ensure all logistic and administrative arrangements for wholesome and regular cooked mid-day-meal in every eligible school/institution lies with the State Government/UT Administration. However, in order to ensure that good quality food is served to the children under the Mid-Day-Meal Scheme, the Central Government has continuously been urging the State/UT Governments to:—

- life only good quality foodgrains from FCI godowns after joint inspection
- store food items in dry and safe places
- ensure that food is cooked in a hygienic environment
- properly train cooks to adopt hygienic practices
- get the food tasted by 2-3 adults including one teacher
- ensure availability to drinking water
- involve the community in implementation and supervision of the scheme
- get on an average 25% of the schools inspected every quarter.

Setting up of IIMs

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

- (a) whether the Government proposes to set up new Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs) in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has identified the location for setting up of these IIMs;

(d) if so, the details of such locations; and

(e) the time by which such IIMs are likely to be made functional?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (e) During the XI Five Year Plan seven new IIMs have been set up at Shillong (Meghalaya), Rohtak (Haryana), Raipur (Chhattisgarh), Ranchi (Jharkhand), Tiruchirappalli (Tamil Nadu), Kashipur (Uttarakhand) and Udaipur (Rajasthan). Out of this all are operational except the IIMs at Kashipur and Udaipur where PGP classes will commence from the academic year 2011-12.

[English]

Raids on Officers

372. SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN:
SHRI S. ALAGIRI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of I.A.S., I.P.S. and I.R.S. officers who have been raided by C.B.I. during last three years and the current year;

(b) the number of cases registered against these officers on the basis of these raids;

(c) the number of officers challaned out of the above cases, cadre-wise;

(d) the number of officers convicted out of challaned cases, cadre-wise;

(e) the conclusion the Government has drawn from the above statistics regarding corruption scenario in the above elite services;

(f) the steps the Government intends to take to improve the situation; and

(g) the details of progress made in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY):

(a) CBI has conducted searches against 10 I.A.S., 2 I.P.S. and 30 I.R.S. officers during the past three years 2008, 2009, 2010 and 2011 (upto 31.01.2011).

(b) CBI has registered a total of 52 cases against I.A.S., I.P.S. & I.R.S. officers during the past three years 2008, 2009, 2010 and 2011 (upto 31.01.2011).

(c) Out of cases registered during the last three years 2008, 2009, 2010 and 2011 (upto 31.01.2011), charge-sheets have been filed in 11 cases against I.R.S. officers. No charge-sheet has been filed against I.A.S. & I.P.S. officers.

(d) None.

(e) to (g) CBI periodically carries out Special Drives/ Raids for apprehending/detecting corrupt officials at various levels. These raids are carried out to fulfil the mandate given to CBI to effectively combat corruption and malfeasance in all its forms and manner. The registration, investigation and trial of cases is a continuous process which depends on a number of factors including the volume of evidence, the number of witnesses, the complexity of the cases and the manpower and resources at the disposal of CBI.

Insurance Scheme for Teachers

373. SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission did not

find favour in undertaking schemes for providing health and life insurance to school teachers in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) The Planning Commission has acknowledged that school teachers are important stakeholders in our country's development and intimated that the proposal to introduce a life-insurance-cum-endowment scheme for school teachers is under examination in the Planning Commission. The proposal for health insurance for the school teachers has not been sent by this Ministry to the Planning Commission.

Redistribution of Domestic Routes

374. SHRI LALUBHAI BABUBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Airlines has asked the Government to redistribute domestic routes between itself and Air India;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government had set up a Committee to rework the schedule of route rationalization;

(d) if so, the details of the recommendations of the Committee alongwith the status of their implementation; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government for expeditious implementation of these recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

[Translation]

Upgradation of Airports

375. DR. RATNA DE:

SHRI P. LINGAM:

SHRI RAVNEET SINGH:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received several requests from various State Governments/UTs for upgradation of their airports, State/UT-wise;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the requests cleared by the Union Government so far alongwith the funds allocated for the purpose, airport-wise;

(d) the present status of on-going projects and the reasons for delay in each case; and

(e) the steps being taken to expedite the work and the time by which the upgradation is likely to be completed, airport-wise?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) to (e) Yes, Madam. Representations and requests for upgradation of airports are received from the State Governments/UT from time to time. Airports Authority of India has undertaken upgradation/expansion of various airports. List of airports where upgradation/expansion works have been completed including the funds sanctioned, airport-wise is given in the enclosed Statement-I. Status of expansion/upgradation works in progress at other airports including funds allocated is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Works are regularly monitored by a dedicated Project

Team. Project Monitoring and Quality Assurance (PMQA) Department has been established to ensure regular monitoring and quality assurance at site through periodic

site inspections. Review and coordination meetings are held regularly to remove bottlenecks in the execution of the projects and expedite progress.

Statement-I

Work in progress

Sl. No.	Name of Schemes	Amount Sanctioned (in crores)	Progress made upto 31.12.2010	The time by which likely to be completed
1	2	3	4	5
Northern Region				
Chandigarh				
1.	Construction of New Integrated Terminal Building	77.97	87%	February-11
Jaisalmer				
1.	Construction of Terminal Building and Car Park	81.00	TB 34% Car Park 23%	June-11
Lucknow				
1.	Construction of New Integrated Terminal Building	129.38	79%	June-11
Srinagar				
1.	Expansion of Apron Phase-II	26.25	94%	March-11
Udaipur				
1.	Construction of Apron including link Taxiway (Phase-II)	7.76	65%	April-11
Khajuraho				
1.	Construction of New Terminal Building	75.32	15%	June-11
Eastern Region				
Kolkata				
1.	Integrated Terminal and Associated Works	1602.61	51%	March-12

1	2	3	4	5
Ranchi				
1.	Construction of New Integrated Passenger Terminal Building	137.79	51%	June-11
Bhubaneswar				
1.	Construction of New Integrated Passenger Terminal Building	145.54	12%	December-11
Port Blair				
1.	Construction of Hangar, Annexe Building, Apron and Link Taxiway etc.	5.34	5%	May-11
Raipur				
1.	Construction of New Expandable Modular Integrated Terminal Building	135.72	64%	June-11
North Eastern Region				
Agartala				
1.	Construction of Control Tower	9.67	5%	December-11
Dimapur				
1.	Expansion of Apron and Construction of Link Taxiway	13.35	83%	Mar-11
Imphal				
1.	Construction of New Arpon	11.83	30%	July-11
Pakyong				
1.	Construction of New Airport at Pakyong, Sikkim. (SH: Earth work in cutting and filling, geogrid reinforced retaining wall, drainage system including box culvert, aerodrom pavement etc.)	309.00	31%	June-12
Western Region				
Gondia				
1.	Extension Runway	42.19	1%	March-12

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Construction of IInd Module of Passenger Lounge	12.97	1%	November-11
3.	Construction of 2 nos. additional Hangers	8.00	98%	January-11
Goa				
1.	New International Terminal, Car Park, Extension of Apron and Allied Works	330.02	7.3%	July-12
Indore				
1.	Construction of New Terminal Building	135.60	81%	January-11
Jalgaon				
1.	Development of Jalgaon Airport	20.00	18%	December-11
Southern Region				
Coimbatore				
1.	Expansion and Modification of Terminal Building	78.00	84%	March-11 (Arrival Hall Completed)
Cuddapah				
1.	Construction of New Modular Terminal Building	40.40	2%	September-11
Puducherry				
1.	Construction of Passenger Terminal Building	29.87	3%	December-11
Rajamundry				
1.	Construction of New Terminal Building including Car Park	43.29	76%	March-11
Tirupati				
1.	Construction of New Apron	15.34	1%	December-11
Chennai				
1.	Expansion and Modification of International and Domestic Terminal	1808.00	64%	December-11

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Extension of Secondary Runway 12-30 by 1032 mtrs, construction of Parking boys, Parallel Taxiway etc.	1808.00	93%	February-11
3.	Construction of RCC/Pre/Stressed Bridge across River Adyar		83%	March-11
4.	Construction of Integrated Cargo Complex Phase-III	68.01	56%	March-11
5.	Construction of Integrated Cargo Complex Phase-III SH: Provision of automated storage retrieval system	12.88	15%	July-11

Statement-II*Completed Works*

Sl. No.	Name of Schemes	Amount Sanctioned (in crores)	Progress made upto 31.12.2010	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
Northern Region				
Amritsar				
1.	Modular Expansion of Terminal Building (Phase-II)	117.36	100%	Work Completed on 30.06.2009
Dehradun				
1.	Construction of Runway	44.50	100%	Work Completed
2.	Construction of Control Tower Cum Technical Block	6.78	100%	Work Completed
3.	Construction of New Terminal Building and Allied Works	34.65	100%	Work Completed
Jaisalmer				
1.	Construction of Apron and Taxi track	9.94	100%	Work Completed on 15.04.2010
2.	Construction of New Apron and Taxiway	30.32	100%	Work Completed
Khajuraho				
1.	Extension of Runway to 7500'	21.78	100%	Work Completed
2.	Construction of New Apron and Taxiway	13.47	100%	Work Completed

1	2	3	4	5
Kullu				
1.	Construction of New Terminal Building and Pavement Works	10.00	100%	Work Completed
Lucknow				
1.	Resurfacing of Taxitrack and Extension of Apron, Isolation Bay.	11.81	100%	Work Completed
2.	Extension of Runway to 9000 ft. and Strengthening of Existing Runway Including Associated Works	32.00	100%	Work Completed
3.	Construction of New Apron, Taxiway	41.30	100%	Work Completed
Ludhiana				
1.	Resurfacing of Existing Runway, Taxiway and Apron	9.80	100%	Work Completed
Srinagar				
1.	Expansion and Modification of Terminal Building Complex	101.33	100%	Work Completed
Udaipur				
1.	Construction of New Terminal Building	77.44	100%	Work Completed
2.	Extension and Strengthening of Runway and Allied Works	44.31	100%	Work Completed
3.	Construction of Control Tower and Technical Block	9.38	100%	Work Completed
4.	Construction of New Fire Station	3.00	100%	Work Completed
Varanasi				
1.	Strengthening of Existing Runway and Provision of Shoulders	31.43	100%	Work Completed
2.	Extension and Strengthening at Apron and Extension of Runway	40.00	100%	Work Completed
3.	Construction of New Integrated Terminal Building Including Aerobridge	139.40	100%	Work Completed

1	2	3	4	5
Eastern Region				
Bhubaneswar				
1.	Extension of Runway.	14.75	100%	Work Completed
2.	Expansion of Apron, Strengthening of Existing Apron and Taxiway, Construction of Additional Taxiway and Associated Works	13.00	100%	Work Completed
Kolkata				
1.	Extension of Secondary Runway 01L-19R by 431 mtrs.	100.00	100%	Work Completed
Gaya				
1.	Construction of New Terminal Building and Allied Structure	62.52	100%	Work Completed
Cooch Behar				
1.	Construction of New Terminal Building	12.46	100%	Work Completed
Raipur				
1.	Strengthening and Extension of Apron	6.85	100%	Work Completed
Ranchi				
1.	Expansion of Apron and Construction of link taxiway including Strengthening of existing Apron	15.78	100%	Work Completed
2.	Resurfacing of Runway	15.07	100%	Work Completed
Port Blair				
3.	Expansion of Apron and Additional Taxiway	34.38	100%	Work Completed
North Eastern Region				
Agartala				
1.	Expansion of Terminal Complex and AC for entire Terminal Complex	27.61	100%	Work Completed
2.	Expansion and Strengthening of Apron	18.66	100%	Work Completed
3.	Strengthening of Existing Runway	35.83	100%	Work Completed
4.	Construction of New Technical Building	6.00	100%	Work Completed

1	2	3	4	5
Barapani (Shilong)				
1.	Construction of New Terminal Building and Expansion of Apron	29.70	100%	Work Completed
Bagdogra				
1.	Expansion of Apron	20.70	100%	Work Completed
Dibrugarh				
1.	Construction of New Terminal Building including Land Acquisition	71.71	100%	Work Completed
2.	Strengthening of Existing Runway and Taxiway	17.74	100%	Work Completed
Dimapur				
1.	Resurfacing of Runway	10.27	100%	Work Completed
Guwahati				
1.	Extension of Runway and Construction of New Apron with Link Taxiway	60.83	100%	Work Completed
2.	Construction of Isolation Aircraft Parking Stand	14.15	100%	Work Completed
3.	Construction of Boundary Wall in the Newly Acquired Land for Runway Extension and Construction of New Apron	8.95	100%	Work Completed
4.	Filling of the Newly Acquired Area for International Terminal Building (Phase-I)	29.78	100%	Work Completed
Imphal				
1.	Resurfacing of Runway, Construction of Isolation Bay, Extension of Apron and Link Taxiway	21.00	100%	Work Completed
Lilabari				
1.	Construction of New Terminal Building	18.46	100%	Work Completed
Silchar				
1.	Extension of Runway, Acquisition of Land and Construction of Boundary Wall	41.49	100%	Work Completed

1	2	3	4	5
Western Region				
Ahmedabad				
1.	Construction of New International Terminal Building Phase-I and II and Apron	291.00	100%	Work Completed
2.	Construction of New Departure Block for Domestic Terminal Building at C.A. Ahmedabad	46.09	100%	Work Completed
3.	Construction of Isolation Bay and Parallel Taxi-Track with rapid exit Taxiway at S.V.P. Airport, Ahmedabad	16.05	100%	Work Completed
4.	Construction of New Arrival Block	56.94	100%	Work Completed
5.	Construction of New Apron	10.96	100%	Work Completed
Aurangabad				
1.	Construction of New Apron and Allied Works	99.67	100%	Work Completed
2.	Construction of New Terminal Building		100%	Work Completed
3.	Extension of Runway	25.68	100%	Work Completed
Bhopal				
1.	Construction of New Expandable Modular Terminal Building at Raja Bhoj Airport, Bhopal	135.04	100%	Work Completed
2.	Extension of Runway and Land Acquisition Runway 12 Beginning	52.10	100%	Work Completed
3.	Construction of New Apron and Associated Works	63.78	100%	Work Completed
Gondia				
1.	Construction of New Passenger Lounge, Control Tower, Fire Station, Boundary Wall, Residential Quarters and other Ancillary Works	41.75	100%	Work Completed
2.	Extension and Strengthening of Runway	40.95	100%	Work Completed
3.	Construction of Parallel Taxi way	18.32	100%	Work Completed
4.	Construction of NIATAM	52.33	100%	Work Completed

1	2	3	4	5
Indore				
1.	Expansion and Strengthening of Runway and Construction of Isolation Bay and Taxiway	79.86	100%	Work Completed
Nagpur				
1.	Expansion and Modification of Terminal Building for International Operations	43.00	100%	Work Completed
Pune				
1.	Extension and Modification of Terminal Building at Pune Airport	96.30	100%	Work Completed
Surat				
1.	Construction of New Terminal Building ATC, MT Pool, Fire Station, Boundary Wall Road etc.	65.00	100%	Work Completed
2.	Extension/Strengthening/Widening of Runway, Apron and Allied Works	42.00	100%	Work Completed
Southern Region				
Chennai				
1.	Construction of Aerolink and provision of traveller and aerobridge for bay No. 24, 25 and 29	49.20	100%	Work Completed
2.	Construction of Perimeter wall for AAI land at RWY 07 at Chennai Airport	5.50	100%	Work Completed
3.	Construction of 4 nos. Night Parking Stand for B-747 Aircraft with a connecting TWY	29.45	100%	Work Completed
Calicut				
1.	Resurfacing of Runway and Allied Works	26.97	100%	Work Completed
2.	Expansion and Modification of International Terminal Building including Electrical Packages	89.48	100%	Work Completed
Coimbatore				
1.	Extension of runway	42.00	100%	Work Completed

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Construction of part parallel taxiway and Expansion of Apron Cuddapah	41.51	100%	Work Completed
1.	C/o Runway, Taxiway, Apron and Allied Works Madurai	26.12	100%	Work Completed
1.	C/o of New Integrated Terminal Building and Allied Works	128.76	100%	Work Completed on August-10
2.	Strengthening and Extn. of Runway and Allied Works Mangalore	35.25	100%	Work Completed
1.	C/o new Terminal Building	147.01	100%	Work Completed
2.	C/o Apron Mysore		100%	Work Completed
1.	Development of Mysore Airport Pavement work, NTB, Technical block, Control tower cum Fire Station and Allied Works	69.29	100%	Work Completed
	Puducherry			
1.	Development of Puducherry Airport SH: C/o Runway	24.34	100%	Work Completed
	Triupati			
1.	Resurfacing and Strengthening of Runway, Taxi-Track, Apron, Isolation bay etc.	17.30	100%	Work Completed
	Trichy			
1.	Extention of Apron, c/o new Apron and Taxi-Track	17.76	100%	Work Completed
2.	C/o New Terminal Building			
3.	Strengthening and Extension of Runway	25.94	100%	Work Completed

1	2	3	4	5
Trivandrum				
1.	Construction of New International Terminal Complex across the Runway on Chackai side. C/o NITB and other services	245.94	100%	Work Completed
Vizag				
1.	Construction of New Integrated Terminal Building	94.94	100%	Work Completed
Vijayawada				
1.	Extensions of Runway	47.87	100%	Work Completed

[English]

CAT for Business Schools

376. SHRIMATI BOTCHA JHANSI LAKSHMI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs) are planning to conduct computer-based Common Admission Test (CAT) for premier business schools globally; and

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the aims and objectives of such move?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) Yes Madam. So far, no concrete steps have been taken in this regard. However, IIMs are deliberating and considering taking CAT globally.

(b) The aims and objectives of taking CAT globally are as under:—

- (i) An international CAT would help IIM expand internationally. At a macro level, it would contribute to soft power of Brand India.
- (ii) It would cater to the Indian Diaspora. Many

of the PIOs, desirous of studying in IIMs, are left out because they cannot take CAT. If CAT goes global, this community will get an opportunity to take CAT anywhere and study in India at IIMs.

- (iii) Foreign students take GMAT (a US examination) to be eligible for admission to IIMs. If CAT goes outside India these students would take CAT for various courses.
- (iv) When CAT goes global, B-Schools in foreign countries would get associated with IIMs through the common entrance test. As CAT has established itself as one of the best entrance tests for B-Schools in the world, many institutes would be tempted to opt for it for their courses. This will facilitate close interaction between IIMs and foreign B-schools triggering student exchanges, faculty exchanges, culture exchanges among many things.

[Translation]

Irregularities in Supply of Pumpsets and Boring Sets

377. SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the replies given

to USQ Nos. 4391 and 5307 on 16.12.09 and 28.04.10 respectively on "irregularities in supply of pumpsets and boring sets" and state:

(a) whether the matter is being investigated by CBI at present;

(b) if so, the broad details and the present status of the case;

(c) the details of persons against whom chargesheet has been filed; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY):

(a) No, Madam.

(c) and (d) Does not arise.

[English]

Duping of Indian Students

378. SHRI ANANTHA VENKATARAMI REDDY:

SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI:

SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA:

DR. BHOLA SINGH:

SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL:

SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:

SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:

SHRI BHISMA SHANKAR ALIAS KUSHAL

TIWARI:

SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE:

SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL

KHATGAONKAR:

SHRI ANTO ANTONY:

SHRI LAL CHAND KATARIA:

SHRI M.B. RAJESH:

SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

SHRI A. GANESHAMURTHI:

SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:

SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH:

SHRI RADHE MOHAN SINGH:

SHRI OM PRAKASH YADAV:

SHRI RAMESH BAIS:

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

(a) whether instances of educational agents misleading large number of Indian students in securing admissions in fake universities abroad, particularly Tri-Valley University, California have been brought to the notice of the Government;

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

(c) the allegations made against the Indian students by the US Government;

(d) the reaction of the Union Government in this regard;

(e) the assistance provided by the Government to those students who hold valid visas; and

(f) the measures taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to stop the recurrence of such incidents and also make it mandatory for the educational agents to register with the Government?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) No information about educational agents has come to our notice so far.

(b) According to US immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) the Tri-Valley University had enrolled 1550 students over the last two years. All the students of this University are foreign nationals, mostly from India. Most of the affected Indian students are those who have taken internal transfer from other Universities to the Tri-

Valley University. Others transferred from other visa status.

(c) The US Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) is currently probing the visa violation against some of the Indian students. Simultaneously directors/owners of Tri-Valley University are also being investigated.

(d) The Hon'ble Minister of External Affairs have spoken to US Secretary of State, Ms. Hillary Clinton on February 13, 2011 and raised the plight of Indian students at Tri-Valley University. The Hon'ble Minister suggested to intervene in protecting the interest of the students and their futures and also suggesting the possibility of students being absorbed in other US Universities. Foreign Secretary also took up the matter with her counterpart about Indian students of Tri-Valley University. Apart from these Indian Ambassador in US and other officials of Indian Embassy and Consulates have taken up the issue with their counterparts.

(e) The matter has been taken up with the US Department of Homeland Security (DHS), Department of Justice (DoJ), and Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) requesting them that Indian students may be treated as the victims of fraud and not criminals and also permitted to apply to other US Universities. Officials in the Embassy and the Consulates General at San Francisco and New York met the students and counseled them and briefed them about the effort being made by them in this regard. Consulate General at San Francisco has held a free legal-aid camp for 140 Tri-Valley University students of February 5, 2011.

(f) A new Emigration Management Bill-2010 is to be introduced in the Parliament which envisages regulation of enrolment agencies with a view to lay down standards for the services provided by them and monitor their compliance to the standards. Under the proposed bill, the enrolment agencies in the business of enrolment of citizens of India for studying at foreign educational institutions or providing consulting services for such enrolment will have to register with proposed Emigration

Management Authority in same manner as recruiting agencies with appropriate adaptations and modifications.

Appointment of Faculty by IITs

379. SHRI S.R. JEYADURAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether some irregularities and violation of certain rules/norms in the appointment of faculty and administrative officials have been reported in the Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) particularly IIT, Kharagpur;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government has ordered any inquiry in the matter;

(d) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(e) the follow-up action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) The Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs), including IIT-Kharagpur, have indicated that there has been no violation of the norms and guidelines, as issued by the Ministry of Human Resource Development from time to time, in appointing their faculty and administrative officials.

(b) to (e) Do not arise.

Education of Girls

380. DR. KRUPARANI KILLI:
SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL:
SHRI KABINDRA PURKAYASTHA:
SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN:
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:
SHRI RAMESH RATHOD:
SHRI VARUN GANDHI:

SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN:
SHRI RAJAJIAH SIRICILLA:

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

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the findings of Annual Status of Education Report-2010 brought out by the NGO "Pratham" on dropout rates amongst girls in rural areas;

(b) if so, the salient features of the report;

(c) the gender-wise dropout rate in the primary, upper primary and secondary schools in rural and urban areas in each State/UT during each of the last three years in the country; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to reduce the dropout rate amongst the girls in schools in rural areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) As per Annual Status of Education Report (Rural), 2010 brought out by Pratham,

a Non-Governmental Organisation (NGO), 2.5% girls in age group 07-10 and 5.9% in age group of 11-14 are not attending schools.

(c) A Statement giving details of drop out rate among the girls from 2006-07 to 2008-09 based on Select Education Statistics (SES) brought out by the Ministry of Human Resource Development is enclosed.

(d) Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) provides for a variety of interventions to reduce dropout rate and ensure girls' participation in school. These include provisions for (i) Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas which are residential schools in educationally backward blocks for girls belonging to disadvantaged groups and weaker sections, (ii) National Programme for Education of girls at Elementary levels, which provides for development of model cluster schools, teacher sensitization etc. in educationally backward blocks, (iii) Innovation funds for implementation of girls-specific programme in districts, (iv) textbooks for girls, (v) construction of girls toilets, etc. with effect from 2010-11. The SSA has also introduced provision for uniforms with effect from 2010-11 if such provisions are not already made by the State Governments.

Statement

Sl. No.	States/Uts	2006-07		2007-08		2008-09	
		Primary	Elementary	Primary	Elementary	Primary	Elementary
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	24.38	57.85	18.48	49.78	15.05	41.35
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	29.75	54.16	42.59	47.87	39.71	43.31
3.	Assam	42.79	74.68	22.06	71.58	0.00	68.35
4.	Bihar	54.10	76.23	49.68	57.20	34.65	55.41
5.	Chhattisgarh	27.57	0.00	32.77	—	26.91	37.19
6.	Goa	3.08	2.42	0.00	4.21	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
7.	Gujarat	30.10	54.59	24.79	53.02	3.30	40.75
8.	Haryana	6.62	0.00	0.00	8.75	-1.02	1.50
9.	Himachal Pradesh	7.50	5.88	4.35	0.00	3.61	0.89
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	11.01	36.98	0.00	39.99	0.00	22.75
11.	Jharkhand	43.44	0.00	5.49	—	18.76	57.95
12.	Karnataka	11.64	38.83	8.31	34.77	3.45	30.11
13.	Kerala	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
14.	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	48.06	0.00	30.01	15.17	29.53
15.	Maharashtra	5.80	20.84	20.17	32.82	18.94	28.64
16.	Manipur	47.07	41.87	39.25	42.88	45.19	44.94
17.	Meghalaya	43.37	58.26	35.51	58.34	56.95	75.75
18.	Mizoram	48.87	61.26	44.81	59.30	40.08	61.61
19.	Nagaland	20.27	39.18	39.21	46.44	15.71	31.03
20.	Odisha	28.81	59.09	21.92	59.71	32.89	53.98
21.	Punjab	4.92	30.54	3.10	26.52	20.12	15.20
22.	Rajasthan	45.02	67.29	47.86	62.52	39.41	57.89
23.	Sikkim	19.37	63.54	12.54	61.65	31.55	39.41
24.	Tamil Nadu	7.36	0.00	8.87	8.67	0.80	0.00
25.	Tripura	18.07	48.69	20.57	54.15	20.07	45.53
26.	Uttar Pradesh	32.17	42.35	31.25	13.62	32.61	25.98
27.	Uttarakhand	17.47	0.00	17.63	—	31.82	27.08
28.	West Bengal	29.36	59.54	35.18	62.70	26.81	57.69
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	6.97	9.84	11.20	14.44	10.05	16.91
30.	Chandigarh	22.71	35.54	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	41.27	55.35	24.11	46.73	24.64	64.99
32.	Daman and Diu	6.02	13.90	19.22	17.67	0.00	14.89
33.	Delhi	3.97	26.39	0.00	0.00	7.80	20.17
34.	Lakshadweep	1.21	0.00	9.22	0.00	3.10	7.17
35.	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	India	26.56	45.33	24.82	41.43	22.9	38.86

Allocation of 2G Spectrum

381. SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA:
SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY:
SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO:
SHRI VISHWA MOHAN KUMAR:
SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:
SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:
SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:
SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH:
DR. BHOLA SINGH:
SHRI P. VISWANATHAN:

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

(a) whether the Government has recently appointed Justice Shivraj Patil panel to go into the procedures followed in allocation of 2G spectrum;

(b) if so, the composition and terms of reference

of the panel;

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

(d) if so, the findings of the panel; and

(e) the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government on the findings of the panel?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) to (d) A One Man Committee (OMC) comprising Justice Shivraj V. Patil, Retired Judge of the Supreme Court was constituted by the Government on 13.12.2010. The OMC submitted its report on 31.01.2011 which has been uploaded on the website of the department (www.dot.gov.in). The terms of reference and a summary of the findings of the Committee are given in the enclosed Statement.

(e) No decision has been taken in this regard.

Statement

Sl.No.	Terms of Reference	Findings of the Committee
1	2	3
1.	To study the circumstances and developments in the Telecom sector that led to the formulation of	NTP 1994 was the first effective step towards deregulation, liberalization and private sector participation.

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the New Telecom Policy 1999 and subsequently, introduction of 4th Cellular Telecom Mobile Service (CMTS) licence in 2001.

However, it did not yield the desired results. Taking into account the technological advancement, New Telecom Policy, 1999 was formulated, the principal objective of which was to make available affordable and effective communications for achieving country's socio-economic goals and providing inter alia universal service to all uncovered areas. The new policy required the Government to seek recommendations of TRAI on number and timing of new licences and entry of more operators in a service area after every two years. The new policy brought in revenue sharing regime. It also envisaged review of spectrum utilization; efficient, economical, rational and optimal use of spectrum and a transparent process of spectrum allocation. As required under NTP 1999 based on recommendations of TRAI, 4th Cellular operators were introduced by following multi-stage bidding process in the year 2001.

2. To examine the internal (intra-departmental) procedures adopted by DOT during the period 2001-2009 for:

The Committee studied the organizational structure, functioning of different wings and hierarchy in the department and took note of the policy perspectives of the Ninth and Tenth Five Year Plans. The procedure adopted for grant of basic service licence during 2001-2003; Cellular Telecom Mobile Service (CMTS) licences during 2001-2003; Unified Access Service Licences during 2004 to 2007; UASLs during 2008 to 2009; allotment of spectrum to CMTS, BTS and UAS licencees has been deduced separately on the basis of the guidelines issued by DoT from time to time.

(a) Issue of telecom access service licences and

(b) Allocation of spectrum to all telecom access services licencees during the above period.

3. To examine whether these procedures were in accordance with extant policies and directions of DOT/Government.

The internal procedures adopted by DoT to the extent brought out have not been in tune with the extant policies and the directions of DoT/Government

4. To examine whether the procedures adopted were fair and transparent and were in keeping with the principles of natural justice and if not, identify the specific instances of lack of fairness and transparency

Having taken note of the requisites of fairness and transparency, the specific instances of the lack of the same in the procedures adopted by DoT in granting access licences and allotment of spectrum during the period 2001-2009 have been detailed in the One-man Committee's report.

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5. To identify the deficiencies, if any, in the procedures as formulated and identify the public officials responsible for such deficiencies.
6. To identify the shortcomings and lapses, if any, in the implementation of the laid down procedures and identify the public officials responsible for such lapses.
7. To suggest remedial measures to avoid in future:—
- (a) Deficiencies in formulation of procedures and
- (b) Lapses in implementation of laid-down procedures.

The deficiencies in the procedures formulated have been brought out and the names/designation of officials who appear to be *prima facie* responsible for deficiencies in the procedures as formulated have been identified.

The shortcomings lapses in the implementation of the laid down procedures have been brought out and the names/designation of officials who appear to be *prima facie* responsible have been identified.

I. Recommendations regarding formulation of procedures—

- (i) The procedures must be in tune with the requirements of law/the statutory norms and prevailing policy of the Government and must be reasonable, fair, transparent and certain. The selection of applicants must be by choice and not by chance. First Come First Service (FCFS) is not justified when there are several applicants, there is competition and the resource is scarce. Therefore, a procedure for selection based on merits should be devised; (ii) The procedures formulated whether as to the stages/time frame for processing or norms of eligibility should be clear, certain and as far as practicable and must not leave any room for subjectivity or arbitrariness. The procedure must specify time frame for — (a) receiving applications; (b) scrutinizing them; (c) intimating the eligible/ineligible applicants or requiring them to rectify deficiencies/ensure compliance (d) processing the applications and intimating the decision to the applicants accordingly; (iii) procedures formulated should be approved by Telecom Commission before implementation; (iv) any change in procedure be notified to all concerned well in advance before implementation; (v) The procedure should spell out not only criteria but also documents required to be submitted by the applicants and a comprehensive check list be devised; (vi) Matters requiring approval by the Telecom Commission should be placed before full Commission; (vii) The procedure and time frame for dealing with the TRAI recommendations should be prescribed.

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II. Recommendations regarding implementation of procedures—

(i) A detailed Office Memorandum indicating the procedures to be followed should be drawn up comprehensively and procedures to be followed by officials should be contained in a single self-contained document; (ii) mechanism for supervision to ensure implementation of approved procedure be drawn up; (iii) the procedures must comply with the requirement of transparency; (iv) due advance publicity be given for inducting new operators fixing last date for receipt of applications;

III. Recommendations relating to Spectrum—

(i) allocation of spectrum should be transparent for which purpose spectrum allocation with details should be put on website and regularly updated; (ii) all spectrum should be audited; (iii) the Government should undertake comprehensive spectrum reform; (iv) availability of spectrum be ascertained before inviting applications; (v) allotment of spectrum be delinked from access licences; (vi) comprehensive new legislation be framed as in some other countries like Australia and New Zealand; (vii) the channel of initiation and final decision be restricted to three officers; (viii) suitable orders be issued for ensuring protection of upright officers who take a stand against any deviation either in formulation or implementation of procedures.

Maoists Utterances against India

382. SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR:
SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the maoists from Nepal still make Anti-India utterances;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has taken up this issue with the Government of Nepal; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) to (d) There have been media reports about anti-India utterances by the Maoists in Nepal. We have taken up the matter appropriately, including with the Maoist leadership. The Government of Nepal has assured us that

it would not allow its territory to be used for any activity against India.

[*Translation*]

Mechanism to Tackle Corruption

383. DR. BHOLA SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain industrialists have in a recent communique asked the Government to formulate a mechanism to tackle corruption;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY):
(a) to (b) Yes, Madam. They have suggested that there is a need for every State to have effective and fully empowered Lok Ayuktas and for early introduction of the Lokpal Bill at the national level, for the purpose of highlighting, pursuing and dealing with corruption issues and corrupt individuals.

(c) It is the endeavour of the Government of introduce the Lokpal Bill in the Parliament as early as possible. The matter is still under consideration of the Government. Lok Ayuktas are appointed by the State Governments and Government of India has been impressing upon them in this regard from time to time. So far, eighteen States have created the institution of Lokayuktas.

Educationally Backward Districts

384. SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:
SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY:

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

(a) the norms adopted for identifying educationally backward districts in the country;

(b) the details of such districts in each State at present;

(c) the schemes being implemented to improve the standard of education in these districts; and

(d) the success achieved under these schemes during each of the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) According to University Grants Commission, based on Census 2001, 374 Districts have been identified in the country, having gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) lower than the national average of 12.4 per cent. A State-wise list of the 374 identified higher educationally backward districts is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) The Government has introduced a new scheme to provide central assistance for setting up of a model degree college in each of the identified 374 educationally backward districts where Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) for higher education is less than the national GER. Under the Scheme, the Central Government shall provide assistance to the extent of one third of the capital cost for establishment of each college, limited to Rs. 2.67 crore. For special category States (i.e., all North-Eastern States Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Mizoram, Tripura, Assam, Sikkim, Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand), the Central share shall be 50% of the capital cost limited to Rs. 4 crore for each college. Those colleges which have been established on or after 1st January, 2008 in identified districts shall also be eligible to be covered under this Scheme, subject to their satisfying the guidelines of University Grants Commission (UGC) in respect of model colleges.

The States Governments/UT Administrators either directly or through States Universities are expected to take advantage of the scheme for establishment of new model

degree colleges in the identified districts. According to UGC, 72 proposals have been received from various States out of which 14 have been approved and 26 proposals are at various stages of scrutiny. 32 proposals have not been found to be fit by UGC for consideration as they were not conforming to the guidelines.

Statement

*List of 374 identified Higher Educationally
Backward Districts*

1. Andaman and Nicobar Islands

Andamans

Nicobars

2. Andhra Pradesh

Adilabad

Anantapur

East Godavari

Kurnool

Mahbubnagar

Medak

Nizamabad

Prakasam

Srikakulam

Vizianagaram

West Godavari

3. Arunachal Pradesh

Changlang

Dibang Valley

East Kameng

Lohit

Lower Subansiri

Tawang

Tirap

Upper Siang

Upper Subansiri

West Kameng

West Siang

4. Assam

Bongaigaon

Cachar

Darrang

Dhubri

Goalpara

Hailakandi

Karbi Anglong

Karimganj

Marigaon

Nagaon

Sonitpur

Tinsukia

5. Bihar

Araria

Aurangabad

Banka

Begusarai

Darbhanga	Janjgir-champa
Gopalganj	Jashpur
Jamui	Kanker
Kaimur	Kawardha
Katihar	Koriya
Khagaria	Mahasamund
Kishanganj	Raigarh
Lakhisarai	Raipur
Madhepura	Rajnandgaon
Madhubani	Surguja
Nawada	7. Dadra and Nagar Haveli
West Champaran	Dadra and Nagar Haveli
East Champaran	8. Daman and Diu
Purnia	Daman
Saharsa	Diu
Samastipur	9. Gujarat
Sheohar	Amreli
Sitamarhi	Banas Kantha
Siwan	Bharuch
Supaul	Bhavnagar
Vaishali	Dohad
6. Chhattisgarh	Jamnagar
Bastar	Junagad
Bilaspur	Kutch
Dantewada	Kheda
Dhamtari	Mahesana
Durg	

Narmada

Panch Mahals

Patan

Porbandar

Rajkot

Sabar Kantha

Surat

Surendranagar

The Dangs

Valsad

10. Haryana

Fatehabad

Gurgaon

Jind

Kaithal

Karnal

Panipat

Sirsa

11. Himachal Pradesh

Chamba

Kinnaur

Lahul and Spiti

Sirmaur

12. Jammu and Kashmir

Anantnag

Badgam

Baramula

Doda

Kargil

Kathua

Kupwara

Leh

Punch

Rajauri

Udhampur

13. Jharkhand

Chatra

Deoghar

Dumka

Garhwa

Giridih

Godda

Gumla

Kodarma

Pakaur

Palamu

P. Singhbhum

Sahibganj

14. Karnataka

Bagalkot

Bangalore Rural

Belgaum

Bellary

Bijapur	Betul
Chamarajanagar	Bhind
Chikmagalur	Chhatarpur
Chitradurga	Chhindwara
Dakshina Kannada	Damoh
Gadag	Datia
Hassan	Dewas
Haveri	Dhar
Kodagu	Dindori
Kolar	East Nimar
Koppal	Guna
Mandya	Harda
Raichur	Jhabua
Tumkur	Katni
Udupi	Mandla
Uttara Kannada	Mandsaur
15. Kerala	Morena
Kasaragod	Narsimhapur
Malappuram	Neemuch
Palakkad	Panna
Wayanad	Raisen
16. Lakshadweep	Rajgarh
Lakshadweep	Ratlam
17. Madhya Pradesh	Sagar
Balaghat	Satna
Barwani	Sehore

Seoni

Shahdol

Shajapur

Sheopur

Shivpuri

Sidhi

Tikamgarh

Ujjain

Umaria

Vidisha

West Nimar

18. Maharashtra

Buldana

Gadchiroli

Hingoli

Jalna

Raigarh

Ratnagiri

Sindhudurg

19. Meghalaya

East Garo Hills

Jaintia Hills

Ri Bhoi

South Garo Hills

West Khasi Hills

20. Mizoram

Champhai

Kolasib

Lawngtlai

Lunglei

Mamit

Saiha

Serchhip

21. Nagaland

Mon

22. Odisha

Anugul

Balangir

Bargarh

Baudh

Debagarh

Dhenkanal

Gajapati

Ganjam

Kalahandi

Kandhamal

Kendujhar

Koraput

Malkangiri

Nabarangapur

Nayagarh

Nuapada

Rayagada

Sonapur	Chittaurgarh
23. Puducherry	Churu
Yanam	Dausa
24. Punjab	Dhaulpur
Amritsar	Dungarpur
Bathinda	Ganganagar
Faridkot	Hanumangarh
Fatehgarh Sahib	Jaisalmer
Firozpur	Jalor
Gurdaspur	Jhalawar
Kapurthala	Jhunjhunu
Mansa	Jodhpur
Moga	Karauli
Muksar	Nagaur
Nawanshahr	Pali
Patiala	Rajsamand
Sangrur	Sawai Madhopur
25. Rajasthan	Sikar
Ajmer	Sirohi
Alwar	Tonk
Banswara	Udaipur
Baran	26. Sikkim
Barmer	East
Bharatpur	North
Bhilwara	South
Bikaner	West
Bundi	

27. Tamil Nadu

Ariyalur
Coimbatore
Cuddalore
Dharmapuri
Dindigul
Erode
Kancheepuram
Kanniyakumari
Karur
Madurai
Nagapattinam
Perambalur
Pudukkottai
Ramanathapuram
Salem
Sivaganga
Thanjavur
The Nilgiris
Theni
Thiruvallur
Thiruvarur
Thoothukkudi
Tirunelveli
Tiruvannamalai
Vellore

Viluppuram

Virudhunagar

28. Tripura

North Tripura

South Tripura

West Tripura

Dhalai

29. Uttar Pradesh**Bahraich**

Balrampur

Banda

Barabanki

Bareilly

Basti

Bijnor

Budaun

Bulandshahr

Chitrakoot

Etah

Farrukhabad

Fatehpur

Gonda

Hamirpur

Hardoi

Hathras

Jyotiba P. Nagar

Kannauj
 Kanpur Dehat
 Kaushambi
 Kheri
 Kushinagar
 Lalitpur
 Maharajganj
 Mahoba
 Mathura
 Moradabad
 Muzaffarnagar
 Pilibhit
 Rae Bareilly
 Rampur
 Saharanpur
 Sant Kabir Nagar
 Shahjahanpur
 Shrawasti
 Siddharthnagar
 Sitapur
 Sonbhadra
 Sultanpur
 Unnao

30. Uttarakhand

Bageshwar
 Champawat

31. West Bengal

Bankura
 Bardhaman
 Birbhum
 Dakshin Dinajpur
 Darjeeling
 Haora
 Hugli
 Jalpaiguri
 Cooch Bihar
 Maldah
 Medinipur
 Murshidabad
 Nadia
 North 24 Parganas
 Purulia
 South 24 Parganas
 Uttar Dinajpur

Total Districts = 374

Anti-Corruption Strategy

385. SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA:
 SHRI ANANTKUMAR HEGDE:
 SHRI MILIND DEORA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Transparency International India has suggested measures to make the country corruption free;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the decision taken by the Government to implement those suggestions;
- (d) whether the draft National Anticorruption strategy has been formulated; and
- (e) if so, the salient features of the strategy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY):

(a) to (b) Transparency International India (TII) is a non-profit organization that endeavours to work towards reduction in corruption by promoting and supporting transparent and ethical practices in Government by raising awareness among people, planning policies to support Government for better delivery of public services, working toward reducing public corruption, combating political corruption and partnering with civil society groups working towards similar goal. The TII has advocated for following reforms:—

- (1) Enactment of legislation of Lokpal.
- (2) Appointment of Lokayuktas in all States.
- (3) Annual declaration of assets by Ministers, MPs and MLAs.
- (4) Compulsory audit of accounts of political parties.
- (5) Speedy trial of criminal cases against Ministers, MPs and MLAs.
- (6) Enactment of foolproof legislation for forfeiture of illegally acquired property by corrupt persons, including Ministers, MPs and MLAs.
- (7) Code of Conduct for Ministers, MPs and MLAs.
- (8) Electoral reforms to prevent tainted politicians from contesting elections and preventing them from holding the position of power.

- (9) Enactment of legislation for Whistle Blowers' Protection.
- (10) Integrity Pact of prevent corruption in public contracting and procurement.
- (11) Organization of seminars on Improving Governance.
- (12) Annual Journalistic Excellence Award in exposing corruption.
- (13) Ratification of UN Convention against Corruption.

(c) It is the endeavour of the Government to introduce the Lokpal Bill in the Parliament as early as possible. The matter is still under consideration of the Government. Lok Ayuktas are appointed by the State Governments and Government of India has been impressing upon them in this regard from time to time. So far, eighteen States have created the institution of Lokayuktas.

Several steps have been taken by the Government in the recent past to combat corruption and to improve the functioning of Government. These include:—

- (i) Issue of Whistle Blowers Resolution, 2004;
- (ii) Enactment of Right to Information Act, 2005;
- (iii) The pro-active involvement of Ministry/Department through Annual Action Plan on Vigilance as a preventive measure;
- (iv) Issue of comprehensive instructions on transparency in tendering and contracting process by the CVC;
- (v) Issue of instructions by the CVC asking the organizations to adopt Integrity Pact in major Government procurement activities; Similar instructions have been issued by the Central Government on 16th June, 2009 advising the State Governments to adopt Integrity Pact in major procurements;

- (vi) Signing of the United Nations Convention against Corruption;
- (vii) Introduction of e-Governance and simplification of procedures and systems; and
- (viii) Issue of Citizen Charters.

(d) and (e) In order to promote good governance in the country, the Central Vigilance Commission has formulated a draft "National Anti-Corruption Strategy" (NACS) as a guiding policy document. The proposed Strategy aims at systematic and conscious reshaping of the country's national integrity system. The draft Strategy recommends a set of action to be taken by the Government and a set of action by the political entities, judiciary, media, citizens, private sector and civil society organizations.

Admission of Poor in Private Schools

386. SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:
 SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:
 SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY:
 SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL
 KHATGAONKAR:
 SHRI MANICKA TAGORE:
 SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL:
 CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH:
 SHRI A. GANESHAMURTHI:
 SHRIMATI J. SHANTHA:

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

(a) whether as per the Right to Education (RTE) Act, 2009 guidelines, it is mandatory for unaided private schools to reserve 25% seats for Economically Weaker Sections;

(b) if so, whether various reputed schools of the country and also capital have not implemented the said RTE guidelines;

(c) if so, the details of such schools and the action taken against them; and

(d) the methodology with the Government to check such malpractice by the schools?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) Section 12(1)(c) of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009, provides that a specified category school and an unaided school not receiving any kind of aid or grants to meet its expenses from the appropriate Government or the local authority shall admit in class 1, to the extent of at least twenty-five per cent of the strength to that class, children belonging to weaker section and disadvantaged group in the neighbourhood and provide free and compulsory elementary education till its completion.

(b) to (d) implementation of the RTE Act is an ongoing process. The RTE Act also provides for monitoring the right of the child by the National Commission for Protection of Child's Rights (NCPCR) and the State Commission for Protection of Child's Rights (SCPCR) constituted under the Commission for Protection of Child Rights Act, 2005.

[English]

Construction of New Airports

387. SHRI K.P. DHANAPALAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any proposals from the States/ UTs for construction of new airports during the last three years and the current year;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of proposals cleared so far and the present status of each of these projects; and

(d) the time by which these airports are likely to become functional?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR

RAVI): (a) and (b) During the last three years, Government of India (GoI) has received the proposals from the respective State Governments for setting up of Greenfield airports at Sindhudurg (2008), Shirdi (2009), Solapur (2009) and Bolera (district – Amarawati) (2010) in Maharashtra, Bijapur (2008), Gulbarga (2008), Hassan (2008), Shimoga (2008) and Bellary (2010) in Karnataka; Kushinagar (2009) in Uttar Pradesh; and Dholera (2009) in Gujarat.

(c) The Status of the projects of the State/UTs for setting up of the Greenfield airports which have been granted 'in-principle' approval during the last three years is as under:—

- (1) **Sindhudurg in Maharashtra:** Government of India has accorded 'in-principle' approval to the Government of Maharashtra for setting up of a greenfield airport at Sindhudurg in Maharashtra in September, 2008. The State Government of Maharashtra has appointed Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation (MIDC) as nodal agency for construction of the airport. 271 hectares of land has been acquired by MIDC. The works pertaining to diversion of telephone, electricity and water supply lines has been completed.
- (2) **Gulbarga, Bijapur, Hassan and Shimoga in Karnataka:** The Steering Committee in its first meeting held on 13.06.2008 considered the proposals of the State Government of Karnataka to set up airports at Gulbarga, Bijapur, Hassan and Shimoga. The Steering Committee has granted 'in-principle' approval to above four projects subject to the conditions that SOP would be formalized between DGCA, AAI and Minister of Defence regarding air space management for the airports at Gulbarga and Bijapur in view of the existing defence operations at Pune and Bidar respectively. The present status of these airport projects is as under:—

- (i) **Bijapur Airport:** The SOP has been finalised. Project Development Agreement between the State Government and M/s MARG Ltd. was entered on 18.01.2010. Out of 728.01 acres of land, required for the project 385.22 acres land has been acquired and handed over to the developer.
- (ii) **Gulbarga Airport:** Project Development Agreement (PDA) between State Government and Gulbarga Airport Developers Limited (GADL) was entered on 02.04.2008 and 670 acres of land has been acquired and handed over to GADL during May, 2010. Supplementary PDA and Land Lease Agreement have been signed on 22.05.2010 with GADL. Necessary clearances from Ministry of Environment and Forests have been obtained. The construction work has been started according to Master Plan.
- (iii) **Hassan Airport:** Project Development Agreement (PDA) between the State Government and Jupiter Aviation Logistics has been signed on 06.09.2007. Out of 960 acres of land, 536.24 acres of land has been acquired. The developer has obtained the Environment clearance from the Ministry of Environment and Forests and consent from the Karnataka State Pollution Control Board. Master Plan for the project has also been prepared.
- (iv) **Shimoga Airport:** PDA between State Government and Shimoga Airport Development Limited (SADL) was entered on 02.04.2008. Land to the extent of 662.38 acres has been acquired. Necessary clearances from Ministry of Environment and Forests have been obtained. The

work on the project has been started in accordance with the Master Plan.

- (3) **Kushinagar International Airport in Uttar Pradesh:** Government of India has granted 'in-principle' approval to the Government of Uttar Pradesh for setting up of a Greenfield International airport at Kushinagar in Uttar Pradesh on 21.09.2010. The necessary clearances from Department of Customs, IMD and Ministry of Environment and Forest have been obtained.

(d) The timeline for construction of airport projects depends upon many factors such as land acquisition, availability of mandatory clearances, financial closure, etc.

Foreign Universities Campuses in India

388. DR. THOKCHOM MEINYA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is any proposal to allow foreign universities to set up their campuses in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether some study centres of foreign universities have already started operating in the country;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether the Government has any monitoring system for their functioning and activities; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) A legislative proposal, namely, The Foreign Educational Institutions (Regulation for Entry and Operations) Bill, 2010 has been introduced in Parliament on 3.5.2010 and has been referred to the department related Parliamentary Standing Committee on

Human Resource Development. The proposed law seeks to put in place a mechanism to facilitate the entry and regulation of reputed foreign educational institutions, while preventing the entry of those of dubious quality.

(c) and (d) As per a study conducted by the Association of Indian Universities (AIU), a total of 631 Foreign Education Providers were operating in the country in 2010. Out of this 440 were operating from their respective home campuses, 5 had opened own campus in India, 60 had programmatic collaboration with local institutions, 49 were operating under twinning arrangements and 77 had arrangements, other than twinning or programmatic collaboration.

(e) and (f) There is yet neither a centralised policy, nor any regulatory regime for Foreign Education Institutions (FEIs) in the country. Only AICTE has issued regulations concerning entry and operation of FEIs in India namely, Regulations for Entry and Operation of Foreign Universities/Institutions Imparting Technical Education in India, 2005, which however, as the nomenclature suggests, is limited to technical education. AICTE has reported that it has received complaints against the following Institutions having foreign collaborations and AICTE has issued show-cause notices to these institutions:—

- (i) Leeds Met India, Bhopal
- (ii) London School of Commerce and School of Business and Law, Kolkata
- (iii) Centum Learning, Delhi, Unveristy of London
- (iv) Gems B School, Hyderabad – M/s South Asia University, London, UK
- (v) Hyderabad School of Business, Hyderabad – Ed Excel of UK
- (vi) Bangalore Management Academy, Bangalore-Edith Cown University, Australia.

A list of institutions running programmes without

AICTE approval is also published by AICTE on its website for information of all students and parents. The list is also conveyed to the States for information and necessary action.

**Common Entrance Test for Admission
into PG and M. Phil Courses**

389. SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

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

(a) whether the Union Government has set up a committee of vice-chancellors of Central Universities for PG, M.phil and Ph.D courses in Central Universities across the country;

(b) if so, whether the said committee has submitted its report;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether there is a proposal to introduce common entrance test for admission in undergraduate courses;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the action taken by the Union Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (f) Pursuant to a decision taken in the Vice-Chancellor's Conference held at Hyderabad on 13th March, 2010, A Committee of Vice-Chancellors has submitted a report to the Government on 9th February, 2011 wherein it has recommended, inter-alia, that to begin with, common entrance test may be started with admission in postgraduate courses and M.Phil/Ph.D course and once a proper procedure is established, the test may be extended gradually to cover undergraduate courses. The recommendations of the Committee were

discussed in a meeting held on 17.02.2011 and the Committee has been advised to workout the detailed modalities for implementation of the scheme.

Dues against UNO

390. SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:
SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the amount due against United Nations Organisation regarding deployment of Indian Army and other heads on its peace and other Missions;

(b) the reasons for delay in payment thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) As on 31st January, 2011, approximately US \$ 46.60 million reimbursement is outstanding from the United Nations in connection with India's participation in UN peacekeeping operations of which US \$ 24.86 million is for troop and police costs and US \$ 21.74 million is for cost of equipment.

(b) Shortage of funds with the UN, due to non-timely payment of budget contributions by Member States, has caused delays in reimbursement.

(c) Government has asked the UN to settle the outstanding amount.

[Translation]

Exploitation of Indians

391. DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA:
SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED:
SHRI MILIND DEORA:

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

(a) whether there has been a rise in the cases of contractual violations on the part of foreign employers, human right violations and exploitation of Indians including women in the Gulf countries;

(b) if so, the number of complaints received during the last three years, year-wise and gender-wise and the nature of complaints;

(c) whether the Government has signed any agreement with the Gulf countries to check the said cases;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government proposes to review the said agreements; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b) Indian missions in the Gulf have informed that from time to time complaints of diverse nature are received in the missions which relate to contractual violations such as non-payment or delay in payment of salary/wages and other benefits, refusal of

leave or exit/re-entry permits for visits to India, refusal to send the worker back home on final exit visa, non-issue or non-renewal of residence permit, illegal deductions from the salary/wages or the salary or job not given as per the contract, heavy work-load, mal-treatment, harassments, etc. The number of the complaints during the last three years received in these missions are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) to (f) India has signed Memoranda of Understanding (MoUs) with United Arab Emirates (UAE) in December, 2006, with Kuwait in April, 2007, with Oman in November, 2008, and with Bahrain in June, 2009. India had also signed a Labour Agreement with Qatar in 1980 to protect the interest of the Indian Workers. An Additional Protocol to the existing Labour Agreement between India and Qatar was signed in November, 2007.

These MoU 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. The monitoring and review of the efficacy of these MoUs signed with these countries are an on-going process on the basis of the decisions taken during the Joint Working Group (JWG) meetings.

Statement

*The number of complaints received during the last three years from the
Emigrant Workers in the Gulf Countries*

Sl. No.	Name of the country	2008		2009		2010	
		Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA)*	2398		5306		4204	
2.	Kuwait	1247	1173	1261	1025	927	1219
3.	Bahrain	86	909	61	1119	59	1106

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4.	Oman*		5814		5072		2262
5.	United Arab Emirates (UAE)*		2693		2190		822

*Gender-wise details are not available.

[English]

Unlawful Phone Tapping

392. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:

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

(a) whether the present penalty of Rs. 500/- for unlawful phone tapping is not sufficient to restrict the unlawful phone tapping;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any proposal to hike the penalty to restrict the unlawful phone tapping;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the steps taken by the Central Government to curb the unlawful phone tapping?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) and (b) Provisions of penalty for unlawful tapping under various sections of the Indian Telegraph Act are as under:—

(i) For unlawful tapping, if any person establishes an unauthorized telegraph, then provisions of Section 20(1) are attracted. Under Section 20(1), one can be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both if unauthorized telegraph is Wireless Telegraph.

And, in case of other Telegraph, a person can be punished with a fine which may extend to one thousand rupees.

(ii) For unlawful tapping, if any person enters a telegraph office un-authorisedly, then the provisions of Section 23 and 24 are attracted. Under Section 23, one can be punished with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

Under Section 24, one can be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year.

(iii) If the person doing unlawful tapping is a telegraph officer or is having official duty connected with a telegraph office, then the provisions of Section 26 are attracted.

Under Section 26, one can be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend upto three years or with fine, or with both.

(iv) Further, if any licensee does unlawful tapping, a penalty which may extend upto Rs. 50 crores can be imposed on licensee for violation of license conditions.

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) There is a proposal to amend Indian Telegraph Act to increase financial penalty However Amendment in Indian Telegraph Act will take time and no time limit can be fixed for the same as it has to be done as per prescribed Parliamentary procedure.

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

[Translation]

E-Governance

393. SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Himachal Pradesh has forwarded several proposals for financial assistance under E-Governance project during the last two years;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the proposals cleared so far alongwith the financial assistance provided to each of these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) and (b) The following proposals have been received in Department of Information Technology (DIT) from the Government of Himachal Pradesh in the last two years for financial assistance:—

- e-Governance Procurement
- Integrated Community Service Centre and e-Granthalaya in Libraries
- Implementation of Integrated Financial Management System.
- Computerization of Employment Exchanges

(c) Financial assistance is provided by DIT to only those pilot projects which are innovative, citizen centric, leverage common NeGP infrastructure and are not covered under any of the Mission Mode Projects, Since none of the above projects met the above criteria, no financial assistance has been provided by the DIT.

Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan

394. SHRI BHISMA SHANKER ALIAS KUSHAL TIWARI:
SHRI RAM SUNDAR DAS:

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

(a) the details of the initiatives taken by the Government for the children of scheduled castes under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA);

(b) the State-wise details of districts whether majority of population belong to scheduled caste have been provided basic amenities under SSA in the year 2009-10;

(c) the number of districts to be included in the year 2010-11; and

(d) the number of districts provided infrastructure by the Government under SSA so far (till 31 December, 2010); State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) is implemented in the country to achieve universalisation of elementary education. SSA follows a holistic approach for universal access and retention, bridging of gender and social category gaps in education and improving the quality of education for all children, including SC/ST children.

Interventions under SSA for SC children include:—

- Providing adequate infrastructure for elementary schooling in 61 districts with concentration of SC population.
- Providing free textbooks to all SC students from class I to VIII.
- Providing free uniforms to all SC students from class I to VIII.

- Special innovative activities in each district to promote education of SC children.
- Teachers' sensitization programmes to promote equitable learning opportunities and address discrimination in classroom and hidden curricular issues.
- Statutory representation of representatives of SCs in School Management Committees.

(b) State-wise details of allocation/provisioning

under SSA in SC concentrated districts in the year 2009-10 is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) Under SSA, districts with more than 25% SC population have been categorized as Special Focus Districts. The number of such districts included in the year 2010-2011 is 61.

(d) Statement-II indicating State-wise details of infrastructure provided under SSA upto 30.9.2010 is enclosed.

Statement-I

Allocation under SSA in SC Concentrated Districts in Year 2010-11 (Main PAB)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	No. of district	New School		Total New Teachers	Civil-Works					KGBV (Phy.)
			Total New PS	New UPS		PS (Phy.)	UPS (Phy.)	ACR (Phy.)	Toilet (Phy.)	Drinking water (Phy.)	
1.	Bihar	1	0	188	564	0	0	807	131	0	26
2.	Haryana	3	0	188	564	0	0	937	788	212	26
3.	Himachal Pradesh	6	31	0	62	31	0	0	2100	0	2
4.	Jharkhand	2	0	0	0	0	0	2455	126	28	22
5.	Karnataka	1	10	3	36	10	0	70	150	0	3
6.	Punjab	12	51	224	774	51	224	1232	164	5	1
7.	Rajasthan	2	0	0	0	0	0	126	395	107	3
8.	Tamil Nadu	7	0	184	498	0	184	0	856	53	18
9.	Uttarakhand	1	0	15	45	0	15	80	429	30	1
10.	Uttar Pradesh	17	243	301	1389	243	301	1512	0	0	96
11.	West Bengal	9	233	329	1453	233	329	6486	1729	139	33
Total		61									
National Total			9404	12145	52369	8064	6515	126556	71017	8425	2573

Statement-II*State-wise details of infrastructure provided under SSA upto 30.9.2010*

Sl. No.	States	Primary School		Upper Primary School		Additional Classrooms		Drinking Water		Toilets		BRC		CRC	
		Target	% C & IP	Target	% C & IP	Target	% C & IP	Target	% C & IP	Target	% C & IP	Target	% C & IP	Target	% C & IP
1	2	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7695	99.55	1940	100.00	56754	93.70	8886	91.59	17875	55.35	196	94.39	1005	100.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1309	100.00	617	91.25	3700	95.95	1849	100.00	1140	100.00	89	98.88	237	100.00
3.	Assam	8683	86.15	1170	100.00	48264	98.61	788	100.00	17106	91.81	91	100.00	0	#DIV/0!
4.	Bihar	17466	73.93	544	97.79	163599	84.43	21190	59.52	45089	61.08	291	100.00	1475	100.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	10410	93.78	8641	95.35	42957	87.97	2388	92.46	14446	61.48	16	75.00	2169	99.03
6.	Goa	0	0.00	0	0.00	227	77.97	299	80.60	819	84.25	11	100.00	180	75.00
7.	Gujarat	835	95.45	0	0.00	28680	97.55	6576	113.26	8766	99.56	147	97.96	1197	99.33
8.	Haryana	1016	82.87	1268	87.38	22472	90.86	5345	93.36	15518	88.24	58	117.24	565	100.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	40	17.50	0	0.00	10121	97.57	2417	95.66	13894	69.38	56	100.00	538	99.81
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	9924	77.38	1119	91.96	13292	91.53	2745	62.91	3964	48.64	119	92.44	681	82.38
11.	Jharkhand	19279	92.47	10110	93.14	59447	88.52	6095	100.00	9357	96.87	155	98.71	1041	97.31
12.	Karnataka	3733	96.54	0	0.00	47824	89.88	21423	100.00	44589	77.19	90	100.00	1411	100.00
13.	Kerala	517	0.00	12	0.00	8233	80.18	9142	72.60	15303	71.12	113	80.53	319	37.93

1	2	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
14.	Madhya Pradesh	26159	99.17	17948	97.30	106832	94.17	17051	100.00	41171	98.74	87	100.00	613	100.00
15.	Maharashtra	13309	88.75	4694	92.01	55830	83.87	8226	76.98	11188	63.70	313	97.76	3337	99.64
16.	Manipur	396	100.00	61	100.00	2592	57.33	566	100.00	5001	20.86	35	100.00	93	100.00
17.	Meghalaya	2277	104.39	1261	52.74	6453	99.54	2619	113.44	850	100.00	36	108.33	209	111.48
18.	Mizoram	600	109.17	546	100.00	1560	100.00	1763	100.00	5973	92.93	31	83.87	178	100.00
19.	Nagaland	108	192.59	359	34.82	4374	95.75	1179	100.00	3188	109.19	52	88.46	12	0.00
20.	Odisha	10303	70.91	7141	114.47	51788	74.58	6714	77.33	12371	56.95	262	64.12	2263	86.57
21.	Punjab	641	83.15	823	97.08	20159	91.44	17699	103.52	18780	101.62	142	99.30	1300	100.46
22.	Rajasthan	5216	100.00	3124	100.00	77006	98.27	22975	97.06	41628	98.00	111	96.40	1513	95.51
23.	Sikkim	52	123.08	3	0.00	559	117.17	544	94.49	1188	70.37	9	100.00	95	101.05
24.	Tamil Nadu	2568	97.70	5693	99.17	28012	100.00	11968	100.00	24684	100.00	280	100.00	2922	100.00
25.	Tripura	1356	94.25	617	76.99	2829	71.44	1184	100.00	2263	95.40	41	100.00	328	100.00
26.	Uttar Pradesh	21489	99.70	29769	96.82	242131	99.41	10322	93.53	9049	97.92	24	87.50	189	99.47
27.	Uttarakhand	2466	89.46	2117	78.84	7429	94.18	6707	86.27	15405	56.62	33	100.00	508	99.61
28.	West Bengal	9983	58.71	4399	28.60	160887	86.38	11244	81.10	28743	81.45	254	107.87	2734	91.29
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4	100.00	0	0.00	173	77.46	83	97.59	79	96.20	0	0.00	0	0.00
30.	Chandigarh	20	100.00	6	0.00	220	100.00	0	0.00	17	100.00	2	0.00	20	100.00

1	2	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	61	100.00	0	#DIV/0!	473	78.86	91	100.00	225	100.00	1	0.00	11	0.00
32.	Daman Diu	9	88.89	4	100.00	87	86.21	59	100.00	60	100.00	2	100.00	17	41.18
33.	Delhi	12	83.33	0	0.00	1622	86.25	68	100.00	710	85.92	9	100.00	0	0.00
34.	Lakshadweep	7	42.86	2	100.00	19	84.21	30	66.67	40	50.00	3	66.67	13	15.38
35.	Puducherry	10	100.00	2	100.00	467	90.36	294	92.52	402	85.07	6	100.00	26	96.15
TAL SSA		177953	88.67	103990	93.42	1277072	91.37	210529	90.71	430881	80.73	3165	95.55	27199	96.10

C = Completed

IP = In progress

*[English]***Indo China Border Talks**

395. SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:
DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Security Advisor had border talks with top Chinese interlocutor in Beijing in November, 2010 to infuse fresh energy into the efforts to resolve complex border disputes;

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

(c) the extent to which these talks are helpful in solving the border disputes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) to (c) The fourteenth round of Special Representatives Talks on the India-China Boundary Question was held in Beijing on 29-30 November, 2010. The Special Representatives of the two countries, Shri Shivshankar Menon, National Security Advisor, and Mr. Dai Bingguo, State Councillor, held useful and positive discussions on the framework for the settlement of the India-China Boundary Question. The two sides agreed that the next round of talks would be held in India. The specific dates would be decided through diplomatic channels. The Special Representatives Talks have resulted in an "Agreement on the Political Parameters and Guiding Principles for the Settlement of the India-China Boundary Question", which was signed in April, 2005.

*[Translation]***Opening of Kendriya Vidyalayas**

396. SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI:
SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR:
SHRI BADRI RAM JAKHAR:

SHRI JAGDISH THAKOR:

SHRI MUKESH BHAIRAVDANJI GADHVI :

SHRI RAVNEET SINGH:

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

(a) the number of Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) opened in each State/UT during each of the last 3 years in the country alongwith their locations;

(b) the funds sanctioned, released and utilized by these schools during the above period;

(c) whether the Government proposes to open more KVs during the next two years;

(d) if so, the locations identified and the progress made so far in setting up these KVs; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to complete the construction of buildings in their location at the earliest?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) During the years 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 (till 22.02.11), 119 Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) have been made functional. The year/location-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) The details of funds sanctioned released and utilized during the 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. During the year 2010-11, approval for opening of 107 KVs was given. Out of these, 85 KVs have been made functional during the academic session 2010-11. The opening of the remaining KVs and their locations depend on the viability of proposals from the sponsoring agencies including commitment to provide required land for construction of permanent building and the availability of adequate number of children of specified categories.

(e) The construction of permanent buildings of Kendriya Vidyalayas is undertaken by Government agencies on 'Deposit Work' basis by following the laid down procedure.

To expedite construction of school building, progress is reviewed regularly by Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan with the construction agencies to prevent delay at any stage.

Statement-I

List indicating the names of Kendriya Vidyalayas opened all over the country during last three years i.e. 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10 and Till 22.02.11

Year	Sl.No.	Location of Kendriya Vidyalaya	State
1	2	3	4
2007-08	1.	Sector 12 Dwarka	Delhi
	2.	Venkatagiri, Distt. Nellore	Andhra Pradesh
	3.	Panna, Distt. Panna	Madhya Pradesh
	4.	Mati Akabarpur, Distt. Kanpur Dehat	Uttar Pradesh
	5.	No. II RCF Kapurthala	Punjab
	6.	Sivaganga	Tamil Nadu
	7.	O.F. Estate Nalanda	Bihar
	8.	SAP Campus, Thiruvananthapuram	Kerala
	9.	Garha, Distt. Jabalpur	Madhya Pradesh
	10.	Teesta Low Dam Project-III, Darjeeling	West Bengal
	11.	AFS Thanjavur	Tamil Nadu
	12.	No. III Belgaum	Karnataka
	13.	Dirang, West Kameng Distt.	Arunachal Pradesh
	14.	Bagalkot	Karnataka
	15.	Ongole, Distt. Prakasam	Andhra Pradesh
	16.	Kandhamal	Odisha
	17.	Dharmapuri	Tamil Nadu
	18.	Pilibhit	Uttar Pradesh
	19.	Sheopur	Madhya Pradesh

1	2	3	4
	20.	Chittorgarh	Rajasthan
	21.	Gandhigaram, Dindigul	Tamil Nadu
	22.	Bhadrak	Odisha
2008-09	1.	Mahe	Puducherry
	2.	Tangdhar at Kupwara	Jammu and Kashmir
	3.	Datia	Madhya Pradesh
	4.	Gumla	Jharkhand
	5.	Painavu, Idukki Distt.	Kerala
	6.	Nagercoil, Kanyakumari	Tamil Nadu
	7.	Khairagarh	Chhattisgarh
	8.	Adilabad	Andhra Pradesh
	9.	Mahabubnagar	Andhra Pradesh
2009-10		Nil	Nil
2010-11	1.	Mizoram University, Tanhril, Aizawl	Mizoram
	2.	NIT Campus Agartala	Tripura
	3.	Bhurkunda	Jharkhand
	4.	Nalgonda, Distt. Nalgonda	Andhra Pradesh
	5.	Tamulpur, Distt. Baksa	Assam
	6.	Udalguri, Distt. Udalguri	Assam
	7.	Aurangabad, Aurangabad Distt.	Bihar
	8.	CISF, Bhilai, Distt. Durg	Chhattisgarh
	9.	Khicharipur, East Delhi, Distt.	Delhi
	10.	AFS Darjeepura, Distt. Baroda	Gujarat
	11.	Bangana, Distt. Una	Himachal Pradesh
	12.	BSF Sunderbani, Rajouri Distt.	Jammu and Kashmir

1	2	3	4
13.	Sahibganj, Distt. Sahibganj		Jharkhand
14.	Kanhagad, Distt. Kasargod		Kerala
15.	Chenneerkara, Pathnamthitta Distt.		Kerala
16.	KPA, Ramavarmapuram, Thrissur Distt.		Kerala
17.	Ezhimala, Kannur Distt.		Kerala
18.	CRPF Peringome, Kannur Distt.		Kerala
19.	Koppal, Distt. Koppal		Karnataka
20.	CRPF, Bangrasia, Bhopal Distt.		Madhya Pradesh
21.	Umaria, Umaria Distt.		Madhya Pradesh
22.	Raisen, Distt. Raisen		Madhya Pradesh
23.	Betul, Distt. Betul		Madhya Pradesh
24.	Burhanpur, Distt. Burhanpur		Madhya Pradesh
25.	Harda, Distt. Harda		Madhya Pradesh
26.	CRPF, Teligaon, Pune Distt.		Maharashtra
27.	Nanded, Rly. Campus, Nanded Distt.		Maharashtra
28.	BSF Chakur, Distt. Latur		Maharashtra
29.	Champhai, Distt. Champhai		Mizoram
30.	Kutra, Sundargarh Distt.		Odisha
31.	No. 2, Cuttack, Cuttack Distt.		Odisha
32.	Bhanjanagar, Ganjam Distt.		Odisha
33.	Murgabadi, Mayurbhanj Distt.		Odisha
34.	Sonepur, Subarnapur Distt.		Odisha
35.	Deogarh Distt.		Odisha
36.	Jajpur, Jajpur Distt.		Odisha

1	2	3	4
	37.	Digapahandi, Distt. Ganjam	Odisha
	38.	Aska, Distt. Ganjam	Odisha
	39.	Nuapada, Distt. Nuapada	Odisha
	40.	CISF Mundali, Distt. Cuttack	Odisha
	41.	CRPF, Saraikhas, Jalandhar Distt.	Punjab
	42.	BSF Bhikiwind, Amritsar Distt.	Punjab
	43.	BSF Faziika, Ferozepur Distt.	Punjab
	44.	BSF Amarkot, Amritsar Distt.	Punjab
	45.	BSF KMS Wala Distt. Firozpur	Punjab
	46.	Mohali, Distt. SAS Nagar Mohali	Punjab
	47.	Karaikal, Distt. Karaikal	Puducherry
	48.	BSF Ramgarh, Jaisalmer Distt.	Rajasthan
	49.	BSF Campus, Raisinghnagar	Rajasthan
	50.	Khetri Nagar, Jhunjhunu Distt.	Rajasthan
	51.	Deogarh, Distt. Rajsamand	Rajasthan
	52.	BSF Khajuwala, Distt. Bikaner	Rajasthan
	53.	Virudhunagar, Distt. Virudhunagar	Tamil Nadu
	54.	Perambalur, Distt. Perambalur	Tamil Nadu
	55.	BSF Taliamura, Khasiarnangal	Tripura
	56.	GC CRPF Agartala	Tripura
	57.	CRPF, Allahabad, Allahabad Distt.	Uttar Pradesh
	58.	Etah, Etah Distt.	Uttar Pradesh
	59.	Chero, Salempur, Distt. Deoria	Uttar Pradesh
	60.	Mahoba, Distt. Mahoba	Uttar Pradesh

1	2	3	4
	61.	Hathras, Distt. Mahamaya Nagar	Uttar Pradesh
	62.	Bageshwar, Distt. Bageshwar	Uttarakhand
	63.	Gopeshwar, Distt. Chamoli	Uttarakhand
	64.	BSF Krishna Nagar, Nadia Distt.	West Bengal
	65.	BSF Raninagar, Jalpaiguri Distt.	West Bengal
	66.	BSF Gandhinagar, Coochbehar Distt.	West Bengal
	67.	Tarakeswar, Distt. Hooghly	West Bengal
	68.	Bolpur, Birbhum Distt.	West Bengal
	69.	BSF Baikunthpur, Distt. Jalpaiguri	West Bengal
	70.	Malanjkhanda, Distt. Balaghat	Madhya Pradesh
	71.	Bhakli, Distt. Rewari	Haryana
	72.	No. 3 Katni, Distt. Katni	Madhya Pradesh
	73.	No. 2 Chhindwara, Distt. Chhindwara	Madhya Pradesh
	74.	Bijapur, Distt. Bijapur	Chhattisgarh
	75.	Reona Ucha, Distt. Fatehgarh Sahib	Punjab
	76.	Ubhawal, Distt. Sangrur	Punjab
	77.	Davangere, Distt. Davangere	Karnataka
	78.	Rangiya, N.F. Rly., Distt. Kamrup	Assam
	79.	CRPF Jhaphan, Distt. Muzaffarpur	Bihar
	80.	Nayagarh, Distt. Nayagarh	Odisha
	81.	Barimul, Distt. Kendrapara	Odisha
	82.	Freeland Ganj Railway Colony, Dahod, Distt. Dahod	Gujarat
	83.	Shimoga, Distt. Shimoga	Karnataka
	84.	Kothuru, Distt. Nellore	Andhra Pradesh

1	2	3	4
	85.	Khariar, Distt. Nuapada	Odisha
	86.	No. 5 Kalinga Nagar, Bhubaneswar, Distt. Khurda	Odisha
	87.	No. 6 Pokhariput, Bhubaneswar, Distt. Khurda	Odisha
	88.	Mahuldiha, Rairangpur, Distt. Mayurbhanj	Odisha

Statement-II

*The funds Sanctioned, Released and Utilized during the year
2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 by KVS*

Sl. No.	Name of State	Name of the Kendriya Vidyalaya	Amount in Rs.			
			2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Karnataka	No. III Belgaum	708,236	3,067,542	5,333,630	9,109,408
2.	Karnataka	Bagalkot	455,429	2,114,882	3,401,010	5,971,321
3.	Madhya Pradesh	Panna	1,321,234	17,239,650	27,527,307	46,088,191
4.	Madhya Pradesh	Sheopur	907,153	1,900,425	4,286,111	7,093,689
5.	Odisha	Kandhamal	264,610	11,036,071	20,105,179	31,405,860
6.	Odisha	Bhadrak	354,874	3,550,636	6,257,710	10,163,220
7.	Punjab	RCF Kapurthala	1,681,851	2,268,697	4,883,153	8,833,701
8.	Kerala	SAP Thiruvananthapuram	2,688,761	4,907,589	10,119,830	17,716,180
9.	Tamil Nadu	Sivaganga	22,414,867	32,234,625	18,378,099	73,027,591
10.	Tamil Nadu	Gandhigram, Dindigul	1,207,802	2,895,609	6,608,450	10,711,861
11.	Tamil Nadu	Dharmapuri	1,360,061	1,754,151	8,715,301	11,829,513
12.	Tamil Nadu	AFS Thanjavur	2,355,937	3,953,212	7,613,180	13,922,329
13.	Delhi	Sec. 12 Dwarka	6,686,430	5,499,650	20,316,502	32,502,582

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
14.	Arunachal Pradesh	Dirang, West Kameng	1,889,039	16,867,292	48,764,090	67,520,421
15.	Andhra Pradesh	Venkatagiri, Distt. Nellore	1,484,892	2,812,810	6,829,669	11,127,371
16.	Andhra Pradesh	Ongole, Distt. Prakassam	970,588	2,071,417	4,613,403	7,655,408
17.	Madhya Pradesh	Garha, Distt. Jabalpur	2,004,707	3,795,265	7,659,672	13,459,644
18.	Rajasthan	Chittorgarh	860,028	2,272,858	5,121,236	8,254,122
19.	Uttar Pradesh	Mati Akabarpur, Kanpur Dehat	3,795,728	33,081,815	11,230,649	48,108,192
20.	Uttar Pradesh	Pilibhit	1,934,415	1,484,465	2,909,566	6,328,446
21.	Bihar	OF Nalanda	953,783	2,957,494	8,058,803	11,970,080
22.	West Bengal	Teesta Low Dam Project-III(*)				
23.	Jammu and Kashmir	Tangdhar at Kupwada		418,091	1,701,829	2,119,920
24.	Madhya Pradesh	Datia		1,572,356	3,711,436	5,283,792
25.	Jharkhand	Gumla		1,119,970	2,661,653	3,781,623
26.	Kerala	Painavu, Idukki Distt.		1,965,531	9,746,928	11,712,459
27.	Puducherry	Mahe		2,066,554	8,715,301	10,781,855
28.	Tamil Nadu	Nagarcoil, Kanyakumari Distt.		1,331,803	3,866,911	5,198,714
29.	Andhra Pradesh	Adilabad, Distt. Adilabad		974,311	2,762,854	3,737,165
30.	Andhra Pradesh	Mahabubnagar, Distt. Mahabubnagar		1,038,753	3,041,763	4,080,516
31.	Chhattisgarh	Khairagarh, Rajnandgaon Distt.		395,405	3,692,494	4,087,899
Grand Total			56,300,425	168,648,929	278,633,719	503,583,073

(*)Expenditure born by the respective Sponsoring Project Authorities.

[English]

**Construction of New Airport with
private partnership**

397. SHRI PRABODH PANDA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government is building a new airport in Andal in West Bengal with private partnership;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether detailed route plans and the construction of other facilities has been completed;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the likely time by which the airport will start functioning?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) to (e) Government of India had granted 'in-principle' approval for setting up of a Greenfield domestic airport for public use at Andal-Faridpur blocks of Barddhaman District in West Bengal to M/s Bengal Aerotropolis Project Limited. For route plans and the constructions of other facilities relating to Air Traffic Management, the airport Promoter is required to enter into an Agreement with Airports Authority of India. The Master Plan of the project has already been finalized and construction work has started on 01.10.2010 with scheduled completion by February, 2012.

[Translation]

Shifting of Nuclear Power Plant

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

- (a) whether the Government has recently decided to shift the location of proposed Nuclear Power Plant in Haripur in West Bengal to Odisha;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY):

(a) No, Madam.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

[English]

Mobile Service to Customers

399. SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS:
DR. BALIRAM:
SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:

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

- (a) whether the subscribers are facing problems due to unsatisfactory services provided by Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL);
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government thereon;
- (c) whether the landline services and mobile signals of BSNL is very poor particularly in rural and backward areas in various States including Uttar Pradesh and Odisha;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to improve the services and signals of BSNL to prevent switch over of customers to private operators?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) and (b) Though BSNL is in general meeting the Quality of Service (QoS) benchmarks prescribed by Telecom Regulatory Authority of India

(TRAI) but still some complaints of subscribers are received by BSNL on problems faced by subscribers, which are generally attended by the field units promptly. To further improve the QoS, BSNL is also augmenting its network progressively so as to enhance coverage and capacity. BSNL is also optimizing its network continuously for its performance.

(c) to (e) Generally the QoS provided by BSNL in respect of landline and mobile services are meeting the TRAI benchmarks in various States of India including Uttar Pradesh and Odisha but still BSNL is augmenting its network progressively so as to enhance coverage and capacity. BSNL rolls out its mobile services based on its techno-commercial decisions. Some of the steps taken by BSNL to prevent switch over of customers to private operators are as follows:—

- (i) BSNL has formed Special Cell in its circles to contact customers and address their grievances.
- (ii) Introduction of Competitive tariff plans.
- (iii) Rehabilitation of outdoor network to reduce fault rate.
- (iv) Close monitoring of network operation through Information Technology (IT) enabled systems.
- (v) Introduction of CDR (Call Data Records) based billing, commercial and fault repair service and work order management system.
- (vi) Introduction of effective Network Management System.

[Translation]

Competitive Bidding for Captive Coal Mines

400. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH:
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to introduce competitive bidding for captive coal mines;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken by the Union Government to set up sectoral regulator for competitive bidding for captive mines; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) and (b) With a view to bringing more transparency, the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Amendment Act, 2010 regarding introduction of competitive bidding system for allocation of coal blocks for captive use, has been passed by both the Houses of Parliament and it has been notified in Gazette of India (Extraordinary) on 9th September, 2010. The Amendment Act seeks to provide for grant of reconnaissance permit, prospecting licence or mining lease in respect of an area containing coal and lignite through auction by competitive bidding, on such terms and conditions as may be prescribed. This, would however, not be applicable in the following cases:—

- where such area is considered for allocation to a Government company or corporation for mining or such other specified end use;
- where such area is considered for allocation to a company or corporation that has been awarded a power project on the basis of competitive bids for tariff (including Ultra Mega Power Projects).

(c) and (d) There is no proposal to set up a regulator for competitive bidding for captive mines.

Setting up of an Aviation Museum

401. SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set India's first Aviation Museum to commemorate the completion of hundred years of commercial operation on 18 February, 2011;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the location identified and the time by which it is likely to be made functional?

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

(b) Details of the project are yet to be worked out.

(c) It has been decided in principle to locate the museum in the premises of Safdarjung Airport, New Delhi.

[English]

NUEPA Study on Improvement of Education

402. SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a study by the National University of Education Planning and Administration (NUEPA) has highlighted a low teacher-student ratio and poor infrastructure as the main challenges to India's aim of education for all;

(b) if so, the other points covered by the NUEPA in its study;

(c) the elementary education scenario in States as highlighted by NUEPA; and

(d) the steps taken by the Union Government to improve the elementary education scenario in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (d) National University of Educational Planning and Administration (NUEPA) collects Elementary School Statistics annually through the District Information System for Education (DISE) from all districts in the country. As per DISE 2009-10: Flash Statistics, the status of Pupil-Teacher Ratio (PTR) at national level is as under:—

Year	PTR at Primary Level	PTR at Upper Primary Level
2007-08	34	31
2008-09	34	31
2009-10	33	31

Status of availability of infrastructural facilities at national level for all schools at elementary level is as under:—

Sl. No.	Name of Item	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
1.	% schools having Drinking Water Facility for all schools	86.75	87.77	92.60
2.	% schools having Girls' toilet for all schools	50.55	53.60	58.82
3.	% schools having Boundary Wall for all schools	50.22	51.02	51.45

SSA norms have, been revised to correspond with the provisions of Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009, which became operative with effect from 1st April, 2010. The fund sharing pattern between the Central and State Government, except for North Eastern States, was revised in the ratio of 65:35

and the central allocation for RTE-SSA in 2010-11 was enhanced from Rs.15,000/- crore to Rs. 19,000/- crore. Under SSA a total of 14.1 lakh teacher posts have been sanctioned since inception of the program, against which 11.13 lakh teachers have been recruited. 1,62,308 primary schools and 1,47,419 upper primary schools have been opened, and buildings for 1,37,138 primary and 84,894 upper primary schools have been constructed upto 30.09.2010. In addition 9,66,390 additional classrooms, 2,91,172 toilets have been constructed and drinking water facility has been provided in 1,87,789 schools.

[Translation]

Rising Unemployment Rate

403. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the reduction in productivity is a major cause for rapid increase in unemployment in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the remedial measures taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCE (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) and (b) There has been a reduction in growth rate of productivity (measured in terms of real GDP per person) since 2007-08. However, as the estimates of employment based on quinquennial surveys conducted by National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) are available upto 2004-05 only, no specific inference about the linkage of productivity and increase in unemployment can be drawn.

- (c) The steps taken by the Government to increase productivity, inter-alia, includes investment in infrastructure, improving quality of workforce and stabilization of macro economic conditions.

[English]

BSNL Network in Ladakh

404. SHRI HASSAN KHAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) network in Ladakh (Jammu and Kashmir) is very bad and the people at Leh and Kargil are holding demonstration for better network;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) the action taken by the Government for providing better network in the region;
- (d) whether the Government proposes to introduce other telecom service provider into Ladakh sectors;
- (e) if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) and (b) The telecom services provided by Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) in Ladakh region are, in general, satisfactory. However, telecom services to BSNL customers sometimes get affected due to Optical Fiber Cable (OFC) breakdown between Kargil and Srinagar. During the month of August, 2010 entire facility of BSNL at Leh Telephone exchange got washed away in a flash flood which included Mobile Switching Center (MSC) for Ladakh, TAX (Trunk Automated Exchange), Satellite based back up system, etc. This facility used to serve the whole Ladakh Region including Leh and Kargil. Several times OFC route between Leh and Srinagar become snow bound and inaccessible, which takes time for restoration in case of failure.

- (c) For providing better network and services in the Ladakh region, BSNL has taken the following steps:—

- (i) A separate technical building at Leh at a safer place for Mobile Switching Center.
- (ii) Base Station Controller (BSC) of Global System for Mobile Communications (GSM) is also planned at Kargil.
- (iii) Trunk Automated Exchange (TAX) at Leh for improvement of Landline Services.
- (iv) 34 mbps Satellite system at Leh and 8 mbps Satellite system at Kargil for providing backup media in case of OFC media failure for improvement.

(d) and (e) As on date, the following telecom service providers, other than BSNL have been granted Unified Access Services (UAS) license to provide telecom services in State of Jammu and Kashmir:

1. Videocon Telecommunications Ltd.
 2. Bharti Airtel Ltd.
 3. Dishnet Wireless Ltd.
 4. Reliance Communications Ltd.
 5. Vodafone Essar Spacetel Ltd.
 6. Idea Cellular Ltd.
 7. Loop Telecom Ltd.
 8. S.Tel Pvt. Ltd.
 9. Sistema Shyam Teleservices Ltd.
 10. Tata Tele services Ltd.
- (f) Does not arise in view of (d) and (e) above.

Report on Mangalore Air Tragedy

405. SHRI M.K. RAGHAVAN:
SHRIMATI J. SHANTHA:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has received the report on the Mangalore Air Tragedy;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether as per the probe report, the aircraft crash at Mangalore was due to pilot's error;
- (d) if so, the details of probe report alongwith the measures taken by the Government to check the attitude of foreign pilots as in case of Mangalore tragedy;
- (e) whether the dead bodies at the crash site are yet to be identified and compensation yet to be disbursed to the next of kin of people died in the tragedy; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor alongwith the measures/steps taken to prevent the recurrence of such incidents?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) to (d) The Court of Inquiry has submitted the draft final report to the Government. International Civil Aviation regulations the regulatory authorities of the State of Manufacture and State of Design have to be consulted for formal comments on the Draft Final Report before it is finalised. Accordingly, the views of Federal Aviation Administration of United States in pursuance of America have been sought. Action on the recommendations will be taken after finalisation and acceptance of the report by the Government.

(e) and (f) All the bodies have been identified. Air India Express has started the process of final settlement and as of date 40 cases have already been settled for a total amount of Rs. 24.02 crores (including interim compensation). For the rest of the cases, proceedings is underway to settle the final claim. These claims are being settled as per Carriage by Air Act, 1972 which incorporates the Montreal Convention of International Civil Aviation Organisation. After the tragic crash, the following steps have been taken (i) a Civil Aviation Safety Advisory

Council (CASAC) has been set up under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Ministry of Civil Aviation; (ii) directions were issued to all concerned regarding adherence to Standard Operating Procedures; (iii) special audit of airports identified as critical was undertaken; (iv) A Surveillance and Enforcement Division has been set up in Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA).

[Translation]

Screening of Turban of Sikhs

406. PROF. RANJAN PRASAD YADAV: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether US has warned that Sikhs would now face screening of their turban at American airports;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether these steps would hurt the sentiments of Sikh Community;
- (d) if so, whether the Government has taken up this matter with US Government;
- (e) if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) to (f) Government has seen reports on enhanced security procedures at airports in the United States.

Government has conveyed to the United States that while it respects the right of each country to institute necessary security procedures at airports, it must respect the cultural and religious sensitivities of all travellers.

Reservation in Class-I Posts

407. SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) the total number of Class-I posts reserved for

Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Other Backward Classes and Minorities lying vacant in various departments of the Union Government;

- (b) the time since when the posts are lying vacant;
- (c) the action taken by the Government to fill the vacancies; and
- (d) the time by which the posts are likely to be filled?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (b) The information is not centrally maintained.

(c) Vacancies reserved for the Scheduled Castes (SCs), Scheduled Tribes (STs) and Other Backward Classes (OBCs) are filled alongwith the unreserved vacancies. However, instructions provide that if the vacancies reserved for SCs, STs and OBCs in direct recruitment quota are not filled in first attempt, a second attempt should be made for recruiting suitable candidates belonging to the concerned category in the same recruitment year or as early as possible before the next recruitment year. Besides, the Government has been launching Special Recruitment Drives from time to time to fill up the backlog reserved vacancies, both in direct recruitment quota and promotion quota.

(d) Filling up of vacancies is a continuous process and no time frame can be fixed for the same.

Navodaya Vidyalayas in the Districts

408. SHRI DATTA MEGHE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has formulated any scheme to open at least two Navodaya Vidyalayas in every districts of the States in the country;

(b) if so, the number of districts where Navodaya Vidyalayas have been opened so far; and

(c) the time by which these schools are likely to be opened in all the districts in the country?

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

(b) and (c) 569 districts in the country have functional Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas (JNVs). For districts not having JNVs, opening of a new JNV depends on the concerned State Government making available required land for construction of permanent building and required temporary accommodation of start the school, subject further to sanction of competent authority and availability of funds.

Lokpal Bill

409. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to introduce Lokpal Bill to bring transparency in public works and to take immediate action against the corrupt public servants;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (c) It is the endeavor of the Government to bring a legislation on the Lokpal Bill as early as possible. The matter is still under consideration of the Government.

[English]

Foreign Pilots

410. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to ever expanding aviation sector in the country, services of foreign pilots have become indispensable;

(b) if so, the exact number of foreign pilots in Air India at present; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to train Indian pilots to gradually reduce the need for foreign pilots in the country?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) Though there is no shortage of pilots in the country, due to induction of new type of aircraft, the industry is facing shortage of type rated pilots especially in the Commander categories. This is met by appointing foreign pilots on Foreign Crew Temporary Authorisation (FATA).

(b) There were 70 Pilots in Command on Foreign Crew Temporary Authorisation (FATA) in National Aviation Company of India Limited (A)/Air India Charters Limited as on 10.12.2010.

(c) Guidelines have been issued by the Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) to airlines to adopt effective training programmes for their Indian co - pilots for upgradation to Pilot in Command positions to gradually phase out expatriate pilots and in the process creating employment opportunities for Indian pilots.

[Translation]

Overseas Workers Resource Centre

411. SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Overseas Workers Resource Centres (OWRC) are functioning in foreign countries for the Indian labourers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether a large number of complaints have been filed by the migrants through these centres and also

whether there have been increase in the number of complaints during the current year;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the nature of complaints; and

(e) the steps being taken to protect the migrant people from fraud?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) to (d) No Overseas Workers Resource Centres (OWRCs) are functioning in foreign countries. However, an Indian Workers Resource Centre (IWRC) was set up on 23.11.2010 at Dubai, UAE.

The objectives of the IWRC are:—

- Processing for attestation of Work Contracts
- Information dissemination of matters relating to workers
- Registering, responding to and monitoring complaints received
- Grievance Redressal and follow up with stakeholders
- Operating a shelter for food and accommodation
- Extending legal, financial and medical counselling to the workers in distress

Since, the Centre has been set up recently relevant details are still to be compiled and reported upon.

(e) The Government has taken several initiatives to protect the Indian emigrant workers and combating illegal recruitment for overseas employment. These initiatives include the following:—

- (i) Whenever a complaint is received about cheating or exploitation of an emigrant, action is initiated for suspension or cancellation of the registration certificate of the recruiting

agent. If the recruiting agent indulges in forgery of documents he is prosecuted through the State police. Complaints against illegal agents are referred to the State Police for prosecuting them. If there is a complaint against the employer about exploitation of the worker, proceedings for black listing of the employer are initiated.

- (ii) The Ministry has notified the new 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.
- (iii) The Ministry has signed bilateral labour MoUs with all the GCC countries (except Saudi Arabia), Jordan and Malaysia to enhance bilateral cooperation in management of migration. Joint Working Groups have been constituted under these MoUs that meet regularly to resolve labour issues.
- (iv) A National Awareness-cum-Publicity Campaign was launched by the Ministry 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.
- (v) Attestation of work contracts by the Indian mission concerned has been made mandatory in all cases of women workers holding ECR passports, emigrating to ECR countries.

[English]

Cases referred to CVC

412. SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:
SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases referred to the Central Vigilance Commission during the year 2009-10 and 2010-11 till 31 January, 2011;

(b) the number of cases out of them disposed of by the Commission during the said period;

(c) the number of cases in which the Commission has imposed major penalty, Department-wise; and

(d) the extent to which the recoveries has been made from such cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) Year-wise details of cases referred to the CVC and disposed by the CVC are as under:—

Year	Cases referred to the CVC	Cases disposed by the CVC
2009	6976	5317
2010	6986	5522
January, 2011	461	380

(c) The Central Vigilance Commission only tenders its advice in individual cases on a reference received from the Ministries/Departments/Organizations. It is for the Disciplinary Authority concerned to impose penalty against Charged Officials. Details of punishments imposed by the concerned Disciplinary Authority during 2009 and 2010 in respect of cases where Commission's advice was obtained, are as under:—

Year	Prosecution	Major Penalty	Minor Penalty	Administrative action
2009	225	876	947	381
2010	308	1053	1265	356

(d) Details regarding recoveries made in such cases are not centrally maintained.

Re-Introduction of Samjhauta Express

413. SHRI BALKRISHNA KHANDERAO SHUKLA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Samjhauta Express is likely to be introduced again; and

(b) if so, the time by which this train is likely to be re-introduced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) and (b) Samjhauta Express is already running between Attari (India) and Lahore (Pakistan) under a bilateral agreement entered into by the two Governments in June, 1976 and extended from time to time.

[English]

Imposition of Penalty

414. SHRI UDAY SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a study by Public Cause Research Foundation has found that Information Commissioners across the country have caused a loss of Rs. 86 crore during 2009-10 by not imposing penalties in cases of delay in providing information;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for not imposing the penalties;

(c) whether the loss is actually much higher since the study has not examined other provisions where penalties could be imposed; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to tackle this issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (d) Government is aware that some organizations have conducted surveys/studies on issues related to RTI from time to time. However, in the absence of information regarding objectivity of the surveying organization, research methodology and survey design and scheme for data collection and its verification, it is not considered prudent to comment on their findings.

[*Translation*]

Acquisition of Land

415. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is facing the problem in acquisition of land for new coal mine projects and extended projects of Coal India and its subsidiary companies;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to amend the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act 1957 for facilitating the land acquisition; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) and (b) The Government is facing problem in acquisition of land because of non-availability of complete land records with State Governments, delay in getting statutory clearances both from Central and State Governments, delay in actual possession of land from land owners, etc. The following action is being taken to overcome problems in acquisition of land:—

1. Vigorous follow up action with land acquisition

officials of the State Governments to expedite acquisition proceedings.

2. Regular meetings with State authorities viz. Land Revenue Commissioner Land Revenue Secretary are held to sort out problems.
3. Forest officials are contacted on regular basis at District and Tehsil levels to fulfil the requirement and queries. Periodical contact with regional offices of Ministry of Environment and Forest (MOEF) for expediting the cases.
4. Discussions are held with the land owners/villagers for selection of rehabilitation site and also to persuade them to shift to the rehabilitation site.

(c) and (d) Yes. The Government is considering amending the Coal Bearing Areas (CBA) (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 to make it conform to the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 after the changes being considered in that Act are enacted, to adopt various suggestions received for improvement of various provisions of the CBA Act and to remove difficulties being faced by the coal companies in the acquisition of land.

[*English*]

Allocations to Gujarat

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

(a) the details of allocations made to the State of Gujarat under SC/ST special component plan during the last five years;

(b) the details of expenditure made during the above period;

(c) whether the Government has received any complaint regarding diversion of funds under the scheme;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the extent of funds diverted; and

(e) the efforts made by the Government to recover the diverted funds along with the details of action taken against erring officials?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) and (b) Allocations and expenditure under SC/ST special component plan during the last five years are as under:—

Year	Allocations (₹ in crore)	Expenditure (₹ in crore)
2005-06	486.90	485.85
2006-07	894.55	671.54
2007-08	798.87	551.88
2008-09	1134.08	870.43
2009-10	1294.94	1077.29
2010-11	1331.80	612.80 (upto December, 2010)

(c) No.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

Status of NPTEL

417. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the status of National Programme on Technology Enhance Learning (NPTEL) Project;

(b) whether there is any proposal to offer degrees and diplomas to students enrolled on virtual university;

(c) if so, whether these degrees and diplomas are treated at par with such certificates granted by Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) and Indian Institutes of Science (IISc); and

(d) if so, the action plan to develop infrastructure in the tribal areas of the country for the help of students to upgrade their technical skills?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) Content development for more than 950 courses in 20 or more Science and Engineering disciplines, covering both undergraduate and postgraduate courses is undertaken in phase-II of the NPTEL.

(b) to (d) Do not arise since there is no virtual university as on date.

Financial Services through Mobile

418. SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the delivery of basic financial services using mobile network has been implemented;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of telephone operators and banks having tie-up for promoting the services;

(d) whether the tariff has been fixed for giving the services on mobile; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) to (c) Madam. The information is being collected and shall be laid on the table of the House.

(d) and (e) Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) has issued a Consultation Paper on issues arising

out of provisioning and delivery of basic financial services using mobile phones in the context of pricing of services by mobile service providers on 25.01.2011.

[*Translation*]

Vacant Posts in BSNL and MTNL

419. DR. BALIRAM: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the posts of Chairman and Managing Director in the Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) and Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL) are lying vacant for the last several months;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the vacant posts are likely to be filled up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) to (c) The posts of Chairman and Managing Director (CMD) in the Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) and Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL) are vacant respectively from 1.8.2010 and 10.1.2010. To recommend candidates for appointment against these posts, the Government, in July, 2010, constituted a Search-cum-Selection Committee. Recommendation of the Search-cum-Selection Committee which were received in the last week of October, 2010, were processed. However, the Government, on reconsideration, has constituted a Search Committee on 11.2.2011 for selection against the posts of CMD to BSNL and MTNL. It has been directed that the Committee complete its work in three weeks.

Setting up of Nuclear Park by Pakistan

420. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Pakistan is preparing to set up nuclear park;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) to (c) Government has seen press reports about Pakistan's interest in setting up "Nuclear Parks" as a means to attract foreign investors interested in setting up private nuclear power plants. The States reasons for this is to meet the country's growing energy requirements.

[*English*]

Shortage of Aeronautical Engineers

421. SHRI K.R.G. REDDY: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was a huge shortage of aeronautical engineers and the number is likely to increase substantially; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to overcome such situation in future?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b) Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) does not maintain data on Aeronautical Engineers. However, DGCA maintains data on Aircraft Maintenance Engineers (AMEs). There is no shortage of AMEs in the country as on date.

Fibre Optical Network to Armed Forces

422. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to build a fibre optic network for the armed forces;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the present status of the project;

(c) the funds allocated and released in this regard so far;

(d) whether the Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) has sought additional funds for the purpose; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Cabinet Committee on Infrastructure gave the financial approval of Rs.9175.16 Cr. (Rs. 1077.16 Cr. for Air Force and Rs. 8098 Cr. for Army and Navy) for laying of alternate communication network for Defence Services. This network is being mainly executed by Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd. (BSNL) and a small part of Delhi and Mumbai Air Force network by Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Ltd. (MTNL). The Air Force Network (AFNET) has been dedicated to nation by Air Force on 14.9.2010. For Army and Navy, BSNL has already initiated the process.

(c) to (e) Till date, Rs. 961.61 crore has been reimbursed to BSNL and Rs. 25.57 crore has been reimbursed to MTNL. The proposal submitted by BSNL for enhancement of budget by Rs.4957.03 crore over and above Rs. 9175.16 Cr. sanctioned by Cabinet Committee on Infrastructure for laying of alternate Communication network was placed before Full Telecom Commission (FTC). As per the decision of FTC, the proposal is being examined in consultation with the Defence Ministry and the Finance Wing of Department of Telecommunications.

[Translation]

Pending Investigation

423. SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) The registration, investigation and disposal of cases by investigation agencies is a continuous process. In case of CBI, the main reasons for pendency of cases are, inter-alia, complicated nature of cases taken up by CBI, time taken in collection and scrutiny of voluminous documents, examination of large number of witnesses, scientific and forensic examination of exhibits, obtaining expert legal advice and stay of investigation by Courts. In CBI, 1379 out of 6526 sanctioned posts were vacant, while 815 cases were pending investigation as on 31.12.2010. The Central Government has taken several steps to strengthen the CBI which, inter-alia, include allowing CBI to engage 60 law officers and 75 technical officers on contractual basis for a period upto five years, relaxation of recruitment rules allowing 77 vacancies at the level of Deputy Superintendent of Police to be filled up through promotion quota instead of deputation quota, revival of 62 posts which were lying vacant in various grades.

[English]

Minority Educational Institutions in Kerala

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

(a) the number of minority educational institutions in Kerala recognised by the Minority Education Commission so far;

(b) whether several applications from Kerala are pending with the Commission;

(c) if so, the reasons for the delay;

(d) whether the Government proposes to provide CBSE affiliation to those Minority Educational Institutions not having NOC from the State Government of Kerala; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Whereas information regarding number of minority educational institutions is not maintained centrally, the National Commission for Minority Educational Institutions (NCMEI) has granted minority status to 1729 institutions of Kerala upto 15th February, 2011. Applications for grant of minority status are taken up for consideration of the Commission in accordance with its procedure.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) No, Madam. Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) follows its rules of affiliation.

(e) Does not arise.

Increase in Seats in Navodaya Vidyalayas

425. SHRI MUKESH BHAIKAVDANJI GADHVI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to increase the number of seats in Navodaya Vidyalayas;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the percentage of seats increased in each school?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D.

PURANDESWARI): (a) There is no proposal at present to increase the number of seats in the existing Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Central Investment in States

426. SHRI MAROTRAO SAINUJI KOWASE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of Union Government's investment made in various States including Maharashtra during the last three years and the current year;

(b) the names of the States where Central investment is lesser than other States; and

(c) the details of areas where the investment is made by the Union Government to the States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) to (c) The investment in Central Sector Projects by the Union Government and its Public Sector Enterprises in various States including Maharashtra during the last three years and current year is given at enclosed Statement-I. The major areas/sectors in which project investment has been made during current year is given at enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I

The investments in Central Sector Projects by the Union Government and its Public Sector Enterprises in various States including Maharashtra during the last three years and current year

(Rs. crore)

Sl.No.	State/UT name	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	48.36	73.36	101.12	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Andhra Pradesh	12552.00	21126.07	20428.17	1462.94
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	3748.32	2499.05	5161.30	241.80
4.	Assam	5887.31	10499.85	12256.63	743.18
5.	Bihar	20091.97	6652.08	6583.48	2280.54
6.	Chandigarh	6.62	75.32	77.28	0.00
7.	Chhattisgarh	15318.17	1286.05	7362.10	586.69
8.	Delhi	0.00	12362.96	22556.46	1008.07
9.	Goa	2.71	2.00	93.14	0.00
10.	Gujarat	6218.79	10522.03	7883.73	731.29
11.	Haryana	3679.43	16037.51	22733.36	965.86
12.	Himachal Pradesh	7729.54	4483.97	8419.27	636.86
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	6354.51	8327.87	1856.61
14.	Jharkhand	2376.45	2569.25	3727.07	966.54
15.	Karnataka	4435.93	4615.79	9898.10	1177.70
16.	Kerala	3031.62	1474.14	8906.92	210.13
17.	Lakshadweep	38.33	10.92	8.24	0.00
18.	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	1098.85	8417.22	1581.71
19.	Maharashtra	19036.19	6689.63	30118.66	1591.86
20.	Manipur	0.00	36.79	3.55	0.00
21.	Meghalaya	185.30	0.00	243.03	0.00
22.	Mizoram	0.62	76.13	124.40	0.00
23.	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
24.	Odisha	7182.83	6989.96	20660.81	2164.92
25.	Punjab	822.06	1267.42	2577.67	271.91

1	2	3	4	5	6
26.	Rajasthan	12169.25	10038.68	0.00	463.65
27.	Sikkim	3543.34	0.00	11.44	0.00
28.	Tamil Nadu	34446.19	30055.39	33107.73	1345.35
29.	Tripura	2361.68	0.00	0.00	68.62
30.	Uttar Pradesh	11022.34	8988.12	13565.89	1638.77
31.	Uttarakhand	0.00	3899.79	4239.00	265.21
32.	West Bengal	4487.22	13196.59	26564.87	2063.32
33.	Multi State	36093.25	0.00	23265.08	4709.00
34.	State Not Specified	1233.04	616.65	0.00	0.00
Total		217748.86	183598.86	307423.59	29032.53

Note: During 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 the Expenditure pertaining to Project cost Rs. 20 crore and above and during 2010-11 it is pertaining to Project cost Rs. 150 crore and above.

Source: Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation.

Statement-II

Areas/Sectors of Expenditure during Current Financial Year (2010-11)

Sl.No.	Sector	Project on Monitor
1	2	3
1.	Railways	129
2.	Road Transport and Highways	116
3.	Power	85
4.	Petroleum	70
5.	Telecommunications	47
6.	Coal	44
7.	Shipping and Ports	22

1	2	3
8.	Steel	16
9.	Civil Aviation	9
10.	Fertilizers	6
11.	Atomic Energy	4
12.	Urban Development	2
13.	Mines	1
14.	Health and Family Welfare	1
15.	Water Resources	1
Total		553

Source: Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation.

Difficulties faced by Haj Pilgrims

427. SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Haj pilgrims had to face difficulties in the year 2010;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether any report has been prepared in regard to ensuring that the Haj pilgrims may not face difficulties in future; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) and (b) A constant endeavour is made to ensure that Haj Pilgrims do not face difficulties. For this purpose, the work of several agencies is coordinated so that the Haj operations proceed as smoothly as possible. It is our understanding the Haj operation in 2010 went off well though some pilgrims faced inconveniences which were addressed.

(c) and (d) Arrangements are reviewed at the Annual Haj Review Meeting and remedial action is taken on the basis of feedback received.

[English]

Threat to Pakistani Hindu MLA's Life

428. SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is true that an Hindu MLA of Sindh Province has left Pakistan due to threat to his life and came to India; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a)

and (b) Government has seen reports that Mr. Ram Singh Sodho, former Member of the Provincial Assembly of Sindh has moved to India. It is the responsibility of the Government of Pakistan to discharge its obligations towards its citizens, including those from the minority community.

Assistance for Development Projects

429. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the Central assistance given for development projects to the State of Gujarat during the last three years, year-wise;
- (b) the extent to which funds have been utilized during the above period and whether the unutilized funds have lapsed or carried over to the following years; and
- (c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to ensure that the funds sanctioned for particular years are actually utilized during the year so that proper development of the region is ensured?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) The Central Assistance approved to the Government of Gujarat under the State Plan during the last three years is as follows:—

Year	Allocations (₹ in crore)
2008-09	3011.00
2009-10	2907.14
2010-11	2985.64

(b) and (c) The releases are made by the respective administrative ministries taking into account the guidelines and utilisation of funds. The monitoring of releases to the States is done by the concerned Administrative Ministries in order to ensure that the funds are utilised by the State Governments expeditiously.

[Translation]

Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan

430. SHRI PREMCHAND GUDDU:
DR. RATNA DE:
DR. SANJAY SINGH:
RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:
SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE:
SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY:

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

(a) whether the Government has conducted any evaluation of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) since its inception;

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

(c) whether SSA has failed to achieve its targets;

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

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) programme is reviewed every six month by the Joint Review Mission (JRM). The JRM held between 19.01.2011 to 30.01.2011 has found the progress of SSA satisfactory.

(b) to (d) Till 2009-10, 3,03,002 schools have been opened, 2,49,542 school buildings have been constructed, 10,30,201 teachers have been recruited under SSA. State-wise details are given in enclosed Statement-I.

(e) and (f) The details of funds provided to States/UTs for effective implementation of SSA programme during the last three years and current year are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I

Sl.No.	State	Cumulative Achievements upto 2009-10			
		Opening of new schools	Construction of School building	Construction of additional classrooms	Teacher recruitment
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7995	9646	46870	39766
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1126	1789	3124	5226
3.	Assam	1521	8650	44038	0
4.	Bihar	31253	13052	137990	160145

1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	Chhattisgarh	16802	18367	34989	53148
6.	Goa	5	0	177	169
7.	Gujarat	0	797	20341	0
8.	Haryana	2301	1948	17752	8936
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1151	0	9837	3453
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	12038	8829	7193	30421
11.	Jharkhand	27270	26212	43164	83459
12.	Karnataka	10858	3604	43098	22882
13.	Kerala	0	397	6944	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	52991	42341	77520	78672
15.	Maharashtra	7662	15921	46107	12158
16.	Manipur	0	457	163	0
17.	Meghalaya	4255	2468	5112	11081
18.	Mizoram	314	1201	1206	1886
19.	Nagaland	236	333	4188	590
20.	Odisha	16605	15346	38780	68752
21.	Punjab	1901	1198	18391	4813
22.	Rajasthan	47890	8340	72722	93119
23.	Sikkim	84	64	580	185
24.	Tamil Nadu	6813	7957	27956	27559
25.	Tripura	1556	1713	1964	5341
26.	Uttar Pradesh	43647	49843	233677	249481
27.	Uttarakhand	2440	3676	6402	5998
28.	West Bengal	4135	5278	124819	61605

1	2	3	4	5	6
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	10	1	118	67
30.	Chandigarh	18	14	220	749
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	92	61	373	377
32.	Daman and Diu	8	12	75	63
33.	Delhi	6	10	1399	36
34.	Lakshadweep	9	5	16	28
35.	Puducherry	10	12	422	36
Total SSA		303002	249542	1077727	1030201

Statement-II

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Released			
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 (as on 10.02.2011)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	28100.00	71031.78	38569.90	66000.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	11043.55	13683.64	11427.95	10401.77
3.	Assam	28903.62	42740.91	47480.00	34954.35
4.	Bihar	135417.64	186158.47	121739.06	204789.63
5.	Chhattisgarh	46787.76	51853.86	55592.82	72863.00
6.	Goa	899.57	804.41	550.58	571.27
7.	Gujarat	22658.26	25432.47	20031.73	42765.01
8.	Haryana	14220.00	20546.87	27600.00	32786.11
9.	Himachal Pradesh	7638.30	8552.99	8608.00	13786.66

1	2	3	4	5	6
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	20063.27	20532.59	37363.27	28348.79
11.	Jharkhand	80748.99	69041.09	70940.22	77308.26
12.	Karnataka	40604.78	51578.19	44220.60	66903.00
13.	Kerala	8323.42	10854.04	11989.50	12660.73
14.	Madhya Pradesh	86769.94	85569.35	113249.00	156783.00
15.	Maharashtra	45729.96	67386.02	56432.00	50537.00
16.	Manipur	1850.95	321.21	1500.00	8412.00
17.	Meghalaya	9359.63	9440.36	9383.00	16040.90
18.	Mizoram	4212.02	5112.59	6617.75	8453.13
19.	Nagaland	4596.00	2867.87	4913.00	8636.83
20.	Odisha	62853.68	49080.90	63061.60	68177.85
21.	Punjab	10493.88	13808.10	20044.00	39612.74
22.	Rajasthan	101307.20	108326.80	127124.00	146182.29
23.	Sikkim	1036.25	1075.31	1736.00	2969.19
24.	Tamil Nadu	53125.09	45414.47	48366.00	72465.34
25.	Tripura	4178.49	6464.12	7473.00	6924.73
26.	Uttar Pradesh	204758.00	212884.89	196011.90	260462.88
27.	Uttarakhand	13162.80	11444.45	16006.29	21234.58
28.	West Bengal	90571.68	65169.37	104142.00	163564.17
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	187.10	780.54	412.44	207.78
30.	Chandigarh	934.95	820.52	1100.72	2155.89
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	418.54	104.63	350.18	413.78
32.	Daman and Diu		0.00	169.00	162.99

1	2	3	4	5	6
33.	Delhi	1671.55	1529.01	3088.62	3552.71
34.	Lakshadweep		70.00	143.80	127.39
35.	Puducherry	577.07	638.59	669.96	485.38
Total		1143203.94	1261120.41	1278107.89	1701701.13

[English]

National Broadband Plan

431. SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:
 SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI:
 SHRI KALIKESH NARAYAN SINGH DEO:
 SHRI ANJAN KUMAR M. YADAV:
 SHRI HEMANAND BISWAL:

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

(a) whether the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) has submitted its recommendations regarding the National Broadband Plan to the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether TRAI has suggested to connect all urban cities and rural villages with broadband facilities;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the funds earmarked and spent thereon so far;

(e) whether India's broadband penetration is abysmally low when compared to mobile telephony; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) to (d) Yes, Madam. TRAI has sent its recommendations on "National Broadband Plan"

to DoT on 08th December, 2010. The salient features of the TRAI's recommendations on National Broadband Plan are:—

- (i) A National Broadband Network will be established, which will be an open access optical fibre network connecting all habitations with population of 500 and above.
- (ii) This Network will be established in two phases. The first phase covering all cities, urban areas and Gram Panchayats will be completed by the year 2012. Phase-II will see the extension of the network of the network to all the habitations having a population more than 500, to be completed by the year 2013.
- (iii) In order to establish this broadband network, National Optical Fibre Agency (NOFA) at the national level and State Optical Fibre Agency (SOFA) at the State level would be formed. NOFA will establish the networks in all the 63 cities covered under Jawahar Lal Nehru Urban Renewal Mission (JNURM). All the SOFAs, under the overall guidance of NOFA will establish the networks and backhaul in the rural areas and in the urban areas other than those cities covered under Jawahar Lal Nehru Urban Renewal Mission (JNURM).
- (iv) This network which is estimated to cost about Rs. 60000 crore, is proposed to be financed by USO fund and the loan given/guaranteed by Central Government.

(e) and (f) As on 31st December 2010 number of Broadband subscribers in the country is 10.92 million as compared to 752.19 million Mobile subscribers. The main reasons for slow growth of Broadband are non-availability of infrastructure to provide connectivity upto village level, non-availability of content in Vernacular Languages, low English literacy, affordability of Customer Premises Equipment and Right of Way.

Allotment of Additional Spectrum

432. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:
SHRIMATI JAYA PRADA:
SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) has fixed a limit on allotment on MHz spectrum in one telecom circle;

(b) if so the details thereof;

(c) whether some telecom companies were awarded additional spectrum in excess of initial spectrum;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the names of those companies; and

(e) the details of revenue loss incurred as a result thereof and the action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) and (b) No, Madam. However, TRAI in its recommendations made on 11th May, 2010 mentioned that the spectrum may be assigned to the GSM service provider limited to 2x10 MHz in case of Metros and 2x8 MHz in all others service areas and for CDMA service providers spectrum may be assigned limited to 2x6.25 MHz in case of Metros and 2x5 MHz in case of other service areas. Presently these recommendations are being examined by an internal committee of Department. Government will take a decision accordingly after receiving the recommendation of the committee.

(c) Yes, Madam. Additional spectrum beyond the initial spectrum is also allotted to Telecom companies on the basis of subscribed linked criteria in force at that time of such allotments.

(d) The details of spectrum allotment along with date of allotment and quantum of spectrum is mentioned in the enclosed Statement.

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

Statement

Details of allotted spectrum to all the GSM operators

Sl. No.	Service Area	Operators	Date of allocation of spectrum	Allotment in 900MHz band in MHz	Allotment in 1800MHz band in MHz	Total Allotment in MHz
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Delhi	Bharti	31.05.1995	4.4		
			31.12.1996	1.8		
			17.07.2002	1.8		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			17.07.2003		2.0	
		Total		8.0	2.0	10.0
		Vodafone	05.07.1995	4.4		
			31.12.1996	1.8		
			17.07.2002	1.8		
			15.10.2003		2.0	
		Total		8.0	2.0	10.0
		MTNL	22.12.2000	6.2		
			06.12.2005		1.8	
			30.03.2007		4.4	
		Total		6.2	6.2	12.4
		IDEA	22.10.2002		6.2	
			06.12.2005		1.8	
		Total			8.0	8.0
		Aircel Ltd.	11.01.2008		4.4	4.4
		Reliance	11.01.2008		4.4	4.4
		Etisalat DB Pvt. Ltd.	28.08.2008		4.4	4.4
		Total in Delhi S.A.		22.2	31.4	53.6
2.	Mumbai	Vodafone	31.05.1995	4.4		
			04.02.1997	1.8		
			17.07.2002	1.8		
			15.10.2003		2.0	
		Total		8.0	2.0	10.0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Bharti	11.03.2002		6.2	
			21.04.2004		1.8	
			20.01.2006		1.2	
		Total			9.2	9.2
		MTNL	22.12.2000	6.2		
			06.05.2005		1.8	
			30.03.2007		4.4	
		Total		6.2	6.2	12.4
		Idea	11.01.2008		4.4	4.4
		Reliance	11.01.2008		4.4	4.4
		BPL	27.06.1995	4.4		
			Dec.'1996	1.8		
			13.01.2003	1.8		
			06.09.2004		2.0	
		Total		8.0	2.0	10.0
		Aircel Ltd.	11.01.2008		4.4	4.4
		Etisalat DB Pvt. Ltd.	09.09.2008		4.4	4.4
		Datacom	09.09.2008		4.4	4.4
		Unitech	09.09.2008		4.4	4.4
		TTSL	39.09.2008		4.4	4.4
		Total in Mumbai S.A.		22.2	50.2	72.4
3.	Kolkata	Bharti	29.11.1995	4.4		
			28.12.1999	1.8		
			22.01.2005		1.8	
		Total		6.2	1.8	8.0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		BSNL	22.12.2000	6.2		
			10.05.2007		3.8	
		Total		6.2	3.8	10.0
		Reliance	11.03.2002		6.2	6.2
		Aircel	05.04.2007		4.4	4.4
		Vodafone	29.11.1995	4.4		
			28.01.1997	1.8		
			30.06.2004	1.6		
			12.07.2006		2.0	
		Total		7.8	2.0	9.8
		Datacom	09.01.2009		4.4	4.4
		Idea	09.01.2009		4.4	4.4
		Unitech	09.01.2009		4.4	4.4
		TTSL	09.01.2009		4.4	4.4
		Loop	09.01.2009		4.4	4.4
		Total in S.A.		20.2	40.2	60.4
4.	Maharashtra	Bharti	01.04.2002		6.2	
			14.11.2008		1.0	
			09.03.2009		1.0	
		Total			8.2	8.2
		Idea	12.12.1995	4.4		
			09.08.2000	1.8		
			31.12.2003	1.6		
			01.04.2005		2.0	
		Total		7.8	2.0	9.8

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Reliance	10.01.2008		4.4	4.4
		BSNL	22.12.2000	6.2		
			27.10.2004		1.8	
			12.03.2007		2.0	
		Total		6.2	3.8	10.0
		Vodafone	19.12.1995	4.4		
			28.12.1999	1.8		
		Total		6.2		6.2
		Aircel Ltd.	10.01.2008		4.4	4.4
		Datacom	10.09.2008		4.4	4.4
		Unitech	10.09.2008		4.4	4.4
		Etisalat DB Pvt. Ltd.	10.09.2008		4.4	4.4
		Spice	06.05.2009		4.4	4.4
		Loop	14.11.2008		4.4	4.4
		TTSL	14.11.2008		4.4	4.4
		Total in S.A.		20.2	49.2	69.4
5.	Gujarat	Vodafone	19.12.1995	4.4		
			06.03.2000	1.8		
			31.12.2003	1.6		
			13.05.2005		2.0	
		Total		7.8	2.0	9.8
		Reliance	11.01.2008		4.4	4.4
		BSNL	22.12.2000	6.2		
			16.05.2005		1.2	
		Total		6.2	1.2	7.4

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Idea	12.12.1995	4.4		
			09.08.2000	1.8		
		Total		6.2		6.2
		Bharti	01.04.2002		6.2	6.2
		Aircel Ltd.	11.01.2008		4.4	4.4
		Datacom	25.09.2008		4.4	4.4
		Unitech	25.09.2008		4.4	4.4
		Etisalat DB Pvt. Ltd.	25.09.2008		4.4	4.4
		Loop	09.03.2009		4.4	4.4
		TTSL	09.03.2009		4.4	4.4
		Total in S.A		20.2	40.2	60.4
6.	Andhra Pradesh	Vodafone	11.03.2002		6.2	6.2
		Aircel Ltd.	10.01.2008		4.4	4.4
		Reliance	10.01.2008		4.4	4.4
		Bharti	12.12.1995	4.4		
			03.04.2000	1.8		
			09.02.2004	1.6		
			27.05.2008		1.4	
			09.03.2009		0.8	
		Total		7.8	2.2	10.0
		BSNL	22.12.2000	6.2		
			20.09.2004		1.8	
			12.03.2007		2.0	
		Total		6.2	3.8	10.0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		IDEA	19.12.1995	4.4		
			27.12.2000	1.8		
			20.09.2004		1.8	
		Total		6.2	1.8	8.0
		Datacom	27.05.2008		4.4	4.4
		Unitech	27.05.2008		4.4	4.4
		Spice	27.05.2008		4.4	4.4
		Etisalat DB Pvt. Ltd.	27.05.2008		4.4	4.4
		Loop	27.05.2008		4.4	4.4
		TTSL	27.05.2008		4.4	4.4
		Total in S.A.		20.2	49.2	69.4
7.	Karnataka	Bharti	15.02.1996	4.4		
			03.04.2000	1.8		
			31.12.2003	1.6		
			03.12.2004		2.0	
			24.09.2008		0.2	
		Total		7.8	2.2	10.0
		Spice	04.04.1996	4.4		
			03.04.2000	1.8		
		Total		6.2		6.2
		Vodafone	11.03.2002		6.2	
			22.01.2005		1.8	
		Total			8.0	8.0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Aircel Ltd.	10.01.2008		4.4	4.4
		Reliance	10.01.2008		4.4	4.4
		BSNL	22.12.2000	6.2		
			05.11.2004		1.8	
			05.04.2007		2.0	
		Total		6.2	3.8	10.0
		Datacom	30.05.2008		4.4	4.4
		Idea	30.05.2008		4.4	4.4
		Unitech	30.05.2008		4.4	4.4
		Etisalat DB Pvt. Ltd.	30.05.2008		4.4	4.4
		Loop	30.05.2008		4.4	4.4
		TTSL	30.05.2008		4.4	4.4
		Total in S.A		20.2	49.2	69.4
8.	Chennai	Aircel Ltd.	29.11.1995	4.4		
			01.03.2000	1.8		
			20.01.2006		1.8	
			15.11.2006		0.6	
		Total		6.2	2.4	8.6
		Bharti	29.11.1995	4.4		
			29.01.1998	1.8		
			20.01.2006		1.8	
			15.11.2006		0.6	
		Total		6.2	2.4	8.6

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		BSNL	22.12.2000	6.2		
			20.03.2006		1.8	
		Total		6.2	1.8	8.0
		Vodafone	30.05.2002		6.2	
			01.06.2006		1.8	
		Total			8.0	8.0
		Total Chennai S.A		18.6	14.6	33.2
Tamil Nadu	Vodafone		12.12.1995	4.4		
			28.12.1999	1.8		
			30.07.2008		1.0	
		Total		6.2	1.0	7.2
	Aircel Ltd.		31.12.1998	4.4		
			06.10.1999	1.8		
			09.01.2004	1.6		
			03.12.2004	2.0		
		Total		7.8	2.0	9.8
	BSNL		22.12.2000	6.2		
			20.09.2004	1.8		
		Total		6.2	1.8	8.0
	Bharti		11.03.2002		6.2	6.2
	Total in Tamil Nadu S.A.			21.2	10.0	31.2
Tamil Nadu (incl. of Chennai)	Bharti		30.07.2008		0.6	0.6
	Reliance		10.01.2008		4.4	4.4

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		BSNL	12.03.2007		2.0	2.0
		Datacom	22.04.2008		4.4	4.4
		Idea	22.04.2008		4.4	4.4
		Unitech	22.04.2008		4.4	4.4
		Etisalat DB Pvt. Ltd.	22.04.2008		4.4	4.4
		Loop	22.04.2008		4.4	4.4
		TTSL	22.04.2008		4.4	4.4
		Total		0.0	33.4	33.4
9.	Kerala	BSNL	22.12.2000	6.2		
			20.09.2004		1.8	
			12.03.2007		2.0	
		Total		6.2	3.8	10.0
		Vodafone	12.12.1995	4.4		
			28.12.1999	1.8		
		Total		6.2		6.2
		Bharti	11.03.2002		6.2	6.2
		Idea	12.12.1995	4.4		
			28.12.1999	1.8		
			28.10.2004		1.8	
		Total		6.2	1.8	8.0
		Reliance	10.01.2008		4.4	4.4
		Dishnet	10.01.2008		4.4	4.4
		Datacom	15.05.2008		4.4	4.4

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Unitech	15.05.2008		4.4	4.4
		Etisalat DB Pvt. Ltd.	15.05.2008		4.4	4.4
		Loop	15.05.2008		4.4	4.4
		TTSL	15.05.2008		4.4	4.4
		Total in S.A.		18.6	42.6	61.2
10.	Punjab	Vodafone	03.04.2002		4.4	
			28.01.2004		1.8	
		Total			6.2	6.2
		Bharti	12.12.1995	4.4		
			28.12.1999	1.8		
			09.01.2004	1.6		
		Total		7.8		7.8
		Spice	04.04.1996	4.4		
			03.04.2000	1.8		
			09.01.2004	1.6		
		Total		7.8		7.8
		BSNL	22.12.2000	6.2		6.2
		Reliance	11.01.2008		4.4	4.4
		Aircel Ltd.	11.01.2008		4.4	4.4
		HFCL	10.09.2008		4.4	4.4
		Idea	06.05.2009		4.4	4.4
		Unitech	10.09.2008		4.4	4.4
		Etisalat DB Pvt. Ltd.	10.09.2008		4.4	4.4

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Loop	09.03.2009		4.4	4.4
		TTSL	09.03.2009		4.4	4.4
		Total in S.A.		21.8	41.4	63.2
11.	Haryana	Bharti	01.04.2002		6.2	6.2
		BSNL	22.12.2000	6.2		
			12.07.2007		3.8	
		Total		6.2	3.8	10.0
		Reliance	11.01.2008		4.4	4.4
		Idea	12.12.1995	4.4		
			28.12.1999	1.8		
		Total		6.2		6.2
		Vodafone	28.12.1995	4.4		
			02.01.2001	1.8		
		Total		6.2		6.2
		Dishnet	11.01.2008		4.4	4.4
		Datacom	04.12.2008		4.4	4.4
		Unitech	04.12.2008		4.4	4.4
		Etisalat DB Pvt. Ltd.	04.12.2008		4.4	4.4
		Spice	06.05.2009		4.4	4.4
		TTSL	04.12.2008		4.4	4.4
		Loop	04.12.2008		4.4	4.4
		Total in S.A.		18.6	45.2	63.8
12.	UP (West)	Bharti	03.04.2002		6.2	6.2
		Vodafone	06.05.2004	6.2		6.2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Idea		12.12.1995	4.4		
			28.12.1999	1.8		
			28.01.2006		1.8	
	Total			6.2	1.8	8.0
	BSNL		22.12.2000	6.2		
			28.01.2006		1.8	
			12.03.2007		2.0	
	Total			6.2	3.8	10.0
	Reliance		11.01.2008		4.4	4.4
	Aircel Ltd.		11.01.2008		4.4	4.4
	Datacom		25.09.2008		4.4	4.4
	Unitech		25.09.2008		4.4	4.4
	Etisalat DB Pvt. Ltd.		25.09.2008		4.4	4.4
	Loop		26.12.2008		4.4	4.4
	TTSL		26.12.2008		4.4	4.4
	Total in S.A.			18.6	42.6	61.2
13.	UP (East)	Bharti	06.05.2004	6.2		
			21.01.2009		1.0	
	Total			6.2	1.0	7.2
	Vodafone		12.12.1995	4.4		
			02.01.2001	1.8		
			28.01.2006		1.8	
			21.01.2009		0.2	
	Total			6.2	2.0	8.2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Reliance	11.01.2008		4.4	4.4
		Idea	03.04.2002		4.4	
			22.02.2006		1.8	
		Total			6.2	6.2
		BSNL	22.12.2000	6.2		
			28.01.2006		1.8	
			12.03.2007		2.0	
		Total		6.2	3.8	10.0
		Dishnet	11.01.2008		4.4	4.4
		Datacom	10.09.2008		4.4	4.4
		Unitech	10.09.2008		4.4	4.4
		Etisalat DB Pvt. Ltd.	10.09.2008		4.4	4.4
		Loop	21.01.2009		4.4	4.4
		TTSL	21.01.2009		4.4	4.4
		Total in S.A.		18.6	43.8	62.4
14.	Rajasthan	Vodafone	12.12.1995	4.4		
			02.01.2001	1.8		
		Total		6.2		6.2
		Idea	01.04.2002		4.4	
			19.12.2005		1.8	
		Total			6.2	6.2
		Reliance	11.01.2008		4.4	4.4
		BSNL	22.12.2000	6.2		
			08.06.2006		1.8	
		Total		6.2	1.8	8.0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Bharti	22.04.1996	4.4		
			10.08.2000	1.8		
			23.12.2008		2.0	
		Total		6.2	2.0	8.2
		Aircel Ltd.	11.01.2008		4.4	4.4
		Shyam Telelink	23.12.2008		4.4	4.4
		Datacom	23.12.2008		4.4	4.4
		Unitech	23.12.2008		4.4	4.4
		Etisalat DB Pvt. Ltd.	23.12.2008		4.4	4.4
		TTSL	23.12.2008		4.4	4.4
		Loop	23.12.2008		4.4	4.4
		Total in S.A.		18.6	45.2	63.8
15.	Madhya Pradesh	Bharti	01.04.2002		6.2	
			08.01.2007		1.8	
		Total			8.0	8.0
		Vodafone	11.02.2008		4.4	4.4
		BSNL	22.12.2000	6.2		
			10.05.2007		3.8	
		Total		6.2	3.8	10.0
		Reliance	12.12.1995	4.4		
			08.01.2001	1.8		
		Total		6.2		6.2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		IDEA	12.12.1995	4.4		
			09.09.2002	1.8		
			02.11.2006		1.8	
		Total		6.2	1.8	8.0
		Dishnet	11.01.2008		4.4	4.4
		Datacom	28.08.2008		4.4	4.4
		Unitech	28.08.2008		4.4	4.4
		Loop	28.08.2008		4.4	4.4
		TTSL	28.08.2008		4.4	4.4
		Allianz	28.08.2008		4.4	4.4
		Total in S.A.		18.6	44.4	63.0
16.	West Bengal	Bharti	12.08.2004	4.4		
			10.01.2008		1.8	
		Total		4.4	1.8	6.2
		Dishnet	15.12.2004		4.4	4.4
		Vodafone	12.08.2004	4.4		
			10.01.2008		1.8	
		Total		4.4	1.8	6.2
		Reliance	12.12.1995	4.4		
			20.02.2004		1.8	
		Total		4.4	1.8	6.2
		BSNL	22.12.2000	6.2		
			12.03.2007		1.8	
		Total		6.2	1.8	8.0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Datacom	09.01.2009		4.4	4.4
		IDEA	09.01.2009		4.4	4.4
		Unitech	09.01.2009		4.4	4.4
		Loop	09.01.2009		4.4	4.4
		TTSL	09.01.2009		4.4	4.4
		Total in S.A.		19.4	33.6	53.0
17.	Himachal Pradesh	Vodafone	11.01.2008		4.4	4.4
		Dishnet	13.03.2006		4.4	4.4
		Bharti	12.12.1995	4.4		
			19.09.2003	1.8		
		Total		6.2		6.2
		Reliance	12.12.1995	4.4		
			26.08.2005	1.8		
		Total		6.2		6.2
		Idea	11.03.2002		4.4	4.4
		BSNL	22.12.2000	6.2		
			12.07.2007		3.8	
		Total		6.2	3.8	10.0
		Datacom	04.12.2008		4.4	4.4
		Unitech	04.12.2008		4.4	4.4
		S.Tel	04.12.2008		4.4	4.4
		Loop	04.12.2008		4.4	4.4
		TTSL	04.12.2008		4.4	4.4
		Total in S.A.		18.6	39.0	57.6

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
18.	Bihar	Bharti	06.05.2004	6.2		
			09.06.2006		1.8	
			03.10.2008		0.2	
			30.11.2008		1.0	
		Total		6.2	3.0	9.2
		Vodafone	11.01.2008		4.4	4.4
		Reliance	12.12.1995	4.4		
			28.12.1999	1.8		
			23.10.2006		1.8	
		Total		6.2	1.8	8.0
		BSNL	22.12.2000	6.2		
			24.08.2006		1.8	
			05.04.2007		2.0	
		Total		6.2	3.8	10.0
		Dishnet	07.02.2006		4.4	4.4
		ABTL	11.01.2008		4.4	4.4
		Datacom	03.10.2008		4.4	4.4
		Unitech	03.10.2008		4.4	4.4
		S.Tel	03.10.2008		4.4	4.4
		Loop	03.10.2008		4.4	4.4
		TTSL	03.10.2008		4.4	4.4
		Allianz	03.10.2008		4.4	4.4
		Total in S.A		18.6	48.2	66.8

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
19.	Odisha	Vodafone	11.01.2008		4.4	4.4
		Reliance	12.12.1995	4.4		
			05.09.2001	1.8		
		Total		6.2		6.2
		BSNL	22.12.2000	6.2		
			10.05.2007		3.8	
		Total		6.2	3.8	10.0
		Dishnet	24.12.2004		4.4	4.4
		Bharti	06.05.2004	6.2		
			16.09.2006		1.8	
		Total		6.2	1.8	8.0
		Datacom	24.04.2008		4.4	4.4
		Idea	24.04.2008		4.4	4.4
		Unitech	24.04.2008		4.4	4.4
		S.Tel	24.04.2008		4.4	4.4
		Loop	24.04.2008		4.4	4.4
		TTSL	24.04.2008		4.4	4.4
		Total in S.A.		18.6	40.8	59.4
20.	Assam	Vodafone	11.01.2008		4.4	4.4
		Bharti	27.12.2004	1.8		
			15.03.2005		2.6	
			10.11.2006		1.8	
		Total		1.8	4.4	6.2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		BSNL	28.04.2003	6.2		
			24.05.2007		3.8	
		Total		6.2	3.8	10.0
		Reliance	12.12.1995	4.4		
			06.10.2003	1.8		
		Total		6.2		6.2
		Dishnet	22.07.2004	4.4		
			01.12.2006		1.8	
		Total		4.4	1.8	6.2
		Datacom	22.12.2008		4.4	4.4
		Idea	22.12.2008		4.4	4.4
		Unitech	22.12.2008		4.4	4.4
		S.Tel	22.12.2008		4.4	4.4
		Loop	22.12.2008		4.4	4.4
		Total in S.A.		18.6	36.4	55.0
21.	NE	Bharti	24.12.2004	4.4		
			23.12.2008		1.8	
		Total		4.4	1.8	6.2
		BSNL	28.04.2003	6.2		
			10.05.2007		3.8	
		Total		6.2	3.8	10.0
		Reliance	12.12.1995	4.4		
			20.01.2006		1.8	
		Total		4.4	1.8	6.2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Dishnet	22.07.2004	4.4		4.4
		Vodafone	11.01.2008		4.4	4.4
		Datacom	23.12.2008		4.4	4.4
		Idea	23.12.2008		4.4	4.4
		Unitech	23.12.2008		4.4	4.4
		Loop	23.12.2008		4.4	4.4
		S.Tel	23.12.2008		4.4	4.4
		Total in S.A.		19.4	33.8	53.2
22.	Jammu and Kashmir	Vodafone	11.01.2008		4.4	4.4
		Reliance	11.01.2008		4.4	4.4
		BSNL	28.04.2003	6.2		
			16.06.2006	1.8		
		Total		8.0		8.0
		Dishnet	01.09.2004	4.4		4.4
		Bharti	22.06.2004	4.4		
			28.06.2006	1.8		
		Total		6.2		6.2
		Datacom	24.12.2008		4.4	4.4
		Idea	24.12.2008		4.4	4.4
		Unitech	24.12.2008		4.4	4.4
		S.Tel	24.12.2008		4.4	4.4
		Loop	24.12.2008		4.4	4.4
		Total in S.A.		18.6	30.8	49.4

[*Translation*]

Changes in Education System

433. SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:
SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:

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

- (a) whether the Government proposes to bring radical changes in the present education system in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government has consulted/proposes to consult various stakeholders before arriving at a decision;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the time by which these changes are likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (e) Educational reforms are a continuous process and 11th Five Year Plan seeks to carry them forward through expansion, inclusion and rapid improvement in quality through institutional and policy reforms and by enhancing public spending. There will be no Class X Board examination w.e.f. 2011 for students studying in CBSE's Senior Secondary Schools who do not wish to move out of the CBSE system after Class X. The students studying in CBSE's Secondary School will, however, be required to appear in Board's external examination if they intend to leave the Secondary School after Class X. The Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation has been strengthened in all CBSE affiliated schools w.e.f. October, 2009 in Class IX. The new Grading System has been introduced at Secondary School Level (for Class IX and X) effective from 2009-10 academic session. During various meetings with stakeholders, survey etc. The CBSE has received encouraging response.

The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2010 has been enacted which envisages significant reforms in the Elementary Education sector specially with reference to admission, attendance and completion of elementary education by all children in school which conform to specified norms and standards.

Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) follows a holistic approach to improve the quality of elementary education, and subject to certain norms, provides for opening of new primary schools, up gradation of primary schools to upper primary school, construction of school buildings, construction of additional classrooms to improve the students classroom ratio, recruitment of additional teachers to improve the pupil teacher ratio, in-service training of the teachers and training of the teachers and training of untrained teachers, provision of text books, learning enhancement programme, remedial teaching, school and teacher grant and regular academic support to the school through Block Resource Centres and Cluster Resource Centres to improve the quality of classroom practices.

Model Degree Colleges are being established one each in 374 educationally backward districts with low GER. These predominantly serve rural areas and with concentration of population of SC/ST/Minorities and have female GER.

[*English*]

Central Monitoring System

434. DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:
SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:

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

- (a) whether the Government has announced a number of plans to scan all mobile traffic for unauthorized tapping while also monitoring conversations without approaching network for technical access;
- (b) if so, whether a plan for Central Monitoring System (CMS) was announced which is expected to provide a centralized mechanism;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the extent to which these measures would help inter-mediatory, security agencies to ensure greater discretion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) to (c) The Centralized Monitoring System (CMS) is planned for the Centralised Interception and Monitoring of measures within the provisions of Indian Telegraph Act and rules thereof. It, basically, will automatize the present manual system of interception and monitoring.

(d) CMS will help in quick provisioning of targets, while at the same time ensuring secrecy of provisioning because targets can be provisioned without the intervention of the service providers, which is the case at present.

Convert RGNIYD as Central University

435. SHRI KISHNBHAI V. PATEL:
SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:

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

(a) whether the Government has received any proposal to convert Rajiv Gandhi National Institute for Youth Development as Central University/National Institute of Youth and Sports;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has constituted any committee to examine the said proposal;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the terms of reference of the said committee;

(e) whether the Committee has submitted its report to the Government;

(f) if so, whether the Government has accepted its recommendations; and

(g) if so, the steps taken by the Government for the implementation of the said recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (g) Yes, Madam. On receipt of a proposal to convert Rajiv Gandhi National Institute for Youth Development into a Central University/National Institute of Youth and Sports, so as to broaden the mandate of the institution to include sporting activities, which are an important aspect of development of youth Government has constituted a Committee comprising of Prof. Ved Prakash, Chairman University Grants Commission as Chairman; Prof. D.T. Khating, Vice Chancellor Central University of Jharkhand; Dr. Boria Majumdar, Adjunct Professor University of South Australia; Dr. Jaspal S Sandhu, Dean Faculty of Sports Medicine Guru Nanak Dev University, Amritsar; Ms. Ashwinin Nachappa, Distinguished Sportsperson & Arjuna Awardee; Sh. Anil Bordia, Education Secretary (Retired) Government of India; Major (Retired) HPS Ahluwalia as Members; and Sh. L.S. Ranawat, Director Netaji Subhash Institute of Sports, Patiala; Joint Secretary Department of Youth Affairs and Joint Secretary; Department of Sports in the Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports as ex officio Members to examine the feasibility of the said proposal.

The following are the terms of reference of the aforementioned Committee:—

(i) To Examine the feasibility of converting the existing institution deemed to be university to Central University/National Institute of Youth and Sports.

(ii) To make recommendation on the appropriateness of broadening the mandate of the institution to include sporting activities which are an important aspect of the development of youth, particularly focussing on both practice and research in the fields of youth development and sports.

(iii) To make recommendations on the financial

requirements of such conversion of the institute of Central University/National Institute of Youth and Sports.

- (iv) To suggest the template of the Governing Structure, in particular, Whether the structure should remain as it is for Central Universities generally or any innovative modifications are called for.
- (v) To suggest the objects and powers of such a University/National Institute of Youth and Sports.

No report of the Committee has been received by the government.

[Translation]

Unique Identification Number Scheme

436. SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE: SHRI P.C. MOHAN:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the Unique Identification Number (UID) Scheme launched in the country till 31 January, 2011;
- (b) the details of expenditure likely to be incurred therein alongwith the funds allocated for the said scheme so far;
- (c) the action plan of the Government with regard to people living in bordering areas in issuing UID number; and
- (d) the action plan of the Government to ensure

that people living illegally in India and Bangladesh intruders do not get the UID number?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) The mandate of the Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) is to issue Unique Identification numbers (Aadhaar) to all the residents of India. 'Aadhaar' is a 12 digit random number. It does 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 will together establish and verify the identify of a resident. The Authority plans to cover 600 million people within 4 years from the start of the project.

The Unique Identification programme was launched on 29th September, 2010 in Tembli village of Nandurbar District in Maharashtra. Enrolments have been initiated in Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Tripura and West Bengal. 16,50,897 Aadhaar numbers have been issued as on date.

(b) The total approved estimated cost of Phase-I and II of the project spread over five years from Financial year 2009-10 to 2013-14 is Rs. 3,170.32 crore. The annual budget allocation and actual expenditure for the Scheme are given below:—

(Rupees in crore)

Year	Total Budget Estimates	Total Revised Estimates	Total Final Estimates	Total Expenditure
2009-10	120.00	30.92	26.38	26.21
2010-11	1900.00	—	—	67.02 (Till January, 2011)

The Budget for Phase-III of the project will be brought before the Government in due course.

(c) The UIDAI proposes to collect the demographic and biometric attributes of residents through various agencies of the Central and the State Governments and other who, in normal course of their activities, interact with the residents. These entities are described as 'Registrars' of the UIDAI. The recommended verification procedure for demographic data includes documents, introducer system and National Population Register process of public scrutiny. Memoranda of Understanding (MoUs) have been signed with 35 States and UT Governments for the implementation of the Aadhaar Programme.

(d) The verification procedure is meant to be carried out by the Registrars to ensure that only genuine residents get entrolled into the system.

Coal Production

437. SHRI VISHWA MOHAN KUMAR:

SHRI BHARAT RAM MEGHWAL:

DR. BALIRAM:

SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE :

SHRI VARUN GANDHI:

SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA:

SHRI R. THAMARASELVAN:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the targets set and actual production of coal achieved in each of the subsidiaries of Coal India Limited (CIL) during each of the last three years;

(b) whether the Government visualises a shortfall in production of coal during the current year and the next few years;

(c) if so, the manner in which the shortfall is likely to be met;

(d) whether several States including the State Governments of Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh have been demanding allocation of additional coal to meet the requirements of thermal power plants in the States; and

(e) if so, the quantity of coal demanded and supplied to each of these States during each of the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) the targets and actual production of coal achieved in each of the subsidiaries of Coal India Limited (CIL) during last three years are given below:—

(in million tonnes)

Company	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement (P)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
ECL	33.41	24.06	31.00	28.13	31.00	30.27
BCCL	25.20	25.22	26.50	25.51	28.00	27.51
CCL	44.00	44.15	47.00	43.24	48.00	47.08
NCL	58.00	59.62	61.25	63.65	66.50	67.67

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
WCL	42.40	43.51	43.05	44.70	45.00	45.74
MCL	88.00	88.01	99.00	96.34	109.30	104.08
SECL	91.50	93.79	96.00	101.15	106.00	108.01
NEC	2.00	1.10	1.20	1.01	1.20	1.11
CIL	384.51	379.46	405.00	403.73	435.00	431.27

(b) Yes, Madam.

(c) The shortfall is likely to be met through import.

(d) Yes, Madam.

(e) The Government Coal Companies supply coal to the Power Plants located in different States as per the terms and conditions of Fuel Supply Agreement (FSA) agreed between the concerned coal companies and the consumers. The details of State-wise dispatches to Thermal Power Plants during the last three years and the current year (April, 2010 – January, 2011) are as below:—

State-wise details of despatch of coal and coal products from CIL sources to Thermal Power Stations (in Million Tonnes)

State	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 (April'10- January' 2011) (Provisional)
1	2	3	4	5
Delhi	5.66	5.85	5.12	3.02
Haryana	8.01	9.51	10.50	10.83

	1	2	3	4	5
Punjab	7.21	5.94	5.47	3.94	
Rajasthan	13.02	13.81	13.64	12.23	
Uttar Pradesh	51.83	52.39	52.40	44.93	
Gujarat	18.19	18.89	18.19	15.26	
Chhattisgarh	20.44	25.48	30.48	27.53	
Madhya Pradesh	29.34	31.80	32.03	24.83	
Maharashtra	35.19	35.44	35.09	27.14	
Andhra Pradesh	13.24	13.55	10.35	9.34	
Karnataka	4.07	4.52	3.34	2.63	
Tamil Nadu	13.49	13.53	12.97	10.31	
Bihar	4.81	7.41	9.44	8.72	
Jharkhand	6.48	6.92	7.58	5.93	
Odisha	23.56	22.32	23.47	17.61	
West Bengal	25.50	28.47	27.97	26.06	
Total	280.04	295.81	298.03	250.31	

**Norms for Identification of Backward/
Tribal Prone Districts**

438. RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:
SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN:
SHRI MAHESHWAR HAZARI:
SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

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

(b) the scheme being implemented for development of the districts identified as backward/tribal prone particularly in Gujarat and achievements made as a result thereof;

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

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) and (b) Various norms have been adopted for the identification of backward districts under different schemes. However, the specific scheme for the development of backward districts in the country is the District Component of the Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) under which 250 districts including 6 districts in Gujarat have been identified for coverage as given in enclosed Statement-I. These include the 200 districts covered under the first phase of National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme (NREGP) and 170 districts identified by the Inter Ministry Task Group on Redressing Growing Regional Imbalances (IMTG)

based on 17 socio-economic variables. 120 districts are common in the two lists. The NREGP districts were identified on the basis of an index of backwardness comprising three parameters with equal weights to each namely, value of output per agricultural worker, agriculture wage rate and percentage of SC/ST population of the district. The list of 17 parameters used by IMTG is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

In addition, the Government has recently approved, an Integrated Action Plan (IAP) for 60 Selected Tribal and Backward Districts of nine States. The criteria adopted for selection of these 60 districts are: (i) the district is in the list of 83 Security Related Expenditure (SRE) scheme of the Ministry of Home Affairs, (ii) the tribal population of the district exceeds 25%, (iii) the forest area of the district exceeds 30%, (iv) poverty ratio in the district exceeds 50% and (v) the district is covered under the District Component of the Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF). Districts meeting four out of the five criteria and forming a contiguous block have been included. Further, those districts that were in the list of 35 Left Wing Extremism (LWE) Affected Districts, but do not meet the above criteria, have also been included.

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

There are two major programmes for Tribal Development namely, Grant under Article 275(1) of the Constitution and Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Plan (SCA to TSP). Grant under both the programmes is released to 26 States and 22 TSP States respectively including the State of Gujarat. Areas included in Tribal Sub-Plan are the operational areas of Integrated Tribal Development Projects/Agencies (ITDPs/ITDAs), Modified Area Develop-

ment Approach (MADA) pockets, Clusters and areas where Dispersed Tribal Groups (DTGs) and Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PTGs) reside. ITDPs/ITDAs are generally contiguous areas of the size of a Tehsil or Block or more in which the ST population is 50% or more of the total population. MADA Pockets are the identified pockets of concentration of ST population containing 50% or more ST population within a total population of minimum of 10,000. Clusters are the identified pockets of concentration of ST population containing 50% or more ST population within a total population of minimum of 5,000. PTGs are identified as the most backward communities among the STs characterized by low rate of growth of population, a pre-agricultural level of technology and extremely low levels of literacy. DTGs are tribals falling outside the above areas.

(c) to (e) The BRGF programme is being reviewed by the Ministry of Panchayati Raj through intensive interactions, conferences and workshops, field visits and through commissioning of independent evaluation studies. A World Bank review of BRGF undertaken at the request of the Ministry of Panchayati Raj has, indicated *inter-alia*, that BRGF investments are meaningful and that local Governments implement the schemes with speed and quality. The study also points to the need for advance planning, greater convergence and a strong technical secretariat for the District Planning Committees. The implementation of the KBK Special Plan is being reviewed by the Planning Commission along with the State Government to ensure the attainment to the scheme's objectives. Similarly the performance of MSDP is reviewed by the Ministry of Minority Affairs and performance of the programmes for Tribal Development of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs Ministries and State Governments concerned take corrective action on the basis of the reviews.

Development Commissioner/equivalent officer in-charge of Development in the State is responsible for scrutiny of expenditure and monitoring of the IAP. Macro-level monitoring of the IAP is being carried out by the Committee headed by Member Secretary, Planning Commission.

Statement-I

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

Andhra Pradesh

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

Arunachal Pradesh

1. Upper Subansiri

Assam

1. Barpeta
 2. Bongaigaon
 3. Cachar
 4. Dhemaji
 5. Goalpara
 6. Hailakandi
-

7. Karbi Anglong
8. Kokrajhar
9. Lakhimpur
10. Marigaon
11. North Cachar Hills

Bihar

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

21. Muzaffarpur
22. Nalanda
23. Nawada
24. Pashchim Champaran
25. Patna
26. Purbi Champaran
27. Purnia
28. Rohtas
29. Saharsa
30. Samastipur
31. Saran
32. Sheikhpura
33. Sheohar
34. Sitamarhi
35. Supaul
36. Vaishali

Chhattisgarh

1. Bastar
 2. Bilaspur
 3. Dantewada
 4. Dhamtari
 5. Jashpur
 6. Kabirdham
 7. Kanker
 8. Korba
 9. Korea
-

10. Mahasamund
11. Raigarh
12. Rajnandgaon
13. Surguja

Gujarat

1. Banas Kantha
2. Dahod
3. Dang
4. Narmada
5. Panch Mahals
6. Sabar Kantha

Haryana

1. Mahendragarh
2. Sirsa

Himachal Pradesh

1. Chamba
2. Sirmaur

Jammu and Kashmir

1. Doda
2. Kupwara
3. Poonch

Jharkhand

1. Bokaro
2. Chatra
3. Deoghar
4. Dhanbad

5. Dumka

6. Garhwa

7. Giridih

8. Godda

9. Gumla

10. Hazaribagh

11. Jamtara

12. Koderma

13. Latehar

14. Lohardaga

15. Pakur

16. Palamu

17. Ranchi

18. Sahebganj

19. Saraikela Kharsawan

20. Simdega

21. West Singhbhum

Karnataka

1. Bidar

2. Chitradurga

3. Davangere

4. Gulbarga

5. Raichur

Kerala

1. Palakkad

2. Wayanad

Madhya Pradesh

1. Balaghat
2. Barwani
3. Betul
4. Chhatarpur
5. Damoh
6. Dhar
7. Dindori
8. Guna
9. Jhabua
10. Katni
11. Khandwa
12. Khargone
13. Mandla
14. Panna
15. Rajgarh
16. Rewa
17. Satna
18. Seoni
19. Shahdol
20. Sheopur
21. Shivpuri
22. Sidhi
23. Tikamgarh
24. Umaria

Maharashtra

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

Manipur

1. Chandel
2. Churachandpur
3. Tamenglong

Meghalaya

1. Ri Bhoi
2. South Garo Hills
3. West Garo Hills

Mizoram

1. Lawngtlai
2. Saiha

Nagaland

1. Mon
-

2. Tuensang
3. Wokha

Odisha

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

Punjab

1. Hoshiarpur

Rajasthan

1. Banswara
2. Barmer

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

Sikkim

1. North District

Tamil Nadu

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

Tripura

1. Dhalai

Uttar Pradesh

1. Ambedkar Nagar
 2. Azamgarh
 3. Bahraich
 4. Balrampur
-

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

31. Siddharth Nagar
32. Sitapur
33. Sonbhadra
34. Unnao

Uttarakhand

1. Chamoli
2. Champawat
3. Tehri Garhwal

West Bengal

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

Statement-II

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

1. **Economic:**
 - (i) Per Capita Credit

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

2. Social and Educational:

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

3. Health:

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

4. Amenities:

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

Statement-III

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

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

Literacy Level;

Female literacy rate;
Work participation rate; and
Female work participation rate.

Basic amenities indicators at the district level:—

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

[English]

Evacuation of Indians

439. SHRI KIRTI AZAD:
SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI:
SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL:
SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH:
SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Air India recently evacuated a large number of Indians from Egypt due to the recent unrest in that country;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith their numbers;

(c) whether these passengers were overcharged for their travel back to the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the rationale behind such a move; and

(e) the corrective steps taken by the Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Air India operated

3 flights to evacuate Indian nationals from Egypt. In all 749 passengers (including 2 infants) were evacuated by operating two 747-400 ferry flight on 30.1.2011 and 3.2.2011 as well as by diverting a scheduled Jeddah/ Mumbai flight on 1.2.2011.

(c) to (e) No, Madam. The fare charged was only to cover the direct cost of operating the flight on a "no profit" basis.

[English]

Failure of Satellite

440. SHRI GANESH SINGH:
DR. KRUPARANI KILLI:
SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:
SHRI RAMESH RATHOD:
SHRI K. SUGUMAR:
SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAIISI:
SHRI P. VISWANATHAN:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether India's ambitious space programme suffered a blow when GSLV-F06 rocket failed within 63 seconds of its lift off;

(b) if so, the reasons for its failure;

(c) the total cost involved in this launch;

(d) whether ISRO has decided to launch GSLV afresh; and

(e) if so, the future plans chalked in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY):

(a) and (b) The launch of GSLV-F06 with GSAT-5P communication satellite that took place on December 25, 2010 was unsuccessful. The performance of the vehicle was normal up to 47.5 seconds from lift-off. Subsequently, the vehicle started developing larger errors in its

orientation leading to build-up of higher structural loads and consequently the vehicle broke up at 53.8 seconds from lift-off. As per the Range norms, a destruct command was issued from the ground at 64 seconds after lift-off.

The primary cause of the failure is the untimely and inadvertent snapping of a group of 10 connectors located at the bottom portion of the Russian Cryogenic Stage. The premature snapping of these connectors has led to stoppage of continuous flow of control commands to the First Stage control electronics, consequently leading to loss of control and break-up of the vehicle.

(c) The total cost involved in this launch is around Rs. 300 crores.

(d) and (e) ISRO is planning to undertake the next developmental flight of GSLV (GSLV-D4) using the Indigenous Cryogenic Stage. The mission aims at flight testing of Indigenous Cryogenic engine and Stage. The launch of GSLV-D4 is planned for 1st quarter, 2012.

[Translation]

Indo-China Border Dispute

441. SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE:
SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA:
SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV:
SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:
SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the area of Indian territory under Chinese occupation as on date;

(b) whether the length of the Indo-China border has been stated to be only 2000 kilometre in a report published by the Chinese Government media whereas the actual length is about 3500 km.;

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

(d) whether the said report is indicative of the Chinese intention to occupy about 1600 km. length of the Indian border; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Government to regain control over the Indian territory under Chinese occupation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) China continues to be in illegal occupation of approximately 38,000 sq. kms in the Indian State of Jammu and Kashmir. In addition, under the so-called Sino-Pakistan Boundary Agreement of 1963, Pakistan illegally ceded 5,180 sq. kms. of Indian territory in Pakistan Occupied Kashmir to China.

(b) to (e) China regards the State of Jammu and Kashmir as a dispute that should be settled properly through dialogue between India and Pakistan. China also disputes the international boundary between India and China. Government has conveyed to the Chinese side its clear and consistent position that Jammu and Kashmir is an integral part of India. In 2003, India and China agreed to each appoint a Special Representative to explore from the political perspective of the overall bilateral relationship the framework for a boundary settlement. There have been fourteen meetings of the Special Representatives so far, the last in November, 2010. An "Agreement on the Political Parameters and Guiding Principles for the Settlement of the India-China Boundary Question" was signed between India and China on April 11, 2005. At present the two Special Representatives are exploring the framework for a settlement covering all sectors of the boundary.

[English]

**Consultation with CVC in Discharging
Class-I Officer**

442. SHRI S. ALAGIRI:
SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether in case of determination of probation or discharging an officer from the Class-I Service of the Union of India during probation, it is necessary to consult the Central Vigilance Commission (CVC);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the purported discharge during probation of an officer from service after consultation with the CVC on the alleged misconduct and on the basis of concurrence given by CVC would *de-facto* mean that a disciplinary/punitive action has been taken against such officer for his alleged misconducts; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the purpose of the consultation with CVC and taking its concurrence for purported discharge of any such officer?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY):

(a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Disciplinary/punitive action for misconduct is taken under the relevant discipline and appeal rules. Temporary employee can also be discharged in terms of the Temporary Service Rules and whether the discharge is punitive or not will depend on the facts and circumstances of the specific case.

(d) Consultation with CVC is required in disciplinary cases involving vigilance angle.

[Translation]

Shortage of Coal

443. SHRI UMASHANKAR SINGH:
SHRI GANESH SINGH:
SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether several thermal power stations including those under National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) are facing severe shortage of coal;

(b) if so, the coal demanded and supplied to each State/UT by Coal India Limited (CIL) and its subsidiaries during each of the last three years;

(c) whether some States have complained regarding the supply of coal with more ash content;

(d) if so, the action taken by the Government to address the issue; and

(e) the States who have resorted to direct purchase of coal from foreign countries to tide over the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) and (b) Coal stocks with Power Stations at the end of January, 2011 have gone up marginally by 0.16 Million Tonnes in the last one year from 12.97 Million Tonnes as on 31.01.2010 to 13.13 Million Tonnes as on 31.01.2011.

During the process of formulation of the Annual Plan, Ministry of Coal/Planning Commission assesses the overall coal demand of the country, sector-wise, including the power utilities. Such demand is not assessed State-wise.

The details of Subsidiary-wise dispatch to Power Utilities against targets finalized in the Supply Plans as part of the Annual Plans for the last three years and the current year are furnished below:—

(figures in million tonnes)

Despatch performance to Power Utilities from Coal India Limited sources

Coal Company	2007-08			2008-09		
	Target	Dispatch	% materialisation	Target	Dispatch	% materialisation
ECL	26.85	21.95	82	26.50	23.69	89
BCCL	14.13	16.86	119	14.20	16.96	119
CCL	27.78	27.44	99	29.80	28.89	97
NCL	51.92	53.13	102	54.08	58.05	107
WCL	33.83	36.10	107	34.15	34.96	102
SECL	63.90	66.71	104	67.00	73.24	109
MCL	59.18	57.42	97	65.48	59.81	91
NEC	0.73	0.42	57	0.20	0.21	103
CIL Total	278.32	280.03	101	291.41	295.81	102

Despatch performance of Power Utilities from Coal India Limited sources

Coal Company	2009-10			2010-11 (April, 2010 — January, 2011) (provisional)		
	Target	Dispatch	% materialisation	Target	Dispatch	% materialisation
ECL	26.00	25.22	97	21.26	21.22	100
BCCL	17.56	16.82	96	15.58	17.63	113
CCL	31.80	28.20	89	26.92	24.65	92
NCL	58.80	61.06	104	51.60	47.32	92
WCL	34.83	34.46	99	28.21	25.35	90
SECL	73.40	74.20	101	62.82	62.65	100
MCL	69.12	57.97	84	65.01	51.21	79
NEC	0.20	0.10	50	0.18	0.27	151
CIL Total	311.71	298.03	96	271.58	250.30	92

The details of State-wise dispatch of coal and coal products to Power Utilities during last three years are as under:—

State-wise Despatch of Coal and Coal Products to Power Utilities

(in Million Tonnes)

State	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 (April, 2010- January, 2011) (Provisional)
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	13.24	13.55	10.35	9.34

	1	2	3	4	5
Bihar		4.81	7.41	9.44	8.72
Chhattisgarh		20.44	25.48	30.48	27.53
Delhi		5.66	5.85	5.12	3.02
Gujarat		18.19	18.89	18.19	15.26
Haryana		8.01	9.51	10.50	10.83
Jharkhand		6.48	6.92	7.58	5.93
Karnataka		4.07	4.52	3.34	2.63
Madhya Pradesh		29.34	31.80	32.03	24.83
Maharashtra		35.19	35.44	35.09	27.14

1	2	3	4	5
Odisha	23.56	22.32	23.47	17.61
Punjab	7.21	5.94	5.47	3.94
Rajasthan	13.02	13.81	13.64	12.23
Tamil Nadu	13.49	13.53	12.97	10.31
Uttar Pradesh	51.83	52.39	52.40	44.93
West Bengal	25.50	28.47	27.97	26.06
Total	280.04	295.81	298.03	250.31

(c) and (d) A few complaints have been received by the coal companies regarding the quality and size of coal being supplied by them. 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) arranging 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 planned for a total throughput capacity of about 111.10 Million Tonnes per year on "Build Operate and Maintain (BOM)" basis in addition to the existing throughput capacity of 17.20 Million Tonnes per year.

(e) Based on the targets fixed by Ministry of Power for import of coal by the power utilities for the year 2010-11, the power utilities of Haryana, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, West Bengal and NTPC have made direct arrangements for import of coal.

[English]

Revival of Air India

444. SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
DR. M. THAMBIDURAI:
SHRI K.R.G. REDDY:
SHRI RAMEN DEKA:
SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Air India is incurring huge losses;
- (b) if so, the profit/loss of Air India during each of the last three years alongwith the cumulative losses as on 31 December, 2010;
- (c) whether the Government has infused large funds to rework a turnaround plan;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to change the present organizational set up to bring in professional management of its affairs?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Air India had incurred a loss of Rs. 2226.16 crores, 5548.26 crores and 5552.44 crores during the financial year 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 respectively. The accounts for the financial year 2010-11 have not been compiled.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. Government has infused an amount of Rs. 800 crores during Feb/March, 2010 and an amount of Rs. 1200 crores during January, 2011.

(e) To render professional and post managerial advice to the Board of Air India, Government has appointed five eminent persons as Non-official Part-time Directors on the Board of Air India Limited. Besides this, Air India has also appointed a Chief Operating Officer (COO) on contract basis who would oversee the operational performance of the Company including inter alia, Engineering, Inflight, Commercial, Operations.

Implementation of RTE Act

445. SHRI BIBHU PRASAD TARAI:
SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA:
SHRI RAMKISHUN:
SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL:

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

(a) whether the Government has conducted any study to assess the impact of the implementation of the policy of universalisation of school education through the Right to Free and Compulsory Education of Children (RTE) Act in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the steps taken for the implementation of the said Act;

(d) the reaction of the State Governments in this regard and the names of the States which have not implemented the scheme;

(e) the number of children likely to be benefited from this scheme, State-wise; and

(f) the manner in which the Government plans to make-up the shortfall of trained teachers and adequate infrastructure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) The Right to Education (RTE) Act has come into force with effect from 01.4.2010 only. It is premature to assess the impact of the RTE Act. Under RTE Act Central Government and State Governments have taken following steps:—

- (i) Central RTE Rules were notified in the Official Gazette on 8th April 2010; Model RTE Rules have been circulated to States to adopt/adapt.
- (ii) SSA norms have been revised to correspond with the provisions of the RTE Act.
- (iii) Fund sharing pattern for implementation of RTE-SSA programme has been revised from the earlier pattern in the sliding scale to a fixed 65:35 ratio between the Centre and States for five year period from 2010-11 to 2014-15. In the case of States in the North Eastern Region, the fund sharing pattern in the 90:10 ratio between the Centre and State Governments will continue.
- (iv) Central SSA outlays for 2010-11 have been enhanced from Rs. 15000 crore to Rs. 19000 crore; Rs.4000 crore was provided in the 1st batch of Supplementary Grants.
- (v) National Council of Teacher Education (NCTE)

has been notified as the academic authority for Teacher Qualifications; new Teacher Qualifications have been notified on 23rd August, 2010.

(d) to (f) The RTE Act, which provides for Free and Compulsory Education in a neighbourhood schools as per policy laid down by State Governments, is under implementation in all the States/UTs. 4,55,162 posts of teachers have been sanctioned during 2010-11 and 10,77,727 additional class rooms have been constructed till 2009-10.

Mobile Number Portability

446. SHRI RAJAI AH SIRICILLA:
DR. KRUPARANI KILLI:
SHRI MANICKA TAGORE:

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

(a) whether the Government has recently introduced Mobile Number Portability (MNP) Service in the country;

(b) if so, the salient features of the service and the benefits likely to accrue to the subscribers;

(c) the deadline fixed to opt for MNP, State-wise;

(d) the reaction of various stakeholders under MNP Service;

(e) the number of customers who have left or joined the Government owned Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Ltd. and Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd.; and

(f) the steps taken or being taken by the Government for better consumer care and to attract more consumers to its network?

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

(b) With Mobile Number Portability (MNP) the subscriber has the choice to change his Mobile Service Provider without changing his mobile number in his Licenced Service Area irrespective of technology (GSM/CDMA).

Salient features of MNP Service:

- (i) Porting charges only upto Rs. 19/-
- (ii) Porting time 7 working days (15 working days in case of Jammu and Kashmir, Assam and NE service areas).
- (iii) Subscriber is allowed to move to another Mobile Service Provider only after 90 days of the date of activation of mobile connection in the present network or from the date of last porting of mobile number, whichever is applicable.
- (iv) Post-paid subscribers should ensure to pay all the dues as per the last bill before porting.
- (v) Withdrawal of porting request can be given within 24 hrs. of applying for porting.
- (vi) The prescribed service disruption time is 2 hrs during changeover.

Benefits to the subscriber of MNP Service:

- (i) The subscriber has the choice to change his Mobile Service Provider without changing his mobile number in his Licenced Service Area.
- (ii) The subscriber will be having better quality of service and lower/competitive rates due to increased competition among Service Providers.
- (iii) MNP reduces the subscriber's cost of switching networks because there is no need to circulate new number.

(c) It is the subscriber's choice to move to another service provider at any time. As such there is no deadline fixed for opting for MNP by subscribers

(d) There are no formal reactions available, however, as per the media reports the MNP service has been widely welcomed.

(e) As per reports received from BSNL and MTNL the number of ported-out subscribers is as below:—

Service Provider	Port in (customers Joined)	Port out (customers left)
MTNL (till 15-02-11)	5,735	14,222
BSNL (till 16-02-11)	92,243	2,23,824

(f) The steps taken or being taken:—

BSNL & MTNL are taking steps for improved customer care quality of service and Competitive pricing etc.

Amendment of RTI Act

447. SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:
SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposed amendments to the RTI Act, 2005 permit only one question at a time and restrict an RTI query to 250 words only;

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

(c) whether as per the amendment proposal, heavy charges have been levied for RTI queries;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the reasons behind restricting the right to information of citizens?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY):

(a) and (b) The draft amendment to Right to Information Rules, inter-alia, provides that the request for information should relate only to one subject matter and should be limited to two hundred and fifty words, excluding the address of the Central Public Information Officer and the address of the applicant. The amendment would strengthen the right to information regime by facilitating expeditious supply of correct information.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) There is no proposal to restrict the right of citizens to information.

Visit of Dignitaries

448. SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN:
SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR:
SHRI PRABODH PANDA:
SHRI GANESH SINGH:
SHRI SHIVRAJ BHAIYA:
SHRI MANICKA TAGORE:
SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY:
SHRI A GANESHAMURTHI:
SHRI P. VISWANATHAN:
SHRI K.R.G. REDDY:
SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM:
DR. RATNA DE:
SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM:

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 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 STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) Details of visits of foreign Heads of State, Vice Presidents, Heads of Government and External Affairs/Foreign Ministers from October 20, 2010 to February 04, 2011 are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) Details of visits of Hon'ble Prime Minister and Hon'ble External Affairs Minister from October 24, 2010 to February 12, 2011 are given in the enclosed Statement-II..

(b), (d) and (e) Details are given in the enclosed Statement-III.

Statement-I

*Incoming visits of Heads of State, Vice Presidents, Heads of Government and External Affairs/
Foreign Ministers from October 20, 2010 to February 04, 2011*

Sl.No.	Dignitary	Dates
1	2	3
1.	His Majesty Jigme Khesar Namgyel Wangchuck, King of Bhutan	20-29 October, 2010
2.	H.E. Lyonchhen Jigmi Y Thinley, Prime Minister of Bhutan	30 Oct-3 Nov, 2010
3.	H.E. Ngwazi Prof. Bingu Wa Mutharika, President of Malawi and First Lady Madam Callista Mutharika (State Visit)	November 02-08, 2010
4.	The Honorable Barack Obama, President of United States of America	November 6-9, 2010
5.	H.E. Mr. Edward Nalbandian, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Armenia	November 10-13, 2010
6.	HSH Hereditary Prince Alois of Liechtenstein and HRH Princess Sophie	November 14-20, 2010
7.	H.E. Mr. Sergey Ivanov, Deputy Chairman of the Government of Russian Federation	November 17-19, 2010
8.	H.E. Mr. Sergey V. Lavrov, Minister of Foreign affairs of Russian Federation	November 29, 2010

1	2	3
9.	H.E. Mr. Nicolas Sarkozy, President of the Republic of France and Mrs. Carla Sarkozy	Dec. 04-07, 2010
10.	H.E. George Yong-Boon Yeo, FM of Singapore	Dec. 6-10, 2010
11.	H.E. Mr. Wen Jaibao, Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China (State Visit)	Dec. 15-17, 2010
12.	H.E. Mr. Hailemariam Desaleger, Dy. PM/FM of Ethiopia	Nov. 30-Dec. 5, 2010
13.	H.E. Ms. Lene Espersen, FM of Denmark	Dec. 15-17, 2010
14.	H.E. Mr. Dmitry A. Medvedev, President of the Russian Federation (Official Visit)	Dec. 21-22, 2010
15.	H.E. Smt. Sujata Koirala, DPM and Foreign Minister of Nepal	Jan. 5-8, 2011
16.	H.E. Mr. Anand Satyanand, Governor General of New Zealand	Jan. 5-10, 2011
17.	H.E. Dr. H. Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono, President of Indonesia and Madam Hj. Ani Bambang Yudhoyono	Jan. 24-26, 2011
18.	H.E. Dr. Ram Baran Yadav, President of Nepal	Jan. 27-Feb. 05, 2011
19.	H.E. Dr. Leonel Fernandez Reyna, President of the Dominican Republic	Jan. 30-Feb. 04, 2011
20.	H.E. Mr. Hamid Karzai, President of Afghanistan	Feb. 2-3, 2011
21.	H.E. Mr. James Michel, President of the Republic of Seychelles	Feb. 3-4, 2011

Statement-II

Outgoing visits of Hon'ble Prime Minister and Hon'ble External Affairs Minister from October 24, 2010 to February 12, 2011

Sl. No.	Countries visited by Hon'ble Prime Minister	From	To
1	Japan, Malaysia and Vietnam	24.10.10	30.10.10
2	Republic of Korea	10.11.10	12.11.10
3	Belgium and Germany	09.12.10	12.12.10

Sl. No.	Countries visited by Hon'ble External Affairs Minister	From	To
1.	Singapore	26.10.10	28.10.10
2.	China	14.11.10	15.11.10
3.	Sri Lanka	25.11.10	28.11.10
4.	Afghanistan	08.01.11	09.01.11
5.	Australia	18.01.11	20.01.11
6.	Bhutan	07.02.11	09.02.11
7.	USA	11.02.11	12.02.11

Statement-III

Bhutan: Discussions were held on a wide range of issues of shared interests and concerns and areas of cooperation during the visits of Bhutanese dignitaries.

Malawi: Both sides discussed a wide range of subjects of bilateral interest covering economic cooperation, trade and investment, infrastructure, mining, coal, agriculture, micro, small and medium enterprises and human resource development. Four Agreements/MOUs were signed during the visit including General Cooperation Agreement, MOU on Cooperation in Mineral Resources Development, MOU on Cooperation in Rural Development and MOU on Cooperation in Health and Medicine.

USA: The visit significantly expanded the long term strategic framework of the relationship and elevated the India-US Strategic Partnership to a new level. Prime Minister and President Obama reaffirmed that India-U.S. strategic partnership is indispensable not only for their two countries but also for global stability and prosperity in the 21st century.

Six Agreements/MOUs were signed:—

- (i) MoU on establishing a Joint Clean Energy Research and Development Centre in India;
- (ii) MoU on exploration and assessment of shale gas resources in India;
- (iii) Energy Cooperation Programme;
- (iv) MoU on establishment of Global Disease Detection India Centre in India;
- (v) Implementing Arrangement for enhanced monsoon forecasting; and
- (vi) MoU for cooperation in the Global Centre for Nuclear Energy Partnership being established by India.

Armenia: The two sides reviewed the entire gamut of bilateral relations and discussed ways to further

strengthen and expand them. They also exchanged views on regional and global issues of mutual concern. An Executive Programme on Cultural Cooperation between the two countries was signed during the visit.

Liechtenstein: Deliberations were held on the entire gamut of bilateral, regional and multilateral issues of mutual interest. The delegation visited the India International Trade Fair and obtained an overview of India's manufacturing capabilities.

Russia: The two sides reviewed the functioning of the various specialized Working Groups under the India-Russia Inter-Governmental Commission on Trade, Economic, Scientific, Technological and Cultural Cooperation (IRIGC-TEC) Commission set up to enhance bilateral cooperation in a multiplicity of sectors, including trade, banking and finance, mines and metallurgy, science and technology, information and communication technology, energy and culture. A Protocol on the outcome of the discussions was signed at the conclusion of the Commission's meeting.

The two Foreign Ministers reviewed the entire gamut of bilateral relations and also exchanged views on important regional and international issues. A Protocol on Foreign Office Consultations for the period 2011-12 was signed during the visit.

Russian President paid an official visit to India for the 11th Indo-Russian Annual Summit with the Prime Minister. The two leaders had wide range of discussions on the entire spectrum of bilateral issues and exchanged views on various regional, multilateral and global issues of mutual interest. The following eleven agreements were signed during the 11th Annual Summit:—

- (i) Memorandum on Mutual Understanding and Cooperation in the Field of Elections between the Election Commission of India and the Central Election Commission of the Russian Federation;
- (ii) Agreement between the Government of the Republic of India and the Government of the

- Russian Federation on Mutual Simplification of Travel Documents for Certain Categories of Nationals of the Republic of India and the Russian Federation;
- (iii) Agreement between the Government of the Republic of India and the Government of the Russian Federation on cooperation in the field of emergency management;
- (iv) Inter-Governmental Agreement between the Government of the Republic of India and the Government of the Russian Federation for Enhancement of Cooperation in Oil and Gas Sector;
- (v) Integrated Long-Term Programme of Cooperation in Science, Technology and Innovation between the Government of the Republic of India and the Government of the Russian Federation;
- (vi) Joint Work Document for Establishing of the Indian — Russian Scientific and Technological Centre Between Department of Science and Technology, Government of the Republic of India and Ministry of Education and Science of the Russian Federation;
- (vii) Memorandum of Understanding between the State Atomic Energy Corporation "Rosatom" and the Department of Atomic Energy of the Government of India Concerning Broader Scientific and Technical Cooperation;
- (viii) Memorandum of Mutual Understanding on Combating Irregular Migration between the Government of India and the Government of the Russian Federation;
- (ix) MoU between Ministry of Communications and Information Technology (Department of Information Technology) of the Republic of India and the Ministry of Telecom and Mass Communications of the Russian Federation on Cooperation in Information Technology;
- (x) Memorandum of Understanding on cooperation in the Pharmaceutical Sector between the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers of the Government of India and the Ministry of Trade and Industry of the Government of Russian Federation; and
- (xi) Framework Agreement on Cooperation in Hydrocarbon Sector between ONGC Videsh Ltd. and JSFC Sistema.
- A Joint Statement titled "Celebrating a Decade of Indo-Russian Strategic Partnership and Looking Beyond" was also adopted at the end of the Summit. Besides, 18 other contracts were concluded in the Government and private sectors on the margins of the Summit in a range of sectors including defence, banking, trade, pharmaceuticals, chemicals and petrochemicals and communications and Information Technology.
- France:** The discussions focused on various issues of bilateral, regional and multilateral concern. During the visit, the following Agreements/MOUs were signed:—
- (i) Agreement on Film Co-Production between the Government of the Republic Of India and the Government of the French Republic.
- (ii) Agreement between the Government of the Republic of India and the Government of the French Republic on the Protection of Confidentiality of Technical Data and Information Relating to Cooperation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy.
- (iii) Agreement between the Government of the French Republic and the Government of the Republic of India concerning Intellectual Property Rights on the development of the peaceful uses of nuclear energy
- (iv) Cooperation Agreement between the Depart-

ment of Atomic Energy (DAE) of The Government of India and the Commissariat A L'energie Atomique Et Aux Energies Alternatives (CEA) in the field of Nuclear Science and Technology for Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy

- (v) Memorandum of Understanding between the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) and the Centre National D'etudes Spatiales (CNES) for Cooperation in Earth System Science and Climate
- (vi) General Framework Agreement between NPCIL and AREVA
- (vii) Framework Agreement between NPCIL and AREVA on Early Works

(e) The Agreements/MOUs signed during the visit of the French President will further enhance cooperation in important areas of Civil Nuclear Energy, Space and Film Co-production between India and France.

Singapore: It was a working visit. Ways to further economic cooperation between the two countries were discussed.

China: During the visit, Premier Wen held wide ranging discussions with the Indian leadership. Both sides decided to have regular exchange of visits at Head of State/Government level. The visit helped stabilize the course of India-China relations and address issues of concern in our bilateral relations. A new bilateral trade target of US\$ 100 billion by 2015 was also laid down. A strategic Economic Dialogue was established to take a comprehensive view of our burgeoning and all round economic and commercial relations, while a CEOs Forum was set up as a platform for the businesses to give policy inputs to the two Governments. The year 2011 has been designated as the "India-China Year of Exchange".

During the visit a number of commercial agreements and contracts between Indian and Chinese businesses worth about US\$ 16 billion were signed.

During the visit, the following MoU/Agreements were signed:—

- (i) Programme of Cultural Exchange for the years 2010-2012.
- (ii) MoU on Cooperation in Green Technologies.
- (iii) MoU between the Ministry of External Affairs of the Republic of India and the State Council Information Office of the People's Republic of China on Media Exchanges.
- (iv) Memorandum of Understanding between the Ministry of Water Resources of the Republic of India and the Ministry of Water Resources of the People's Republic of China on Provision of Hydrological Data on the Sutlej River in Flood Season by China. to India.
- (v) Memorandum of Understanding between the Reserve Bank of India and the China Banking Regulatory Commission.
- (vi) Memorandum of Understanding between Export-Import Bank of India and China Development Bank Corporation.

Ethiopia: An agreement for release of 3rd tranche of lines of credit amounting to US\$ 213.31 million to support the sugar development was signed between EXIM Bank and Government of Ethiopia. To enhance cooperation in science and technology sector, a Programme of Cooperation on Science and Technology was also signed on 1st December, 2010.

Denmark: Discussions took place on the key areas of bilateral cooperation as well as regional and global issues of importance to both countries. Agreed Minutes of the Joint Commission meeting encompassing bilateral cooperation in wide range of areas including political, economic and commercial, science and technology, biotechnology, IT, energy and environment, shipping, agriculture and fisheries, education and culture were signed. It was also agreed to set up three new Joint

Working Groups on (i) Shipping; (ii) Food, Agriculture and Fisheries; and (iii) Environment.

Nepal: During the visit of the Nepalese dignitaries, issues of mutual interest and concerns were discussed. Both sides expressed their satisfaction at the close and multifaceted relations between India and Nepal and agreed to further strengthen the existing relationship.

The Government of India is closely engaged with the Government of Nepal to further expand and strengthen bilateral relations and cooperation to mutual benefit.

New Zealand: The Governor General of New Zealand visited New Delhi as the Chief Guest at the Pravasi Bharatiya Divas. The visit further strengthened the bilateral relationship.

Indonesia: PM and President Yudhoyono held extensive discussions on bilateral, regional and international issues. India and Indonesia issued a Joint Statement 'Vision for the India-Indonesia New Strategic Partnership over the coming decade' at the conclusion of the visit.

Eleven agreements in diverse areas of bilateral cooperation were concluded in the presence of the two leaders, while three were signed on the margins.

The visit has further strengthened the bilateral relationship.

Dominica: The two sides discussed bilateral issues and exchanged views on regional and global developments. They also exchanged views on issues of mutual interest.

Afghanistan: The two sides held detailed discussions on bilateral and regional issues. It was also agreed that the strategic partnership between Afghanistan and India is a positive factor for peace and stability in the region. In this context, the two sides also discussed the common threat faced by both their societies from terrorism. President Karzai expressed gratitude of the Afghan people for the assistance provided by India and

underlined the need for the two countries to work together in close cooperation.

Seychelles: The two sides reviewed and discussed issues of bilateral cooperation and ways to enhance and deepen India-Seychelles engagement.

PM's visit to Japan, Malaysia and Vietnam

Prime Minister visited Tokyo, Japan, on 24-26 October 2010 for the Annual Summit. He had extensive discussions with Japanese Prime Minister Naoto Kan and other dignitaries in Japan. PM's visit and his meetings with Japanese leaders reaffirmed our 'Strategic and Global Partnership' with Japan. The two Prime Ministers announced the conclusion of negotiations on India-Japan Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement.

The following documents were signed during the visit:—

- (a) Joint Statement: Vision for India-Japan Strategic and Global Partnership in the Next Decade.
- (b) Joint Declaration between the Leaders of India and Japan on the Conclusion of the Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement.
- (c) Memorandum on Simplifying Visa Procedures between India and Japan.

The first two documents reflect the political understandings reached during PM's visit. The Memorandum on Simplifying Visa Procedures intends to make it easier for Indian and Japanese citizens to travel to each other's country for tourism, business, employment and educational purposes.

External Affairs Minister (EAM) accompanied PM on the latter's visit to Japan and participated in PM's official engagements.

During the visit to Malaysia, PM had detailed discussions with his counterpart on all facets of bilateral

relations, as well as regional and global issues of mutual interest. Both the Prime Ministers agreed to establish a strategic partnership to expand and deepen India-Malaysia bilateral relations.

The following six MoUs were signed during the visit:—

- (i) Agreement towards Implementing Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement (CECA)
- (ii) MoU for cooperation in the field of Tourism
- (iii) MoU on Traditional Systems of Medicine
- (iv) MoU for Cooperation in the field of IT and Services
- (v) Cultural Exchange Programme for 2010-13
- (vi) Agreement between CSIR of India and UNIK of Malaysia on Research and Development Collaboration

The visit to Malaysia enhanced our bilateral relationship.

The Prime Minister visited Vietnam from October 28-29, 2010 for the 8th India-ASEAN Summit and 5th East Asia Summit. On the sidelines of the meet, he held meetings with Vietnamese Prime Minister and the General Secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam. There was a general discussion touching upon issues such as India's strategic relationship with Vietnam, opening of a cultural centre in Hanoi, bilateral trade, defence cooperation and India's relationship with ASEAN.

PM's visit to the Republic of Korea

The G-20 Seoul Summit under the theme 'Shared Growth Beyond Crisis' adopted the G-20 Seoul Summit Leaders' Declaration. The Summit focused on review of the global economic situation, the Framework of strong, sustainable and balanced growth, financial regulatory

reforms, reform of international financial institutions and launch of the G-20 Development agenda.

PM's visit to Belgium and Germany

Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh visited Brussels, Belgium, on 9-10 December 2010, for the 11th India-EU Summit, which was held on 10 December 2010, and had bilateral meeting with the Belgium Prime Minister Yves Leterme.

Various bilateral, regional and multilateral issues of mutual interest were discussed during these meetings. The following were the three outcome documents of the India-EU Summit:—

- (i) India-EU Joint Statement
- (ii) India-EU Joint Declaration on International Terrorism
- (iii) India-EU Joint Declaration on Culture

Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh visited Germany on 11 December, 2010. Prime Minister's discussions with German Federal President, Mr. Christian Wulff and German Federal Chancellor, Dr. Angela Merkel focused on wide ranging issues of bilateral, regional and global concern. No Agreements/MOUs were signed during the visit.

Visit of External Affairs Minister to Singapore

During the visit, the Institute of South Asian Studies organized a closed door interaction. EAM spoke on "Two Decades of India's Look East Policy". The visit enhanced our bilateral relation.

Visit of External Affairs Minister to Wuhan (China)

External Affairs Minister (EAM) visited Wuhan, China on 14-15 November, 2010 for the 10th Meeting of the Foreign Ministers of India, Russia and China. The three Foreign Ministers reviewed trilateral sectoral cooperation in disaster management, agriculture and

healthcare and also had a detailed exchange of views on a number of regional and global issues, including UN reforms, global financial architecture, combating international terrorism, cooperation among emerging markets, climate change, security in the Asia Pacific region, SCO, and the situation in Afghanistan, Iran and the Korean Peninsula. A Joint Communique on the outcome of the discussions was issued at the conclusion of the meeting. On the margins, EAM held bilateral meetings with his Russian and Chinese counterparts Mr. Sergey Lavrov and Mr. Yang Jiechi.

Visit of External Affairs Minister to Colombo, Sri Lanka

External Affairs Minister (EAM) visited Sri Lanka from 25-28 November 2010. He co-chaired the 7th meeting of the India-Sri Lanka Joint Commission meeting along with Prof. G.L. Peiris, Minister of External Affairs of Sri Lanka on 26th November 2010 in Colombo. The Joint Commission reviewed developments in bilateral relations. During the visit he also called on President, Prime Minister and External Affairs Minister of Sri Lanka.

During his visit EAM inaugurated the offices of the Consulate General of India in Jaffna and Hambantota, launched a Pilot Project of 1000 houses at Ariyalai near Jaffna and also carried out the ground breaking at Medawachchiya for the project for restoration of the Northern Railway line, which is being carried out under a Gol Line of Credit amounting to US \$ 800 million."

Visit of External Affairs Minister to Kabul, Afghanistan

External Affairs Minister (EAM) visited Kabul from January 8-9, 2011. He met President Karzai, Foreign Minister Rassoul, NSA Spanta, former President Rabbani (Chairman of the High Peace Council), and other senior Afghan leaders and dignitaries. The Government of Afghanistan reiterated its appreciation of India's positive role in Afghanistan. India pledged its long-term commitment to Afghanistan and its stability and development.

Visit of External Affairs Minister to Melbourne, Australia

At the invitation of Australian Foreign Minister, External Affairs Minister (EAM) participated in the 7th India-Australia Foreign Ministers' Framework Dialogue held on 19-20 January 2011 in Melbourne, Australia.

EAM held detailed discussions with his Australian counterpart on several bilateral, regional and international issues.

Visit of External Affairs Minister to Thimpu, Bhutan

External Affairs Minister (EAM) visited Thimpu to participate in the 33rd Inter-Summit Session of the SAARC Council of Ministers from 7-9 February, 2011. The Meeting reviewed decisions taken both during the Thirty-second Session of the Council of Ministers as well as the 16th SAARC Summit (Thimpu, April 2010) and considered aspects of regional integration in preparation for the next SAARC Summit scheduled for November 2011 in Maldives. The Meeting, inter-alia, considered and endorsed Reports of SAARC Ministerial Meetings of Home/Interior, Finance, Transport and Tourism, all of which had been held since the last SAARC Summit. Other issues discussed at the Meeting included cooperation among Central banks of the region and ways to alleviate poverty. The Council of Ministers also approved the nomination of Ms. Fathimath Dhiyana Saeed from Maldives as the next Secretary General of SAARC.

Visit of External Affairs Minister to New York, USA

During his visit to New York, External Affairs Minister (EAM) participated in a high-level meeting of the United Nation Security Council, chaired a Ministerial meeting of G-4 countries (India, Brazil, Japan and Germany), attended the IBSA (India, Brazil and South Africa) Ministerial meeting and had bilateral meetings with his counterparts from Slovenia, Portugal, Brazil, Columbia and Gabon. EAM and other G-4 Ministers also met the President of the General Assembly, Mr. Joseph Deiss. During the visit, EAM also held a telephonic conversation

with US Secretary of State and discussed wide range of bilateral and global issues.

User Development Fee

449. SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has set a limit on the funds to be collected by Delhi International Airport Limited (DIAL) through the User Development Fee (UDF);

(b) if so, the maximum funds to be collected by DIAL;

(c) the amount of funds already collected by DIAL so far;

(d) whether the Government would withdraw this fee now; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) to (e) No fund is collected by M/s Delhi International Airport Pvt. Ltd. (DIAL) at IGI Airport, New Delhi through User Development Fee (UDF). However, the Government have, approved, purely on an ad-hoc basis, the levy of Development Fee @ Rs.1300/- per departing international passenger and @ Rs.200/- per departing domestic passenger with effect from 01.03.2009, for a period of 36 months, to bridge the funding gap of Rs.1827 crores. Funds collected through the levy can be utilised only for the construction of such aeronautical assets which will be transferred by DIAL to AAI upon completion of lease period. So far funds of Rs.1199.54 crores has been collected upto the month of January, 2011.

NGOs in the Ministry

450. SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of the Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) registered with his Ministry;

(b) the funds granted to each of the NGOs during the last three years and the current year, year-wise;

(c) the norms adopted and the process followed by the Government to grant funds to the NGOs;

(d) the mechanism to monitor the functioning of these NGOs and utilization of funds granted to them;

(e) the names of the NGOs who have not submitted the utilization report of the funds granted to them during the above period; and

(f) the action taken by the Government against those NGOs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) No NGOs are registered with the Ministry of Human Resource Development.

(b) to (f) Do not arise in view of reply to part (a) above.

Travel Agents

451. SHRI P. BALRAM:

SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the country's aviation regulator has restored the commission to travel agents saying airlines should continue with the system of paying commission to travel agents instead of levying a separate transaction fee on the consumer;

(b) if so, the details thereof during each of the last three years and the current year alongwith its present status;

(c) the actual demands still pending with the Government from the agents during the above period; and

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

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b) The Director General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) has passed an Order indicating that as per rules DGCA can not lay down the quantum of commission payable by airlines to agents. It is entirely up to the airlines to take a decision in this regard in consultation with their agents taking in to account various commercial factors such as the market conditions, the cost of Agents' establishments, etc. and statutory definition of 'tariff'.

(c) and (d) The matter is presently sub-judice.

Water Reactors

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

(a) whether Pressurised Water Reactors (PWRs) are the latest technology available in Nuclear Power Generation; and

(b) if so, the action taken/proposed to be taken to replace existing nuclear reactors of Tarapur Atomic Power Plant with PWRs for better results?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) State of the art designs based on different nuclear fuels are available in different types of nuclear power reactor technologies. These are Pressurised Heavy Water Reactors (PHWRs), Boiling Water Reactors (BWRs), Pressurised Water Reactors (PWRs) and Fast Breeder Reactors (FBRs). Each of these technologies has distinct advantages and the reactor choice is country specific.

Out of the 442 nuclear power reactors in operation world over, there are 269 PWRs, 92 BWRs, 47 PHWRs and 1 FBR.

(b) There are two first generation BWRs — TAPS 1&2 (2x160 MW) and two latest PHWRs — TAPS 3&4 (2x540 MW) in operation at Tarapur in Maharashtra. TAPS-1&2 has also been brought to the state of the art by upgradation and life extension measures. There is no proposal to replace the existing reactors at Tarapur.

Road Map for Civil Aviation Sector

453. SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a comprehensive road map for the development of civil aviation sector is being prepared;

(b) if so, the outline thereof alongwith its present status;

(c) the details of the areas identified for focused attention and thrust to make air travel affordable and hassle-free and also to improve the operational efficiency of the aviation industry so as to face competition from the private airlines; and

(d) the steps taken to ascertain the views of the various concerned interests in formulating the new road map?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) to (d) The strategic plan of the Ministry for year 2010-15 has been prepared and placed on the website of the Ministry of Civil Aviation (www.civilaviation.nic.in). The draft strategic plan has been developed in active consultation with stakeholders. The areas identified for focused attention are:—

- To create World Class infrastructure facilities.
- To establish Regulatory Framework in consonance with international standards.

- Connect presently unserved or underserved areas.
- Develop skilled manpower according to the needs of the industry.
- Deploy advanced technologies for the optimal growth of the sector.

**Quality of Telecom, Post and
Telegraph Services**

454. SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there have been complaints of poor quality of Telecom, Post and Telegraph services in the country particularly in hilly, tribal and rural areas;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to improve the said services in the hilly, tribal and rural areas?

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

(b) (i) The main reasons affecting the quality of Telecom services are:—

- (a) Poor/Non availability of commercial power supply in these areas, and difficulty in supply of diesel for running engine alternator sets in such areas owing to remote and inaccessible location of villages.
- (b) Restrictions in movement of maintenance personnel owing to existing geographical constraints like heavy snowfall, land slides, lightening, flash flood etc. in such areas.
- (c) Damage of existing Optical Fiber and Copper Cable during road widening works and theft of overhead cables especially in hilly areas.

(ii) As regards quality of Postal services, though Department of Post has well laid down operational and accounting procedures to ensure smooth rendering of services offered by it, however, due to vastness of territory covered by its operations and the magnitude of workforce, some human and operational failures are there affecting the services.

(c) The following steps have been taken by Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited and Postal authorities towards improving the services in the hilly, tribal and rural areas of the country:—

Telecom Services

- (i) Provisioning of telephone services through Digital satellite Phone Terminals (DSPT) and Wireless in local loop (WLL) in places where land line services are not feasible.
- (ii) Better management of spare cards and keeping an adequate stock of spare cables for emergency purposes to restore services as early as possible.
- (iii) Rehabilitation/upgradation of external plant and augmentation of existing mobile network progressively to enhance its coverage and capacities.
- (iv) Close co-ordination with concerned authorities to avoid damages of cable due to development work and patrolling of major routes and co-ordination with Police authorities to minimize the cases of cable theft.
- (v) Close monitoring of network operation through IT enabled systems and introduction of effective Network Management System.

Postal Services

- (vi) The norms for providing access to postal facilities to the rural areas including hilly, tribal,

desert and inaccessible areas are highly liberalized. Further during the current year, there is a target for opening additional 200 Post Offices in rural areas including hilly, tribal and remote areas of the country.

- (vii) Department of Post has recently upgraded the web based Computerised Customer Care system for prompt redressed of public complaints.

Electronic Service Delivery Bill

455. SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to bring out a draft consultation for policy on rolling out mobile governance and draft the Electronic Service Delivery Bill;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the aims and objectives of the proposed Bill and policy and the benefit likely to be accrue as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) and (c) The objective of the draft consultation document for the policy on mobile governance is to expand the reach of e-services in the country through mobile phones. This would benefit a large segment of people including rural population as ownership of mobile phones has already crossed 70 crores as on 31st December, 2010.

The aims and objectives of the Electronics Service Delivery Bill is to create a legislative framework for making it mandatory for all Government departments to deliver

public services electronically by a cut off date. The benefits would include efficient, transparent and reliable delivery of web enabled public services in a time bound manner.

Setting up of Higher Educational Institutions

456. SHRI RAVNEET SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the higher educational institutions proposed to be set up in the State of Punjab;

(b) whether the Government proposes to maintain the higher education affordable to the poor students; and

(c) if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) Under the Scheme of setting up of Model Degree Colleges in the identified 374 educationally backward districts having Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) for higher education less than the national GER, 13 model degree colleges are to be set up by the State Government with eligible Central assistance in the State of Punjab in the identified higher educationally backward districts. These Districts are Amritsar, Bhatinda, Faridkot, Fatehgarh Sahib, Ferozepur, Gurdaspur, Kapurthala, Mansa, Moga, Muktsar, Nawanshahar, Patiala and Sangrur.

(b) and (c) A new Central Scheme to provide full interest subsidy during the moratorium on educational loans for students belonging to economically weaker sections (with parental family income from all sources of less than Rs.4.5 lakh annually) from scheduled banks under the Educational Loan Scheme of the Indian Banks' Association (IBA) has been launched by the Government for pursuing courses of studies in technical educational and professional streams from recognized institutions in India, The Scheme is applicable from the academic year 2009-10. Canara Bank is the nodal bank for implementation of this Scheme.

MoUs on Higher Education

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

(a) whether India and France have signed two Memorandums of Understanding (MoUs) on higher education recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether an agreement has been reached between the two countries to carry forward the 2009 'Plan of Action' for IIT, Rajasthan; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Yes Madam, The following two MOUs were signed on 6th December, 2010 between Higher Education Institutions of India and France:—

(i) Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between INSTITUT DE RECHERCHE POUR LE DEVELOPPEMENT (France) and the INDIAN INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE, Bangalore (India) for setting up a research and training partnership structure in the form of a Joint International Laboratory called Indo-French Cell for Water Sciences (IFCWS).

(ii) Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between The Indian Institutes of Technology, India and ParisTech — Paris Institute of Science and Technology, Paris, France for Academic Collaboration

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. During the visit of French President to India in December 2010, a Joint Statement was issued on 6th December, 2010 mentioning that France and India will collaborate in the creation of a centre of excellence in the Indian Institute of Technology, Rajasthan.

[Translation]

NAC Recommendations on RTI Act

458. SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Advisory Council (NAC) has recommended deletion of certain rules of the Right to Information Act (RTI) by bringing in an amendment thereto; and

(b) if so, the details of the recommendations made by the NAC and the decision taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY):

(a) and (b) The National Advisory Council has not given any recommendation in the matter. As such question of taking decision thereon does not arise. However, the Working Group of the National Advisory Council has commented on the draft amendment to the RTI Rules. The Working Group has, inter-alia, expressed the view that there should not be any restriction on the length of the RTI applications or that of one subject matter in one application, Central Information Commission should have freedom to select its staff and allocate work, fee may be accepted through revenue stamps and money orders, appeals should not be rejected on the ground of missing documents, appeal proceedings should not abate on the death of applicant etc.

Appointment of Agents

459. SHRI BHARAT RAM MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note of agents/(NGOs) duping students, labourers and others travelling abroad;

(b) if so, the details of the complaints received for various irregularities committed by such agents/agencies/organizations during the last two years and the current year;

(c) whether the Government proposes to allow reputed (NGOs) and social organizations to work as agents instead of appointing individual agents or consider appointing the agents through the said institutions for sending people abroad; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The complaints against agents, both registered as well as unregistered are received from time to time regarding duping of students, workers and other travelling abroad. These relate to fraudulent offers for overseas employment, contractual

violations, cheating and overcharging on the part of recruiting agents.

The details of the complaints received and action taken against the agents found guilty are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) All agents should be registered under the Emigration Act, 1983

Statement

Complaints against Unregistered Recruiting Agents

Year	No. of complaints	Prosecution Sanction issued	Cases referred to State Government/ POE for action
2009	136	14	136
2010	166	10	147

Complaints against Registered Recruiting Agents

Year	No. of complaints	Show cause notices issued	No. of Registration Certificates Suspended/ cancelled	No. of Complaints dropped/ resolved	Cases pending which are being followed up
2009	158	158	44	28	86
2010	145	145	33	27	85

Ragging in Educational Institutions

460. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT:
SHRI LALCHAND KATARIA:

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

(a) the number of instances of ragging in educational institutions reported including loss of lives and injuries suffered during the last three months, State-wise;

(b) the number of cases registered in this connection, State-wise;

(c) the action taken/proposed to be taken against the erring persons/authorities/ management of the institutions where such incidents took place;

(d) the reasons for increasing incidents of ragging; and

(e) the stringent measures being contemplated to eradicate this menace?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) As per information gathered from the National Anti-Ragging Helpline established by the University Grants Commission (UGC), 96 complaints on ragging have been registered through the Help Line in the last three months, the State-wise details of which is as under:—

Sl. No.	State	November 2010	December 2010	January 2011	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2	—	—	2
2.	Assam	—	—	1	1
3.	Bihar	—	2	—	2
4.	Chhattisgarh	1	1	1	3
5.	Delhi	3	—	1	4
6.	Gujarat	—	—	—	0
7.	Haryana	—	—	—	0
8.	Himachal Pradesh	—	—	—	0
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	—	1	—	1
10.	Jharkhand	1	—	—	1
11.	Karnataka	—	1	—	1
12.	Kerala	1	—	1	2
13.	Madhya Pradesh	5	2	2	9
14.	Maharashtra	3	4	3	10
15.	Manipur	—	—	—	0
16.	Odisha	7	3	3	13

1	2	3	4	5	6
17.	Puducherry	—	—	—	0
18.	Punjab	1	—	—	1
19.	Rajasthan	1	—	1	2
20.	Sikkim	—	—	—	0
21.	Tamil Nadu	3	—	2	5
22.	Uttar Pradesh	17	3	2	22
23.	Uttarakhand	—	—	—	0
24.	West Bengal	7	5	5	17
Total		52	22	22	96

(c) to (e) During the same period in 2009-10, the monthly registration of complaints was 24 (November, 2009), 12 (December, 2009) and 3 (January, 2010), totaling 39. The increase can be attributed to, among others, greater awareness about the Help Line, which was launched only in June, 2009, leading to its increased use at present.

University Grants Commission has notified "The UGC Regulations on Curbing the Menace of Ragging in Higher Educational Institutions, 2009" on 17th June, 2009. The regulations are available in the public domain at www.ugc.ac.in/ragging. These regulations require higher educational institutions to take effective steps in order to sensitize students on the dehumanizing effects of ragging and generate awareness among all stakeholders regarding the penal laws application to incidents of ragging.

Also, the toll-free anti-ragging "Help Line" launched by UGC on 20th June, 2009 has Call Centre facilities in English, Hindi and regional languages (Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam, Kannada, Punjabi, Marathi, Oriya, Assamese, Gujarati and Bengali) to help victims of ragging, besides facilitating an effective action in respect of such incidents.

MADAM SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again at 12 O'clock.

11.34 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till
Twelve of the Clock.*

12.00 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled at Twelve of
the Clock.*

[MADAM SPEAKER in the Chair]

...(Interruptions)

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER

Moving of amendments to Motion of Thanks on President's Address

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members would recall that amendments to the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address could not be moved yesterday after the seconder had concluded his speech as the amendments were not printed and hence were not circulated. The amendments have since been circulated.

Hon. Members whose amendments to the Motion of Thanks have been circulated, may, if they desire to move their amendments, send slips at the Table within 15 minutes indicating the serial numbers of the amendments they would like to move. Only those amendments, slips in respect of which are received at the Table within the stipulated time, will be treated as moved.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: I will call you just now.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: I will call you just now.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: A list showing the serial numbers of amendments treated as moved will be put up on the Notice Board shortly thereafter. In case any Member finds any discrepancy in the list, he may kindly bring it to the notice of the Officer at the Table immediately.

12.01 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, Papers to be laid on the Table.

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 14A of the Aircraft Act, 1934:—

- (1) The Aircraft (5th Amendment) Rules, 2010 published in Notification No. G.S.R.240 in weekly Gazette of India dated 18th December, 2010 together with an explanatory note.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3891/15/11]

- (2) The Aircraft (6th Amendment) Rules, 2010 published in Notification No. G.S.R.1001(E) in Gazette of India dated 22nd December, 2010 together with an explanatory note and corrigendum thereto published in Notification No. G.S.R.50(E) dated 25th January, 2011.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3892/15/11]

- (3) The Aircraft (Carriage of Dangerous Goods)

[Shri Vayalar Ravi]

Amendment Rules, 2010 published in Notification No. G.S.R.928(E) in Gazette of India dated 29th December, 2010 together with an explanatory note.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3893/15/11]

- (4) The Aircraft (Amendment) Rules, 2011 published in Notification No. G.S.R.11(E) in Gazette of India dated 10th January, 2011 together with an explanatory note.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3894/15/11]

- (5) The Aircraft (2nd Amendment) Rules, 2011 published in Notification No. G.S.R.28(E) in Gazette of India dated 17th January, 2011 together with an explanatory note.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3895/15/11]

12.01½ hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON INDUSTRY

218th and 219th Reports

[Translation]

SHRI GORAKHNATH PANDEY (Bhadohi): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Industry:—

- (1) Two Hundred and Eighteenth Report on the Revival and Restructuring of Hindustan Paper Corporation Ltd. pertaining to the Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises (Department of Heavy Industry).
- (2) Two Hundred and Nineteenth Report on the Revival and Restructuring of Cement Corporation of India Ltd. pertaining to the Ministry

of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises (Department of Heavy Industry).

12.02 hrs.

MOTION RE: TWENTY-THIRD REPORT OF BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

[English]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): I beg to move the following:—

“That this House do agree with the Twenty-third Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on 22nd February, 2011.”

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

“That this House do agree with the Twenty-third Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on 22nd February, 2011.”

The motion was adopted.

12.03 hrs.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

Efforts by Ministry of External Affairs to assist Indians during recent crisis in Gulf and middle-east; Indian fishermen apprehended in Sri Lanka; and Indian students in tri-valley University in USA*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, statement by the Minister.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: You can lay it.

...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): Madam, I beg to lay a statement on the Table of the House. ...(Interruptions)

Madam Speaker, I would like to share with the House information on the efforts undertaken by my Ministry to assist Indians entrapped in recent crisis situations abroad.

The hon. Members of Parliament are aware of the recent changes in Egypt. Upon request of the Indian community in Egypt, three special flights were arranged by Air India, which carried around 670 Indians from Cairo to Mumbai. This was not 'evacuation' and Government only facilitated arrangement of the special flights of Air India to Cairo which brought back Indians desirous of returning to India.

Libya, Yemen and Bahrain are witnessing violent political protests. In these countries, there is a significant Indian community most of whom have gone there to earn their livelihood and have been contributing to the growth and development of the host country. The Governments of these countries have also acknowledged this fact.

There are around 18,000 Indians in Libya; 14,000 in Yemen and over 350,000 in Bahrain, who are reportedly safe. Our Embassies have been in close and regular contact with the Indian community.

I have personally been in touch with our Ambassadors in these countries and have conveyed that all measures should be taken for the safety and welfare of our nationals there. The Ministry and our Embassies concerned have set up round-the-clock helplines.

We also held inter-Ministerial meetings to take stock of the situation in the region, its impact on Indian and Indian origin community in the region and contingency

plans required for them. We are putting in place plans for possible evacuation by land, air and sea from Libya. We have also issued travel advisories for our nationals to avoid non-essential travel to Bahrain, Yemen and Libya.

We will continue to closely monitor the situation in these countries.

Madam Speaker, on the issue of safety and security of Indian fishermen in waters between India and Sri Lanka, allow me to reiterate, at the outset, that the welfare, safety and security of our fishermen have always received the highest priority by Government.

Hon. Members are aware of the two tragic incidents in January this year in the waters between India and Sri Lanka, which resulted in the death of two of our fishermen. The first fisherman was killed after being allegedly fired at by the Sri Lankan Navy and the second died after being allegedly strangled on the seas.

As soon as the news of the deaths of our fishermen was received, the Government had immediately taken up the matter with the Government of Sri Lanka both in New Delhi as well as in Colombo. Expressing our deep concern at these incidents, we emphasized that resort to firing or use of force in such situations had no justification. We requested the Sri Lankan Government to seriously investigate these incidents and ensure that they do not recur. We also emphasized that they should scrupulously adhere to the October 2008 Joint Statement on Fishing Arrangements in letter and spirit.

To underline the seriousness with which Government viewed these developments, Foreign Secretary visited Sri Lanka from January 30-31, 2011, to convey Government's strong concern over the killing of our fishermen. She also called on His Excellency President Mahinda Rajapaksa. A Joint Statement was issued during her visit where both sides agreed that the use of force cannot be justified under any circumstances. The Sri Lankan Government reiterated their commitment to ascertaining the facts behind the incidents though they denied any responsibility in the two incidents of death of our fishermen. Both sides

*Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. LT 3896/15/11.

[Shri S.M. Krishna]

agreed that the October 2008 Understanding on Fishing Arrangements had led to a decrease in incidents and that there was need to discuss further arrangements so as to strengthen the safety and security of the fishermen. It was decided that the next meeting of the Joint Working Group on Fishing would be convened at an early date and contacts between the fishermen associations on both sides would be encouraged.

I had also taken up these issues strongly with the Sri Lankan External Affairs Minister Prof. G.L. Peiris when I met him on 7th February, 2011 on the margins of the meeting of the SAARC Council of Ministers in Thimphu, Bhutan. I not only conveyed our deep concern at the violence against our fishermen but had also stressed the need to ensure that these incidents do not recur.

Hon. Members would also be aware that in two recent but separate incidents this month, a total of 136 Indian fishermen were surrounded by Sri Lankan fishermen at sea, apprehended and handed over to Sri Lankan Police. Our fishermen had strayed into Sri Lankan waters close to Jaffna and Point Pedro. Some of our fishermen were injured in the skirmish at sea.

On receiving the news of the arrests, Government took up the matter immediately with the Sri Lankan Government. I personally spoke to my Sri Lankan counterpart on 17th February and conveyed our deep concern at Sri Lankan nationals taking law into their own hands. I requested for their immediate release. In response to my request, the Government of Sri Lanka released the fishermen on 18th February.

I would also like to point out to this august House that almost all instances of arrests and harassment to our fishermen seems to have occurred in Sri Lankan waters, when our fishermen stray across the International Maritime Boundary Line (IMBL). While this by itself does not provide any justification for use of force against our fishermen, we need to be conscious of the sensitivities

on the Sri Lankan side and of the many Sri Lankan fishermen who have, after a long hiatus, started fishing in that area.

In fact, it is keeping in mind the humanitarian and livelihood dimensions of this issue, that the two Governments on 26th October, 2008 had issued a Joint Statement on Fishing Arrangements under which both agreed to put in place practical arrangements to deal with *bonafide* fishermen from either country crossing the IMBL. It was agreed that there will be no firing on Indian fishing vessels. While the incidents in 2011 have no doubt caused much consternation and concern in India, it is also pertinent to point out that after October, 2008, there has been a significant decrease in 2009 and 2010 in apprehension of Indian fishermen and use of force against them in 2009 and 2010.

Both our countries have agreed that the Joint Working Group on Fisheries will meet in March this year. We would also encourage the fishing associations of both countries to continue with their informal contacts since such contacts have proved to be mutually beneficial. I hope that, in the days to come, our countries move forward to ensure that our fishermen can fish with safety and security.

Madam Speaker, Hon. Members would be aware that the US Government closed last month Tri-Valley University in California for alleged immigration fraud and other irregularities. The university was authorised in February, 2009 to admit a limited number of foreign students, but did not enjoy state accreditation. Approximately 1500 Indian students, constituting 95% of the enrolment at the University, face an uncertain academic future. The students were on valid visas or authorization.

US authorities questioned a number of Indian students and 18 of them were initially detained and then released with radio monitoring devices on their ankles, pending completion of the investigations for possible involvement in the irregularities.

The Government, as well as our Embassy and Consulate Generals in the United States, are fully engaged in addressing the welfare and the academic future of the affected students. I have personally raised this issue with the US Secretary of State Hillary Clinton. Foreign Secretary also conveyed our concern to US officials during her recent visit to the United States. While we recognise the right of every government to investigate and prosecute fraud, we have asked the US Government that the students, who are themselves victims of fraud, should be given adequate time and opportunity to transfer to other universities or adjust their status and, if they desire, return to India honourably. We have also strongly protested the radio collars as unacceptable, which should be removed immediately.

Despite the fact that a significant number of students at the university were dispersed across the United States and had not registered their contact details with the Indian Mission, our Embassy and Consulates were able to contact a large number of students and have provided all possible assistance to them, including through direct meetings with them, by organising a free legal aid camp and issuing appropriate guidance and advisories.

The US authorities have begun progressively removing the radio tags and have assured us that innocent students would have adequate opportunity to readjust their status or transfer to other US universities.

The Government expects that the United States would take steps to prevent such universities from exploiting foreign students. Government would also advise Indian students to exercise due diligence in applying to foreign universities.

Madam Speaker, I am confident that this unfortunate development will not affect the excellent cooperation between India and the United States in higher education, which includes the presence of over 100,000 Indian students at US universities, who enjoy a strong reputation for academic accomplishments and responsible conduct.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Madam, you had assured me. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: I will call you just now. Please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri K. Chandrasekhar Rao to speak.

...*(Interruptions)*

12.04 hrs.

At this stage, Shri K. Chandrasekhar Rao and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri K. Chandrasekhar Rao, I have asked you to speak.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: If you want to speak, then you can only speak from your seat.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again at 2.00 p.m.

12.05 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Fourteen of the Clock.

14.00 hrs.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled at Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Hon. Members, the matters under Rule 377 shall be laid on the Table of the House. Members who have been permitted to raise matters under Rule 377 today and are desirous to lay them may personally handover slips at the Table of the House within 20 minutes. Only those matters shall be treated as laid for which slips have been received at the Table within the stipulated time. The rest will be treated as lapsed.

(i) **Need to take steps for inter-linking of rivers in the country**

SHRI MANICKA TAGORE (Virudhunagar): Our country has developed manifold since independence in many areas like Information Technology, Automobile industries, Communication and Heavy Industries. Even though we export technical knowledge and various products to foreign countries and earn foreign exchange, but our country is still dependent on import of agricultural products. It is mainly due to shortage of water for cultivation and the people are not getting enough drinking water even in the capitals of many States. This is due to mismanagement of the available water resources in the country. There is a need to prepare a plan with the advice of the experts for networking of Rivers by construction of waterways in three ways viz. (1) the Himalayan Waters connecting Ganga and the Brahmaputra rivers; (2) 'the Central waterways' by connecting river Ganga, Mahanadi, Narmada and Tapti rivers and (3) the Southern waterways connecting Godavari, Krishana and Cauvery rivers.

The above three project should be executed with the cooperation of all states on the policy of 'Every State gains and no state is a loser'. On this concept, the excess water mainly flood-water and water flowing into sea should be diverted to the needy states so that states could not be affected by flood as well as the starving states may get water both for irrigation and drinking. If the above

*Treated as laid on the Table.

project is implemented within 5 or 10 years, India will become stronger in the field of food security, power security, drinking water security, healthy, health security, employment security, eco security and infrastructure.

Hence, I urge upon the Ministry of Water Resources through you Madam to take necessary steps to seek the opinion of expert group to implement this scheme for overall development of our country and to enable India become super power in the world.

(ii) **Need to take steps to check malnutrition in Gadchiroli and Amravati districts of Maharashtra**

[Translation]

SHRI DATTA MEGHE (Wardha): Madam, I have been drawing the attention of the Government towards condition of children suffering from malnutrition in Vidarbha region of Maharashtra. The situation as of now is that incidents of malnutrition in children residing in Gadchiroli and Melghat regions of Amravati districts have not yet been stopped. 45 thousand children died of malnutrition in Maharashtra last year. A survey conducted in Nagpur city has revealed that 20 to 24 per cent children residing in slum clusters were found suffering from malnutrition. The availability of Jobs to the people residing in slum areas of towns and tribal areas are irregular. It affects not only the children but also their mothers. Doctors say that the children, who do not get nutritional food in their Childhood have been found deficient in IQ after getting grown-up.

It is to submit to the Government that it is a matter of grave concern that the children are getting subjected to malnutrition on such a large scale. Therefore, the shortage of nutritious food accounts for this situation. Therefore, the Government should consider to provide foodgrains and nutritional food free of cost to the people residing in tribal and rural areas. It seems at present that the mid-day-meal scheme is not being implemented properly. There is a need to provide food to mothers also alongwith the

children. Necessary instructions should be given to the State Governments to take proper action in this regard.

(iii) Need to declare Sabarimala in Kerala as a National Pilgrimage Centre

[English]

SHRI K.P. DHANAPALAN (Chalaky): Pride of the Sahyadri ranges nestled in the Gods' own country Kerala, the Sabarimala Sri Dharmasastha Temple is the most thronged pilgrimage site perched at a great elevation. By allowing the people of all religions, the temple has set a perfect example of harmony in today's world. Sabarimala believes that each human is a devotee of the ultimate Lord who is the soul within, irrespective of one's religious association viz. Hinduism, Islam, or Christianity. Lakhs and lakhs of people visit Sabarimala every year during the month from November to January.

This year also a large crowd of people visited Makara Vilakku from all parts of India. Due to heavy rush, there was a stampede last year and in which hundreds of devotees lost their lives.

Taking into consideration its national importance, Government should release forest land for development of this temple and also I humbly urge that Sabarimala may be declared as a National Pilgrimage Centre.

(iv) Need to provide adequate funds to enhance the facilities in hostels meant for students belonging to Scheduled Castes category in the country particularly in Uttar Pradesh

[Translation]

SHRI P.L. PUNIA (Barabanki): I want to inform the house by drawing its attention to dilapidated condition of hostels made for Scheduled Caste students of the country that these hostels are in dilapidated condition all over the country. The officers never pay attention to these hostels. Even the State Government is indifferent to the condition of these hostels and budget allocation is also

not being made by State Governments. It has been found after paying physical visit to each hostel seriously that the condition of most of the hostels are very bad and dilapidated.

There is a huge lack of toilets, bathrooms and living rooms. Hostel mess, common hall, library and recreation room are not available in all the hostels. There is no arrangement even for the basic facilities like security, cleanness, pure drinking water, furniture, regular supply of electricity. Each and every student (boy/girl) is forced to make his/her own arrangement for cooking in his/her room. How will the students manage their time for study if they do works like bringing vegetables and other items from market two time a day, cooking and cleaning utensil daily. No proper electricity fitting is there in hostels, the wires are open, gates are broken, taps of bathrooms are not work of at all, manholes are lying open, there is no arrangement for Warden's residence. Girls are not safe in these hostels. Basic necessary facilities are made somehow by collecting monetary contributions from some boys-girls. Even after the so many years of independence the condition of hostels meant for students belonging to Scheduled Castes are in backward condition, whereas students belonging to other categories are using modern facilities like air conditions and internet also.

I would like to request to hon. Minister for social justice and employment before the house that please make all possible efforts to sort out the problem and formulate schemes for the betterment of hostels of the country.

(v) Need to ensure implementation of free and compulsory education for children in Uttar Pradesh

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL (Domariyaganj): The Union Government from 1st April has implemented Right to Education Act under which free and compulsory education will provided to the children between the age group of 6 to 14 year of all the States in the country. Under the Act Government will bear 25 per cent expenditure of poor

[Shri Jagdambika Pal]

student admitted in private schools. In the first phase Government will open 9 model school in each block of the country. The Union Government has decided to provide an amount of Rs. 10,000 crores to Uttar Pradesh Government for this ambitious schemes. The Union Government has made provisions of funds for the implementation of the schemes in Uttar Pradesh. Future of million of poor students is likely to be in dark, if the said scheme is not implemented in the State. Therefore, I urge upon the Union Government to ensure immediate implementation of this scheme in the Uttar Pradesh.

- (vi) Need to formulate a plan for integrated development of wildlife tourism in Nagpur-Vidarbha region of Maharashtra**

[English]

SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR (Nagpur): There are number of tiger reserves around Nagpur which could be the centre of attraction for tourists. Nagpur is considered as the Tiger Capital of the World. There are many tiger reserves in and around Nagpur like Tadoba Andhari, Pench, Nagzira, Melghat, Navegaon, Bor. Owing to easy connectivity from Nagpur, these wildlife sanctuaries are accessible from Nagpur airport and are within a distance of only 70 to 150 kms. from the airport. Apart from these tiger reserves, two other rich wildlife reserves Kanha and Bandhavgarh are also located in the adjoining State of Madhya Pradesh at a distance of about 270 kms. These two wildlife reserves could also be visited without much difficulty by wildlife lovers because of the easy connectivity from Nagpur. About 8 million foreign tourists annually visit India and if the tourist infrastructure is aggressively marketed and created with all the attractive opportunities for productive investments in the Nagpur-Vidarbha region and in that case assuming that 1/10 of the foreign tourists (wild life lovers) visit annually Nagpur-Vidarbha region, the earning from these wildlife lovers will form considerable part of the total earning of Rs. 5000-8000 crores approx. This will go a long way in the economic development

of the region and promoting great employment opportunities. The aforesaid tiger reserves are having approximately a population of 150-200 tigers out of the total tiger population of 1300 which is the highest in the world.

I would urge upon the Government to have a blueprint prepared for an integrated development of Tiger based Tourism in this region and proper Regulatory Authority be created with the Central Financial Assistance for the purpose and Nagpur be declared as the World Tiger Capital.

- (vii) Need to ensure proper implementation of Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Vidyutikaran Yojana in Gaya Parliamentary Constituency, Bihar**

[Translation]

SHRI HARI MANJHI (Gaya): Hon'ble Madam Speaker, through you I would like to draw the attention of the Union Government towards the Gaya Parliamentary Constituency of the Bihar. The work under the Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Vidyutikaran Yojana is not being carried out properly in the rural area of my Constituency, due to which the electricity work under the project is not being carried out in such rural areas. Most of the area in Ganga is rural, wherein implementation of Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Vidhyutikaran Yojana is urgently required and many villages can be electrified by the said scheme. Keeping in view the backwardness of the rural areas of region like Gaya, I request the Hon'ble Minister to pay attention towards the irregularities being committed in implementation of this project so that the benefits of the Rajiv Gandhi Vidyutikaran Yojana could be provided to the rural population.

- (viii) Need to extend benefits of reservation in promotion to people belonging to SCs and STs categories as per the provisions of article 16 (4A) of the Constitution**

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL (Bikaner): Parliament is the supreme law making body of the country and the Hon'ble. Supreme Court and the High Court

are empowered to interpret law made by the Parliament. The supreme Constitutional body of the country i.e. the Parliament in concurrence with the State Governments had added Article 16 (4A) by amending the 77th and 85th schedule of the Constitution. The Hon'ble Supreme Court and the High Courts should not have power to determined the conditions for its effective implementation. In the M. Nagraj case the condition prescribed for the reservation in promotion of employees and officers belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes it seems that the employees and officers belonging to the SCs and STs are not getting the benefit vested under Article 16 (4A) of the Constitution and attempts are being made to bring the concept of creamy layer among the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Therefore, through you I would like to appeal the Union Minister of Law and Justice and Personnel and Training to issue clear guidelines to the concerned States to extend the benefits of reservation in promotion to the officers and employees belonging to these castes as per the provisions of Article 16 (4A) of the Constitution.

- (ix) **Need to set up adequate number of railway crossings for the hassle free movement of villagers in Churu Parliamentary Constituency, Rajasthan**

SHRI RAM SINGH KASWAN (Churu): In my Parliamentary Constituency Churu, Rajasthan, villages have been connected under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana. Though there are many such villages, where railway lines are to be crossed to reach these villages. Under the said scheme roads have been constructed on the both sides of railway line, but in the absence of railway crossings big vehicles like tractors, jeeps etc. are not able to cross the railway line and even camel carts are not able to reach villages through these roads. Under such circumstances, how can it be accepted that these villages are connected with roads. In my parliamentary constituency there is 450 km. long railway line. The number of railway crossings is only 35-40, on

which train are being run. There are few villages where there is no manned-unmanned railway crossings even upto 35 kms of stretch. Under said scheme all such villages, having population of more than 250 have been connected with roads, but rural people are not getting its benefit in the absence of railway crossings. Hence I request the Government to kindly provide the required fees to the railways department so that railway crossing can be constructed and people can get benefit of these roads. Railway crossings construction should be included in said scheme.

- (x) **Need to save river Aami in Uttar Pradesh from pollution caused by industrial effluents**

YOGI ADITYA NATH (Gorakhpur): Water is a basic necessity for life. Blindly following the path of materialistic development has created severe problem of 'water pollution' which is the basic necessity for life. Severe water pollution has posed a threat to the existence of the living world. All the major holy rivers of the country like the Ganga, the Yamuna, and their tributaries, are polluted due to following of unplanned and non-scientific development approach Rapti river's tributary Aami flowing through Gorakhpur district also being polluted for the last so many years. There was a time when banks of Aami river in East Uttar Pradesh were being used for agriculture and cattle rearing by the agonizing villages. Fishermen also used to earn their livelihood from Aami river, but the industrial units of Khalilabad polluted this river, which is still continued. Apart from it presently effluents in this river due to which even the existence of this river is in danger. The villages located on the banks of this river have lost their livestock, agriculture, fishery due to water pollution. This river is spreading foul smell due to this pollution. A large number of fish have died due to large scale pollution in this river. Locals are organizing movement against this pollution. Hence it is requested that in view of efforts of 'Aami Bachao Manch' steps should be taken to make this river pollution free in the larger interest of the society.

(xi) Need to provide special financial package to the State of Himachal Pradesh for enabling the State to discharge its fiscal liabilities

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR (Hamirpur, Himachal Pradesh): Through you, I would like to draw the attention of hon. Finance Minister that in comparison to 12th Finance Commission, 13th Finance Commission has adopted normative approach. According to its recommendations the proposed expenses of all the other States have been increased by 126 per cent. Whereas only 50 per cent increase has been recommended for Himachal Pradesh. It is adversely affecting the financial situation of Himachal Pradesh and financial situation of the State has deteriorated due to the burden of committed liabilities.

In order to bring out our State from such a situation. I through you would request the hon. Finance Minister that (1) provide an amount Rs. 1500 crores to the State as special financial assistance during the current financial year, (2) The ceiling of special plan assistance for the year 2011-12 may please be increased to Rs. 1500 crores. (3) According to the 13th Financial Commission recommendations, the condition of achieving the fiscal deficit targets may please be relaxed while providing specific grant to the State.

(xii) Need to improve the functioning of Banaras Hindu University, Uttar Pradesh

SHRI BAL KUMAR PATEL (Mirzapur): The world-famous Banaras Hindu University is loosing its identity due to ongoing commercialization. It is operating its Laboratory, research activities and vocational courses from the "Rajiv Gandhi South Campus, Barkachha" at Mirzapur, which is situated 85-Km. away from the main campus and is conducting various courses from other premises not having facilities like private institutes and also charging excessive fees at its main campus. All this is not in conformity to BHU Act and the reputation of BHU is at stake out of all this. They are playing with the career of their students, teachers and general public by using

this name 'BHU' as a brand and there is resentment among people. It is in gross violation of the guidelines of University Grants Commission to conduct teaching process without proper laboratory, eligible faculty and basic amenities. The teachers are too resented to properly do their work due to getting transferred to that 85 kms. far campus lacking basic amenities. It is also affecting the teaching process and this is done without UGC approval. The reputation of BHU is certainly at stake if these courses are not run as per the set guidelines.

(xiii) Need to permit small and medium farmers to sell their wheat and paddy through Procurement Agents in Uttar Pradesh

SHRI RAMASHANKAR RAJBHAR (Salempur): While the procurement of wheat and paddy is permissible through procurement agents in Punjab and Haryana by the Union Government this facility is not provided to the farmers of Uttar Pradesh. We demand that permission of procurement through the agents from the small and medium farmers, who are not able to bring their produce to sale-centres should be given and farmers of all the States should be treated on equal footing in this respect.

Therefore, I demand to the Government that the farmers of Uttar Pradesh should be provided with the same facility as is being provided to farmers of Punjab and Haryana.

(xiv) Need to augment railway and passenger facilities for the convenience of visiting foreign tourists at Nalanda Railway Station in East Central Railways

SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR (Nalanda): Nalanda Railway station is situated at Bakhtyarpur-Rajgir-Tilaiya section under the East-Central Railway where at civil amenities are not available adequately. Nalanda despite being a world-famous tourist spot and Buddhist pilgrim-centre, lacks in facility for potable water, computerized reservations centre and waiting hall, whereas the ancient Nalanda Vishwavidyalaya is also under its revival process. It augurs well for a potent foreign tourist in flow.

I demand to the Union Government through this House that proper arrangements for basic amenities, computerized reservation centre, potable water facility etc. at Nalanda Railway station (East Central Railway) at Bakhtayarpur- Rajgir-Tilaiya section may be provided at the earliest so that foreign tourists visiting there may not face inconvenience.

- (xv) Need to extend the benefits of pension under CCS Pension Rules (1972) to the employees of Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti who joined the service prior to 01.01.2004**

[English]

SHRI P.K. BIJU (Alathur): I bring to the attention of the House the long pending demands of the employees of Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti (NVS) to implement Pension Scheme under CCS Pension rules (1972) to the employees who joined the service of NVS prior to 1.1.2004 and to provide 10% Special allowance to Non-Teaching Staff as has been granted to Teaching Staff of Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya (JNV). The Parliamentary Standing Committees (in 2005, 2006 and 2007) and Shri. Y.N. Chaturvedi Committee had strongly recommended the implementation of CCS Pension rules (1972) to NVS employees. The Ministry of HRD had urged NVS to review the amendment of Conduct, Discipline and Appeal Rules and Pension, Gratuity and Provident Fund Rules so as to make applicable the introduction of CCS Pension for employees of NVS by 31 August, 1995.

The MHRD had also given written assurance to the Joint Action Committee of Associations of Employees of NVS on 29th January 2010 that the Ministry was fully supporting the demands of the employees of NVS and would resolve the issue shortly. However, the Government and NVS failed to take any positive step. It should be underlined that those employees of NVS who joined prior to 1.1.2004 are eligible for pension under CCS pension rules 1972 as per the policy of the Government and consent of the employees was not sought before introduction of New Pension Scheme. During the last

financial year the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India had extended pension under CCS Pension Rules -1972 to the employees of Punjab University. The same favour has been easily extended to five Inter University councils leaving 15000 odd NVS employees in lurch. The social and economic security of Staff of Navodaya Vidyalayas during retirement life is highly at stake.

Hence, I urge this House to do all that is possible to implement Government of India Pension rules (1972) to those who join prior to 1.1.2004 and grant 10% Special Allowance to non-teaching staff who also work in the same residential set up as teachers.

- (xvi) Need to establish a Central Banana Export Centre in Tiruchirappalli district, Tamil Nadu**

SHRI P. KUMAR (Tiruchirappalli): I request the Government through this august House to establish a Central Banana Export Centre at Tiruchirappalli District in my Parliamentary Constituency. A large quantity of Banana plants are being cultivated in Pudukottai and Tiruchirappalli Districts and the banana production is more than other areas of the state. Also, quality wise the products are apt for exports. I, therefore, request the Government to conduct a study exploring possibilities for setting up export zone for banana products in Tiruchirappalli. This move will encourage farmers who engage in banana production as well as they can get good remunerative price for their banana products. Further, it will generate more employment opportunities in my constituency.

- (xvii) Need to expedite completion of the remaining work on Sone Canal Project in Bihar**

[Translation]

SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH (Buxar): Agriculture is the base of the economy in Bihar. The oldest irrigation system of the country is the Sone Canal system that has given the stability to the agriculture production in Bihar. The renovation work of the dilapidated canal system has been stopped since 2005. In addition to the renovation of main canal system and enhancement of its capacity alongwith

[Shri Jagdanand Singh]

the installation work of additional head regulator had been done. Only the work of a parallel canal from the head regulator to the Dihri fall was remained unfinished which has been put into suspension for the last five years. Considering the work of modernization of Sone Canal under Rapid Irrigation Scheme as national importance, almost 700 crore rupees has been spent so far. Had the parallel canal been built Sone Canal System would have got 5000 queseq extra water and the turn system of canals would have ended and as many as 45000 hectare land would have got additional irrigation facility.

The farmers of Rohtas, Bhojpur, Buxar and Kaimur districts where the production of paddy and wheat is equal to the production in Punjab, are on the verge of getting ruined due to the closure of the scheme and the agricultural economy of Bihar is also in danger. It is in the interest of the afflicted people that the modernization work of Sone be resumed immediately to end the hunger and poverty and additional facility of irrigation be given so that adequate water for the irrigated land can be made available.

(xviii) Need to strengthen anti-piracy measures in high seas in co-ordination and support with the nations sharing seas in Indian Ocean

[English]

SHRI JOSE K. MANI (Kottayam): Indian seafarers are working in large number across the globe with foreign flag vessels. Mercantile Marine Division of the Government of India trains and equips them to find jobs in foreign shipping companies. Being a members of International Maritime Organization (IMO) India has been protecting its seafaring community. Increasing incidence of piracy on high seas has emerged as the new threat to the seafaring community. Most of such piracy attempts are reported in the Indian Ocean, involving pirates of Somalian origin. Most of the seafarers, abducted and kept hostage by the pirates, belong to Indian and their whereabouts or fate

remain unknown to relatives in India for long periods. I urge the Government of India to prevail upon the IMO to strengthen anti-piracy measures across high seas, in close support with the navies of nations of the Indian Ocean Coast.

The future of Indian seafaring cadets is already under threat due to stiff competition from Philippines and Chinese who work for low wages. The sudden surge in incidents of piracy on high seas is making it difficult for Indians. The Government should, therefore, work out crash plan to sustain them during exigencies arising from lay off and trauma during captivity by high sea pirates.

14.01 hrs.

MOTION OF THANKS ON THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS – *Contd.*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, we will take up item No. 6, Motion of Thanks on the President's Address.

[Translation]

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI (Varanasi): I beg to move:

That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about any proposal to bring the separatists in the mainstream of the country to neutralize their increasing influence in Jammu and Kashmir and Assam including North-Eastern States." (1)

That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about any plan to give priority to self-sufficiency to

shield the country's economy from international economic upheaval." (2)

That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about establishing new and timely diplomatic relations with various countries and taking other effective steps to counter the threat to the peace and security in Asia due to the probable of misuse of atomic power by Pakistan due to China-Pakistan alliance." (3)

That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about fixing any time-frame to determine the amount of black money stashed abroad and in the country and to use it in the country's economy." (4)

That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about any action plan to conserve the forests in the country and to increase the forest cover to 33 per cent, of the total land area of the country." (5)

That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about any plan to formulate norms to verify the purity and nutritional content of imported food items according to the diet, health related needs and purchasing power of common man in India and to set up district level laboratories in the country on the basis of the above norms." (6)

That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address

about any decision regarding the industries and development projects posing threat to the forests of the country." (7)

That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about taking new political, economic and diplomatic steps to develop interests and relations with Nepal by helping Nepal in its endeavour to strengthen peace, prosperity, security and the democracy there." (8)

That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about any immediate and effective amendment in the selection procedure so that appointment of accused persons in constitutional offices is avoided to maintain the dignity of such offices." (9)

That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the reaction of the Government on the India related news released by Wikileaks." (10)

That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the comprehensive reforms in penal codes and judicial system in order to ensure rigorous punishment to the culprits in a time-bound manner." (11)

That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about bringing comprehensive changes in the current model of development so that the poorest of the poor in the country can benefit from the development taking place in the country." (12)

[Dr. Murli Manohar Joshi]

That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about imposing ban on retail business in the country by big corporate houses including multi-national companies on the demand of small traders." (13)

That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about announcement of any policy for a scientific formula to remove the disparity between the salaries of CEOs and average employees of big corporate houses and multi-national companies in the country." (14)

That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about announcement regarding implementation of a policy for development and growth of labour intensive traditional industries of the country with the help of domestic capital and domestic resources." (15)

That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about setting up of an alternative system in place of the failed targeted Public Distribution System in the country to meet the food requirement of the poor sections of the society." (16)

That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about taking necessary administrative and legal steps to deal with the problem of paid news in the country." (17)

That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about any action plan to deal with the shortage of qualified doctors in the country through Government medical colleges." (18)

That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about any action plan to provide medical facilities to each citizen of the country by the end of 2014 by expanding the medical facilities in the country." (19)

That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about bringing necessary reforms in education system and curriculum in order to improve the standard of education in the country." (20)

That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about any time-bound scheme to remove the shortage of teachers in the country." (21)

That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the reformative changes in the education curriculum to inculcate moral values and humane qualities in the students in the country." (22)

That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about any plan for ensuring a fixed income to the

farmers in the country to stop them from committing suicide." (23)

That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about any action plan at national level to increase the water harvesting capacity in the country to meet the drinking water and irrigation needs of the country." (24)

That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about taking effective steps to control the increasing commercial use of water in the country." (25)

That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about fixing a definite share of manufacturing sector, agriculture, industry and service sector in grow domestic product of the country for over all development of the country." (26)

That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about any time-frame to eradicate the rampant unemployment among unskilled workers and those in unorganised sectors in the country." (27)

That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about any time frame to bridge the gap between supply and demand of energy in the country." (28)

That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about any effective and time-bound scheme to control the migration of rural people to metropolitan cities due to the huge disparity in the incomes of rural and urban people of the country." (29)

That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about implementation of a new policy regarding cottage industries in order to develop and expand allied and cottage industries alongwith the agriculture and to provide marketing facility to these industries for the sustainable development of rural regions of the country and to create employment opportunities in the manufacturing sector." (30)

That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about any target oriented scheme for plantation of herbal plants in the country." (31)

That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about any target-oriented scheme to make Ayurvedic, Unani, Sidda and Indian system of medicine accessible to each citizen of the country." (32)

That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the use of ballot papers also during the elections in order to prevent disputes regarding voting through electronic voting machines." (33)

That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address

[Dr. Murlī Manohar Joshi]

about implementation of the uniform civil code in the country as directed by the Supreme Court." (34)

That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about any revolutionary steps for fair administration in the country." (39)

That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about any time-bound target oriented action plan to provide full time employment to able labourers in the country." (40)

That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about any effective steps for food security in the country in view of the probability of huge shortfall in agricultural production due to various reasons." (41)

That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about stringent action against the tendency to show the Indian land of Aksai Chin and Arunachal Pradesh as part of China." (42)

That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about effective steps to promote the development and use of traditional agricultural techniques to increase productivity of small farm lands." (43)

That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about any target-oriented programme to ensure availability of skilled persons as per demand under skill development programmes." (44)

That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about any policy to establish separate courts for quick disposal of matters relating to corruption atrocities on women and food adulteration." (45)

That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about bringing audit of projects being executed under the public private partnership model under the jurisdiction of the Comptroller and Auditor General." (46)

That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about effective scheme for increasing the number of livestock, particularly the cow and its progeny and its conservation." (47)

That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about announcement of a national policy regarding inclusion of irrigation in basic infrastructure for the development of the country and remove corruption rampant in ongoing irrigation projects." (48)

That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about announcement of a policy to encourage research in labour intensive industrial technology

based on low capital and low energy in the country." (49)

That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the implementation of a target-oriented time-bound scheme to increase productivity in the agricultural sector of the country." (50)

That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about taking effective steps to control the blind imitation of western culture to improve the social environment of the country to check the increasing incidents of rape of women, girls and boys in the country." (51)

That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about announcement of a policy for imposition of complete ban on vulgar and obscene broadcast of programmes in print and electronic media which corrupt Indian civilisation, culture, beliefs and traditions." (52)

That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about any efforts to bring the prices of essential commodities of daily use to bring it within the reach of the poor." (53)

That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about any special action plan to improve the living standard of the 70% of the population with the

capacity to spend Rs. 20/- daily, as assessed by National Advisory Council, to that of the average standard." (54)

That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about taking any effective steps to make the administration of the country corruption free, transparent and accountable and to control the slow pace of working of the administration." (55)

That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about steps to make Hindi acceptable to all as a national languages in the country in a time-bound period." (56)

That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the policy regarding broadcast of proceedings of Parliament and Legislative Assemblies and Councils in all Indian languages." (57)

That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about implementation of a time-bound policy regarding compulsory use of Indian languages in the working of the administration." (58)

That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about announcement of a policy to accord equitable status to the Indian languages in the examinations conducted by UPSC." (59)

[Dr. Murlī Manohar Joshi]

That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about announcement of a new and separate policy to develop Varanasi, Mathura, Vrindavan, Kanchi, Hampi, Ajmer, Rajgir, Sitarnarhi and other places of the country as tourists spots representing various facets of the rich culture of the country." (60)

That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about implementation of a time-bound scheme to make Ganga and other rivers of the country pollution free." (61)

That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about any policy to impart education in all Indian languages in all the States to foster unity, fraternity and to give an impetus to mutual understanding in the country." (62)

That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about any action plan at the national level to preserve and promote country's culture and ancient heritage." (63)

That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about any action plan at the national level for upbringing and education of destitute children in the cities, particularly metropolitan cities of the country." (64)

[English]

DR. RAM CHANDRA DOME (Bolpur): I beg to move:

That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address a majority of poor people not getting foodgrains under the Public Distribution System." (67)

That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about any concrete steps to provide adequate food to poor people in the country." (68)

That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about steps to identify the BPL population." (69)

That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the need to re-define poverty line so that a majority section of poor people are covered and benefited." (70)

That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added* namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the need to continue with the independent foreign policy of the country which has withstood the test of time." (71)

That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about tackling the issue of global economic recession

affecting Indian industries causing loss to jobs of lakhs of workers and employees." (72)

That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the need to take effective steps for the strengthening the non-aligned movement." (73)

That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the need to play an effective role in the United Nations." (74)

That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about steps taken to protect Indian citizens from racial attack in various countries." (75)

That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about steps taken to release Indians languishing in jails in various countries." (76)

That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about any policy guidelines with regard to liberalizing Foreign Direct Investment." (77)

That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about steps to tackle the huge unemployment problem in the country." (78)

That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about any concrete assurance for early enactment of Women Reservation Bill." (79)

That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the need to review the Centre-State relations as per the demands of the State Government's." (80)

That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the need to allot 6% of GDP for the education sector." (81)

That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the need to invest enough money in public and social sectors to deal with the ongoing economic meltdown." (82)

That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the fact that 95% of the 43 crore are unorganized workers not getting any benefit of the Unorganized Workers Social Security Act 2008 owing to the conditionality of BPL attached to the related social security schemes listed in the Act." (83)

That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about any mechanism to check the procurement of obsolete ammunitions." (84)

[Dr. Ram Chandra Dome]

That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the urgent need for drastically revising or correcting the official definition of 'poverty line' which has become obsolete." (85)

That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to mention the innumerable cases of suicides by the farmers during the last few years for whom 'a new deal' was promised." (86)

That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the need to contain unprecedented rise in the prices of essential commodities including vegetables, edible oil, tea, sugar and Dal." (87)

That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the alleged irregularities and corruption leading to huge financial loss to the Government exchequer in granting license for 2G Spectrum." (88)

That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the need to take serious steps toward the disastrous impact of global slow down on millions of workers who have lost their jobs, livelihood and earning due to closure, lay off, wage-cuts, retrenchment, etc. across various sectors." (89)

That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there, is no mention in the Address about the Government's attempt to redefine India's fundamental principle of 'per capital emission' norm while negotiating in international fora." (90)

That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about increasing the share of States in the Central taxes to 50 per cent in a phased manner." (91)

That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about any special package for the special category States to enable them to narrow down the regional disparities." (92)

That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about a one-time Debt Relief Package by writing off all the outstanding Central Government loans including interest thereon to the North-Eastern States." (93)

That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about any scheme for employment of unemployed youth of the Special Category States." (94)

That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about any comprehensive legislation for the welfare of agricultural workers in the country." (95)

That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about any concrete steps to control unabated suicides being committed by the farmers in the country." (96)

That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address to expedite land reforms in the country." (97)

That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about universalization of Integrated Child Development Scheme." (98)

That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about negotiating realignment of the proposed Trans-Asian Highways and Trans-Asian Railways to pass through Tripura." (99)

That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the strong reaction of agriculture experts, economists and opposition political parties on the Government's announcement of decontrolling the prices of fertilizers." (100)

That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the need to ban the highly poisonous pesticides 'Endosulfan' and also to provide special financial assistance to the victims of this pesticide poisoning." (101)

That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about ensuring availability of food at affordable prices to 78% of 'AAM AADMI' whose daily income is less than Rs. 20." (102)

That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about tackling the Maoist menace in various parts of the country." (103)

That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the need to take steps for the development of under-developed remote villages." (104)

That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the need to bridge the gap of demand and supply of electricity." (105)

That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the need to supply coal according to the needs of the power plants in the country." (106)

That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about any concrete plan to achieve the targeted 20 kilometer road construction per day." (107)

That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about any plan to make Air India economically viable." (108)

[Dr. Ram Chandra Dome]

That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the need to take effective steps for smooth navigation of Haldia-Kolkata Port by regular dredging activities." (109)

That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about any concrete steps taken by the Government to bring back the black money deposited in Swiss Bank to India and the disclosure of the account holders." (110)

That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about any steps to check the alleged unprecedented corruption in Common Wealth Games 2010." (111)

That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about any steps to check the alleged rampant misuse of the official posts in the Adarsh Housing Society." (112)

That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the disinvestment of shares of profitable PSUs." (113)

That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the address

about the need to check rampant sexual attack on the women." (114)

That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the need to ban the outsourcing of management." (115)

That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the suicides committed by the women members of SHGs in the last few months due to the humiliation faced and inability to repay the loans provided by the Microfinance companies." (116)

That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about any follow up action on the recommendations of Ranganath Mishra Committee and the Sachar Committee Reports." (117)

That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about lack of public investment in the health sector and making it at least 3% of the GDP." (118)

That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about employment generation opportunities." (119)

That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the unchecked privatization and commercialization in the education sector." (120)

That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about need for adequate funding to achieve the goal of 'Right to Education' of our children upto the age of 14 years." (121)

That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about a policy for the extension of reservation in employment for the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Castes in the private sector." (122)

That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the need to check illegal mining of various valuable minerals in various parts of the country." (123)

[*Translation*]

SHRI GOVIND PRASAD MISHRA (Sidhi): I beg to move:

That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about formulating a time-bound programme for development of backward areas and to solve the problems arising out due to uneven development in the country." (142)

That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about checking the increasing prices of food item particularly floor, rice and pulses." (143)

That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about checking the corruption in the country due to nexus of politicians-bureaucracy and industrialists and punishing the culprits." (144)

That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about working of CBI in an independent manner." (145)

That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about any concrete action plan to bring back black money of Indians deposited in other countries." (146)

That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about augmenting the telecommunication, road and rail facilities in border areas." (147)

That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about reasons for shift in policy on the issue of climate change." (148)

That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the steps to stop discrimination being committed against the Indians in other countries." (149)

[Shri Govind Prasad Mishra]

That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the need to control the continuous increase of petrol prices by public sector oil companies." (150)

That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the assistance demanded by the State Governments to assess the damage of crops caused by abnormal rainfall in the country." (151)

That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the alleged non-observance of rules and regulations in contracts regarding allocation of S-Band Spectrum." (152)

That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about allowing the ballot paper facility alongwith electronic machine for voting." (153)

That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about providing information regarding money deposited in other countries by candidates to Lok Sabha/Rajya Sabha/Legislative Assemblies elections and their family members." (154)

That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the

Address about any scheme for quick payment of arrears worth crores of rupees of sugarcane farmers by sugar mills." (155)

SHRI GANESH SINGH (Satna): I beg to move:

That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about opening of the new courts in the country in view of increasing cases in the courts." (552)

That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about filling up the vacant posts of judges in the courts." (553)

That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about a scheme to eradicate the irregularities in Mahatma Gandhi Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme." (554)

That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the effective and strict implementation of Mahatma Gandhi Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme in the country." (555)

That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about checking the occupation of fertile land to set up Special Economic Zones (SEZs) and to provide adequate compensation to the farmers for the occupied land." (557)

That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about checking terrorism from across the border." (558)

That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about imposing ban on activities of Naxalities in the country." (559)

That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about checking the fake currency in the country coming from abroad." (560)

That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about any plan to destroy the terrorist camps in neighboring countries." (561)

That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about a scheme to control illegal human trafficking in the country." (562)

That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about a scheme to check the incidents of kidnaping, harassment and murder of minor children in the National Capital Territory of Delhi." (563)

That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the

Address about a scheme to control Manufacturing of spurious drugs in a large quantity in the country." (564)

That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about implementation of recommendations made by the farmer commission constituted for reforms in agriculture sector." (565)

That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about increasing the support price of agricultural products." (566)

That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about adequate supply of electricity to the farmers." (567)

That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about a scheme to provide home loans and business loans to the farmers at low rate of interest." (568)

That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about increasing unemployment in the country." (569)

That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about a scheme to check scams in corporate sector." (570)

[Shri Ganesh Singh]

That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about a scheme to stop the increasing foeticide in the country." (571)

That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the promotion of export of handicrafts of the country." (572)

That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about creation Telangana State." (573)

That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about implementation of recommendations of the Administrative Reforms Commission." (574)

That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about awarding Bharat Ratna to Musician Baba Alauddin Khan declaring his musical Maiher Band which could recite 150 regions a national heritage." (575)

That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the construction of Ram Mandir in Ayodhya after the decision of Allahabad High Court in this regard on the lines of Somnath Mandir revived

by the earlier Government by enacting a Central Act about it." (576)

That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the religious places of Chitrakut, Vishveshwar, Ramvan, Maihar, Satna, Bhartal, Bansagar, Bandhavgarh, the land of white tigers and Amarkantak in national tourism circuit." (577)

That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about declaring the canal situated at the right side of Vargi Dam of Madhya Pradesh as a national project." (578)

That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about converting the national highway 7 and 75 into four lane and sanctioning a by-pass in Satna." (579)

That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about reconstruction of Satna Airport and introduction of air services." (580)

That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the heavy losses to the crops due to severe cold in Northern India and Madhya Pradesh." (581)

That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about compensating the loss to the farmers due to natural calamities by introducing crop insurance scheme." (582)

That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about hampering the construction of roads and sanctioning of new roads due to non-allocation of budget from the Centre under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana in different States including Madhya Pradesh." (583)

That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about providing Rs. 2442 crores to Madhya Pradesh Government in order to provide relief to the frost affected farmers." (584)

That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about any clear policy regarding taking effective steps for checking increasing corruption in the country." (599)

That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about formulating any policy for exposing back money." (600)

That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about finding out irregularities in the Commonwealth games and punishing the offenders." (601)

That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about any clearcut time limit about bringing back the unaccounted Indian money deposited in the Swiss Banks." (602)

That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about any clearcut time limit for bringing the prices of food items at normal level." (603)

That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about comprehensive crop insurance scheme." (604)

That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the time by which the Food Security Act will be brought for ensuring food security." (605)

That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about action plan for encouraging investment in micro, small scale and medium scale industries." (606)

That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about giving clearance to the Gujarat Control of Organised Crime Act sent for the approval Centre." (607)

[Shri Ganesh Singh]

That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about stopping casefire on the line of control in Jammu and Kashmir despite infiltration by terrorists from across the border." (608)

That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about action plan for taking necessary steps for the modernization of the armed forces." (609)

That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about special action plan for bridging the gap between rural and urban India." (610)

That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about action plan for the welfare of agricultural labourers especially women agricultural labourers." (611)

That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about action plan for water conservation to prevent crisis of drinking water." (612)

That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about roadmap for controlling increasing incidents of terrorism and naxalism in the country." (613)

That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about assurance about making judiciary and bureaucracy corruption free." (614)

That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about infiltration into the bordering States (especially North-Eastern States) and thus posing danger to the national security." (615)

That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about special package for the development of North-Eastern Region." (616)

That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about scheme/proposal for educational upliftment and giving reservation to the economically weaker sections." (617)

That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about bringing law for controlling the rapidly growing terrorist and other secessionist tendencies." (618)

That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about any clearcut assurance about passing the women reservation bill." (619)

That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about giving 50 per cent reservation to women in Panchayats and Government bodies." (620)

That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about scheme for meeting the shortage of teachers immediately in the higher education institutions of the country." (621)

That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about special action plan for the literacy of the adult illiterate in the country." (622)

That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about proposal for economic reforms and disinvestments." (623)

That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about making the foreign institutionalised investment tough in the Indian stock exchanges." (624)

That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about action plan for checking water pollution in the country." (625)

That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address

about completing expansion plan of the construction of roads connecting all the four metropolitan cities of the country." (626)

That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the proposal for bailing out Air India and its privatisation." (627)

That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about railway safety." (628)

That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the Copenhagen conference on the climate change." (629)

That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about Sagir Ahmad Report on autonomy to Jammu and Kashmir." (630)

That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about wildlife protection (especially tiger protection)." (631)

That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about proposal for bringing stability in the prices of food items (especially sugar and milk)." (632)

[Shri Ganesh Singh]

That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about scheme for interlinking rivers for controlling flood and ensuring irrigation." (633)

That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about implementing the Rangnath Mishra Commission Report." (634)

That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about time-bound scheme for eradicating rising terrorism in the country." (635)

That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about destroying the terrorist camps being run in neighbouring countries and in the POK." (636)

That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about any plan to strengthen the functioning of the recently constituted National Investigation Agency." (767)

That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about any plan to over more land under irrigation facility in order to increase the agricultural production." (768)

That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about any plan to over more land under irrigation facility in order to increase the agricultural production." (768)

That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about any concrete plan to provide pure drinking water to all people of the country." (769)

That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about any plan to control increasing commercialisation of medical services." (770)

That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about any concrete action plan to stabilise the increasing population." (771)

That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about any concrete steps to check infiltration of foreign nationals from across the border along the borders of Assam and other bordering States." (772)

That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about any time-bound action plan to repatriate the foreign nationals illegally residing in the country." (773)

That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about any time-bound action plan to modernise the border posts." (774)

That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about any plan to check the continuous increasing incidents of suicides committed by the farmers in the country." (775)

That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about any action plan to complete the project of interlinking of the rivers of the country in a time-bound manner." (776)

That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about any plan to revive the loss making public sector undertakings." (777)

That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about any time-bound programme to eradicate the bonded labour, particularly child labour in the country." (778)

That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about any scheme to discourage the tendency of committing suicides among debt trapped farmers due to the stress of loan." (779)

That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about any scheme to deal with the frequent floods and natural disasters." (780)

That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about any scheme to provide loan to farmers at low rate of interest of six per cent." (781)

That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about any scheme to provide safety and security to the senior citizens, women and girls in the national capital territory of Delhi." (782)

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL (Domariyaganj): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am obliged that you have given me the opportunity to speak on the motion of thanks of the President address. I have been listening to all the honorable leaders since yesterday and I assume that perhaps the President's address underlines and reflects the top priorities of policies and programmes of the Government. In this address the target of the Government is common man. Unlike the all other democratic values and democratic countries, our Government did not deprive the people from employment, when the whole world was in the grip of global recession and all the European countries, Japan, US etc. were engaged in retrenchment, in our country the Government was not doing that but we provided employment to about five crore fifty lakhs people through MNREGA under Bharat Nirman and Rural Development schemes. Today, we have formulated employment guarantee law and now in the President's address the Government has decided to bring the food security bill to give food guarantee to the crores of people of the country who cannot manage two square of meal a day and who are living below poverty line.

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Undoubtedly, we are taking such steps which will reflect the achievements of the Government that it is not only arranging the food but also these steps will be helpful in preventing farmers from committing suicide. You may recall that during the last period, the congress led UPA Government had decided to waive off the loans of banks like commercial organizations for the first time in the world after independence. The farmers of Bundelkhand were committing suicide, we visited the place and Rahul ji himself visited the place and saw that the farmers there, were debt ridden and they were unable to pay even the interests. There was drought there for the last four years. In such situation demands were made but State Governments did not take any decision. But when they requested the Union Government and Prime Minister the Government waived off 72 thousand crores rupees of 6 crores people. Today, we have enhanced the purchasing power of our farmers. We formed the Government in 2004 since then we have increased the supporting prices to increase the productivity of our farmers. Minimum Support Price of paddy has been increased from Rs. 550 to Rs. 1000 during six years. The support price of wheat was Rs. 630 which we increased to Rs. 1100.

We have increased the support price of sugarcane in this way. Today, we have provided Rs. 35 thousand crore for the development and promotion of agriculture in the country solely in national agriculture development scheme in the agriculture Sector for rural farmers. Today we have provided record increase i.e. 7 per cent in loan for agriculture by adding one per cent. Today, we have covered 90 thousand villages under Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Vidyutikaran Yojana. *...(Interruptions)* To provide transformer is also your job. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: When you will get a chance you may express yourselves.

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: Deputy Speaker, Sir, if they do not want to listen about the achievements of the Government then I will talk about their leader who

was saying here that the UPA Government under the leadership of the Congress has followed the coalition dharma but is not following the Rashtra Dharma. I was listening to that carefully and it appeared that perhaps he will criticize the policies and programmes of the Government in the address of Hon'ble President but to say politically in this way that UPA Government is not adhering to the Rashtra Dharma is what I understand that if we were not adhering to the Rashtra Dharma then Ministers of our coalition would not have gone out of the Council of Minister and had not been in the jail. I have to say them only that they were not adhering to the Rashtra Dharma. When the Governor of Karnataka has given sanction for the case and the Lokayukta passed the stricture then the national President of his party has said that the deed of the Chief Minister was not illegal but immoral act. *...(Interruptions)*

AN HON'BLE MEMBER: Deputy Speaker, Sir, the hon'ble Member is raising the matter of State list which is against the rule.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Jagdambika Palji, it is a matter of the State list, please do not mention it here.

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: Deputy Speaker, Sir, I did not mention the name of anybody, I have only mentioned that the leader of or people belonging to the party talk about the coalition dharma whereas such was said about the State Government ruled by his party. *...(Interruptions)*. I did not mention the name of any person so that I did not get any chance to clarify in the House. I have said about the Chief Minister of the State only and it is correct. *...(Interruptions)*.

AN HON'BLE MEMBER: Deputy Speaker, Sir, if the Hon'ble Member would say so then we also will also talk about the State governed by his party. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: When you will get a chance to express, then only you may express yourselves. You please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: Deputy Speaker Sir, BJP or NDA is talking about the coalition dharma, perhaps Shri Shahnawaj ji has forgot that what discussion has took place with the national President of Samta Party at the residence of the then Defence Minister of NDA Government. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN (Bhagalpur): Deputy Speaker, Sir, in spite of directions given by you, the hon'ble Member is continuing with those.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You, please sit down.

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: Deputy Speaker, Sir, I do not mean to say such.

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Deputy Speaker, Sir, whether he has stood to verbal attack on ourselves.

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: Deputy Speaker, Sir, it has been said that it was the diplomatic failure of the Government. I think that it has occurred for the very first time in the 63 years history that five chairpersons of UN Council came here and you also were present at that time. Shri Barack Obama was addressing us in the Central Hall of the Parliament, he had said that when the world as whole was passing through economic slowdown phase, India has assisted the world to save from economic depression. ...*(Interruptions)* Then they also have clapped. Not only this, after that it was the practice till date. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Sir, this is the Parliament of India. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You, please let him speak. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: He is taking reference of the USA. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: What is this? Will they not allow me to speak. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Here the poor

are in trouble. It is the Parliament of India, he is taking reference of the USA. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: People are facing problems due to price rise. ...*(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): Sir, It is not fair to make interruptions so frequently. It is however a different thing to intervene off and on over any issue. If he has now mentioned America in his speech, if he is referring to our Prime Minister, then it is not good to interrupt at this point. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please keep quiet and let him speak.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: Sir, I would like to mention some of the achievements made by Congress, the UPA Government. It was hitherto been a trend that whenever an international dignitary, whether he was the head of the United Nations Council or the President of USA or he was the President or Prime Minister of France or Russia, would visit India first followed by a visit to Pakistan. Certainly, they used to maintain a balance between India and Pakistan. It happened for the first time in 2010 when heads of all five permanent member countries of the United Nations Security Council, except the Premier of China, whether he was Barack Obama, the President of USA or Sarkozi of France, whether he was from Russia or England, visited India, but they did not visit Pakistan. Whatever they spoke, I would definitely like to reproduce this. This is the diplomatic achievement that Barack Obama said, *[English]* I can say today, in the years ahead, I look forward to a reformed United Nations Security Council that includes India as a permanent member. This he said in endorsement of India's

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foreign policy. [Translation] He spoke about Pakistan on that very occasion [English] 'We will continue to insist to Pakistan's leaders that terrorist safe-havens within their borders are unacceptable, and that the terrorists behind the Mumbai attacks be brought to justice' [Translation] This is our greatest achievement in the world; whether it is America or France or England, all nations in the world would have stood with India against terrorism. Today all these countries maintained distance from Pakistan on this issue and today Pakistan stands isolated. Is this not our diplomatic gain? They have made a single visit and we got a business of 18 billion from Britain, 10 billion from United States and we will make 100 billion business with China to 2015, 20 billion with Russia and 25 billion with France. ... (Interruptions) This does not end here [English] French President, Mr. Sarkozy said that Indian currency will be counted as one of the major currencies. [Translation] It is not our statement, this is what Mr. Sarkozy had said today what is the value of Euro, Dollar, Pounds, Mr. Sarkozy has recognized the value of Indian currency, Rupees in the world. Today our economy is strong. So far as achievements are concerned, today inflation has been discussed. I would like to say something on inflation that we import 80% of crude oil, 35% of the pulses, 39% of the edible oil. In spite of that, we are able to export these items at their prices. For the last few days, much has been talked about inflation during UPA-I and UPA-II. There have been untimely rains in November-December and the people questioned why the Congress — UPA Government did not foresee this rainfall. If it rains in December and the crop of onion is harvested in this very month, then how could we have foreseen that. But what steps did we take? If the prices of onion went up, then we imposed a ban on its export. We have made available onion for sale to the people through NAFED at cheaper rates. We sold onion at the rate of rupees 35/kg, when the market prices were as high as rupees 80/kg. Today I challenge that the Government of India have not increased the rates

of foodgrains like rice or wheat or pulses, being made available through PDS for the last eight years. We sincerely intend to contain the rise in inflation and control the prices of foodgrains in India.

We have taken measures. To control inflation is not the duty of the Union Government only, but it is also the duty of the State Governments. There should be a coordination. We should not merely complain in this regard. Recently there was a spurt in prices of vegetables, inflation also went up. You might remember that we imposed a ban on export of onion on 22 December, 2010, when its prices increased in December. As the demand of onion increased in the domestic market, we allowed duty-free import of onion so that the domestic demand could be met from import from anywhere in the world. There was a minimum export price for control of prices which we have increased to 1200 per metric tonnes from 275 per metric tonnes. Yesterday the Minister of Agriculture mentioned that when the prices of onion in Pipalgaon Mandi increased to 3800 quintal in the third week of December, the prices of onion were rupees 877 quintal in January, 2011. And now the price has declined to rupees 200 quintal. When the price was increasing a lot of hue and cry was being raised, now when the prices have come down you should appreciate that also, it is desirable in democracy. The UPA Government has enacted a law of 'right to work' for the people living below the poverty line and those who are unable to arrange two square meals living in rural areas from Kashmir to Kanyakumari. India is perhaps the first democratic country of the world which has enacted the right to work and now we are in the process of enacting on the right to food so that nobody remains hungry. We have provided for right to work, right to food security, right to education. Most of the States have not taken any initiative in this regard till now, but we have taken an initiative that the children in the age group of 6 to 14 are imparted quality education by enacting legislation for the same. The various scams which have come to light recently would not have been exposed if we had not passed Right to

Information Act. It is the Congress led UPA Government which was committed to fight against corruption, have taken against corruption. You were demanding for JPC the session based hardly for 23 days and Rs. 172 crore were spent. Who will bear this expenditure — the people will have to bear it. If you want JPC come to the House we are ready for the debate as to why there should be JPC and why not PAC. As per the established procedure since 1927, the audit para framed by CAG will go to the PAC. Who is heading the PAC? A veteran of their party Shri Murlī Manohar Joshi is the Chairman of the PAC. They do not trust their leader and we have full faith in PAC Chairman Shri Murlī Manohar Joshi. Prime Minister has offered in writing that he is ready to appear before the PAC. Still is perception was sought to be created that Prime Minister is not ready to appear before the Public Accounts Committee. You summed the CAG. Shri Vinod Rai various officers and various documents when the proceedings of the PAC started I would like to know through this hon. House what will happen if the enquiry reports of PAC and JPC happen to contradict each other? I think today I...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please sit down. Nothing will go on record except that Mr. Jagdambika Pal is speaking.

*(Interruptions)...**

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: Even after constitution of the JPC there will be action taken report or PAC will prepare its own report or JPC will prepare its report. Both the reports will be laid in the House and Government will take action on the report. Constitution of the committee is under consideration of the Government.

I think even before constitution of the committee, it was for the first time in history of the country that the Congress led UPA Government through its prosecution agencies such as Enforcement Directorate, Income Tax and CBI took action in 2G Spectrum and other cases. The entire country is witness to this that during the BJP

led NDA Government. National President of Samta Party was caught accepting bribe in a defence deal at the residence of then Defence Minister and the erstwhile Defence Minister was forced to resign. But then Defence Minister was not prosecuted, he was not sent to jail and came back in Government. ...*(Interruptions)* and they are talking about coalition Dharma.

Sir, our Government have tried to address all the burning issue facing the country. The menace of black money was there even before the UPA Government came to power in 2004. I would like to know that the NDA Government did for unearthing black money during its tenure? If the German Government can obtain the list by paying bribe to an agent of Lichnestive Bank than why the Indian Government cannot do so. I think It is a diplomatic victory for India. German Government might have obtained the information by other means. We have got this information under Soveright assurance. ...*(Interruptions)* We not only got information but also taking action on it. ...*(Interruptions)* When we take action the names will automatically become public. On the issue of black money I would like to mention that Government has prepared three point programme to bring back the black money. First point is to identify the person. Second to bring back the black money. Third who have got the black money we will take action. This Congress led UP Government will take action against those who have deposited the black money legally or illegally. I would like to mention that we have got the biggest success. Earlier, Switzerland would not give us any information regarding black money, now the country envoy of that country Philip Velti says that Switzerland is willing to co-operative with the Government of India and they are ready to share information. ...*(Interruptions)* Please speak when your turn comes. It is a big achievement. No spokesperson of our Government but the Country Envoy of that country, Philip Velti is saying that they are ready to co-operate with us. And such measures have helped us trace a sum of Rs. 34600 crore rupees alongwith an additional income of Rs. 48,784 crore.

[Shri Jagdambika Pal]

Whether we consider the question of corruption or inflation, I would only say that there should not be different parameters for the same thing. If you take the issues regarding 2G spectrum, Adarsh scam or Commonwealth Games, I say that the Chief Minister was not a party in the scam. But when our National President felt it as immoral we required the Chief Minister to resign. But take the case of Karnataka's CM your party President himself said that it was not illegal but moral. ...*(Interruptions)* You are blessing him to complete his five years tenure or you can say that it was only slip of tongue of your party president. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please, conclude.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please, sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: You are only trying to save your Chief Minister even after his indulging in corruption. ...*(Interruptions)* But, this is our courage only that following the coalition dharma we have taken action against all those whose names have figured in corruption charges. ...*(Interruptions)*

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, with these words, I conclude my speech. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: There are 30 speakers to speak on this Motion of Thanks on the President's Address. There who want to lay their written speeches, they can do so. It will be treated as part of the proceedings.

[Translation]

SHRI SHARAD YADAV (Madhepura): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this debate has been going on since yesterday 2 o'clock. Just now, Shri Jagdambika Pal has

spoken. The Hon'ble President has referred to as many as 67 points and I will start my talk with the last point therein. This is our very good fortune that we have a democratic set-up. The coming generations will need to further strengthen these institutions, traditions and efforts and by doing so, they will only be ensuring their future in a strong and democratically prosperous nation.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, through you I wan to say that the Government has made the Hon'ble President claim for some false facts. For example, pulses are not being distributed anywhere under Public Distribution System but they have got it mentioned in the President's Address. The are totally ignorant about things. Pulses are not being distributed anywhere. And, in a large part of country no what or rice is available. In Bihar, Jharkhand and Bengal. ...*(Interruptions)* Please don't talk about Delhi. ...*(Interruptions)* Now I did not interrupt anyone. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Sharad Yadavji, please speak on one will disturb you.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: When he was speaking. I was sitting silently and better if he does not interrupt me now.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there is nothing in this Address, which I can support, but I am taking part in this discussion on Motion of Thanks only because I respect the institution of the President. I am standing here only to show why respect to that august office. Let me say that I have read the whole Address deliberately and found that this has only flicked all the things and it shows the fantasies of this Government. Sir this Address States about constitution of innumerable committees. We have been banging our head at the doors of various committees for the last 62 tears, but nothing has come out of it. Everywhere there is this Address that they say this Committee is being constituted; that is being done or we are looking into this or that what or and what not. Now, the Congress Party is very apt in all this, they say a lot, they raise so many questions, but in reality they do

nothing. They only bla-blah about things! But we also did it. When we were in power for nearly 10 years, we also blah-blahed. Consequently, the country has only retrogressed; perhaps it is now in a State as was in the pre-Independence era. Sir, in the Congress Nagpur Session before Independence, Jinnah Sahab addressed Gandhiji as Mr. Mahatma Gandhi, A lot of fuss was there on this. A large number of distinguished and elite class was there. When Gandhiji came on the stage he asked as to why those people were sitting there as he was not fighting for their cause. He said that he could not find a single farmer or tribal in that gathering and thus no real person representing India was there. So, the same situation prevails in this Address.

Sir, they talk of prevailing naxalite problem in the whole country but what is the reason for it and the remedy thereof? The area under influence of Naxalism has a vast quantity of valuable minerals in the earth and it is being looted despite our being here, in the Parliament. I have raised this matter many times here but the illegal work is not stopped. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please sit down. Let Mr. Sharad Yadav speak.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Sir, I do not know him, but I do know those honourable members sitting behind him. It is not good to interrupt again and again when I speak.

The entire area stretching from Karnataka to Goa is totally a tribal belt. It stretches from Gujarat to Bengal. This area is being plundered of its wealth due to the policies of both the Governments. Hon'ble Member sitting in the backside, I would like to ask him whether you were sleeping out there the moment the matter of Bellari was raised in this House? I would like to inform you that the forest, wealth, water resources, lands and wild life-all being grossly exploited there in that tribal belt.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, who may know it better than you? You must say 'yes' to my point. What is this power for? The Power is for truth. Muttemwarji, you hail

from that very area. You must be well aware of fact that people became naxalists there when their life and livelihood did not change a bit in the last 50 years even after our crafty speeches and tall promises to them.

Sir, I referred to Mahatma Gandhi only because we are in a habit of idolize our leading lights. We have turned our great men into idols.

But, we are not at all concerned with their ideology. Gandhiji wrote wayback in 1937 that with Independence, they shall come in Governments in Delhi, Lucknow or in Mumbai etc. and they would greatly boast of their achievements. I find this Address exactly the same. Further, he advised the people not to believe the claims of such Governments sitting in Delhi, Mumbai or Ahmedabad. Until they themselves could check the veracity of them by mapping the change in the livelihood of a common daily-wager of India, that poor common man of our country. He further told that if the said change was there, then only may they salute those sitting in the heaven and if it was not there, they could take a stance against the Government of the day. And in this respect this Address falls very short.

The population of the tribal people is decreasing. The tribal people have got only 1.5 per cent jobs out of 60 per cent allotted for them and the rest of it has gone to others. Before we got Independence, these tribal people were leading a very happy life; they had their own resources like forests, water, ponds etc. and other things but now, after our Independence, they are the most affected community in the country! They are the most devastated ones. While they are the original native of this country, their problems have not been sorted out till now, nowhere.

Recently, the recruitment for 72 different posts like water boy, cleaner, housekeeper and washerman etc. in Bareilly were announced and in response, a sea of 5 lakh young people rushed in there! In that melee, 27 youths died a very painful death and even such an incident could not move you! You plainly say that we face so unemployment! Almost one crore people are engaged

[Shri Sharad Yadav]

in Khadi industry. Do you recruit them? Gandhiji, the great, was the force behind Khadi. And you are bound to honour that out of compulsion. The situation of unemployment is so bad that even a English medium school pass-out is in distress. Earlier, the Girmitya labourers used to go out of the country for their livelihood, but now there are 'IT Girmityas'. *...(Interruptions)* 'Girmitya' means the poor people from Uttar Pradesh and Bihar who went to the foreign countries like Surinam, etc. for their livelihood. These people were called Girmityas. They were the natives of this land. These IT Girmityas, as I call them, are people who have knowledge of English and typing and who have flown to other countries. They may be Tamil, Telgu, Kannad, Marathi or Hindi, speaking ones anybody, they have gone out of the country and their number stands at about 5 lakh. The new Economic Policy of India, whether it is outlined by Manmohan Singh Ji or anybody else, has failed to deter them.

There is the least opportunity of employment in the Government sector. Private sector hires only skilled persons, so they do not find place there and that is why they go to Bareilly. Hon'ble Speaker and we all pay homage to them here in the House. The same thing took place in Ajmer, the people belonging to different group of languages died there.

Such an alarming situation of unemployment is in front of us. Such a problem is cropping up despite we all are sitting here. No solution to this problem appears to lie. What is here for the persons to do who have not studied English. Should be commit suicide or leave the country or should they take up arms and be a Naxilite, what should he do? What have you given them? What is there for him in this address? Mr. Chako, what is there in the address for jobless persons?*...(Interruptions)* Right to education is there but for the educated. Five lacs candidates went Bareilly to attend recruitment rally for 72 seats but they have not learnt English. *...(Interruptions)* What happened to MGNREGA? Mr. Sanjay, you and I know the fact that the money provided for this scheme

is nothing but the wastage of Government revenue. *...(Interruptions)* We have implemented a slew of schemes for the poor, be it MGNREGA of other scheme, but their benefits did not percolate down to them. There is furore over the JPC on corruption cases. Mr. Rajnath, all these things are happening because the corruption has prevailed over the entire system as if a person got addicted not to cannabis but to opium. If cannabis is taken them. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You please let him speak.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: What Mr. Sharad Yadav is speaking will go on record.

*(Interruptions)...**

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Do not talk about them, they turn their court frequently. Why are you listening to them? They were with me but now are with other party. *...* *(Interruptions)* Once a person get addicted to corruptions like opium, he continued to be in its addiction till death and he never becomes able to get rid of it. Mrs. Girija Vyas well aware of this.

Thus the addiction to corruption is rampant from Delhi to every nook and corner of the country. You are wasting money is MGNREGA. The persons who are not acquainted with villages, countryside and country keep on situating here that they have provided employment to all but they have not got the employment. There is no employment but dishonesty. A person got twenty rupees at home without doing any work and the rest eighty rupees is taken away by the dishonest. He purchases a pouch of wine for the said twenty rupees. *...(Interruptions)* It not only takes him to bad habits but also reduces life

*Not recorded.

expectancy from seventy years to twenty years. He takes pouch not food. This is the present condition.

What is the condition of the farmers in this country? There is century old villages and hamlets in India and this country ancient one. Many of its kings and emperors had been lunatic and their number was around eighty per cent. In his report Robertson has written that India cannot run without imposing rule to law on it. He reported on about 227 kings and 170 declared of them lunatic. These lunatic kings also used to rule. He said that the Peswas were the most intelligence, they were very clever.

They were ordered to be sent out of border. They were sent out of border. *...(Interruptions)* They were departed as extern to Bhithor, a village were Kanpur from which Mulayam Singh Ji hails. The farmers were not committing suicide at that time also. But ours is a democratic country. Farmers have made up their mind that it is difficult to live at many places and only death can liberate them from life. This has been mentioned as a grave problem in President's address. There is a person namely Sainath in our country whom I salute from here. He said that one farmer commits suicide every three minutes. Should this not be a core issue? It is said that naxalism is a serious problem and it comes first, it is grave threat. *...(Interruptions)*

SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH (Allahabad): His name is Shri Swaminathan.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: He is not Swaminathan he is Sainath. Shri Swaminathan is a different person. He writes in the Hindu. He is great personality. *...(Interruptions)* I am saying that he deserves a saluting. The Government claims that it has imposed that condition of farmers. How has it improved? Where has it been improved? The Government says that it has increased MSP of wheat and MSP of paddy to one thousand rupees. *...(Interruptions)* I am saying that people are spending lacs of rupees for hiring a room in hotel for their luxury. Rates of MSP have been increased moderately. All rates have been increased. MPs have got their salaries increased. Whether the rate

of wheat increased in proportion to the increase in the salaries of MPs? The answer is no have their rates been increased in proportion to the salaries of Government employees? The farmers of Hindu society, backward and downtrodden people have been mentioned in the address. But H.E., the President did not utter even a single word about the two-third Hindus, two-third Muslims, two-third Sikhs and two-third Christians. How can he speak? Manmohan Singh ji and Krishna Sahebji, who are sitting here, do not even know whether it is their speech or the other's...*(Interruptions)* They are sitting here; just have a look at their posture—they are looking absolutely great. Shri Kapil Sibbal is not present in the House. He is a strange person, because he is thinking that this chamber, this country is a court. He is saying that no scam has even occurred. I also have a post and I know that there is no scam behind my post, it did not occur earlier and has not occurred even now. *...(Interruptions)*

SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID (Theni): You should stop speaking like this about Shri Kapil Sibbal ji. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, that word should be expunged. *...(Interruptions)* Shri Sharad Yadav, being a senior leader in the House, you should not accuse the hon. Minister like that. *...(Interruptions)* Sir, that word should be expunged.

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: All of you, please, sit down.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: All of you, please, sit down. He has not used any unparliamentary language.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am saying that. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Sanjay ji, please, take your seat.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM (Mumbai North): How can we sit in the House. *...(Interruptions)* They should speak properly. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Sanjay ji, please take your seat.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: He did not say anything unparliamentary. All of you should sit down.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing uttered by any hon'ble Member except what Shri Sharad Yadav says will go to record.

*(Interruptions)...**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: All of you please sit down and let him speak.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, please be calm. They have this business only. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Sanjay ji, please sit down.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am speaking on the President's Address itself. He has mentioned in details about corruption in his Address. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You please sit down and let him speak.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am speaking about corruption about which H.E., the President, has made a mention in his Address. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You are interfering again. Please keep quiet.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Corruption has a direct connection with 2G-Spectrum. The CAG's report is a report by an institution constituted under the constitution and when a Minister says that there is no irregularity therein, then this debate will not be meaningful without taking his name. I am not speaking to insult somebody. *...(Interruptions)* It is not my nature to insult anyone. I use some words just for the sake of fun. The fact is that he is considering the country as a court. He is saying that Shri A. Raja has not committed any irregularity. His Government, on the one hand, arrests Shri Raja while makes such statement on the other. There should not be double standards like this. One the one hand, the Government is sending him to jail while on the other, it is saying that there is no irregularity. Such a long debate is going on. It is creating a lot of discomfort, uneasiness in the mind of the people of the country. The JPC constituted in this regard has spread this issue among the people all over the country. My friends from Congress Party go everywhere everyday. Many people meet me and ask sir, why the JPC is no being constituted? I say, it is very good that the Government did not constitute a JPC earlier otherwise nobody would have understood 2G spectrum. I also visited many places, went to many places to speak but I would like to tell you that the Common Wealth Games. *...(Interruptions)* You give me so much respect outside but what are you doing here? This is not good. You should not stand when I am speaking.

I speak about your rights. I was mentioning Commonwealth Games. JPC is a front. Loot of lakhs of hectares of the Indian Army's land is going on everywhere. Be it corporates, bureaucrats or farmers of Delhi and nearly other cities. They all have become rich in this loot of land in the country. If there is a most easy, smooth and shortest way to make money in the country, then it is the selling of land in the world in the Daob region, the Ganga-Yamuna plains. But, unfortunately, Delhi has settled here, it would have been better, had it been located in Jagdalpur. It has settled on the most fertile land. From Delhi to Chandigarh, Delhi to Jaipur, Delhi to Haridwar, Delhi to Aligarh, Delhi to Mathura and Agra the, land around the road has been bought by the corrupt and dishonest persons. This has not been mentioned in it. About 30,000 hectares of fertile land of the country has been lost nearby Delhi. This country will starve to death. The Government has shown no concern about this in the President's Address. The Government should be concerned about this. The land around Delhi yields three and quality of crops is very high that makes one very happy. My wife's native place is here. If one will eat rotis made from the bajra and wheat grown here then he would not need any vegetable. From where the foodgrains of the whole country is coming? It comes from Punjab, Haryana and Western Uttar Pradesh. Where else procurement is being carried out in the country? Where is procurement being made in the constituency of Hukmadeo Narayan ji? Even, the question of procurement in his constituency does not arise. Nowhere is procurement being done. This is the only areas where procurement is being done. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please, conclude your point. Time limit has to be respected. Half-an-hour has finished.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: There is no mention about this is the Address. How strange that now Kalmadi is asking for a JPC. He is eagerly asking for constituting a JPC. We have seen only 5% persons, and why the Government does not arrest the remaining 95 per cent. He is still

roaming outside. This Government is very strange. He is after the neck of the Government that it should constitute a JPC. Now, the Government should accept his demands, put him in jail and accept his demands. He has become a Bhasmasur. If the Government does not pacify the Bhasmasur then he will destroy it.

H.E. the president has praised the Jawans lavishly and a society called Adarsh Society was made for the Jawans who had achieved martyrdom but they did not get any flat in it. Even their graves can not be constructed there. What a country! And we are saying that we have progressed a lot. Chacko ji is not here now. He is a very good person. Just now, He was saying that the US President visited India. Jagdambika Pal ji was saying that leaders from US, Russia, France, Germany, China visited us and patted our back. We did something or not is not important. Such is our foreign policy.

15.00 hrs.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Hon. Member, Please conclude your point briefly.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: I would like to tell you about their Foreign policy. You will like it.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I am liking it very much but need to keep in mind time limitations also. You should, therefore, conclude now.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: He is our friend and teasing me. I will take five minutes more. They say that they came and patted out back. They are blowing their trumpet that we should get a permanent seat in the United Nations Security Council, though India has not got it yet. I would like to tell that India has neither got the permanent seat and nor it will get it.

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: But, we have got temporary seat for two years.

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY (Godda): We have had been getting that earlier also. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You should not speak to each other as it will not be recorded.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please, sit down, Hon'ble Member is concluding his point.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Regarding Security Council I would like to say that if I had my way. ... **It should be expunged...** there is Security Council. They are blowing their trumpet that we will get a permanent seat in the Security Council.

Hon'ble President has specifically mentioned five points in his address. He has mentioned about increasing inflation that it will be curbed but it is before all of us what is happening and my colleagues have also mentioned regarding this. Apart from this, honesty in public life has also been mentioned about which I have also referred. A Mention regarding accelerating pace of economic development for the poor, weaker sections and the deprived in the society has also been mentioned. What is their condition regarding is well known to all and I have also spoke about that.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV (Mainpuri): I had talked about withdrawing the name of Mahatma Gandhi from MGNREGA also because of this.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: They will not withdraw his name but by keeping intact his name they will bury his thoughts. The whole country has decided that install a statue and bury the thoughts. Gandhiji was not a statue. The Government of Bihar has implemented the each and every thought of Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Ji and to what extent the condition and situation of Bihar has changed is well known to all. But even thought this Government is not ready to help the Government of Bihar. You have divided earthquake and flood occur in our State, but you are not ready to provide even a single penny.

Dy. Speaker, Sir, at last I want to tell you one thing.

I support the President's Address with heavy heart, but I have great respect for it since it has been delivered by President. But I want to tell you also that this type of address has become Hanuman Chalisa, so change should be made in that. The country will not be driven by the Committees, if we will make the country strong by effective means then those who are coming to our country, they are coming to our in view of the Market here, they will come here for the whole country tomorrow.

[English]

*SHRI SAMEER BHUJBAL (Nashik): I support the motion. The President's Address is an important event in the Parliamentary calendar. It sets the agenda for the Parliament. It is a vital channel of communication between the Government and the Parliament. It captures the major highlights of the entire gamut of the Government and provides an umbrella framework for debates on any aspect of the Government functioning. This year Madam President has outlined the five priority areas of the Government including controlling inflation, probity in life and polity and inclusive growth. I sincerely hope that the sanctity of the debate would be enriched by the deliberations on these issues.

The President has stated that the Government's deep concern over the adverse impact of inflation on the aam aadmi and the threat it poses to the growth momentum and therefore the Government has taken a number of proactive measures to counteract the ill-effects of inflation.

Today, the Indian economy continues to be a trajectory of high growth despite an adverse global environment. The policies we followed to handle the global financial meltdown stand vindicated. However, there is no room for complacency. I urge the Government to make a sincere effort to strive to make the domestic environment more conducive to investment, encouraging public as well as private investment and domestic as well as foreign investment, particularly foreign direct investment as

*Not recorded.

**Expunged as ordered by the chair.

*Speech was laid on the Table.

suggested by our President and then only we can maintain the momentum for reforms on a wide front.

I strongly feel however, that the Government has to take a number of proactive measures to counteract the adverse effects of inflation. Though, number of steps to ease supply of critical items has been initiated but, the issue of Price-rise and export of certain food items require urgent attention of the Government. One way is to facilitate a long term solution in increasing our productivity and production.

One of the problem being faced by my constituency, Nashik is fluctuation in Onion prices. Onion prices, which shot up following acute shortage in month of December and early January have moderated towards the end of this month as fresh crops have flooded the markets in Nashik. Now, prices are expected to stabilise as late kharif crops have hit the markets in large quantities.

Earlier, the Government banned exports as it was considered that they drained the stocks and impacted prices. However, with the arrival of large quantities of kharif crops wholesale prices of onions at Lasalgaon in Maharashtra, a major onion producing State, have plummeted further in the first week of February. Normally, acreage in the late kharif season has a 30 per cent share in overall areas under the onion crop production. Therefore, I would request the Government to devise long-term strategy to tackle problems associated with 'Onion Production' and their implications on export, marketing and storage.

Hon'ble President's speech has acknowledged the importance of a food security law that would entitle every family living below the poverty line to cheaper foodgrain. But while the National Advisory Council (NAC) had given important inputs, "the States are being consulted, as the success...hinges on their commitment to reforms in the public distribution system". However, I am sure some of the issues which were not outlined are the Rangarajan Committee report that questioned some basic assumptions

of the NAC recommendations and I sincerely hope that these would be incorporated.

Speaking at this time of the debate is not very easy, as most points have been touched upon by my learned colleagues. However, I would like to briefly touch upon some major areas of the Address. A slew of measures to counter corruption have been promised besides a national mission for delivery of justice and legal reforms would be announced soon. Funds illegally stashed in foreign countries would be brought back to India and a multidisciplinary study had been commissioned to study the impact of illegal money on national security which deserves appreciation from all quarters.

Hon'ble President of India has also focused on some bottlenecks in growth. The speech promised concerted action on reforms in the power sector, "particularly in improving the financial and technical capabilities of electricity distribution companies in the States." Modernisation of coal mines to meet the demands of the power sector was also envisaged. I am happy that hon'ble President of India was equivocal on the issue of environment versus growth. "A developing country like ours must find ways to strike an appropriate balance between environmental imperatives and developmental needs, she said, adding that there could be no dilution of ecologically sustainable growth paths. However, we strongly feel that nothing has been said about land acquisition for industry which is important area of concern for all of us and I sincerely hope that the Government would come out with a suitable policy in this regard.

The biggest relief, I would say, is the strength and resilience of our economy and the economic policies, which could minimize the impact of global economic crisis. The Government deserves our wholehearted compliments. Our economy is growing at 7.5%. The way our economy is growing, I have a feeling that we would touch double digit growth in not too distant future. Having said that, I would like to emphasize that we need to attach top priority to our agriculture to maintain its growth momentum. Scientific innovations on farm inputs and biotechnology must continue through R&D.

[Shri Sameer Bhujbal]

At the end, Hon'ble Madam Speaker, through you I would like to attract your attention on some of the problems being faced by my constituency, Nashik and particularly Maharashtra in general. The phenomenal increase in population of small and medium towns like Nashik largely on account of inward migration has led to severe set-backs in urban development. This has created a number of problems like shortage of dwelling units, mushrooming growth of slums, encroaching of public land, etc. The pace of urbanization is creating a number of problems in the process of proper development of many such cities. Therefore, keeping in view this peculiar and gigantic problem the Centre's intervention is urgently sought in implementation of NREGA and JNURM to strengthen the civic infrastructure of the city.

Another area is the 'Youth Development'. While the role and contribution of youth is of vital importance in all countries, it is particularly significant in a country like India where the proportion of the youth in the country's overall social and demographic profile is continuously increasing. According to the 2001 Census, there were approximately 355 million people in the 15 to 35 age group, 74 per cent of whom lived in rural areas. The number was expected to rise to approximately 510 million by 2016. Both Central and State Governments need to harness the energies of this large group, providing them with adequate infrastructure of world standards for excellence in sports at national and international levels. However, organized effort appears to be forthcoming over a national scale to tap the potential of the Youth. Youth are the foundation for the development of the country and unless emphasis is laid on youth programme and put the youth on the right track and right direction, the ultimate goal of nation building cannot be achieved.

Finally, I would like to see the President's Address as a document which has captured the spirit of good governance. It is articulated through a sense of sensitivity and seriousness of the Government to issues of price rise and security; through a sense of equity and

empowerment of the women, Dalits and Minorities; through a sense of long term vision on infrastructure development and technological modernization, besides the issues concerning climate change and energy security. The Government is conscious of its responsibilities. We need to strengthen its hands. With these words, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to participate on this motion in the August House.

*Sk. SAIDUL HAQUE (Bardhaman-Durgapur): The President's Address is the official document of the Government policies containing details of various programmes and schemes. But I am disappointed to find that the address by the President failed to spell out any concrete measure to overcome the challenge posed by price hike, unemployment, job loss, illiteracy, miserable plight of the farmers, growing poverty etc.

When we are discussing on President's Address we see that as per the Human Development Index the position of our country is gradually decreasing ranking down to 128 among 177 countries. We are proud to be Indian. But what is shame to us is that even after 63 years of Independence, we have large number of illiterates in the country. Almost 16.5% of the World population live in India. But out of the total adult illiterate in the World almost 34% live in India. Though President's Address mentions about Saakshar Bharat Programme designed to improve adult literacy, especially among the disadvantaged sections of the society, but that does not reflect the political will of the Government to increase the poor adult female literacy levels. All the districts have not been covered under the scheme and central fund allocated is not upto the mark as needed. The Government talks about Right to Education Act, but that too does not reflect the intention of the Government to implement it properly as because in President's Address there is no mention of spending 6% of GDP for education. Rather, the way the Union Government is moving, it is going to make commercialization of Education by encouraging the private

*Speech was laid on the Table.

players in Education. What is more, while framing the Act and implementing it, federal structure of the country should have been kept in mind.

More than 70% of our population live in country side. Most of them are Kisans. But what is the plight of the farmers? More than 1 lakh 70 thousand farmers have committed suicide because of the anti-farmers, rather say, anti-people policies of the present UPA Government and also of the policies taken by NDA Government in the past. Nothing has been mentioned in the President's Address about the land reform programme. No new direction has been given for enhancing the irrigation facility and also supplying subsidized seeds and fertilizers to the farmers. What is more deplorable is the Government decision to decontrol the prices of fertilizers and nutrient based subsidy scheme. As a result of the liberal economic policies followed by this Government the agrarian crisis has deepened. Foodgrain production has declined and the indebtedness of the households has reached to an alarming position at 48.6 per cent as per NSSO 59th Round Survey.

In President's Address it is mentioned that minimum support price has been raised for paddy, wheat, sugarcane. But the farmers have not actually been benefited in face of rising costs. Had the farmers received remunerative prices, they would not have committed suicide in thousands under the burden of debt. The Swaminathan Commission formula for remunerative price—that is "Remunerative Price = Input cost + 50 per cent" should be followed for the farmers and the farmers should be given bank loan at the rate of 4%. But without doing so, what damaging and dangerous move the Government is going to implement is the Free Trade Agreement with E.U. and Japan and other countries by following those countries for duty free export to India of agricultural and dairy product. It will make the farmers' plight more horrible.

The Government takes pride in NREGA, now named as Mahatma Gandhi NREGA. But Government has failed to provide 100 days work to all families for whom the scheme is meant. What is deplorable is that corruption

is taking place in some parts of the country in implementation of the programme. The Government should come forward with plans and programme for the poor, particularly for the rural poor and the poor living in the Busti (Slum dwellers) in the towns. There should be no division as APL and BPL category because the criteria that Central Government has fixed up is so inaccurate and wrong that it keeps many really deserving poor people out of the list of BPL category. In fact, there is no specific data numbering of families below poverty line. Planning Commission has one data, Arjun Sengupta Committee, Saxena Committee or Tendulkar Committee have another. What is need of the time is to correct the Planning Commission data and enhance the percentage of BPL family.

Price hike of essential commodities has risen to alarming position almost reaching to 20% of food inflation rate, what has never been in last 26 years. Government has failed to keep its promise to control price hike. To add fire to the fuel, Government has recently increased the prices of Petroleum products, thereby causing further rise of price. I strongly urge upon the Government to withdraw such hike of petroleum products. Government should take appropriate action to make Public Distribution System universal, without making it a targeted one. In addition to that, as a measure to control price hike, Government should ban forward trading on all agricultural products and stop commodity exchange. Government should distribute 35 kg. of foodgrains at the rate of Rs.2 per kg to all BPL families. But there is no mention in the Address about ensuring availability of food at affordable prices to 77% of "AAM AADMI" whose daily income is less than Rs. 20.

Another important problem in our country is the question of unemployment. Nothing has been said about creation of new jobs. What is of more concern is the issue of job loss. More than 40 lakhs workers have lost their jobs. Even Railway and other departments are not fulfilling their vacant posts. Government should take action on this.

[Sk. Saidul Haque]

There is no mention in the Address about the need to take effective steps about tackling the issue of global economic recession affecting Indian industries causing loss to jobs to lakhs of workers and employees. There is no mention in the Address about the fact that 95% of the 43 crore workers are unorganized workers who are not getting any benefit of the Unorganized Workers Social Security Act, 2008 owing to the conditionality of BPL attached to the related social security schemes listed in the Act.

There is no mention in the Address about the need to check illegal mining of various minerals in various parts of the country.

The Address mentions the issue of black money but there is no mention about any concrete steps taken by the Government to bring back the black money deposited in Swiss Bank to India and disclosure of the account holders.

Hon'ble President has referred to in her Address about the threat and danger of Left Wing extremists. These dangerous forces are attacking and taking lives of innocent people, most of whom are tribals and Jawans. In some parts of my State West Bengal the same thing is happening. We all should come forward to face the challenge of Left Wing extremism. Union Government in cooperation with State Governments should take firm stand and strengthen joint operation against these divisive forces. But sorry to mention that there is one political party, who is part of the Union Government and they are supporting the so called Maoist activities and demanding for stopping joint operation in my State. This should be condemned.

Another important issue which President has not mentioned is the issue of implementation of the Ranganath Misra Commission recommendation. The Union Government should immediately place the action taken report in the House. West Bengal Government has already taken

some positive steps by announcing 10% reservation for backward sections of the Muslim Community.

The President Address mentions the issue of 33% female reservation. But the matter is delayed though the Government promised earlier to bring legislation in Lok Sabha after it was passed in Rajya Sabha. But that was not done in last Session. I strongly urge upon the Government that such legislation should be tabled in this current Budget Session.

Another important issue that has not been mentioned in the Address is the case of suicides committed by the Women members of SHGs in the last few months in few States due to the humiliation faced and inability to repay the loans provided by the Micro finance Companies.

There is no mention in the Address about lack of public investment in the health sector and making it atleast 3% of the GDP.

There is no mention in the Address about the need to take effective steps for strengthening the non-aligned movement and also about the need to continue with the independent foreign policy of the country which has withstood the test of time.

[*Translation*]

*SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ (Garhwal): I support the motion of thanks moved by Shri P.C. Chacko ji on the address of H.E. President and express gratitude on behalf of myself and the people of Uttarakhand.

Deep condolences have been expressed towards the people of Laddakh affected by the destruction of cloud burst in the address of H.E. President. As a result of this incident of loss of life and property has occurred. Madam, tragedy is after all a tragedy, I appreciate the H.E. for expressing condolence for that.

The problem of inflation in the country last year, incidences of violence in left wing terrorism affected

*Speech was laid on the Table.

regions especially in some parts of the country and in Kashmir valley has been disapproved alongwith policies of UPA Government in the address of the H.E. President of India. Indian economy is marching ahead with pace despite adverse global situation. Forward marching of our economy despite global economic slowdown adjudged the policies implemented by the Government correct.

The President has declared the Commitment of the Government to bring food security law in her address which is welcome. By this, each family, living BPL will get legal entitlement of getting foodgrains on concessional rates. Alongwith this she mentioned the commitment for bringing transparency, honesty and integrity in public life and bring improvement in quality of governance and to implement this a Group of Ministers is having consideration on legal, administrative and all other measures for curbing corruption and increasing transparency which reflects the dedication of the Government towards eradication of corruption. In the 15th Para of his speech H.E. the President of India had expressed his concern over the bad impacts of black money, particularly allegedly stashed with foreign banks, whether it was collected through evasion of taxes payable on the honestly earned money or the wealth generated through illegal means. The Government is committed to solve this problem on priority basis and is resolved to strengthen the legal regime, to set up new institutions and to upgrade their capabilities to deal with this problem. The sustained efforts of the Government to engage the international community, especially the G-20 countries to unearth the black money and to expedite the process of taking it back highlight the Government's commitment on this issue.

This is an exemplary attempt made by H.E. the President of India to ensure welfare of soldiers and retired soldiers of armed forces and to maintain imitable integrity and professionalism in armed forces. I extend my well-wishes to the Government for taking all necessary steps to modernize the armed forces and to induct indigenous multi-purpose light weight combat aircraft, Tejas into the

Indian Air Force so that our forces can be capable of meeting security threats in the 21st century.

You all know it already that I represent the hilly areas of Uttarakhand which is wholly a seismic zone. This is a very serious issue. Absence of a policy on displacement and rehabilitation is a serious matter in the given circumstances which requires urgent attention on part of the Government. There are villages such as Ringwadi, Mathada, Panghada, Chukum, Bainthada etc. in Uttarakhand, which urgently need displacement and subsequently rehabilitation. The villagers of these villages are living in a precarious condition, but there is no displacement and rehabilitation policy in place in the State due to which their rehabilitation cannot be ensured as it is a very serious problem. The Government should rehabilitate those villages at the earliest by announcing displacement and rehabilitation policy as soon as possible.

I would like to attract attention of the August House regarding the problems of postal ballot. Soldier posted in Uttarakhand State cast their votes through the postal ballot system. When the postal ballot is sent, it is not monitored by the Election Commission. There remains neither any observer of any political party nor any postal agents there. No videography is made while casting postal ballot. Even the Returning Officer does not have the sample signatures of the C.O. of a Unit who verifies the signature of soldier votes. Therefore, I humbly submit that only solution of this problem is to facilitate the soldiers to cast their votes at their posting place and postal ballot system should be completely done away with.

I would like to state that the Government should ensure supply of safe and pure drinking water to all people in the country by taking up the schemes proposed by the Government at the earliest. The Government should take all necessary initiatives for prompt implementation of drinking schemes pending in hilly areas, particularly in Uttarakhand State.

Of late, there have complaints of non-payments of wages to people who are entitled to avail themselves

[Shri Satpal Maharaj]

of 100 days' employment under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act. The Government should pay attention to this and efforts should be made to provide its benefits to maximum number of people.

I would like to draw your kind attention towards the 188 daily wage employees working in Hemwati Nandan Bahuguna Central University. They have been demanding for their regularization since long but their demand is still pending. If their services are regularized, they will get an opportunity to work better. The Grameen Dak Sewaks working in Uttarakhand are not getting their due and they are not deemed as Central Government employees. I request the Government to regularize their services in a phased and time bound manner and also to include them in the category of Central Government employees.

There are thousands of S.S.B. trained guerillas in Uttarakhand but they are denied of pension or any other facility. The Government of Uttarakhand had assured them of redressal of this but that promise is not kept. It is my request to the Government to take proper steps for this and to help them by providing some financial assistance.

Yoga is now being publicized worldwide. But adequate efforts are not being made for popularizing yoga in India itself which gave this yoga to the whole world. A lot of trained yoga teachers are unemployed here. Yoga teaching should be made compulsory in the educational institutions and of the country for our golden future and the trained yoga teachers should be accommodated in this task.

Uttarakhand is called 'Devbhumi', the land of God, as it has many pilgrim places like Char-Dham, Hemkund Sahib and various other religious spots. In order to boost tourism here, we should also promote places like Laatu Devta temple of Dewal. Ghantakarana Devta in Lostupatti of Devprayag, Chandravadni, Danda Naagraj etc. as important pilgrim places. There is tremendous opportunity of Adventure tourism in Uttarakhand which should be

identified and developed in order to help boost tourism and put the State on the path of progress.

As per the practice in States like Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Maharashtra etc. the summer session of the State Assembly should be convened at Garisain too. It will imply that the problems of hilly areas and the sentiments of the people of Uttarakhand and those who gave their life for the cause of creation of this State are respected.

The Garhwali and Kumaoni languages of Uttarakhand should be included in the 8th Schedule of the Constitution and be granted the status of official languages so that the languages of the hill areas are honoured. I would also urge that for the development of these languages, Garhwali and Kumaoni academies should be set up.

I request the Government to establish a Central University in the Kumaon region of Uttarakhand so that the career of the students living in this region may be given boost. This is a long pending demand of the people of this area and the Government are aware of this beforehand. This is essential for the expansion of education in the hilly region so that the benefits of the Modern education could reach the youth.

I would like to thank the Government for taking due steps to bring changes in the country and the steps for the development mentioned by the Hon'ble President in her Address will only make the country prosperous and strong.

*DR. KIRIT PREMJBHAI SOLANKI (Ahmedabad West): Over the Presidential Address in the joint sitting. There is only disappointment in the House. It has nothing which can make a common man excited. The priorities and schemes which have been highlighted by the congress led Government UPA through the Presidential Address are nothing more than creating disappointment. It is even more disappointing that there is no match between the Government's saying and doings. It's clear

*Speech was laid on the Table.

example is that it is being promised in the joint sitting of Parliament for bringing back black money stashed abroad whereas in the Supreme Court it is given such Statements that it is difficult task. After all how can we believe on this Statement of Presidential address that this Government will give priority to address the problems created due to lack of honesty and integrity in public life because the Prime Minister is saying that he is helpless in coalition politics.

Who should be believed under such a situation on the Prime Minister or the Presidential Address prepared by his Government? According to the President, the Government is committed to fight corruption and being transparency. Will someone tell why it was not done last year? It was being said that it is the most corrupt Government so far. Then for whom the Government was waiting to take these measures? Why does this Government not work straight forward? Isn't it mean that the measures to stop corruption are being contemplated now, then why the same were ignored earlier.

We have no reason to believe in this part of the address that the Government's priority is to control inflation and increasing prices of foodgrains so as to protect the interest of common man as it is evident from the last three years experience that the UPA Government is more efficient to in enumerating various reasons for its being incontrollable than to control it. This Government has time and again given only hollow assurances regarding price rise. From way the previous assurances have been repeated in their address, it seems that the Government is losing the power to run the Government.

Problems have been mentioned in the Presidential address merely as a tradition. But no commitment is shown therein to address these problems.

*SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN (Sabarkantha):
The ideology of reverend Mahatma Gandhiji has got no place in the Address of His Excellency President while

addressing the present problems needs the adoption of the ideologies of Gandhiji. Unemployment is increasing rapidly in the country and consumption of wine in several States of the country is rampant. We have wine shops at different places and wine is being served in the small shops. It is not possible these days to control it and indigenous products are being discarded and the demand for foreign products is increasing. We are depending on foreign countries. Mall culture is being created in the country and the existence of retail market is on the verge of extinction. This mall culture is meant for selling the products of only big industrial houses and multi-national companies as a result of that the small shopkeepers are becoming jobless and small scale and cottage industries are at the verge of closure. In such a situation, it is necessary to formulate policies based on Gandhiji's ideologies but it has not been mentioned in this Address. It has cut me to the quick.

There is no details of the developmental works of small scale and cottage industries in the President's Address while these industries are better source of generating employment in the country and people can start these industries easily as small investment is required for them. But the Government's inclination to the big industries is leading the small industries to closure or to the verge of closure. Consequently the people are getting jobless. By developing these small industries we can have balanced development in our country. Every year the agriculture growth rate is decreasing. It has not been mentioned in President's Address. Today the agriculture growth has been decline to 2 per cent while three years ago it was more than 4 per cent. Bank in rural areas are closing their business and the farmers are not getting financial assistance. The farmers fail to get even the input cost of agriculture resulting in losing their interest in it and the food production is decreasing the prices are rising. It is because growth in population, the demand of foodgrains has increased. Few days ago onions and potatoes were being sold at the rate of Rs. 60 and Rs. 25 per kilo respectively. At some places poor farmers

[Shri Mahendrasinh P. Chauhan]

are approaching moneylenders for getting loans at higher rates for farm activities. The farmers are committing suicides in an agricultural country. It is a matter of great shame. On the other hand there is no control over the middlemen between farmers and consumers. Price rise has seldom benefitted the farmers. Only the middlemen are reaping the benefits. In my Parliamentary Constituency, Sabarkantha, a middleman purchased, a sackful of brinjals by paying Rs. 20 only while the price of the sack is Rs. 25. In this way our farmers are being cheated and the Government is a mute spectator.

The issue of price rise has taken space in the Address but the remedy to this problem has not been mentioned. The Prime Minister of the country is an economist but price rise has become a record during his tenure. It is of no use having such an economist in the country under whose tenure inflation has risen in an unabated manner. It is said about our Prime Minister that he is an honest person but it is also noticeable that the cases of corruptions are rampant during his tenure. Honesty does not serve the purpose if corruption reaches its peak in the country. Today the Prime Minister is surrounded by corrupt people, but he is claiming himself to be innocent.

The children are the future of the country, but there is no mention about their development in the Address. The Integrated Child Development Scheme is not implemented in tribal areas. More than fifty per cent children in my Parliamentary constituency of Sabarkantha are affected by malnutrition. No work is being done there under the Scheme. Thus funds are being wasted through this Scheme. Health Centres in tribal areas are located at far off places and doctors do not visit there and medicines are not available there, hence, there is no use of such centres and people have stopped visiting such centres. The schemes are being run but work is not being done there.

As usual no attention has been paid to irrigation

in the address and even today, there is no irrigation facility for more than half of the land. Agriculture is mostly dependant on rains. Water supply is not available in the canals on time and dams for irrigation being constructed for the last several years are not completed in time and persons responsible for that are not being punished. They are deliberately delaying these projects. They are getting the cost of projects escalated by deliberately delaying their work and are taking commission for the same. The Government has not been able to bring such irresponsible and careless officers to book as yet. Pollution in the rivers has reached an alarming level. The farmers are not able to get electricity, whereas big malls and recreation centres are lavishly consuming electricity. They are getting full day power supply whereas farmers are getting electricity during the night. That is why they have to work in the field during night and have to save themselves from beasts. Their health is also affected due to working in the fields during cold and night. Many areas have been declared as dark zones where farmers cannot install tubewells in their fields, whereas many industries are drawing water from dark zone by installing powerful tubewells. It is actually happening in my Parliamentary constituency. The Government is not taking action against them but it is enforcing law on farmers.

HE President has not expressed his views for equitable development in the country. There are certain areas in the country, where there is no industry due to which the people are migrating to urban areas. The Government has launched many schemes and some of them are short-term schemes which are meant for rural development. These rural development schemes are not implemented for a long time. Backward area development funds are being released, but its results are not noticed as the districts which were earlier backward have become more backward now.

Senior citizens, who have been serving since long, are neglected in the old age, as they are considered as a burden in the changed family set up. There should be a provision of pension for every senior citizen and

the number of recreation centres for them is required to be increased.

No attention has been paid towards quality of education in the Presidential address. The present education system has been commercialized due to which children to the poor cannot get education in private schools owing to existing fee structure. The education standard in public schools is also declining with the passage of time whereas salaries of teachers have been hiked but their performance has comparatively declined in comparison to the past. Teachers are merely doing formality of discharging their duties and they are unsuccessful in providing qualitative education.

*SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR (Tikamgarh): H.E., the President's Address is, in fact, the mirror of the Union Government's action plan. Mention has been made about roads, water, electricity, industry, investment, foreign policy, public distribution system, health etc. and all other areas in it.

But, I feel sorry to say that even today it is an uphill task to make the benefits of the schemes meant for the poor reach them. Even the names of all the poor have not been included in the BPL list and even all those, who have got their BPL ration cards, are unable to get wheat, rice, sugar, kerosene due to less allocation of ration to the States by the Centre. As far as drinking water is concerned, on the one hand serious problem of drinking water has emerged in the rural areas due to low rainfall in many States this year while on the other farmers are also distressed. Rivers, ponds, wells particularly in the districts Tikamgarh, Chhattarpur, Panna, Sagar and Damoh in Bundelkhand region have dried up. There is no water in the tubewells and hand pumps. In such a situation where even drinking water is not available, the farmers have become financially broken due to the crops getting destroyed. Whereas there is a need for making special arrangements for drinking water in

Bundelkhand, at the same time steps should be taken to provide special economic assistance to make farmers in Bundelkhand self-dependent who are facing drought situation for the last 10 years. But no mention has been made about this.

Ken Betwa river was included in the first package under the linking of rivers campaign but the expected level of work has not been done in this regard. Now it has been included in the Bundelkhand package. Work should start on this soon and with this initiative should be taken to provide benefits to the farmers by formulating small and medium irrigation schemes in Tikamgarh, Chhattarpur, Sagar, Panna and Damoh districts in Bundelkhand. A large part of the country's population is still deprived of irrigation schemes.

Therefore, planned irrigation campaign in the agriculture sector and such irrigation schemes should be extended to those States where agriculture is dependent on rainfall. No mention has been made at all in this regard.

Expansion work relating to National Highways and four lane Express Highways is going on in many States in the country but it has slowed down in comparison to the NDA's rule. A survey to expand the NH-76 from Jhansi to Chhattarpur, Bamitha in Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh had also been completed already. Process of land acquisition was just to start when 15-20 days ago I got information from the newspapers that this action plan of four-lane express highway had been dumped whereas international tourism spots like Khajuraho and Orchha are situated on this highway where a large number of tourists from various countries of the world travel by cars and buses through this highway. Therefore, a mention should be made about re-formulating of this scheme of four-lane Express Highway between Jhansi, Chhattarpur and Bamitha and schemes relating to providing of facilities and development of Khajuraho, Orchha and Jatashankar Dham in Chhattarpur district from the point of view of tourism should be promoted.

There is a great imbalance in the education system of the country which is widening the gap in the society.

*Speech was laid on the Table.

[Shri Virendra Kumar]

On the one hand, well educated are becoming officers while on the other the number of unemployed persons is increasing who are passing through a phase of frustration.

The education syllabus and course imparted to children should be uniform right from the Government school in villages to the schools run by the Municipality, no matter children are sitting on the tat-patty on the floor or on the table-chair so that inferiority complex should not develop in youths while facing the competitive examinations. The Central Government should open Kendriya Vidyalaya soon in the cities of the country where Kendriya Vidyalayas do not exist. Approval has been given to open Kendriya Vidyalaya in Tikamgarh. The State Government is ready to provide temporary building also. Therefore, the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan should get the building repaired and start classes in the new session. This initiative should be taken by the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan in all the cities of the country having no Kendriya Vidyalaya but nothing has been mentioned in this regard.

Bundelkhand area is dependent on agriculture. So, the Central Agriculture University proposed by the Centre should be established in Naugaon of Chhattarpur district where the State Government is ready to provide sufficient land or setting up a Central University should be considered at Tikamgarh where there is an agricultural University and also sufficient land is available in the nearby Government farm. Establishing of Central Agriculture University at either of these two places in Tikamgarh parliamentary constituency would lead to social, economic and educational development of Bundelkhand.

Our economy has been deeply affected by foreign infiltration. The number of foreign infiltrators has increase considerably in many States of North-East and in Delhi and Mumbai that has not only rendered labourers of unorganised sector in the country jobless but also the graph of crimes has been increasing very rapidly. Therefore, special drive should be started to identify and

deport the foreign infiltrators. This is not mentioned in the Address.

The matter of expansion of infrastructure facilities for the development will remain incomplete unless the population growth is contained. Population should be controlled in the national interest rising above caste and religious considerations, only then planned development will become reality. Even initiative is not being taken in this regard.

Bharat Nirman was started in 2004 but it is incomplete till the availability of home to homeless, food to starved, medicines to the sick, cloth to the poor, employment to the unemployed is made reality. It is incomplete till the corruption is contained.

[English]

SHRI H.D. DEVEGOWDA (Hassan): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I would like to express my sincere thanks to you for having given me an opportunity to speak on the Motion of Thanks to the President's Address to the Joint Session by the President of India.

15.05 hrs.

[SHRI FRANCISCO COSME SARDINHA *in the Chair*]

Everybody today is very much concerned about corruption. Let us apply our mind to it. Which political party is free from corruption? Which political party is not taking black money or unaccounted money for facing elections in this country?

I entered the legislature about fifty years back. My friend, Shri S.M. Krishna, is sitting here. This is the 50th year in my life as a people's representative with only a two year break. I have seen what is going on in this country. People who give sermons must touch their conscience and say without any black money or the money given by industrial or corporate houses electoral politics is possible and that they are not obliged to them when in power. That is the situation prevailing in this country.

All of us have to now think as to how best we can improve the situation and how best we can remove corruption from our administrative and political systems. All these things are collective efforts; all of us should think over it without mixing politics. We have failed in finding out a suitable remedy for corruption which is a more dangerous disease than cancer. Mention has been made about 2G Spectrum and other cases; I am not going into them in detail.

Economic reforms were brought about by Dr. Manmohan Singh in 1991. I was a Member of this House at that time as a new comer. I told Doctor Saheb that day that agriculture sector would be adversely affected with these economic reforms. After 20 years, he has expressed on several occasions in his speeches that we have to evince more interest in agriculture; otherwise, the country is going to suffer very badly. I have repeated his own statement here.

He made a sincere effort in 1991 to bail out the country from the economic debt trap that it had entered into. Shri Chandra Shekhar, who was the Prime Minister and who is no more now, pledged about thirty tonnes of gold to save the situation. You, yourself had kept about 150 tonnes of gold to overcome the situation in 1991. You tried your best. True, our economic growth is going to be appreciated all over the world. At the same time, with the rate of corruption prevailing in India, we have to bow our heads in shame. We all must seriously think over the issue. It is not a partisan issue. It is not an issue of the ruling party or the opposition party.

With my little experience in the last fifty years, I have seen times when elections were so cheap that with one thousand rupees we used to fight elections.

Today, it is Rs. 50 crore for an Assembly election in Karnataka. Sir, I do not know whether we can overcome this type of situation in this country. Money is not the issue.

Yesterday I heard the seniormost leader I have great respect for, Shri Rajnath Singh, who was the President of the BJP and also the Chief Minister of UP, the largest

State with population of 20 crore or 25 crore. As I was sitting on the back side, my senior colleague, Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav asked me why I was sitting in the back. I prefer back bench. There is no need for me to sit in the front bench. So, I was sitting there. I heard his speech. He spoke for about one and a half hours only on the issue hovering around corruption aspect of the UPA Government. He also told about the Prime Minister. What are the words that he used in this House? I am sorry to say that nobody should disrespect the Chair, whatever may be the circumstances and whatever may be the compulsion. When I was a Minister in the Karnataka Cabinet, at that time, my Chief Minister used a word against Shri Rajiv Gandhi. Both of them are no more today. Though I was in the Ruling Party and a member of the Cabinet, I stood up and said that the word should be expunged. Sir, we have to respect the Chair. Today, Dr. Manmohan Singh is there, tomorrow 'X' may come, but the dignity of the Chair and office must be respected by one and all; otherwise, nobody will respect this country.

Sir, I am not going to plead on behalf of anybody, but I am watching the situation. We have hardly three Members in this House. So, time factor is also one of the things which may prompt Members to say how Devegowda can be given more time. I do not need more time. But when you see some of the proceedings of the House, you might have watched that I sit in the back bench.

I would request with folded hands to all my friends here to see what is going on in Karnataka. Can you bear that situation in Karnataka? I cannot blame Advaniji. We were together in jail for 13 months. I know him. I wrote a letter. I also wrote a letter with these documents to your goodself. Sir, this is the land of Karnataka and mine scam puts 2G scam to shame. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: No comments please. Hon. Members, please do not disturb him. You are free to express your views later.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI H.D. DEVEGOWDA: If corruption is a State subject, then I will stop. If Karnataka corruption can be tolerated, if Maharashtra corruption can be tolerated, then why not Delhi corruption? If you want to deal with corruption, do not think that corruption could be dealt in this august House. Let us go through what the President has said. She has said 'It is the concern of all of us.'

Then, the AG of Karnataka has given a report that there are no accounts for Rs. 4,000 and odd crores in Bangalore City Corporation. You talk of what the CAG has said here, but the AG of Karnataka has also given a report to the Government that for Rs. 4,000 and odd crores, there is no account and there is no work in the list. Sir, who should we ask? The Lokayukta had given the report two years back, but we are watching. Here, you have wasted one and a half months. What is the reason? The reason is only to earn a JPC.

How many JPCs we have seen? How many Commission reports we have seen? Hence, it is not possible unless we collectively take the decision in removing this. Shri Gulzari Lal Nanda, as acting Prime Minister, said that I will remove corruption. It is not so easy. Today, the society has gone beyond repairs. Why is it so? It is because today money is flowing like anything, but nobody knows in what manner and in what forum.

You have brought so many legislations like the Prevention of Money Laundering Act; FEMA; FERA; and Benami Transactions Prohibition Act. There are so many Acts. What is going on? At least you have come when I was addressing this House. Sir, my request to you is this. Is there any accountability for the money that you are giving to Karnataka or the Union Government is giving to Karnataka? Rs. 23,000 crore was given last year by the Union Government, and that money was misused. Now, the Lokayukta is conducting the inquiry. It is your money; it is the money of the people; and it is the Union Government that has given it for various schemes like the Prime Minister Gram Sadak Yojana; the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme;

the Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission. There are so many schemes that you have launched. Sir, may I ask you as to how these things are going on? It is said that it is a State subject and you cannot intervene in it, but the money is going to be given and the Budget is going to be passed in this House itself. Therefore, should we not bring some sort of overall accountability to control how the money is spent or bring some legislation with your vast experience? Can you not apply your mind on this issue with regard to all the money that we are seeing today, which the States will give?

The Employment Guarantee scheme is a flagship programme of yours. How much money is looted by the middle-men? Let us apply our mind and let us be true to our conscience. The money is only for job cards to every house, but that job card is going to be used only to collect money. It is the money of the people.

Housing problem is going to be a major problem after 60 years of Independence. Even the drinking water problem is a major problem. The borewells that we have put up about 20 years back are not useable today. It is because the water level has come down, and the pipes that we have put are not superior quality pipes. Therefore, we cannot use that water.

There are so many issues, and we have not solved the problems like the health problem. The private hospitals are flourishing, but nobody bothers about our Government hospitals. How can the people afford to go to the major hospitals or the mega hospitals? From where would the poor people bring the money for the cost of treatment like for heart ailment? You are giving only about Rs. 25,000 or Rs. 30,000 from the Prime Minister's Fund. No, Sir. Today, the poor people are suffering so badly. You come with me one day. I will take you to one village, and in that village the situation is the same as it was 50 years back. Therefore, you should apply your mind.

I beg of you to apply your mind on this. I may not come again to this House. I have seen this House for 20

years. I must be very plain and frank – I am watching my village – on how the things are in my own village. About 50 houses are there. Of course, a scheme was drawn up by the Karnataka Government when my son was the Chief Minister – *Suvarna Grama* – and they have selected 30-40 villages every day. My friend is here; you were also there; we were partners at that time, and that is not the issue. About 120 RCC houses were built. I told my son, 'what is the use' when they have no source to have a decent living and to have two square meals a day. Then, what the people would be doing with those RCC buildings? Therefore, I told him that he should give two milking cows at least so that they would have about 30 litres of milk per day which they could sell at Rs. 15 per litre. That way they would have some source of living.

You are spending money on various schemes. What Shri Rajiv Gandhi said about 25 years back, I want to repeat that, that out of every rupee spent, only 16 paise reaches the beneficiary.

We all have come from the rural areas; everybody has come from the rural areas. How are we wasting the money? Has anybody asked for 35 kilograms of rice? Is that rice going to be used by the beneficiary? It has become a competition — if one party says, give 25 kilos; another party says, give 35 kilos. What for? If a family has got two members, are they going to use it? They will rather sell it in the open market. The Government shopkeeper will collect the card. During our own period, we have brought this PDS card for 36 crore people who were below the poverty line. We had taken that decision when the United Front Government was there. So many things are there.

Please call all the leaders; let us all sit together, and we will give our views. You have formed several ministerial groups. How many ministerial groups have you formed in the last seven years? You have formed more than 45 ministerial groups. What is the remedy? At least people like us who have come from the rural areas will throw some light on this. If you want to pick up those

points, you can pick up; otherwise, you can leave it at that stage.

Let our friends understand that despite what appeared in almost all the electronic and the print media, your high command was not able to touch one person. Why? I am not going to blame all these leaders who are sitting in the front row. Ultimately what is going to happen, they must understand the thing. One person refers to the caste, religion and money and that next time he would bring 150 people. He says that they are scared. ...*(Interruptions)* No, you should not do that because every political party has got its own problem, whether it is a big party or a small party. But I would like to caution by saying that because of Duryodhana, the entire Kuruvamsha had gone, and because of ...*... the ending, whatever may be the BJP ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY (Godda): Sir, I am on a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI H.D. DEVEGOWDA: Sir, I will withdraw that word. I will use the word 'Chief Minister'. The Chief Minister of Karnataka is going to destroy the entire system. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : Under which rule you want to raise the point of order?

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. Under what rule? Who wants to raise the point of order?

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please maintain order.

SHRI H.D. DEVEGOWDA: I am not going to yield. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI H.D. DEVEGOWDA : If I have used the word ...*... I will withdraw it. I can use the words 'the Chief Minister of Karnataka. There is no bar. I can use it as the Chief Minister of Karnataka. There is no question of any unparliamentary word. I have seen several Members what they speak. But I do not want to stand between any formalities. I will withdraw the word ...*. But what the Chief Minister of Karnataka is doing, you must be prepared to accept it. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY : I am on a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have made your point. Please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: He is a very senior Member. He is the ex-Prime Minister. Please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): The hon. Senior Member is referring to the functioning of the BJP ruled State.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. He is a very senior Member. Let him continue.

...*(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): There is a need to bring about probity in

public life. This is what the hon. Senior Member is talking about.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not quote anybody's name.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: If there is anything objectionable, I will take care. Please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing should go on record except what the hon. Member is speaking.

*(Interruptions)....**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please wind up. I have given enough time.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not aggravate the situation. Please sit down. I am here to take care of it. Hon. Member, please wind up. I will give you two minutes more.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing should go on record except what the hon. Member speaks.

*(Interruptions)....**

SHRI H.D. DEVEGOWDA : I will respect the Chair. Shri Manmohan Singhji's photo, Shrimati Sonia Gandhi's photo appears in every magazine. That can be seen by everybody and not the photo of the Chief Minister of Karnataka. Is it so?...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record except this.

*(Interruptions)....**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Do not disturb him now. Please have respect for the Chair.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI H.D. DEVEGOWDA : In the panel discussions, Shri Manmohan Singhji spoke. ...(Interruptions)

15.29 hrs.

At this stage Dr. Bhola Singh, Shri Ramesh Vishwanath Katti and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have expunged that word. Please go to your seats.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please go to your places.

...(Interruptions)

15.30 hrs.

At this stage Dr. Bhola Singh, Shri Ramesh Vishwanath Katti and some other hon. Members went back to their seats

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please quote the rule, if there is any objection.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI H.D. DEVEGOWDA: I will take only five more minutes.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Just two minutes more.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have already mentioned that anything objectionable will be expunged.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have already expunged whatever is objectionable.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Do not aggravate. Please take your seats, hon. Members.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record.

Interruptions)...*

MR. CHAIRMAN: You must have respect for the senior Member. Please take your seats.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI H.D. DEVEGOWDA : They have to give a little patient hearing. ...(Interruptions)

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please maintain decorum.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI H.D. DEVEGOWDA : May I request the hon. Prime Minister? There is a charge against me, against my son, against my family. It is all right. Let the Prime Minister take a decision because on Shri Raja, CBI is inquiring, JPC is inquiring and CVC inquiring. What about Karnataka Government? The former Chief Minister, Shri Krishna is sitting here; there are two or three former Chief Ministers and I do not want to drag the name of Nijalingappa, who is no more or the name of sitting Chief Minister. Shri Yeddyurappa has demanded an inquiry against everybody. I accept it. You order for the CBI inquiry, Sir. CBI is going through the inquiry against Shri Raja and he is behind the bars. We are ready to go. Shri Yeddyurappa is running the Government and he has made several charges. I will accept them; I am prepared to go

*Not recorded.

[Shri H.D. Devegowda]

to jail, if the charges are proved. Please, at least do that much. May I humbly request you, Sir? If you want to deal with corruption, as long as they raise this issue, I do not want to raise this issue on partisan lines and I told their leaders that there is no need of making hide and seek matter. If you want to deal with corruption as a non-party issue, that is a different matter.

Now, the issue has come to such a stage that 'x' has to go jail and 'y' should not go or should not get punishment because there is caste, community and religion. The Judiciary has also entered the caste politics in Karnataka. I feel so bad that in my 50 years of political life, I have to see this. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Anything objectionable has been deleted. Now, do not disturb.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, maintain decorum.

...*(Interruptions)*

*SHRI BADRUDDIN AJMAL (Dhubri) : I on behalf of All India United Democratic Front support the Address given by Her Excellency Shrimati Pratibha Devisingh Patil, President of India in the Joint Session of the Parliament on 21st February, 2011. I consider myself fortunate to have my views in this first session of the new decade.

First of all I would like to state that unlike BJP who had termed the speech as directionless, hazy and non-inspirational, I view the speech as an inspirational, clear and directional. How can pinpointing of five most priority areas be termed as directionless and hazy is not understandable to me? No one can deny that our first priority is now to combat inflation and to protect the common man from the impact of rising food prices. The other priorities viz. to address the lack of probity and

integrity in public life; to sustain the momentum of economic growth, to maintain the internal and external security; and to pursue a foreign policy which will ensure that our voice is heard and our interests are protected in global for a are undoubtedly well articulated and deserve appreciation.

Having said this, I would like to add that though the Commonwealth Games in October last were a great success; we are crumbled with unprecedented corruption. My appeal will be to ensure speedy identification of loopholes, fixing responsibility and punishment of the offenders who had caused national shame.

Her excellency in her speech has suggested increase in productivity and production as a long term solution to check inflation and food price. I would like to emphasise that until and unless we revamp our Public Distribution System (PDS) and make it corruption and middlemen free, no amount of increase would in production ease the food price and inflation. We must also enact the Right to Food Act without any further delay.

I would sincerely hope that the actions suggested by Her Excellency to ensure Good governance are actually executed and would not remain as academic discussion only. We must ensure accountability for Good governance.

I take the opportunity to highlight the plight of the minority Muslims of Assam who are victims in all fronts including our justice system. You will be surprised to know that there is acute shortage of judges in the Foreigners Tribunals in Assam. I would like to put on record that the judgements of the 90% of the cases are declared ex-parte leading to enormous harassment to the genuine Indians who are falsely charged as Bangladeshis. Same is the situation in Gauhati High Court. This needs a proper attention of this August House; as we cannot allow minorities to be harassed by all Government agencies from Police to Judge!

*Speech was laid on the Table.

Regarding black money deposited in Foreign Banks,

I am sure UPA government will spare no effort in bringing back to India what belongs to it and to bring the guilty to book.

I would like to add that the scams of thousands of crores in Assam lack national attention and also the attention of this House. The NIA and Audit reports indicated the magnitude of corruption involving politicians and extremists. It is a matter of concern that in Assam; the development fund is being used by the extremists for furthering their cause instead of reaching to the poor. I appeal to the House to take a serious note of this unprecedented corruption and siphoning of development fund by the politicians and extremists.

I appreciate the Governments initiatives on building infrastructure for development. But, I am sorry to say that the entire North East is far behind the rest of the nation. Even national projects are going 5 years behind the schedule. I take this opportunity to urge the Government to declare final date of the completion of the portion of the East West Corridor from Srirampur to Silchar, completion of Bogibeel Bridge over river Brahmaputra and completion of decade old conversion of Broad Gauge works from Lumding to Silchar. These national projects are going to create national records of costs and time over run!

I sincerely hope that Dhubri-Fulbari Bridge over river Brahmaputra will find its mention in the Union Budget 2011-12.

I appreciate the proposed incentives to future FM radio operations in Jammu and Kashmir, the North Eastern States and island territories.

It is praiseworthy that Government considers the mineral wealth of the country as a vital national resource which has to be harnessed towards rapid industrial development and inclusive growth. May I bring to the notice of the August House that despite very rich in mineral resources entire North East is yet to see any industrial development? I urge the Government to put our

mineral resources in proper use and give us our due share of royalty which is at present very low.

I agree that the Airport development is proceeding well. However, I would like to urge the House once again to revive the Rupshi Airport of Kokrajhar. I also appeal for upgradation of the Guwahati Airport which at present cannot handle heavy equipments required for ongoing Infrastructure and Refinery Projects. I would also like to reiterate my demands for introduction of early morning flight from Guwahati to Delhi and late evening flight from Delhi to Guwahati.

It is encouraging to note that the capacity of Indian ports crossed one billion tones per annum in January, 2011. I strongly demand to give proper attention of upgrading the waterways of Assam and re-opening of Dhubri International Port for commercial activity via Bangladesh.

Though Government is claiming pursuance of inclusive growth and empowerment of the weaker sections of our society, this is not reaching to the target group mainly due to faulty planning and implementation with full of corruption. Last week, our Hon'ble Prime Minister visited a village in Assam and witnessed the works of Multi-Sectoral Development Project. Before the visit of Hon'ble Prime Minister we have witnessed live coverage of TV news of how Government is constructing IAY houses. They finally built five houses just hours before the visit of Hon'ble Prime Minister. The House can get an impression how inclusive growth minorities are witnessing. I have nothing more to say except a request to Hon'ble Prime Minister to see those news coverage before and after his visit to Assam.

Though 90,000 villages have been electrified and free electricity connections have been provided to about 1.40 crore households below the poverty line and there has been impressive progress in bringing additional area under assured irrigation and connecting rural areas with all weather roads and the target of 40% rural teledensity

[Shri Badruddin Ajmal]

by 2014 is likely to be exceeded, and only 103 habitations remains to be provided with safe drinking water. I am very sorry to say that none of these things have reached in my constituency Dhurbil Majority of the villages of my constituency are without electricity, safe drinking water and telephone facilities.

I entirely agree with the speech of Her Excellency that a strong and prosperous nation needs healthy and educated citizens. However, I once again wish to put on record of the House that 25% of the students of Assam are not covered under the Right to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act. They study in Venture Schools opened by the community as per provisions of the existing education acts of the State Government. Students of these schools are not covered by SSA and teachers are not paid any salary. These are neither private nor Government schools. This is a unique problem of Assam. The State Government regularly resort to violence to resist any democratic movement of the teachers for taking over of the schools by the Government.

The teachers EGS schools in Assam were not considered as regular teachers in Assam while converting these into formal schools. The conversion in paper has been done. I request Hon'ble HRD Minister to look into these Assam-specific problems which affects the Fundamental Rights of the 25% of the students of Assam.

I wish to conclude by putting on record of the House following longstanding demands of Assam with a request to take note of the same as national issues:—

1. Complete sealing of Indo-Bangladesh Border instead of fencing.
2. Declaration of flood in Assam as National Disaster
3. Rehabilitation of the millions of erosion affected families of Assam.

4. Rehabilitation and compensation of the ethnic and communal riot affected minorities of Nellie, Kokrajhar, Bongaigaon, Barpeta, Mangoldoi.

*SHRI HARIBHAU JAWALE (Raver): First of all I want to express my gratefulness and sincere thanks to Hon'ble Her Excellency Smt. Pratibha Tai Patil, Hon'ble President of India for effective measures initiated by Government for relief and rehabilitation of the affected people of Ladakh where an unprecedented loss of life and property damaged due to the consequences of severe cloud-burst.

The country have suffered from a irreparable loss in the music and cultural life by the void left behind by Pandit Bhimsen Joshi.

Though our sports persons secured unprecedented medal tally and the great success claimed by Government leads several malpractices and lacuna's during Commonwealth Games. For the low quality and neglected infrastructure created for holding the sports activities and corrupt practices followed in organizing events, our country's image severely damaged internationally which is irreparable loss to the country by this Government. No actions against the responsible personalities has mentioned or initiated.

As specified the Government's top priority to reduce the rate of inflation and in particular to protect common man from the impact of rising food prices, this is only possible after the Government boost farmers by providing them the required infrastructure for time and cost saving to put maximum efforts for the cultivation activity. For this there is no mention for providing and boosting of agricultural activities which contribute 60% of the budget provisions and in turn the economy for overall growth of country. There should be separate Agriculture Budget to be presented as like the one we are presenting for Railways. Then and only then we can achieve the control over the economy and can reduce the rate of inflation. The following heads can be considered in presenting the separate Agriculture Budget:—

*Speech was laid on the Table.

1. Infrastructure development of internal farming approach roads should be developed on top priority to save the cost incurred on moments of the agriculture produce in turn minimizing losses hence increasing the financial position of farmers with round the year availability of food grains and all perishable and durable agriculture produce.
2. Green revolution can be worked out with water conservation through scientifically and technologically developed drip irrigation system for watering the crops to consider and provide the subsidy once in every five years block.
3. As the farmers are taking utmost care to preserve water for their plantation and predominantly using drip irrigation system because of the high usage of the scientific way of watering system the farmers are bound to use the water soluble fertilizers. In speech there is no mention of the provision of subsidy as like the one provided with the traditional fertilizers. Also the usage of water soluble fertilizers means assuring of 80% efficiency for the usage which fetch the national saving.
4. Farmers are facing the problems of storage of their agriculture produce, hence as and when the crop reaches at the finished stage farmer has to sale the produce at the price he is realizing at that time. But if there is a provision to store the agriculture-produce farmer will store the same in the storage space available for him and will sale out the same after realizing the better price. Also if there is proper storage the perishables and durable commodities wastage will get minimized hence we can utilize whatever we produce. There is no mention of storage facilities provided at least for each block level. Actually speaking the storage facilities can be created as per the needs of the farmers to again minimize the cost of transportation thus further savings on it.
5. Once the agriculture produce stored in safe storage by the farmers where the life of it can be prolonged and the quality of the produce maintained at natural level which are under the lock and key and full control of Government authority, Bank can also provide finance against hypothecation of the produce very easily which in turn can be utilized for further activity in cultivation thus increasing of the economical growth. There is no mention of this in speech for upliftment of farmers by providing proper storage facilities and provision of finance through NABARD like Government's authority. This will certainly help to reduce rate of inflation and increase in overall economy in true sense as mentioned and highlighted in the speech.
6. No assurance has discussed for providing 24 hours of Electrical power supply used for agriculture purposes by the farmers to achieve the proper and quality agriculture produce.
7. To consider introduction of crop-insurance weather based scheme to minimized the revenue losses arises due to natural calamities farmers are facing because of global warming effect and sudden changes observed during recent time.
8. As the water table is deepening day by day there is stiff depleting of water table, introduction of Mega Recharge scheme particularly in the alluvial zone (Bazada Zone) should be taken on top priority to save the future scarcity of water, such recharge has provided to be feasible technically by the Central Ground Water Board.

[Shri Haribhau Jawale]

9. To consider the effective project scheme for Linking of rivers to avoid drought and flood disasters for which farmers are really worried forever.

As agriculture plays very vital roll in the Indian economy the above mentioned issues can be taken up in consideration for presenting the budget including the other issues like fertilizers timely availability, the prices of fertilizers, the subsidy provision on fertilizers, strict control on monitoring system for fertilizer control, pesticides, seeds etc.

The other issues on which Government failed to find the remedial causes are as under:—

- (a) Government are emphasizing on every child education on one side and on the other side no such facilities and infrastructure are provided for schooling education by the State Governments. The facilities of SSA are rendered for primary education and recently added upto standard eight, but no other facilities such as financial assistance for construction of school classrooms, non salary grant, and other schooling material has not included in the SSA provision at Secondary school levels for the Governments aided but privately operated school. There is no provision mentioned in the speech to enhance the facilities for the secondary education.
- (b) Government fails to render the proper monitoring mechanism to control the issue the caste certificates for the real tribal for whom the schemes have initiated. The pseudo tribal are taking undue advantage of the Government schemes, there is no proper resources developed by Government authority to drive out the duplication and false issuing of caste certifications.
- (c) There are many areas of tribal in our countries still lacking for the life-leaving facilities. There is no proper mention and the scheme to take care of starvation for these tribal areas.
- (d) Extending the opportunities for the foreign direct funding in various fields means taking out the profit out of the country. Hence FDOI should be restricted to allow in the general retail trading fields. No strict control initiatives and actions has proposed.
- (e) The Sugar and Onion prices have suddenly collapsed in the market because of ban imposed on exports. This has created severe damages to the farmers and plenty of such agriculture produce has gone in waste. No proper handling and monitoring on public distribution for essential commodities has discussed.
- (f) For the farmers no proper and effective incentive scheme mentioned in the speech. Farmers have lost in the onion crop, there are no effective steps considered in speech for these farmers.
- (g) Food security law has not been keenly monitor for whom it was meant for. No corrective measures have been discussed to make available the food grains at subsidized rates for the families below BPL under Food Security Law.
- (h) Government has good proposed plan for achieving of 20,000 MW by 2020, but the no action plan has designed and made effective to reach and achieve the target, no proportional progress in this direction has achieved.
- (i) Government have prepared a roadmap for high growth, rapid expansion of network, augmentation of capacity and modernizations

in Railway. On the other hand Railway authority have failed to sustain the present trains schedules majority of long trains observed to be late by hour or two. Train Nos. 12130, 12810 and 18030 running late by six to eight hours daily from last six to seven months. 12780 daily running train from Delhi has always get struck up for passing of Rajdhani Express and Duranto running from New Delhi resulted in late running by hour or two daily. No proper monitoring of systems and mechanism has established in the speech.

- (j) The developments of highways and creating better infrastructure in transportation is the main heart of growing economy of the country. One side establishing of new highways are in progress and the other hand the existing highway conditions are worsening day by day. No remedial causes for quality work has proposed to maintain the life of the roads for safe and better transportations.
- (k) In recent times Government are totally failure in controlling various scams and monitoring the corrupt practices which have initiated through Government's own Ministers. No proper drive to control the corrupt practices has been discussed and mentioned.

I accept the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address.

[Translation]

*SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL (Bikaner): Sir, I would like to suggest following amendments with regard to the President's Address. Kindly allow the same.—

1. Women Reservation Bill has been mentioned in the Address but it is unfortunate that female foeticide funds no place in it. The burning issue

of female foeticide and the scheme related to its eradication should have been mentioned in the Address.

2. In the 2009 President's Address the issue of One Rank—One Pension was mentioned, but the discrepancy exists in all the three services of Armed forces and this issue should have been mentioned in the President's Address so that the morale of all the three services of the Armed Forces be maintained.
3. The issue of corruption has been mentioned in the address, but Lokpal Bill has not got mentioned in the Address. Passing of Lokpal Bill needs to be mentioned in the President's Address.
4. Time-frame to bring back the black money in forcing bank accounts should be chalked out. It is unfortunate not to mention it in the Address.

[English]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): The *Rashtrapati* has declared the intent of the Government. ...*(Interruptions)* He stated the issues that would be taking up in the coming year.

Needless to add that many of these are repetition of what the *Rashtrapati* Ji said a year before. ...*(Interruptions)* Many of these are said by the President a year before, in the agenda for 100 days. This year's Address therefore has very little to connect with the issues agitating the vast majority of the people and the Members of Parliament. The crony capitalism and corruption in neo-liberal dispensation is increasing alarmingly.

While the political economy of corruption has acquired a new dimension in the new liberal era, and while the earlier source of corruption at high levels stem from the big business giving bribes to seek favour for licenses or by-passing certain regulations, today the big business and corporate houses are in a position to decide

[Shri Basu Deb Acharia]

the policy by themselves. Niira Radia's tapes have exposed how the Government was influenced even in the Government formation and also in the case of retaining portfolios. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not disturb.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: It is the policy itself which is out for sale. ...*(Interruptions)* It showed how the policies can be changed overnight for the corporate sector, whether in the telecom industry, whether in the oil and petroleum sector, whether the nuclear sector and so on.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing should go on record except what the hon. Member says.

*(Interruptions)...**

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: The deregulation and privatization have greatly enhanced the power of corporates to decide the policy; the institution and the State agencies are being suborned by the big capital. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. You can respond when your turn comes.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: The process of liberalization has abnormally expanded the scope of venality and corruption in high places. In recent years, we have seen, one after another, scams. We have been demanding constitution of a Joint Parliamentary Committee, to go into the irregularities in the 2G spectrum allotment. The Prime Minister of India yesterday announced that the Government has agreed to constitute a JPC because the Government does not want the Budget Session to be disturbed, and that it functions. Why did the entire Opposition demand formation of the JPC? It is because of the wide ramification of the scam that had taken place. We will discuss tomorrow,

in detail, when the motion to constitute the JPC would be moved by the Minister of Communication and IT.

The hon. Prime Minister has justified, rather he has stated while addressing the Press that there was no loss to the revenue. He has compared the loss to the revenue as a subsidy to the telecom sector, rather to the big corporate houses. He has compared this loss of revenue, the revenue not being collected with the subsidy which is being provided to the poor people in respect of food subsidy. It is because the revenue which was not collected, the spectrum was sold at a much cheaper price, at the price of 2001 thereby causing a loss of Rs. 1,76,000 crore and that loss is a notional loss and has helped to make the mobile services cheaper...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KALYAN BANERJEE (Sreerampur): This subject is for tomorrow...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: It has helped to increase the base of customers from six per cent to 65 per cent in our country. How the incentive that was given to the corporate sector is being compared with the subsidy which is being provided to the poor people in respect of food? The four corporate houses who purchased spectrum at Rs. 1500, within three months they sold it by increasing the price 10 times and thereby earned windfall profits. How is this justified that by not collecting, or by selling the spectrum at a cheaper price and people of our country has been benefited of getting cheaper telephone connections? ...*(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): Do you know anything about the Loveleen case? ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Not only 2G spectrum, in regard to CWG, the hon. Prime Minister assured the nation that within 90 days action would be taken. 90 days have already expired and I would like to know what action has been taken against those who are responsible for causing loss to the tune of thousands and thousands of crores of rupees to the exchequer...*(Interruptions)*

*Not recorded.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing, except what Shri Basu Deb Acharia is speaking, will go on record.

*(Interruptions)...**

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Then there was the Adarsh Housing Society scam ...*(Interruptions)* and because of that the Chief Minister of the State had to resign but no action has been taken by the Government. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, please maintain decorum in the House.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: I would like to have a reply from the hon. Prime Minister when he will reply to the debate about the IPL corruption, about the corruption cases in the CWG and also in regard to the Adarsh Housing Society Scam. The widows of the martyrs of Kargil war, for whom these houses were built, none of them got it but those have been sold out at cheaper prices ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, please behave yourselves and allow him to continue. There should be no cross-talks.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY (Kolkata Uttar): Sir, when I was delivering my speech yesterday, I was disturbed...*(Interruptions)* They did not allow me to speak....*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is very bad. Please sit down now.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing should go on record.

*(Interruptions)...**

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is very bad and we cannot approve this. Please sit down now.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Sir, objectionable and unparliamentary words are being used by Trinamool Congress Members. They are calling us Have you heard? They are calling us..... ...*(Interruptions)* They are *. They are the *.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing should go on record except what the hon. Member is saying.

*(Interruptions)...**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please continue Shri Acharia.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: What is the situation in the price front? Inflation is increasing. I am talking of food inflation. Today food inflation is more than 15 per cent. We have never seen the price of potatoes increased to Rs. 17 per kilo. We have never seen the price of sugar reaching Rs. 50 per kilo. When we are asking that Public Distribution System should not only be strengthened but also be expanded and made universal, what is the reply of the Government? They say that they do not have money. If Rs. 1,76,000 crore were collected and if the Government of India has that money, then for the entire population of our country, the Public Distribution System can be made universal. It is not only in the case of sugar, wheat and rice but all the essential commodities also can be supplied at a cheaper price to the entire population of our country. At least 35 kilos of rice and wheat can be supplied at Rs. 2 per kilo. How much money is required for it? If you spend Rs. 1,20,000 crore you will be able to provide all the essential commodities at a subsidized rate to the entire population of the country. You have enacted a law for Right to Education. But where is the money to implement it? ...*(Interruptions)* If the Government is facing a revenue loss of Rs. 1,76,000 crore, the entire children of our country

[Shri Basu Deb Acharia]

could be covered and hundreds, thousands and lakhs of school buildings could be built...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Acharia, you have got only five more minutes to speak.

SHRI GOBINDA CHANDRA NASKAR (Bangaon): Sir, the time allotted to him to speak is over. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Sir, I have spoken only for five minutes. Most of time, they were disturbing me.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have been seeing it. That is why, I am giving you five more minutes.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: I have few more points to mention and please allow me to continue.

What was the revenue foregone? The figure was given last year by the Finance Minister along with Budget papers. For the year 2008-09, it was more than Rs. 4 lakhs and for the year 2009-10 it was more than Rs. 5 lakh. This was the revenue foregone. What was the concession given to the corporate houses and big businesses? For two years together, it is more than Rs. 2 lakh crore. The Government has the money, but it does not have the political will to tackle this rising prices of essential commodities.

In a very rare case, a Resolution was moved by the Chair and it was unanimously adopted by the House. In the Monsoon Session, a Resolution was moved by the Chair and we unanimously adopted that Resolution. The Chair directed the Government to take effective steps to curb the rising prices of essential commodities. We would like to know what the Government has done in this regard. We would like to know whether future trading in essential commodities and food commodities has been banned. ...*(Interruptions)* I am saying this because it is linked with speculation. It was stated by 75 experts of Food and Agriculture Organisation that the price volatility

is linked to speculation. What has been done by the Government to make the Essential Commodities Act stringent, which was diluted during the period when Trinamool Congress and BJP were in power in 2002? ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please address the Chair.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: There is a need for not only strengthening but also for expanding the Public Distribution System. Today, one-fourth of the population of our country goes to bed empty stomach. India is a country where the largest number of hungry people live even after 63 years of Independence. We have the largest number of hungry people in our country. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please no comments.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: When we extended support to the UPA I Government, we did not allow that Government to increase the price of kerosene even by a single paisa per litre. When we extended our support from outside to the UPA I Government, we did not allow it to de-regulate the prices of petrol and diesel. Now, they have de-regulated it and within thirty days the price of petrol has been increased by Rs. 5.50. This has never happened. This Government does not have any Common Minimum Programme. ...*(Interruptions)*

The President has expressed concern over increase in the activities of left wing extremist forces. A number of times, the Prime Minister has said that left wing extremist forces are the gravest threat to our internal security. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record.

(Interruptions)...*

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA : A number of times, the Home Minister has stated that PCPA, People's Committee

against Police Atrocities is the frontal organization of Maoists.

They are their friends. I would like to know from the hon. Prime Minister as to how will this Government be able to tackle this problem. There is an hon. Minister, who is not only the supporter of the Maoists but also is collaborating with the Maoists forces. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing is going on record except what Shri Basu Deb Acharia says.

*(Interruptions)...**

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: The Trinamool Congress is hand-in-glove with the Maoists. It is not my statement. One Member of Parliament belonging to the Trinamool Congress, Shri Kabir Suman, has written a book where he has clearly stated where and when the Trinamool Congress Leader and supremo and the present Minister of Railways had a meeting with the Maoists leaders. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Anything objectionable will be expunged.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have already said that anything objectionable will be expunged.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: We do not know as to what has been discussed in that meeting. It was not stated by me. It was stated by one of the Members of Parliament belonging to the Trinamool Congress, Shri Kabir Suman. I have presented that book to the hon. Minister of Home Affairs, Shri P. Chidambaram and requested him to read that book. I do not know whether he has read that book or not. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please wind up. No, I have given you enough time.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI KALYAN BANERJEE (SREERAMPUR): He must prove it. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, please sit down. Please do not hijack the House. Please sit down. You are all disturbing him and he is getting more time.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA : The Trinamool Party Supremo and the present Minister for Railways in a rally openly announced that if she would become the Chief Minister of West Bengal... ...*(Interruptions)* This is her dream and she is dreaming this since 1998. Her dream will not be fulfilled and her dream will remain as a dream and she would never be the Chief Minister of West Bengal. ...*(Interruptions)* Sir, she has announced that if she would become the Chief Minister of West Bengal, she would release all the political prisoners in West Bengal. Who are the political prisoners? They are 17 persons belonging to the Maoists, PCPA and the Trinamool Congress Party. They have been arrested for engineering an accident. I am talking about the Jnaneswari Express train accident. ...*(Interruptions)* Please allow me one more minute. I am concluding. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA : I was talking on the Janeswari Express train accident where more than 1,500 innocent passengers were killed. The CBI is inquiring into it. Who all have been arrested? They all belong to the Trinamool Congress Party. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Bishnu Pada Ray. You please start your speech.

*Not recorded.

[Shri Basu Deb Acharia]

Now, nothing more will go on record. Shri Basu Deb Acharia, I have told that nothing will go on record. Please sit down.

*(Interruptions)...**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Basu Deb Acharia, nothing is going on record. You have made your point.

*(Interruptions)...**

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Sir, I am on my last point. Then, I would conclude. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Every time I have given you more time, you have made controversial remarks. Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: I would like to know whether the Government is united to tackle the gravest threat to our internal security because the country is above the Government. ...*(Interruptions)*

16.00 hrs.

Sir, today this Government is here. Tomorrow, it may not be here...*(Interruptions)* But the country is above the Government...*(Interruptions)* Therefore, I would request the hon. Prime Minister to respond to these points in regard to scams, in regard to the problem being faced by millions and millions of the people of our country and the crisis in agriculture. Farmers are committing suicide. So, I would like to know from the Government how these problems are going to be addressed. The hon. Prime Minister, while replying to the Debate, should respond to these points of mine.

With these words, I conclude.

*SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI (Dharwad): I would like to thank Her Excellency the President on the Motion of Thanks on her speech on 21st of this month addressing the Joint Session of Parliament. Once again it is most disappointing speech like the one in the past. It has failed to find out any specific direction to the Indian polity and the governance. Much has been said in para 12 of the speech about the Government's resolve for the good governance. But it is completely directionless in bringing the transparency in the functioning of Government. Once again like in the past it has washed of its hands just by mentioning that the issue of bringing more probity and integrity is entrusted to group of ministers to show the further direction. The tackling of this issue can be steered away by the Prime Minister himself rather than pushing the issue into the hands of G.O.M. It is just a delaying tactics on the Government's part instead of getting to the business. I am constrained to say that this Government since its inception has not been honest in tackling this sensitive matter as it touches upon each and every individual of our nation. Today we would not have seen a scam of the magnitude of 2-G and CWG, which even the people in the Government admit have tarnished the image of our country out side, had the P.M. was little vigilant. India is being seen as the land of the scams by international communities. The President has made a mention in this Para that the measures like bringing the legislation for tackling corruption and bringing transparency is only a display of concern for evil of corruption not a real shot in the arm to combat this element. Bringing legislation is only an academic look at this and not a depiction of immediate honest response to the imminence of this evil of corruption. In this backdrop what I suggest to the Government is to take the support from the existing laws which are more than enough to bring to the books those who are culprits of corruption:—

Agriculture: The second point I would like to touch upon is the Indian Agriculture which appears to be like a deserted ship by the increasing number of farmers. In Para 9 of the speech the President has made a reference about the measures said to be supportive of farmers in form of increasing support price for various agri- produces. But there is no visible resolve of the Government to make Indian agriculture a reliable livelihood of about 70% of the population who are dependent on it. The speech makes mention about increase in support price for many food produce. But still there are many crops which need increase MSP. Maize is one such crop which needs more incentives. In my own State of Karnataka and specifically in my Parliamentary Constituency Dharwad maize is grown in large scale. Presently the price fixed is Rs.880 per quintal and the farmers argue that it is not sufficient given the expenses incurred per acre yield. So I urge upon this Government to increase MSP of maize to at least Rs. 300 per quintal.

Menace of Black Money: This issue of bringing out a huge black money in foreign banks secret accounts has drawn more attention of the country since early seventies but most damaging fact is nothing constructive is done by the Government. There is a mention about this in Pars 15 of the speech. But it is only a casual reference and there are no specific measures and Government's resolve to go to the roots of this problem and announce a time bound action on this.

Indian Railways: Ones again the promise of this Government to make Indian Railways a real vehicle of socio-economical development of our country. There is a mention about roadmap on growth but the kind of commitment required in this regard is missing in the speech. I would like to take this opportunity to bring to the notice of this august House the fact that today Indian Railway has come

on the brink of bankruptcy as absolutely no funds even to the ongoing projects, leave about the projects that are so resoundingly promised by Railway Minister during last Railway Budget. People are talking on the streets that this financial crunch is due to the fact that most of the funds are diverted to the projects taken-up in West Bengal and hence Indian Railway is converted into Bengal Railway. In my constituency, Hubli Railway Station upgradation project is one of the victims of the fund crunch. I record my strong protest in this regard, and urge this Government to provide funds for all on-going railway works in Karnataka i.e. S.W.R.

Infrastructure: As far this aspect is concerned, the performance of the Government is dismal. There is a mention in the speech in Para 17 and 18. It has only mentioned about the huge size of Rs. 22 lakhs crores for this purpose in 11th Plan, but no definite commitment in terms of time bound implementation. In Para 29 of this speech there is a mention about highways projects and PPI in these projects. It is welcome reference but there is no constructive promise about implementation part in this reference.

Power and Energy: There is almost power and energy depletion in our country. Majority of States including Karnataka are falling short of power despite process of commissioning of new projects. There is no specific road map in this regard in Presidents speech. The State of Karnataka is not getting its share of electricity from Central Grid despite repeated requests and the supply of coal for its thermal projects are frequently hampered.

I urge a transparent mechanism in this regard by the Government, for a timely supply. There is no mention about the-establishment of IIT in Dharwad-Karnataka, which was recommended by the committees setup in this regard.

[Translation]

*SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV (Badaun): As per the convention, the President Addresses the first session of both the Houses of the Parliament. Accordingly, on 21 February, the first Session the Parliament was addressed by the Hon'ble President of India.

It is a well known fact that the President's Address is prepared by the Cabinet, and we express our gratitude to the President for his Address.

Since the President's Address is prepared by the Cabinet so it's obvious that the Government will praise its work and it has been done. But I got disappointed after listening to the President's Address. The Government of India had constituted Justice Sachar Committee to study the social and educational status of minorities particularly the Muslims community, and the report reveals sorry State of Muslim community. The Congress party believes that the Muslim Community plays important role in the formation of the Congress Government. But the government has neither taken concrete steps to improve their condition since Independence, nor implemented the recommendations of Ranganath Mishra Committee, and there is no mention of it in President's Address.

The Other Backward Classes constitute the maximum number of population in the country. Their population is 51 percent. The caste-wise Census was demanded in the entire country and in the House. The Backward Classes has not been included in the caste-based Census. It is hidden agenda of the government since their representation in government jobs is meagre, but population-wise their number is much higher. Therefore, I demand that more and more schemes should be launched to give an opportunity to the Backward Classes so that they could get employment.

The figures of educated youth is well known. On one hand, we feel proud being a youth-nation while on the

other hand, the government have no new policy and action plan to provide employment to youth and there is no mention of it in the President's Address. The condition of farmers in our country is pitiable despite the fact that even today 65 per cent people are getting employment in agriculture sector. Every sector of the country has the right to fix the prices of their products but the farmers don't have such rights.

Government of India has fixed the price of wheat at Rs. 1100 per quintal but the Government hid the fact that the chairman of the National Commission for Agriculture, Mr. Swaminathan had recommended the price of wheat Rs. 1600 per quintal in its report. The Central Government is meting out step motherly treatment to farmers by not accepting the report of the commission. The growth rate of the country is 8-9 per cent but agricultural growth rate is decreasing day by day and condition of farmers continue to deteriorate and under such circumstances I consider the government totally anti-farmers.

We have the world's second largest population and the mother tongue of maximum people is Hindi. Our Constitution has given the status of official language to Hindi. In spite of it large number of our higher administrative officers are doing their maximum work in English and they are still absorbed with English. Hence we demand hundred per cent implementation of the official language act of Government of India. Today every developed country of the world works in its own mother tongue but Indian administrative officers have developed their attitude that English is necessary for development. I strongly believe that in a Hindi speaking country like India, the use of English in official work should completely be prohibited. Hindi and other regional languages should be promoted.

The Government of India considers the expansion of telecom sector to be its achievement. We do accept that it is an achievement but still we cannot ignore the truth. Everyone knows the extent to which the corruption is involved in expanding telecom. Hence I request the

*Speech was laid on the Table.

Government to control corruption along with expanding the network.

Last year in October Commonwealth games were successful and our sports persons won unprecedented medals and I congratulate those sports persons. Every citizens of the country knows but also by the people in the Government extent to which the corruption was made prevalent not only by the Government people in the Government in organizing these games and it is well known that the Government tried its best to save those corrupt people.

Government of India is praising itself for good governance but it is well known fact that most of the scams have so far been reported in this Government. Even the Prime Minister of the country finds himself helpless in front of the corruption. What are the reasons for the helplessness of Prime Minister is in front of corrupt people.

Government of India boasts a lot of education but no concrete measures are being taken to meet the shortage of teachers. Due to which the future of India is in complete darkness.

Though thanking H.E. President for their address, I would only say that this address was prepared by the Government of India, this address has completely ignored the majority of people.

[English]

*DR. MIRZA MEHBOOB BEG (Anantnag): I am in support of Motion of Thanks on President Address moved by Shri P.C. Chacko. President in her address mentioned about situation in Jammu and Kashmir State. She talked about inter-locators, who are engaging different sections of the society in Jammu and Kashmir State. They are trying to reach to all sections and want to take even separatists on Board. This is welcome and people are waiting for concrete action and meaningful conclusion of these talks. BJP should restrain itself and should facilitate these talks. I want to remind them that Prime Minister Shri Vajpayeejee went to Pakistan and declared "it is my dream and wish

to resolve the Kashmir Issue" During BJP lead NDA Rule talks were initiated with the then United All Party Hurriat Conference under the Chairmanship of Sayeed Ali Shah Geelani and engaged even Hizbul Mujahedeen in talks in 2000. BJP declared unilateral ceasefire and offered talks. Same BJP laid out an inspiring agenda on Kashmir from Kumarokom on January 3, 2001. Quote, "we shall not traverse solely on the beaten track of past, we shall be bold and innovative designers of a future architecture of peace and prosperity for the entire South Asian region". Now BJP in opposition talks tough and takes total U-turn on its stand, which it took when in power.

Three Prime Ministers laid foundation stones in Qazigund Kashmir for connecting Kashmir through Jammu to rest of country through rail link. It has not been even completed half-way original cost was estimated at Rs. 3000 crores and cost has gone up to Rs. 20,000 crore.

Highways throughout country were completed on war-footing. Jammu-Srinagar National Highway has been left out. It needs priority attention. On corruption, taking party positions and scoring political points will lead us nowhere. It is the biggest challenge confronting the country. Rising above party considerations, a National consensus shall be built to put checks and brakes on the menace called corruption and politicians have to lead from front. Good governance, dispensing with discretionary powers of Ministers and officers, Lok Pal Bill made more effective, police reforms put in place and a working relationship be built up between Government and Opposition without delay to put curbs on growing corruption.

[Translation]

SHRI P.L. PUNIA (Barabanki): Hon'ble President had delivered her address on 21.2.2011. As per convention, first of all discussions are held on the address as the address of the President includes agenda of the Government for the year and therefore, it is very important.

All the important aspects, whether these are related to internal security of the country, foreign policy, basic

*Speech was laid on the Table.

[Shri P.L. Punia]

amenities, health, education, road, problems of farmers, increasing productivity of farmers of Bharat Nirman Yojana are included in the address of Hon'ble President. Apart from the above issues, National Solar Energy Mission, various rail projects, campaign against corruption, bringing black money back from foreign countries and the schemes related to providing easy access to justice or common man have been mentioned especially in the Presidential Address.

Hon'ble President in her Address has justified policy adopted by the Government. The emphasis has been made on the necessity to make the environment of country favourable, public and private investment and domestic and foreign investment especially to attract foreign direct investment in the address alongwith stress on remunerative price to farmers on their produce in it.

I would like to tell you here that on one hand Central Government is trying to provide foodgrains, sugar and edible oil in the market as per requirement and on other hand some State Governments are working to increase the prices. These Governments do not have even a little bit of morality. Movements should be launched against them and the taxes being levied arbitrarily should be discontinued. Problem is serious and the State Governments are requested not to play politics on that and cooperate all of us in curbing the problem. It is easy to criticize and we should try to find out meaningful solution to the problem.

On the Basis of these schemes, country will continue to flourish and we can achieve 9 per cent growth rate. Dalit, minorities, farmers and workers will have full participation in it.

I express my thanks to Hon'ble President on her address.

*SHRI RAMASHANKAR RAJBHAR (Salempur): By

thanking the Her Excellency President for her Address I would like to say that the ideology of this Government appears clearly to be founded on fear. The Government does not want to take any concrete step for the rural India and the people of India deprived of opportunities as is evident from its priorities. Whatever the Government wants to do is meant for the rich people. It should be top priority of Government to ensure economic development for the poor, weaker section and deprived groups of society. I suggest the Government that first of all the deprived people should be identified properly and after identification of the deprived a list of BPL has been prepared and this House has expressed concern many a time over the loopholes and lack of transparency found therein. If the poor are not properly identified, how will they be brought to the mainstream of development. In this house supporting the motion of thanks it was said on the availability of mobiles that the deprived are progressing ahead in the country as is substantiated by the fact that 60 crore people are having mobiles at cheaper rates. Madam Speaker, I think that if it had benefitted the poor, it would have also been made costly. Madam, the Government must know that there are ten mobiles in such a family that has availed the benefit of opportunities every person of such family keeps four to five mobiles whereas it is great thing to have even a single mobile in the deprived family. If 50 lacs poor people had been helped to prosper every year during the last 63 years of Independence, 30 crore poor people would have come to the category of those persons who have got the opportunity to prosper. The Government is showing much interest in bringing Women Bill in the chain of providing opportunities. This Government is not concerned about how will the women from OBC, ST, SC category will be able to get opportunity. This Government is not bringing the Bill to exclude the 16 castes such as Bihar, Rajbhar, Chauhan, Prajapati etc. of Uttar Pradesh from the list of OBCs and to include them in the list of SCs. This will help to bring them into the mainstream of the society. Top priority is required to be given to the power generation, industrial development, health and education to make India a developed nation. How will a daily wager be able to build a house, to get his daughter married, to provide medicine and education to his children

with earnings of 100 days? Is it not a matter of concern that a person is not taking interest in the industrial development due to the lack of facilities and power supply? India is a country of villages and four farmers have huge amount of raw material which is getting wasted in the absence of technology and industries. It is not a fact that our industrial houses used to take interest in setting up of fertilizers and textile mills etc. but the faulty policies of the Government led them to take interest in malls, phones, technologies and sports? We have not so far been able to provide electricity, water and fertilizers to the farmers. On the one hand the Government is claiming that we are advancing ahead. Whatever the problems we are forcing is due to the increased population. But it is not a fact in its true sense. When the population was less, the farmers were not compelled to commit suicide after making investments. People were not dying of swine flu, dengue, Japanese fever and AIDS. A remunerative prices to the farmers seems to be a deception. As long as the produce lies in the farm and houses of farmers, they remain cheap. Why they become dearer the moment they reach to the traders. Why do the Government no control the selling price of the products by including the profit on the cost price. The Government's priority is to build a healthy India. Has the Government ever tried to find out the reasons why do the 75 per cent people of the country lost their faith in the Government hospitals and doctors. Adequate measures are required to be taken to restore the faith of the people to the Government hospitals and doctors. If the Government is serious, then it should bring Health Care Guarantee Act on the lines of Right to Education Act. The number of unemployed youth is getting larger every year in the country. But no mention has been made in the Address about the efforts being made for removing unemployment and helping the youth to make progress.

[English]

*SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU (Tirunelveli): I am thankful

for giving me an opportunity to express my views on the Presidential Address.

The President address clearly and vividly put forward the various progressive achievements during the UPA regime. Our President also insisted to find out a mechanism to eradicate the corruption from our Indian economy. She is cautioning that the corruption menace will hamper the development of our economy also. It is the right time, that we are having good governance. We are having a world class Prime Minister. In this occasion the primary think we have to take account is to put an end to the corruption among bureaucracy and also among public life personal.

Education is very important for the development of our society. Our UPA Government is spending a lot for the development of human resources. Human resources development can be achieved only through standard education. Because of introducing SSA scheme in education, the children who are able to study in Government school get valuable education. The teachers in Government schools are also trained in such a way that they can teach the students in village area in a highly valuable manner.

The Government has introduced a new plan to give Bank loan for the students who are going to study higher education. It is a great achievement of UPA Government. The bank should be advised to give this loan expeditiously and without any hesitations. If there is any burden to banking sector, the banking sector can establish a separate department which will go through exclusively to the education loan. It may make it as a recoverable loan by making this follow-up system.

Rural Development is given priority in our Government. MGNREGA sch \ddot{e} me give right to work for 100 days with Rs. 100/- wage per head is an important scheme for the improvement of the rural people. Employment opportunity through this scheme is augmenting the purchasing power of the rural masses.

[Shri S.S. Ramasubbu]

Now-a-days due to this scheme, there are arising some scarcity for the agriculture workers to work in the agricultural field. The farmers as a whole suffering due to scarcity of agricultural labour. In order to fulfil this gap, I hereby introduce and put forward a new concept. It can be considered if it is suitable.

New Concept

Marginal and small farmers who are having land holding below 5 acres can contribute Rs. 50/- for the agriculture labour and the NREGA scheme can contribute Rs. 100/- per head. The agriculture labour will come forward without any hesitation to farm work by getting this higher remuneration of Rs. 150/-. At the same time, the marginal farmers are ready to produce more vegetables and cereals. It will increase the production of food materials. The price of the essential commodities like vegetable, fruits will come down.

Women development is given prior importance in UPA Government Our Hon'ble former Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi brought up the Panchayat Raj law. It gave more empowerment for rural women. 33% of women are accommodated in Gram Panchayat. Now, our Government under the leadership of Soniaji and our strong Prime Minister Manmohan Singh instructed the bill to augment the Panchayat Raj strength as 50%. We are always welcoming the 33% representation of women both in Parliament and State Assemblies.

Our country is progressing in all the ways. We are going to achieve development nation within a shortest period of time. Foreign countries like America is surprising and appreciating the high level achievement of India in various fields. We have to maintain this achievement only by protecting our morality. There should not be any seepage. The administration mechanism should be corrected. The corrupt activities in all the side of administration, executive and judicial should be put an end. Right mechanism is essential to rectify it.

[Translation]

SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY (Andaman and Nicobar Islands): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the hon'ble President spoke for 45 minutes. As per the demand of the Opposition parties, the hon'ble President has put the UPA Government in dock. The opposition parties were saying something, particularly corruption is being discussed a lot. The people sitting in the Lok Sabha should introspect once and see how much property they had at the time of entering the parliament and how much property they own today. Today, the hon'ble President. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Hon. Members, please maintain decorum in the House now.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KALYAN BANERJEE (Sreerampur): Sir, he is passing comments from there. I am giving him reply to that....*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is not going on record.

*(Interruptions)...**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. You have made your point.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY: ** Let the quarrel of West Bengal end for sometime.

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is very bad. Please sit down now.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Bishnu Pada Ray, please wait. Hon. Members, please maintain the decorum in the House. People are watching us.

*Not recorded.

**English translation of the sentence which was originally spoken in Bangla.

Shri Bishnu Pada Ray, please continue now.

[*Translation*]

SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY: Rajiv Gandhi ji had hinted about the black money about which the hon'ble President was speaking today. In 1986, Rajiv Gandhiji had stated that corruption was prevailing in the country. The Government did not pay attention to it. This black money has really posed a threat to the country today. The Parliamentary Committee Constituted or discussion held in the Parliament itself is expressing that black money worth Rs. 100 lakh crores is circulating in the economy of the country which is invisible. Just go to some Panchayat or Tehsil and see how the real estate business is going on. I will quote an example and will compare the Tsunami in Andamans and West Bengal. Tsunami struck the Andamans and it gave rise to a big business in Rajarhat in West Bengal in the name of Tsunami. A large scale corruption occurred in the name of housing here. Nobody got a house in the Andaman after Tsunami. Let us go there once.

It is being discussed in the World Bank. Out of the Rs. 518 lakh crores black money in the world and Rs. 72 lakh crores getting transferred in black money across the border every year, the share of India in that is Rs. 300 lakh crores. Whereas in the country today. ...(*Interruptions*) Narayanasamiji, please, I did not interrupt you. You are the right hand of the Prime Minister and are holding a nice position. I am not disturbing you, therefore, you should behave nicely and that will be better.

16.04 hrs.

[SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI *in the Chair*]

Why Ramdevji had to jump in the fray today? I feel sorry about the word used by a Congress MP about Ramdevji and the thing being said by a person from Congress is not pleasant; it is not good. I would, especially request as to what is the best suggestion today to check the

black money. I will give example and tell which methods should we adopt? What is our global currency?

In the year 2009-10, our GDP was Rs. 55 lakh crores and we printed currency notes of Rs. 8 lakh crores i.e. 15% more of our GDP while what is happening in other countries? South Korea prints 2.5%, Canada 3.7%, France 3.6%, USA 6%, notes of then GDP then why did India print 15% notes? It is an important question. Let us take example of India's GDP for the year 2009-10, then at the rate of 5% of Rs. 55 lakh crores would mean that 2.5 lakh crores notes were needed. Then why our Government printed 8 lakh crore notes? This is the root cause of black money. Understanding this root cause, the Congress Party Government had discontinued printing of higher denomination notes in the Independent India. During the British Rule, currency note of Rs. 10,000 was in circulation. The intention of the British Government was to earn money from our country and bring it to England. The Congress Government on 12.01.1946 had withdrawn the notes of Rs. 10,000, Rs. 1000 and Rs. 500 denominations and such practice continued. The Congress party returned to power again in the sixties. It reintroduced the notes of Rs. 500 and Rs. 1000 denominations. The Janta Party formed the Government is 1978 and it withdraw the Rs. 1000 note again. But, in 1988 when Congress returned to power, it re-introduced Rs. 1000 note. Today we can see that the different types of notes are in circulation in the world. Take the example of USA, our neighbouring countries for the types of Notes and their denominations and compare them with our country's notes. Discussions should be held on this issue.

The printing of 8 lakh crore Notes is a sophisticated way of plundering out of the 8 lakh crore notes, that were printed there were 30% Notes of rupees one thousand denomination worth Rs. 2 crores and 40 lakhs while 46% notes of Rs. 500 denomination worth Rs. 3 crores and 65 lakhs. What is the population of India? There are 70 to 80 crores people, who earn only Rs. 50 to 60 per day. Do they need to have such 1000 or 500 denomination Note? The Printing of 1000 denomination Note is like a

[Shri Bishnu Pada Ray]

multi-vitamin tablet for the growth of black money. It is very easy to stash these Notes. It is also convenient or money transfer. Therefore, Swami Ramdevji had suggested the Government for withdrawing Rs. 500, Rs. 1000 and denomination Notes immediately. Such a practice was also observed in foreign countries. Circulation of black money in those countries. *...(Interruptions)* Sir, you are ringing the bell. Please give me 2 to 3 minutes more.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What to do. No more time is left. Please wind up in 2 to 3 minutes.

SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY: What is going in foreign countries? High denomination notes, high value currency are being withdrawn. USA, Burma, Malaysia, Jamaica and Sri Lanka withdrew their currency in the year 1969, 1963, 1990, 2006 and 1970 respectively. I would request the Union Government to introduce a bill in the Parliament and withdraw Rs. 500 and Rs. 1000 denomination Notes immediately by passing an ordinance. This is my demand.

I would definitely like to make a mention about the environment. A mention has been made regarding environment in the Presidential Address. What is going on now in CRZ Zones of Andaman and Nicobar Islands environment. There are multi-storage buildings along the sea coast in Kerala, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal, whereas the Government is not providing lands in Andaman. In 2004, Tsunami struck there. Lands are inundated there.

We are demanding lands, but the Government says that Andaman will not get lands. We are having 86% forest lands. Our fields are inundated in Tsunami but you are not providing us alternate lands. These are objections under the environmental policy. With this, whether compensation is also being given? Our fields are inundated and the Government do not provide us alternate lands. They will acquire one acre of land and provide us only 9 lakhs as a compensation. Person who has

purchased a house site measuring 200 meters by paying an amount of Rs. 2 lakhs will get Rs. 18 thousands as compensation. The Government has provided Rs. 53 lakhs as compensation for acquiring three bigha or an acre land. In Andaman, 7.5 bigha or a hectare land costs Rs. 9 lakhs. I had written a letter to the President. Today, people are also residing in low lying areas along the sea coast in Andhra Pradesh, Odisha, West Bengal and Kerala. Is it not necessary to shift them to the high areas. But the Government is not worried about them. Can there be a revolution here like Egypt? Yes, there can be such a revolution here also regarding black money. There was a tsunami in sea. We have observed it in Odisha, Andaman and Tamil Nadu. People of India are awakening. The poor, backward and down trodden people are now demanding to bring back the black money stashed abroad and create employment opportunities here with the help of that. Looting is prevalent in India. Please control this looting. The Union Government is empowered to bring back or recover the black money stashed abroad or in the country. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY: I will take two minutes more. *...(Interruptions)*

I would request the Government for introducing a strict bill in the Parliament. The person found involved in corruption should be shot dead and his dead body by painting with preservative should put into a glass and demonstrated publically depicting that he was a thief, dacoit and plunderer. In this way, people will be afraid of involving themselves in corrupt practices, Lokpal bill should be brought forward and I demand that its trial and hearing should be held in fast track court.

At last, I would like to say that national heroes like Shri Rajeev Gandhiji, Shastriji, Shri C.R. Das, Shri Kamraj, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri ji, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee were the members of this parliament. Today the journalists are

saying that good comments are being made with regard to these national heroes. They should be treated as national heroes only. I would request the treasury benches to appoint Ramdev ji, as an adviser to the Prime Minister following that tradition. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now. Seven more members from your party have yet to speak.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY: Today, people from every nook and corner of the world are standing firm with Ramdevji. Please appoint Swami Ramdev ji, as an economic adviser to make India a strong and developed nation in the world. *...(Interruptions)* This will make India a more developed and progressive country and Andaman and Nicobar Islands will also contribute to this direction.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. I have already taken the name of Shri Adhi Sankar.

*SHRI S. SEMMALAI (Salem): Though Presidential Address is an annual ritual, it usually contains some welcome features. But, this year's Presidential Address contains no such pleasing announcements. Even the ruling party members have not shown any appreciable expression or thump desking during the speech. This is a lackluster speech. In general, Presidential Address demonstrates the failure of UPA-II Government on all fronts. It is an indication of the Government's failure both at the national and international affairs. In particular, the Government has totally failed to control prices of essential commodities and rein in inflation. No concrete measures or policy initiatives have been found in the Presidential speech to control the near galloping inflation. The existing gap between the rich and the poor gets widened due to faulty policies and faulty planning of the Government. Sops to the rich and deception to the poor seems to be the guiding principle of this Government. This Government is favouring the Corporate and does not

bother about 'Aam Admi'. The UPA Government is more or less governed by the Corporate and dancing to their tunes. The existing programmes of work for 100 days and the proposed Food Security Act is only sweetener in name sake for the poor and does not result in reduction of poverty. MGNREGA Scheme does not result in creation of enduring assets. So, the proposed 'Food Security Law' should not become another MGNREGA Scheme.

Contrary to the promise, inflation shows no sign of decline. Food inflation is also surging ahead. Prices of petrol and diesel go on unrelenting, causing food prices to reach its peak and the saddest part of it, the Government knowing its consequences allows petrol and diesel prices to climb up in the latter. At the same time, the Government is unfortunately reluctant to take concrete measures to bring back black money stashed in foreign banks. On the unacceptable ground of prevailing agreement with foreign banks, the UPA Government is shielding the black money holders by refusing to divulge their names to the nation. UPA-II Government has affixed the seal of 'the most corrupt Government' by its misdeeds and earned the displeasure of the people. 2G spectrum, 'S' Band-Antrix-Devas deal, CWG scam and Adarsh Housing Scam are but a few instances of the UPA Government's corrupt regime.

There is a proverb; 'Tell me your friend, I will tell who you are'. By aligning with the corrupt DMK party, the Congress too has been infected with the malice. Though UPA leadership and the Prime Minister are claiming to be paragon of virtue, the scam money looted by the persons could have been brought to exchequer and utilized for allocation of funds to poverty alleviation programme in several budgets as my revered leader Puratchi Thalaivi J. Jayalalithaa pointed out rightly. It has been mentioned in the President's speech some important issues are being referred to the GoM for consideration. Had the 2G spectrum deal referred to the GoM, the Himalayan shameful Scam could not have happened and the country could have saved of Rs. 1,80,000 crore from being looted. What prevented? Is it coalition compulsion?

*Speech was laid on the Table.

[Shri S. Semmalai]

The Prime Minister, heading the Government is a mute spectator to these misdeeds.

As one sage says, corruption begets 100% sin. 50% of the sin goes to one who commits a corrupt act. And the remaining 25% of sin reaches the persons who remains and looks at the corrupt act without preventing it. In this way, Hon'ble Prime Minister who is supposed to be in command of things, is a mute spectator and earns 25% of the sin. Silent at times is dangerous. Let Hon'ble PM come out of the nest and act boldly atleast now to save the nation.

The President's speech does not make any reference to unearthing the black money stashed in foreign banks, Interlinking of national rivers, the plight of displaced Srilankan Tamils and the frequent attack on Tamil Nadu fishermen by Srilankan Navy. As far as our foreign policy is concerned, even though we extend friendly hand to our neighbouring countries, the mutual reciprocation is always not found from them.

To the extent, we trust them, they do not shown openness. So, we have to deal with them tactfully and ensure that our liberal approach is not construed by them as our weakness. With the tact and temperament, care and caution we have to deal with our neighbours as my revered leader J. Jayalalithaa has said. In fine, the President's speech is not old wine in a new bottle but the oldest wine in a worn-out cup.

I conclude my speech with the following words:

In the graveyard of the victims of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, the inscription was found:—

"Sleep well children, we won't commit twice a wrong"

Learn from these words, I appeal to the UPA-II Government:—

"Tread your part cautiously and don't commit twice a wrong."

[*Translation*]

*SHRI ASHOK ARGAL (Bhind): H.E. President of India addressed the Parliament on 21 February, 2011. President in her address put forth 67 points before the Members. We are lucky to have democratic system of Government. Our leader handed over us tradition and customs which have proved useful from time to time. The H.E. President in her address mentioned that we and our coming generations are required to strengthen these institutions traditions and customs so that we could ensure better future in strong, independent, prosperous and democratic nation. President ended her address with good wishes but the condition of the poor is unchanged even today. There is widespread corruption in the country. The congress party has ruled the nation for the maximum time since the Independence. The new generation is feeling shame about these big scams as many as 11 members were dismissed from the House in cash for query episode for demanding 5 to 20 thousand rupees bribe. It is very shameful that Minister were found involved in the scams. In President address, it has been mentioned that stringent action should be taken to bring black money back that has been deposited in foreign banks. There was time when India was known as Golden bird. But the big scams which are taking place in the country are giving wrong signal to the new generation. Poverty and unemployment are still serious problems for the country, 20 thousand or more persons are applying for a single post laying vacant. Congress Party has always claimed to the champion of poor people. The Government has not taken concrete steps in the field of power as a result of that millions of villages do not have electricity. Efforts should be made to provide electricity in the rural areas so that one should not study in the light of lantern. Every poor desires that his/her children should sleep under the

*Speech was laid on the Table.

fan and study under the light of electric bulb. Government express concerns about Schedule Castes, Schedule Tribes and forest dwellers only on paper but the Lives of Schedule Castes and Schedule Tribes have remained unchanged. There is no provision regarding recreations for SCs, STs in Panchayati Raj system and funds allocated for it is not sufficient. Strong steps should be taken so that standard of education could be improved. On the one hand people are drinking Bisleri water and on the other hand millions of people are denied of safe drinking water. People are getting affected by drinking unsafe drinking water. Children are suffering from malnutrition. Proposal with regard to problem of unsafe drinking water should be sought from the States and efforts to provide safe drinking water should be made. Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana was launched by NDA Government. There is discrimination in allocation of funds to States. The house for poor should be constructed where the facility of road, water and power exists. People are suffering from various diseases such as cancer, diabetes, heart disease. NDA Government had approved AIIMS like institutions and provided sufficient budget so that they could be set up in time. The SC and ST people run from pillar to post and they do not have enough money for their treatment.

In this situation, thousands of persons die because of lack of treatment. Concrete steps be taken for this. Today, huge discrimination is going on in AIIMS, that should be undone. Linking rivers was discussed during NDA regime but since then 7 years have passed and Congress Government has not taken effective steps to link rivers due to which people belonging to various regions are in trouble with floods and droughts. The Government should prepare a time bound scheme and start the work of linking rivers. Full arrangement regarding employment be made for those families who belong to soldier martyred during security duty to the country. A person belonging to the family be provided Government

job. Usually it is seen that a soldier does not get permission for treatment of his family member. If he goes to leave for treatment of his family and does not join duty in time, he is denied his job due to which many soldiers commit suicide. People belonging to families of soldiers commit suicide. Matters relating to soldiers whatever relating to home, Ministry of Defence be given priority and problems relating to soldiers be taken seriously. The ration which is provided to the poor is also not given in time. Various mafias drive these. Concrete steps be taken for providing ration to the poor in time. Suitable directions also be given to States regarding this. Agricultural land is becoming less continuously in the country. Due to this serious problem could arise for the country in the coming years. Lacs of acres land in the country today are lying barren. Lacs of hectare land beside Yamuna river in Chambal; are turned into ravines. I want that the Government do the levelling work of lands near Chambal, Yamuna and provide these lands to BPL farmers for farming purposes.

With these words I conclude my speech.

[English]

SHRI ADHI SANKAR (Kallakurichi): Hon. Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address.

It is heartening to note that the Government has attached importance to certain major issues.

Fighting inflation, sustaining economic growth, pursuing a foreign policy to protect our interests and maintaining vigil on internal and external security will be given priority this year. But I fail to understand why there is no reference to the attack on Indian fishermen in the coastal region of Tamil Nadu by Sri Lankan Navy. I would like to urge upon the Government that our fishermen from

[Shri Adhi Sankar]

Tamil Nadu are protected both by our foreign policy makers and internal security authorities.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I also expected the Government to state more about the rehabilitation measures for displaced Sri Lankan Tamils. The Government wants to maintain the momentum for reforms but the adverse impact of inflation is still there. Ordinary people are facing problems due to price rise.

Here, I would like to point out that the Centre must follow the administrative measures of our Leader, Dr. Kalam Karunanidhi, the hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu in containing rise in prices of certain articles like cereals, pulses, oilseeds and vegetables. The Centre is now thinking of reaching the poor through the Public Distribution System to supply pulses. Our leader has gone one step beyond that. Food preparation materials containing pulses and even spices are supplied at an affordable price through the Public Distribution System in Tamil Nadu. Only the vagaries of weather are affecting the price situation. I wish the Centre evolves a nationwide policy to help the State Government to run effectively the Public Distribution System during natural disasters.

The President has said that 'the Government provides huge incentives to farmers to produce more. The MSP for paddy and wheat has been doubled and the support price for sugarcane has been more than doubled. Agricultural investments by the Government will be Rs. 35,000 crore this year.' I wish to say that there should be a mechanism to distribute more of this amount to the States that are successfully managing both food production and distribution. Our State of Tamil Nadu, which is engaged in Second Green Revolution measures, must be helped by the Centre.

Offering remunerative prices to farmers will not help them. There must be effective measures to see that the farmers are directly benefited. Effective steps must be taken to see that middlemen do not thrive at the cost of farmers. Online trading and hoarding by greedy

middlemen create scarcity and give rise to price increase. The President has pointed out that concrete steps will be taken to help the States in promoting agricultural production. This must be given priority in helping States like Tamil Nadu.

The Government has stated that the Food Security Law will be brought forward. This will entitle every family below poverty line to get food grains at highly subsidized price. It is stated that the National Advisory Council has given inputs in this regard. I would like to submit that seasoned administrators from the States, like the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu must be roped in to become Members of the National Advisory Council. I say this because Tamil Nadu has been successfully implementing these schemes already. When this Government says that the success is dependent on the commitment of States, then they must come forward to encourage the States, which are already taking up progressive measures in reforming the Public Distribution System taking it to the doors of every poor.

The President has also talked about terrorism. To maintain the law and order is the primary responsibility of the State Government with the support of the Central Government. Terrorism, fundamentalism and violence continue to pose major challenges. The Central Government should also provide Rs. 2,000 crore to every States to tackle this major issue. This is good for our country.

The President has also said about the need of the old-age pension scheme for the workers in the unorganised sectors in the country. At this juncture, I want to point out that in Tamil Nadu, Rs. 400 per month is being given to the destitute old-age pensioners. For physically handicapped persons, Rs. 400 per month is being given in Tamil Nadu. Similarly, for widows, Rs. 400 per month is being given as a pension. For destitute agricultural labourers also, the pension scheme was announced by the State Government of Tamil Nadu and Rs. 400 per month per labourers is being given.

At the same time, the President has also talked about the State funding of election. But the Chief Election Commissioner of India seems to think otherwise. The Address also talks about electoral reforms. At this juncture, I would like to point out that certain judicial authorities come in the way of democratic aspirations of the States when the election process has started. For instance, in Tamil Nadu, the Upper House is to be formed soon. The Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly passed a Resolution to create a Legislative Council, which was ratified by both the Houses of Parliament.

When the elections for the Council are round the corner, there are attempts to stall the elections by way of obtaining a stay on the process. I would like to urge upon the Centre to appear before the judicial forum to ensure that Legislative Council elections in Tamil Nadu are held in time. When the creation warrants the ratification by both the Houses of Parliament, it should not be left to the whims and fancies of any individual to threaten hypothetically that she may strike it down on her own with a single stroke of pen. This kind of autocratic thinking in a democratic set up must not be encouraged. The Centre must not be a mute spectator to this.

The Centre intends to give protection to whistleblowers. But I would like to point out that there are certain pipers who will be carrying with them people like rats with their falsified stories. A diabolic conspiracy was hatched in Tamil Nadu by a corrupt leader and her accomplice leaders. It has been blown beyond the proportion in the media and it has seriously affected the image of this Government and this alliance. Timely intervention was not done. Hence, certain Constitutional authorities have started misinterpreting the things which are not really in their domain. I think I need not go into the details. The fact is for all to see.

Hence, I urge upon the Centre to see that judicial over-activism is curtailed. I am surprised to find that a one-man party's one-man leader has single-handedly stalled the construction of Sethusamudram Project for

which several crores of rupees have already been spent. Is it not a national waste? I cannot understand how this single person alone can get so much of importance from all the judicial forums. When really important matters are crying for attention, the courts seem to be carried away by the theatrics of certain political persons and they get opportunities to steal the show on the fast track mode. Hence, I urge upon the Centre to attach high priority to improve delivery of justice.

The President of India has said that this Government accords priority to improve health infrastructure. It is good that health service gets importance to reach the people. At the same time, it is also important to help people to get specialized treatment during emergency situations. Hence, we have evolved health insurance plan involving both the Central and the State Governments.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI ADHI SANKAR: Here, I would like to point out that Dr. Kalaingar Insurance Scheme for life saving treatment has become a success story in Tamil Nadu. A family, which has got an annual income less than Rs. 72,000, is eligible to get up to Rs. 1 lakh for an emergency life saving treatment. This scheme introduced on 23rd July, 2009 has benefited people to the tune of about Rs. 6,000 crore by now. It is a scheme to be emulated by all other States also.

The Government attaches importance to rural development. Here, I would like to point out that the Government of Tamil Nadu has improved certain Centrally-sponsored schemes adding funds to benefit the poor. For instance, *Kalaingar Veetu Vasadhi Thittam* is aimed at constructing 21 lakh concrete houses replacing thatched houses. A comprehensive village development programme named as *Anaithu Grama Anna Marumalarchi Thittam* has also been taken up in a big way in Tamil Nadu. Every village will be provided with Rs.20 lakh to take up this scheme.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI ADHI SANKAR: This is coalition era. We, the UPA Government, have ensured political stability, strengthened economy, offered good governance, maintained communal harmony, reinforced internal security, and extended effective foreign policy. All men with six senses will agree that we can be counted on these six points. We have given to the country a functioning Government bringing poor and the labour class to the mainstream.

Assuring that our coalition will ensure good performance, let me conclude by thanking the President again.

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI (Karur): Sir, I thank you very much for giving me the opportunity to participate in the discussion on the Motion of Thanks on the Address of the Hon'ble President of India.

This morning, even though we missed the Question Hour, we received one statement made by the hon. Minister. In that statement, he has said about the problem of Tamil fishermen. In January, 2011, so many attacks took place and two Tamil fishermen died in the incidents.

Also, 136 Tamil fishermen were arrested. Apart from that, on January 12, 2011, Shri Pandian, a Tamil fisherman, was killed. Similarly, on January 22 and 23, a firing incident took place by the Sri Lankan Navy on the Tamil fishermen. At that time one more Tamil fisherman, Shri Jayakumar, was killed. Apart from that, in two separate incidents in February 2011, 112 and 24 Tamil fishermen were surrounded by the Sri Lankan Navy.

The Minister has himself accepted in his statement the miserable condition of the Tamil fishermen that they are facing. This is because the Indian Government had some kind of an agreement with the Sri Lankan Government which is affecting our sovereignty. In 1974, because of the Katchathivu agreement, we had got certain rights to do fishing and to take rest in that place. But the 2008 agreement has completely taken away that Island. Because of that, this problem has been going on

and our Indian Tamil fishermen cannot go into the sea and do fishing. The Indian Navy is also not in a position to protect our fishermen. In view of this, leader Hon. Dr. J. Jayalalithaa has already said that Katchathivu must once again come to the Indian territory. We have to take it back and that is our demand. Otherwise, this kind of problem is going to continue.

In the hon. President's Address mention has been made about many programmes like Bharat Nirman, connecting rural areas with all weather roads, drinking water scheme, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, universalisation of secondary education, introduction of model training courses, National Rural Health Mission, etc. These are programmes which must be taken up by State Governments. The Central Government must have only areas like postal Defence IT and Railways where they have to concentrate. But, what is happening now is that most of the powers of States are taken away by the Central Government. In the name of Concurrent List, education has been taken away from the States. Most of the States have become glorified municipalities. It is because the Centre wants to boost itself. That is why they are giving these programmes. But, they are not in a position to implement these programmes and they are depending on State Governments for their implementation. State Governments have no powers to impose more taxes and collect money. All these schemes are centrally sponsored schemes. Our forefathers have enshrined a federal set up in our Constitution. Now, that federalism has gone and because of that there is partiality. Some States are getting more funds and many other States are not able to get. Most of the Members from the other side have said that State Governments are not properly implementing the schemes sponsored by the Central Government. This attitude should change.

Recently I have read one survey in the newspapers where people have been asked about their foremost

concerns. 41 per cent people have said that corruption is the most important issue. 40 per cent people have said that price rise is the main issue. These are the two main issues that the country is facing. Even in the President's Address, Her Excellency Madam has said that there has been a grievance in some quarters that benefits intended for the poor through these programmes have not reached them in full measure. The Government itself has accepted this.

It means that, I can say, it is so in case of all the quarters and not in the case of some. Actually, whatever the Central Government is giving under the schemes, it is not reaching the poor. For example, you take price rise. The price rise is due to so many things. In this connection, let us see what is happening in the case of PDS which we are using. The Government is giving rationed rice to the States at the subsidised price. Then we have to see whether the State Governments are administering the scheme and distributing the rice properly or not. For example, let me tell you what is happening in my State of Tamil Nadu. Most of the PDS rice is not reaching the poor people. PDS rice is smuggled and is going only to Maldives. It is going to Kerala State. It is going to Karnataka State. Therefore, distribution of rice is not properly done to the people, but it is being smuggled out. That is what is happening in Tamil Nadu.

Our hon. President mentioned about corruption. If we take corruption, the major scandal that took place was in the allocation of 2G spectrum. Now, what most of the Members have said is that 2G spectrum scandal is a major one. Some hon. Members also said yesterday that 2G spectrum was allocated at cheaper rates to see that rural people got more benefits. Even the Prime Minister also said that. He compared it with distribution of rationed rice. I am telling that the price of rice distributed through the PDS is decided by a Government Agency. But after getting the facility of spectrum at a cheaper price, what are the corporates doing? They are benefited by it. If we take the real picture of the 2G

spectrum scam, which has happened recently, we will find that most of the companies got the benefit. What same Members are claiming is not correct. Even yesterday hon. Member, Shri Tewari said that telephone call rate has come down. That is not correct. For example, most of the people are using the cellphone of various companies like – Aircel, Airtel, BSNL, Tata and Reliance, etc. All these companies got licenses before 2004. During the Congress period from 1994 onwards they had given 44 licenses. They had given it through bidding only. In 1999, the Telecom Policy changed. Then, in 2001, through bidding only the Reliance Company got a pan India licence. The price at that time was Rs. 1,659 crore. From July, 2001 onwards, during the same period, Tata and other companies also got licences. These companies are now in the field and because of competitions, the price has gone down for cellphone calls. Now you take other companies to which licenses were given when Shri Raja, was there as the Minister. He gave licenses to Unitech, Swan Telecom, S Tel, Shyam Tele, Loop telecom, etc.

These are the companies which have not yet rolled out the services and have not come into the picture. Nobody is having such kind of telephone facility. Then, how can the Government claim that since Shri Raja gave 2G licences at a lower price, the telephone call prices have come down? It is not a logical reason. ...*(Interruptions)* These are the companies which got licences at a lower price, at the price of 2001, in spite of the warning of the Prime Minister. Hon. Prime Minister had written a letter not to give it at 2001 price and it had to be done through auction. The Prime Minister also wrote a letter on the 2nd November, 2007 asking the then hon. Minister, the former Minister, to revise the price, but he did not do it. The price of 2001 for cellphone licences was only Rs.1659 crore. When he was giving it in 2008, 40 lakh cellphones were available. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : Hon. Member, we will have a separate discussion on that matter. So, you should not go into that.

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI: Sir, I am telling that many hon. Members said this, but they are misleading the House. I want to clarify that. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI T.K.S. ELANGO VAN (Chennai North): Sir, the policy for unified access licensing is a different policy. He is talking about an old policy.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI: Sir, I want to say that if they really feel that the common man of the rural areas should be given telephone facility at cheaper rates, then what is the price of this postal cover?

Previously, it was 25 paise and now it is Rs. 5. The cost of the post card was 10 paise previously, but now it is 50 paise. They are telling that they have given the licence at lower price to benefit the common man. Is it the correct thing? Why has the Department not reduced the price of the postcard and postal cover? I would like to say that this is misleading. The private companies got it at a lower price and sold their share in the international market and they have been benefited of crores of rupees. Therefore, this is a very big scam.

Further, where has the money gone? This is what we want to know. There are so many issues involved in it. There is one company by the name DB Realty, and Swan Company got the benefit. This Company has transferred Rs. 214 crore through Cineyug Company to Kalaigarn TV. Can they deny it?

SHRI T.K.S. ELANGO VAN: It is already denied. It is wrong.

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI: They have got the money. I am only trying to say that corruption is there at higher levels.

The hon. President of India has mentioned about corruption in her speech, but she has never mentioned

about all these scams. This is a very serious matter. Hence, the Prime Minister also came forward to say that they are going to constitute a JPC.

My Leader Hon'ble Puratchi Thalaivi J. Jayalalithaa Amma Avargal has been raising this 2G Spectrum scam issue continuously for the past 2½ years and after that only this issue has come out before us. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI T.K.S. ELANGO VAN : Please do not talk about your Leader as she is on bail. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude your speech as your time is over.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are a very senior Member.

...*(Interruptions)*

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI: Shri Raja is also in Tihar jail.

The President of India, towards the end of her speech, mentioned that : "We are blessed with the benefits of democracy. Our founding fathers gave us institutions, conventions and practices that have stood us in good stead." What is democracy? What is happening in our country now? Muscle power and money power are creating havoc in our democracy. Five States are going to face Assembly elections shortly including Tamil Nadu. I would request that the Central Government must take necessary steps to see that money power and muscle power are not used in the coming State elections.

SHRI T.K.S. ELANGO VAN: It is not for the Government, but for the Election Commission to look after it.

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI: Who is going to implement it? The Government that is now in power is going to

implement it. The police is there only for name sake. I am mentioning all this because all the corruption money that is collected through spectrum scam is with certain people, and that money is going to come in use for the State election. They are planning to use it for this purpose.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: All this will not go on record.

(Interruptions)....*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI : I am telling all this because there must be a fair election in Tamil Nadu. ...(Interruptions) The people of Tamil Nadu are going to bring a revolution in the coming elections. My Leader Puratchi Jayalalithaa is going to win the election. She is going to win all the 234 constituencies, and DMK is going to face defeat because of corruption that has taken place. Thank you very much.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Adhi Sankar, please sit down. He has already concluded his speech.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

**SHRI PREMDAS (Etawah): Hon'ble Chairperson, Sir, today discussion is going on regarding address by the hon'ble President of India. I want to express myself regarding that, which are as follows:—

1. BPL list prepared in the year 2002 is still in vogue. Why survey has not been done again?

*Not recorded.

**Speech was laid on the Table.

2. What effective steps have been taken for increasing the income of farmers?
3. Why the pace of scheme of Bharat Nirman is going on slowly? Its pace should be increased.
4. Why the scholarship being given to student belonging to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes have not been increased to the double, it be increased to the double.
5. Agriculture land is decreasing with the rate of 3%, what steps the Government is taking for this?
6. Why the corruption is not being curbed? Why concrete steps are not being taken to curb this?
7. Why proper attention has not been made for giving priority to water, land and forest?
8. Why mid-day-meal scheme is not being discontinued? Due to this our new generation is having inferiority complex and there is decline in study.
9. A single list of voters by prepared for electoral reforms by quashing the voter list of Gram Panchayat, of Vidhan Sabha and Lok Sabha so that no discrepancy remains in the name of voter's list.
10. Due consideration be made to pass legislation of General education so that the poor children of villages get degree with uniform single examination.

The Government should come forward to make our Bharat country great by paying special attention on these 10 points placed by me.

*SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL (Jalgaon): Generally it is perceived that the Government policies are highlighted

*Speech was laid on the Table.

[Shri A.T. Nana Patil]

in this address. The address gives vent to the Government's concern about the problems of the common men but the same has not been mentioned. Today everyone is tensed in the country. The country is facing a number of problems such as continuous rise in the prices, the scams being unearthed every day, Naxal violence, suicides being committed by the farmers. But the statement of the Government that it does not have any magic wand to solve all these problems shows Government's inability. In other words, the failure of the Government is being stated by the Government itself.

The lack of storage facility is the failure of the Government due to which lacs of tonnes of foodgrains got rotten. Consequently the Supreme Court had to issue directions to the Government to distribute the foodgrains free of cost among the poor. I am constrained to say that Government has not taken any action on the same.

The poor are being deceived by the Government as the Government is showing only verbal sympathy. That is why the concerns of the common men have been ignored. In the constituency I belong to, the growers of cotton and banana are not happy despite the bumper crop of cotton and banana. This has been attributed to the continuous increase in the cost of farming and the insignificant prices being given for their farm produce. How will the farmers be able to make their both ends meet through farming if they are not being given the remunerative prices of their produce? Big industries are required to be set up in this sector to make new processed food items of banana to ensure that the banana growers get remunerative prices of their produce. The Government should provide assistance to engineering and polytechnic colleges and ITIs of this area to revise the curriculum pertaining to processing industry. But I am perturbed to say that the Government is taking no action in this regard despite the matter has frequently been brought to its notice. This indifference of the Government has aggrieved the cotton and banana growers. The

Government should provide essential marketing facilities to the cotton and banana growers so that they may contribute to the export industries. I urge the Government to provide special package for this purpose.

The Government is playing to the gallery only by making announcement. Huge propaganda has been made of the loan waiver to the farmers but it has benefited the banks instead of farmers. Likewise Jalgaon Railway station situated in my constituency was announced to be developed as model station but in reality no headway has been made in this regard. Even general facilities are not available at this station. The passengers are compelled to face the difficulties everyday. Hence, I would like to request the Government to take necessary steps to implement what has been announced. There are two swinging towers in Pharkande village which is in Arandol tehsil of my constituency. Even after being included in the list of national heritage sites they are on the verge of dilapidation due to the neglect and inaction of the archaeological department. It requires maintenance and repair. Similarly, there is a Bhoikat Fort in Parola tehsil which has been the maternal home of the queen of Jhansi, but the absence of up keeping and maintenance had led the said fort to complete damage. At present, it is almost on the verge of destruction. This national heritage site which had ever been witness to history in itself may be subjected to destruction by the indifference of the Archaeological survey of India and the Government. Hence, I urge the Government to make special effort to protect these historical sites. Appropriate measure be taken for conservation and promotion for the historical sites by allocating Rs. 20 crore for this purpose.

A slew of matters have been raised by the treasury bench and the opposition during the debate on the motion of thanks. The Government most consider and take immediate action on the matters brought to the notice of the Government by the members during the debate if the Government really perceives the president's address as the mirror of the Government policies. Only then this debate may be held meaningful.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The next speaker is Shri Nama Nageswara Rao. You will only get five minutes to speak.

SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO (Khammam): Thank you, Chairman, Sir, for giving this opportunity. [Translation] Chairman Sir, hon'ble Members like Chakoji, Manish Tiwari ji and Jagdambika Pal ji have expressed their views on the President's Address since yesterday, they have to give answer on some points.

Yesterday, the issues of GDP and inflation were being discussed and they were telling that during the tenure of UPA-I and UPA-II GDP had increased and they had controlled the inflation. All these things are false. People in power should not say like this. I would like to ask the figures of GDP and inflation in the year 2001 and 2009 and at present. They should put the right figures. In the year 2001, our GDP growth was 5.1 per cent and in the same way in China it was 8.3 per cent and in the US it was 1.18 per cent. During the same period, inflation in India was only 1.6 per cent, in China it was 0.72 per cent and in the US it was 2.8 per cent. In the year 2009, its GDP was 7.4 per cent. The GDP of China was 9.1 per cent but if we see the inflation rate then it was maximum in India at 11 per cent but in China it is 0.7 per cent and in the US 1.6 per cent. The total failure of these Government policies has rendered them unable to control the inflation that is affecting the common man. The Government should take action to check the inflation. They are using the House to protect their wrong figures. It is very unfortunate. As many as 120 crore people see whatever they discuss in the House. The people have expectation from what the Government says in the House. This method is not right. ...*(Interruptions)*

In the same way, there is an issue of the farmers. The Para No. 5 of the President's Address says that we have increased the price of paddy from Rs. 550 per quintal to Rs. 1000 per quintal. In the same way, the price of wheat has been increased from Rs. 630 per quintal to Rs. 1100 per quintal. But, no mention has been made about the input

cost per acre incurred by farmers in the year 2003 and 2004 as compared to the input cost at present. They are hiding this fact. Every time, they say the same thing that the Government has increased the price of paddy from Rs. 550 to Rs. 1000. But the fact that during the year 2003-2004, the total input cost for paddy crop was Rs. 4500 per acre which includes seeds, tractor, fertilizers transport cost, diesel and labour cost while today the input cost for the same is Rs. 16500. I would like to talk to anybody if he challenges the veracity of the figure quoted by me. ...*(Interruptions)*. He has mentioned Rs. 550 for that period, one acre costs Rs. 550 to 30 sacks and on an average its weight is 20 quintals. At that time, the value of 20 quintals was Rs. 1100 and now they have increased it from Rs. 350 to Rs. 1000.

For 20 quintals a farmer gets Rs. 20,000 but out of which his expenditure is Rs. 16500 and he does not get any wage. After spending Rs. 16500, he gets Rs. 20,000 but actually, he gets only Rs. 3500. A farmer has to work for at least four months. If the wage for a day is Rs. 120 or 100, his total wages amount to Rs. 12000. In India, the average value of one acre land of a farmer is between Rs. one lakh and five lakh. If a farmer works in the land at the least cost of Rs. two lakhs per acre, he gets Rs. 20,000. If he deposits Rs. 200000 in a bank, he will get even the interest amount at the rate of 10 per cent. The Government is forcing them and they are committing suicide. Since the formation of this Government as many as 1,20,000 farmers have committed suicide. Is the Government not responsible for that?...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SANDEEP DIKSHIT (East Delhi): Maximum suicides are being committed in Madhya Pradesh. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO: It is occurring across India. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: You please address the Chair.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO: We have the figures regarding India only. *...(Interruptions)* I have felt the sting of how a farmer commits suicide.

SHRIMATI JYOTI DHURVE (Betul): You are telling about Madhya Pradesh. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : Only Nageswara Rao ji's speech will be recorded.

*(Interruptions)...**

MR. CHAIRMAN : Rao ji, now please conclude.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are speaking so loudly but it is not being recorded. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Rao, please address the Chair and do not get your attention diverted.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO: It is not related to Madhya Pradesh or Andhra Pradesh only, it relates to the entire country. It is especially related to those who boast much and to those States where Congress is in power. Andhra Pradesh is only at the second position and Maharashtra is number one. If you need figures, I will hand over a copy of the same to you. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Why are you looking to and fro? [English] You are not allowed.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRIMATI JYOTI DHURVE: You come to Madhya Pradesh and see for yourself how sufferings of farmers are being mitigated. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: This will not go into the record.

*(Interruptions)...**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Madam, this is not the way. Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude. I have already given you ten minutes.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO: Sir, the products of farmers have got into the market and are sold at 300 at 400 per cent higher rate than the earlier ones. Here, I want to compare the rates in 2009 to those in 2003. The rate of rice was Rs. 11 per kg. in the year 2003 and now it is Rs. 32 per kg. So, the prices have increased 300 per cent. The rate of pulses was Rs. 16 per kg. and now it has gone to Rs. 65-70 per kg., so there is 350 per cent increase in this. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, conclude. You have already used ten minutes time.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO: Prices of red chilly have risen from Rs. 30 to Rs. 70. So, this rises by 350 per cent. The price of Tamarind was Rs. 20 per kg. and now it is Rs. 80 a kilo recording a four hundred per cent increase. Petrol price is also jumping. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Next speaker after you is already standing there. Now, you please sit down.

SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO: Sir, I am concluding.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude in a minute.

SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO: This Government is solely responsible for this steep hike in the prices of commodities. I have still not come to the main issue. I have still to say a lot on corruption. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Your time is over now. Please cooperate with the Chair.

SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO: They talk about SEZ...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have already called Shri Sanjay Singh Chauhan to speak and he is standing and waiting.

SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO: This Government has identified 570 SEZs. For this, at least three lakh acres of land of poor farmers has been taken but even after this, even after giving such a vast land of so many farmers to only 570 persons, the SEZs have not shown any progress. They mention that about SEZs. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Your time is now over. Please, let Mr. Chauhan speak.

SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO: Sir, Please allow me to speak on this corruption.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, nothing from you will go to the record. Mr. Chauhan, please speak.

*(Interruptions)...**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Rao, your speech is over now. Please, sit down. Now, only what Mr. Chauhan says will go to the record. Mr. Chauhan you may please speak, the clock is already on for you. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have already taken 13 minutes.

[English]

**SHRI C. SIVASAMI (Tiruppur) : I would like to point out that no far reaching points with a vision has been placed to solve several vexing problems haunting this country. There is no mention about the security arrangement to protect our Indian fishermen in the Coastal regions of Tamil Nadu by the high handed Sri Lankan

Navy. Our fishermen are brutally attacked even in our own territorial waters. There is also no mention about the rehabilitation measures for the displaced Tamils there. This shows the indifference of the Union Government towards the suffering of Tamils there. This Government is in the grip of massive corruption. We fought for liberating this country from the foreign rulers. Now, we have to fight yet again to liberate our country from the clutches of looters. Hon'ble Minister for Communication and Information Technology, Shri Kapil Sibal had stated that it was only a zero loss in the 2G spectrum allocation. But to the contrary the former Minister who was holding the office prior to him, Shri A. Raja, is now lodged in Tihar Jail. The Prime Minister has given his consent to constitute a JPC to inquire into this scam. This is like attempting to hide the huge pumpkin in a plate of rice. Corruption is galore. Commonwealth Games Scam is there. Adarsh Society apartments allocation scandal is there. IPL scam is there and they are ruling the roost. This only shows that big industrialists can make crores and crores of rupees illegally. Commodities like cement and other essential goods are sold at a very high price because of the cartels and the syndicalism of big industrial houses. Crores of rupees are illegally amassed by the hoarders who stock illegally essential commodities like raw cotton and push up the price in the market. This Government is only seen as an administration to protect the interest of millionaires and billionaires. I would like to point out that this Government has left the poor in the lurch and fend for themselves. Cotton growers are not at all benefited out of huge increase in the price of raw cotton. Yarn price is sky rocketing and comes in the way of our competing in the international market in the export trade. This has resulted in a huge setback to our textile industry. Annually, rupees 10,000 crores of foreign exchange is being earned by the knitting industrial unit in the knitting town Tirupur in Tamil Nadu. Now there is an unattended problem that affects this industry in a big way. Several dyeing units have been closed due to an order issued by the Madras High Court. This has affected about ten lakhs industrial workers thereby affecting the industrial

*Not recorded.

**Speech was laid on the Table.

[Shri C. Sivasami]

units both in the small, medium and big sectors. I am pained to point out that no effective action has been taken by both the Center and State Governments.

Spiraling up of prices, Law and other problem, continuous power cut, the monopoly of the ruling party in Tamil Nadu over the media like Cinema and TV channels, failure on the part of the Government to bring out black money kept in foreign banks, absence of a viable mechanism to resolve inter-state river water disputes, non implementation of any new viable schemes for the farming community to augment agricultural production have all affected our economy in a big way. There is no proper policy to establish new High Schools and Higher Secondary Schools.

In Tamil Nadu, the ruling party there believes only in the rule of money than the rule of law which is against the democratic ethos undermining democracy especially during the elections.

H.E. the President of India has not spelt out anything to ward off many of the problems we face. This is really regrettable. Before concluding, I would like to point out that address is like a flower made to papermache that has no fragrance.

*SHRI P. KUMAR (Tiruchirappalli): At the outset, I would like to tell that the Address was very dull. The Address gave a feeling that it was a yearly ritual and that it was a customary one. It lacked energy and there was nothing new. There was nothing to cheer the in the Address; not even once there was any sign of encouragement. It did not address the hopes and aspirations of the people.

The address gave only a general description of the programmes of the Government. Usually the Address deals with the achievements of the past year and the

agenda for the next year. Since there was no achievement in the last year, excepting the unfolding of one scam after another, the Address was dull. The Address did not touch on the agenda for the next year as well. Hence, the Address was totally lackluster.

There is all round failure of the Government in almost all the fronts-be it (i) inflation and price rise, be it (ii) law and order problems (internal security), be it (iii) corruption at high places, be it (iv) education or be it (v) friendly relations with our neighbours.

During the last two years, inflation is rising unabated. Only the poor and the common man are hit very hard. The Address sheds only crocodile tears, saying that the Government is deeply concerned with the adverse impact of inflation on aam aadmi and that it has taken proactive measures to counter the ill-effects of inflation.

The fact of the matter is that the middlemen swindled and looted the poor during the period when the vegetable prices were very high. It was beyond the reach of the common men. The Government did not take any action at that time, nor did it spell out any concrete and stringent action against them in the Address.

AIADMK was one of the first few parties to warn the Government about the scam in the allocation of 2G spectrum. The General Secretary of our party, hon'ble Amma was the first one to say that the country lost more than Rs. 1 lakh crore in the allocation of spectrum. But at that time, nobody was willing to buy that argument. Ultimately, only when the CAG in his Report pointed out that the country lost more than Rs. 1.76 lakh crore, people started looking into the facts. Now, everything is before the country — the then Minister of IT is behind the bars. Not only within the country, but also internationally, people started realizing the seriousness of the issue now

It is a very rare occasion that a Cabinet Minister is sent to jail. It is for the first time in the history of independent India that a Cabinet Minister is sent to jail. It is a shame on the democracy.

Here, I would like to refer to the statements made by the Minister of IT, Shri Kapil Sibal about the CAG report about the loss to the Government Exchequer. Shri Sibal manipulated the figures and said that the loss is "ZERO". But within weeks, it was contradicted by the Justice Shivraj Patil Committee, appointed by the same Minister.

Let us look at what the PM said about the 2G scam. During a chat with the Media persons, the PM cited the "COALITION DHARMA" for keeping silent when the scam was taking place. It is a "COALITION ADHARMA" to keep quiet when the Minister violated all the norms and procedures and when the Minister did not listen to what the PM says.

It is very unfortunate to hear these things from a reputed economist like Dr. Manmohan Singh and also from a reputed lawyer like Shri Kapil Sibal. They made themselves a laughing stock before the public. We spent Rs.500 crore during the last year, for the welfare of internally displaced people (Sri Lankan Tamils) in Sri Lanka. We do not know how the money was spent. Even now, there are many thousands displaced in that Island who are to be rehabilitated. They live a life of misery and there is none to bother about them.

Indian Tamil fishermen are facing huge problems everyday while going to High Seas. Recently, though the Sri Lankan Navy released the captured fishermen from Tamil Nadu, this issue is not solved permanently. There is not a word about this in the President's Address. This issue needs to be discussed and a permanent solution must be found out.

The country, as a whole, is facing several water disputes with neighbouring States. In the case of Tamil Nadu, we have problems of Mullapperiyar Dam; problems with respect to sharing of Cauvery waters. Internally, every State is fighting amongst themselves because of sharing of river waters. There is no friendly attitude amongst the neighbouring States, and we have problems with neighbouring States like Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Kerala. The President's Address did not mention anything

about the conflicts amongst States with respect to sharing of river waters.

In another two months, five States of the country are going to the polls. Money power and muscle power are invariably being used in our country; and it is more likely that those powers will be used again in these elections. There is also a likelihood that they would deploy goondas to intimidate voters. Illegal money got through unfair and corrupt means is going to be used to woo the voters. The electoral system must be strengthened so that these things are avoided in the elections.

Is the Government the and the PM going to be silent and going to be mere spectators, because of "COALITION DHARMA" ? Will they take action against such elements so that free and fair polls are conducted?

Moreover, the tainted former CVC said that criminals are contesting the elections. It is astonished to find that after getting tainted, he points accusing finger at the politicians, saying that the political class is corrupt and trying to malign the parliamentary system. More so, why should we allow the criminals to contest the elections? What is the policy of the Government with respect to this?

[Translation]

SHRI SANJAY SINGH CHAUHAN (Bijnor):
Mr. Chairman, It is as if someone is being punished for the fault of other; I was subjected to punishment in my childhood also for no fault of mine, very much like this!

Some other persons here are talking irrelevant, but we are suffering who are in a lesser number here. I stand here to just speak on the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address and I will stick to that. I am not going to make any personal allegation and so I do not expect any disturbance during my speech. The main thing is that a speech was written and given to H.E. the President by the wise bureaucrats, and she has read out it. But,

[Shri Sanjay Singh Chauhan]

this Address just does not say anything about most of the current problems we are facing. For example, the biggest problem in the country is unemployment. Our youths study with colorful dreams in their eyes and expect proper job as a sweet outcome thereof. But, the situation in respect to employment is so bad like that all their dreams shatter and let me say, no country whose youths live with shattered dreams can ever progress. People's anger is increasing day-by-day. Let me mention about a small incident of the last 20th. There was a programme on Minority Welfare in Mumbai in which our honourable Minister, Shri Salman Khursheed ji and Shri Rajnath Singhji was chairing that programme. Now, when the honourable Minister happened to tell about the intention and plans of his Government a lad in the audience suddenly stood up and bluntly asked him that "Mantriji, no more promises please. Just tell us the date whereby the Muslims could proclaim that they are developed. So, let me say, we cannot fool the people with mere slogans and empty plans.

You must come out with a clear-cut programme. I have just mentioned about unemployment as a main thing. Thereafter, comes our girls' education. Now, what concrete plan do you have on this? A girl has to cover 20 km. distance, unsafe, in order to study in a school. Is it not better to open schools or colleges for girls in lesser distant areas, say, within a radius of 4 kms. from their home? But there is no mention of no such plan in the President's Address.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the MNREGA scheme is in operation. Now, we are discussing about food security so that the poor have a legal right to food. But, we see that innumerable cases are already pending in courts under the laws already prevalent in the country. What at all the Government is doing to dispose them of? At present 150 posts of judges are lying vacant in the High Court of Uttar Pradesh and only 70 to 72 judges are working there. These posts are vacant since the last 10

years. 15 lacs courts cases are lying pending till date. If the Government still do not take any action in this regard, the public will lose their patience. Everything is expecting some qualitative change now.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the interview given by the honourable Prime Minister before this Address of the President, was a tell-all one, while we discuss these things among our folks, everybody talks about the grim situation before us. We must honour the people voice as God's command. People feel that something is going wrong here and we only try to befool them, with a fine speech! We have had the Pradhan Mantri Sadak Yojana, it was a very ambitious plan. Now, many of the hon'ble Members here may themselves tell us what going on in the name of repair of those roads. No State Government is ready to provide funds for that. We had to have a clear cut regulation about the constructions of new roads under this scheme and also about maintenance of the existing ones. Then, we have the matter of land-acquisition from the farmers. Our leader Chaudhary Ajit Singhi was presented a Private Members' Bill on that but, the Government have no clear-cut say in this respect. Whether the said Bill will ever come before House or be ever passed in order to better the condition of our farmers.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, we all any remember that some 20 to 25 years ago, while travelling, any of us would have no grudge to drink water directly from a railway station tap. Such was the water quality and our carefree attitude towards it. Now, in any newly developed city, you will have to pay not less than ten thousand rupees a month to avail yourself of safe drinking water. This has become a thousand crores of rupees business industry now! We have no been able to clean our water yet and making tall plans for food security! The water level receding fast and we have failed to recharge it. I only say that those many important plan which this Address has given a miss to, should be taken care of.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, May I say that the relations between the Centre and the States are not in a good

shape. A full-fledged debate should be held in this House as to how exactly the Central schemes are to be implemented in the States and how the State's concerns are paid heed to. Until and unless we have a proper co-ordination in this respect, the governance will not go well.

[English]

*SHRI B. MAHTAB (Cuttack): Every year Hon'ble President in her address to the Hon'ble Members of Parliament in the Joint Session lays down the government's agenda and it sounds good but the need today is to implement the agenda. Inflation and corruption figure as lead priorities. The promise of marketing reform for agricultural produce and the intention to incentivise states to permit such reform are both praiseworthy. Yet I would say, the Government through this Address has listed out a number of "would be" than the "actuals". This Government has already completed 22 months of governance and is entering the last year of this plan period. What has been its achievement? If one says that at present we have a listless regime which is bereft of all energy and enthusiasm, a government that is in power but at a loss as to what it wants to do, I would say it is not an incorrect statement. The Government is weighed down by scams and scandals that have left the nation stunned and shocked. Industrial and agricultural growth have stagnated apart from battling food inflation.

The Government has prioritized five issues and the foremost is to combat inflation and also wants to sustain the momentum of economic growth. This government is there in power for more than seven years and is yet to find the right path to share the fruits of growth.

The food inflation surged to 17.5 per cent in the week ended January. As rising inflation drives the RBI to tighten the introduction cost for companies and slackness demand, Government is suggesting to waive mandi, octroi and other local taxes. This will hit the shaky

State finances. The Government in states will not cut taxes to cool prices. The States have by and large, failed to act against the middlemen holding the consumer to ransom. In fact, barring a few, the States have shown little interest in controlling price rise as it is the Centre that largely faces public wrath. The Centre too cannot escape responsibility for bad food management. Apart from its failure to improve the food supply chain, encourage processing, marketing and scientific storage, the Centre has jacked up the import duty on some essential items. If the Union Government lowers the import duty, the States may reciprocate the gesture and cut taxes, including those on oil. The imports of crude, pulses and edible oils can be better managed. I am of the opinion that there is a collective failure in revitalizing agriculture and stimulating farm research to raise production and productivity.

The most important aspect for this Government is to sustain economic growth. And this can only happen if every States, especially the economically weaker states are allowed to grow. Odisha has large amount of minerals, including coal which can be converted into energy.

Odisha continues to attract major industrial investments across a broad spectrum. However energy intensive mineral based manufacturing sector constitutes the main plank. This includes steel, aluminium and coal based thermal power plants. This will be Odisha's contribution to the nation. It has been assessed by the State that we would need about 140 MTPA of coal to meet the power requirement of the industries that are expected to be commissioned by the year 2015-16. However, estimates of coal production by various producers show a likely shortage of 100 MTPA by that year. This takes into account the Mahanadi Coalfield Limited's targets and the output from various coal block allottee companies. Hon'ble Chief Minister of Odisha has requested Hon'ble Prime Minister to advise Ministry of Coal to consider Odisha's request of the ten identified coal blocks on priority. It has been decided for formation of a State Coal Mining PSU as a hundred per cent subsidiary of Odisha Mining

[Shri B. Mahtab]

Corporation for developing the identified coal blocks proposed for allotment to Odisha Government PSU. I would urge upon the Government that before taking any policy decision regarding allocation of coal blocks to various companies in the private sector and public sector, the requirement of coal for the coal based industrial units in the concerned State should be taken into consideration. Odisha Government should be fully involved while framing such policy issues.

The Coal Ministry has been allocating coal blocks from the two coalfields of Odisha State without taking into consideration the requirement of coal, for the upcoming industries in Odisha State. A stage has come when there will be an additional shortfall of 140 MTPA coal by 2015-16 for the upcoming MoU signed industrial projects in the State.

There is an urgent need to revisit the functioning of the Regulators. Institutions have been created to protect the National interest. But it is seen very often private interest is taking priority. The office of CVC is under a cloud. CBI functioning is being criticized in public. For last many years, we are hearing about the proposed Lok Pal Bill. But it is yet to see the light of the day. Why can't we have a Lok Pal at the national level? If stringent laws been promulgated in Odisha to apprehend corrupt officials and confiscate their properties, which has been adopted to an extent by Bihar Government recently, why not implement such law in the whole country?

Now a lot of talk is being made about black money. Money that are unaccounted for are here in the country and also stacked outside. Government's method till date is to allow the miscreants to pay tax and allow it to be accounted for. But a person who has violated the law, in what way he is punished. Rather in today's system he is rewarded. I would say, unless fear is created in the mind of the law breaker, you cannot weed out black money. More stringent steps should be taken to stop

circulation of black money and at the same time, law should be corrected in such a manner that people should come out fearlessly to pay tax and do business in the country and outside.

Lastly, I would draw the attention of this House towards the foreign policy of our country. Hon'ble President has spelt out saying that her government's foremost priorities will be to pursue a foreign policy which will ensure that our voice is heard and our interests are protected in global fora. It is gratifying to note that India has been elected to the high table of Security Council of United Nation. India's prestige has been enhanced because of our economic powers and technological progress. The market that we have including the rising purchasing power of our people is attracting developed countries to befriend us. But we should maintain our faith in the ideals that our Constitution cherishes.

The people of Arab-African countries are witnessing the winds of change. The region that has not seen democracy at all is no longer worried about hostile powers. They are more concerned about their political rights that economic gains whatever economic advantage people have cannot suppress their desire for democracy. This is something that we must keep in mind. Why should we be silent spectator when history is in the making?

These are some issues which I have dealt in a limited time. Government should be forward looking. I only hope the agenda, programmes that have been stated in Hon'ble President's Address is implemented truthfully. With these words, I conclude.

SHRI PRABODH PANDA (Midnapore): Thank You. As usual and as is our practice, we have to support the motion moved by the hon. Member Shri Chacko and seconded by Shri Manish Tewari.

Everybody in this House — not only in this House, but everyone across the country — is very deeply concerned about the corruption at the high level.

16.59 hrs

[Dr. M. THAMBIDURAI *in the Chair*]

Now that the JPC is going to be formed and that subject may be discussed tomorrow, I am not going to deal with this matter.

17.00 hrs.

This is not a very simple thing. This is a mega-scandal and apart from a revenue loss to the tune of Rs. 1.76 crore, there are other things also. This allegation has been made by the C&AG. The Telecom Regulatory Authority of India is very much involved in this matter. They are not out of it. Not only that, the Prime Minister's Office has come under suspicion. The Supreme Court of India has already asked the Prime Minister to file an affidavit. This is a new thing since our Independence. So, there are other cases of corruption also but this case is not a simple one. Yesterday, while making the statement, our hon. Prime Minister remarked that his Government is committed to uproot corruption. But the people are noticing corruption after corruption. It has now become the order of the day and it is as good as all pervading. This is a matter of deep concern.

I am coming to the speech made by the hon. President. This speech is nothing new. It seems it is a ritual and a repetition. There is lack of orientation. It is a kind of directionless speech. Yes, we boast of our GDP growth and it is nearly 9 per cent. We may be boastful for that. The economic growth has an important role as a means for achieving good things. But the point is growth of inanimate objects of convenience have been taken to be an end in itself. The central point to me is that while the economic growth is an important boon for enhancing living condition, its reach depends greatly on what we do with the fruits of growth. To the privileged section, growth is good. They need no social assistance. The economic growth only adds to their economic and social opportunities. But what about others? What about unprivileged sections of our country? There is a quite

reverse picture and it is quite dismal. We are having a GDP growth of 9 per cent. The largest number of billionaires are in India. It is correct. I think two or three richest persons of the world are in India. It is correct but the largest number of hungry persons are also in India. This is another side. The largest number of unemployed youths are in India. The largest un nourished children are in India. The largest illiterate persons are in India. So, what is the use of such GDP growth if it does not reach the down-trodden people, poor people and if it does not reach 70 per cent to 80 per cent of our people? That sort of growth is useless. So there is no orientation in this respect in the speech of the hon. President. That is why, I seek orientation from the Government.

We are talking about unemployment. The other day, one hon. Member was expressing his concern about growth of unemployment.

Growth of unemployment is the outcome of this liberalised economy. Growth is there but it is jobless. Growth is there, yet lakhs and lakhs of workers have been thrown out of their jobs. Growth is there, yet more than two lakh farmers have committed suicide in various States of the country. The point is not about the State in which we have the largest number of suicides by farmers. It could be the State of Andhra Pradesh; it could be the State of Maharashtra; it could be the State of Madhya Pradesh or Karnataka. The point is that it is a matter of concern. What has been done? They are not the people who belong to this 20 per cent privileged category in this country. It seems we have two India – one is prospering where the people are getting all sorts of opportunities in the name of GDP growth and the other India is where 80 per cent of our population lives and who are suffering a lot. The difference is widening day by day. The Government has nothing to say in this regard. On the contrary, they are following the open market policy. They have gone in for disinvestment. They have gone in for a policy of decontrolling fertilizer; they also are planning to decontrol the petroleum sector and other

[Shri Prabodh Panda]

things. So, these are aspects of concern and these have not been addressed.

Sir, I would like to make another point. The Government has expressed concern with regard to internal security. Yes, it is a matter of concern and it has already been stated that the grievous threat to internal security is from the Maoists. But what is happening? One important Coalition partner of this Government is collaborating with the Maoists and this issue has been raised several times in Parliament and also has been discussed in the Cabinet. What is the intention of the Government in this regard? The Government deployed para-military forces and one important partner of this Coalition is demanding withdrawal of these forces. This is the double role being played by the Government. I think, this is not the weakest Government; this is not the weakest performance of the Government, but it is rudderless Government lacking orientation and this Government is reluctant to address the genuine problems of our people, particularly of the workers and the farmers. Today lakhs and lakhs of people representing not only the Left parties like the AITUC and CITU but also INTUC have assembled in the Capital for a rally. So, I urge upon the Government to read the writing on the wall and see what is happening in the country. They should not be reluctant to solve the problems of the people. They should be serious and have the right kind of orientation that is required for it.

Sir, with these words, I conclude my speech.

[Translation]

*SHRI BHISMA SHANKAR ALIAS KUSHAL TIWARI (Sant Kabir Nagar): Respected Madam Speaker, I was interested in speaking on the motion of thanks on the President's Address. But, due to allocation of lesser time to our party, I seek permission to lay my speech on the table.

*Speech was laid on the Table

Madam through you, I would like to request the Government that the sanitation programme being run by the UPA Government in the rural areas has almost been a failure. Since, the number of rural people is more in my Parliamentary constituency but no steps have yet been taken by the Government for construction of toilets from them. Even today, in the 21st century, women use forests and open grounds for their toilet needs where untoward incidents have occurred quite often. I urge that toilet facilities should be provided in all the rural areas. It will also help in prevention of many kinds of diseases.

Madam, the Government is patting its back today for the employment guarantee scheme. But, the condition of the weavers of handloom and powerloom in my area is very pathetic just because of the lackadaisical approach of the Union Government. I urge that these weavers should be provided raw material at subsidized rates and in a smooth manner and the clothes produced by them should be procured at remunerative prices.

Madam, the condition of roads in the rural areas is very poor due to non-release of sufficient funds by the Union Government under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana. Sufficient funds have not been released for Uttar Pradesh from the last one and an half years which has affected growth adversely.

Madam., there is a mention in the President's Address that the minimum support price for foodgrains-crops have been increased from Rs. 550 to Rs. 1000 in the last six years but the rise in prices has also reached its peak in the same period. The price of medium quality rice is Rs. 25/kg. in the open market today. Today, the middlemen are getting richer from the farmers' crop but the farmer himself is in distress. I urge that the MSP of paddy and wheat should be increased to Rs. 1500. Similarly, the MSP for the Rabi and Kharif crops should be increased by 50 per cent.

Madam, the money stashed abroad as black money should be brought back to the country at the earliest

and the women of such account holders should be made public.

Madam, today the composition is at the peak in the country right under the nose of the Union Government. Commonwealth Games Scam, 2-G Spectrum Scam, Adarsha Society Scam, ISRO Scam, I request the Government that a bill be presented in the Parliament to curb the corruption, in which provision of stringent punishment be made for corrupts.

Madam, I request the Government that it is needed to provide 150 days employment in instead of 100 days under MGNAREGA. Madam, arrangement be made to provide accommodation at the earliest to all the families living under BPL and the amount for accommodation be increased to rupee one lac.

Madam, as far as Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan is concerned, more than half of the number of children belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Minority Community could not go to school even today and do handed labour. I request the Government that proper arrangement for their education be made for children belonging to these communities. Under it their needs like living, food, clothes, books copies etc. be fulfilled by the Central Government.

Madam, today Purvanchal and all regions of North Bihar get affected by flood every year and farmers of this region are constrained to do works as labourers in other States and lead a pathetic life. I request the Government that the Government do the insurance of all crops cultivated under all flood affected regions on her own cost so that farmers of this region could get relief.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, I would like to request you to be brief because there are still 20 more Members to speak on this subject and then we have to take up 'Zero Hour' also. So, I am requesting you all to be very brief.

Shri Rattan Singh Ajnala.

*DR. RATTAN SINGH AJNALA (Khadoor Sahib): Hon'ble Chairman Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me the opportunity to speak on the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address to both the Houses of Parliament.

Sir, I have listened with rapt attention to the views expressed by all the Members who have spoken on this Motion. It is not the NDA which has exposed your corruption. It is the CAG report that has nailed your corruption. The CAG is a constitutional body. It exposed your corruption. It led to the impasse due to which the whole Winter Session of Parliament was washed away. The combined opposition parties rightly demanded a JPC probe on this issue. However, the Government was adamant that a PAC report would be sufficient. The hon. Prime Minister of India volunteered to appear before PAC but was afraid of the JPC. Naturally, we had to take the issue to the people's court. Due to the mounting public pressure, the Government was compelled to accede to our demand.

The people of India are fed up of rampant corruption. However, the Congress party is the fountain-head of all corruption in India. Out of 63 years, it has ruled this country for 53 years. It is the mother of all corruption. It has taken corruption to new depths. The Government talks about development. But what about the development on the corruption-front. Congress is the root-cause of all evils.

It is rather unfortunate that the poor, the uneducated and the deprived in this country are suffering. They repose faith in you. But, you shatter their confidence and indulge in loot and plunder. You throw dust in the eyes of the common people.

However, I thank the Prime Minister for announcing the constitution of a JPC to probe the 2G scam. Better late than never. Had this been announced earlier, a lot of time and money could have been saved. However,

*English translation of the Speech originally delivered in Punjabi.

[Dr. Rattan Singh Ajnala]

the JPC should probe not only the 2G Spectrum scam but also CWG scam and other such scams.

Sir, the Commonwealth games were held in Delhi last year. At that time also, there were large-scale allegations of irregularities, malpractices and corruption. We had asked the Government to check this menace. However, the Government said that it would look into the financial bungling after the games are over. But, it was a mess out there and we became the laughing-stock before others.

Now, Shri Kalmadi himself wants a JPC probe into the CAG scam. However, the Government has development cold feet on this issue. Why has Mr. Kalmadi not been arrested? It seems, the Government is hand-in-glove with Mr. Kalmadi and it has something to hide. Otherwise, action should have been taken and Mr. Kalmadi should have been arrested by now. But the malaise runs very deep.

The Government is patting its back on the 'successful' completion of Commonwealth games. However, the poor people, who worked for preparing the infrastructure, have not yet been given their dues.

Sir, corruption is a hydra-headed monster. I had gone to Mumbai and I saw the entire sordid saga of Adarsh Housing scam unfold before my very eyes. There was large-scale bungling in the allotments made. An hon. Member gave a clean-chit to the Maharashtra Government on this issue. If this is the case, why was the Chief Minister of Maharashtra forced to resign? Why did the Congress party install a new Chief Minister in Maharashtra after the report of this scam broke out?

Sir, there has been massive loot and plunder of public money. Scams have become the order of the day. But the Government has the cheek and gumption of denying what is crystal-clear. Let the Government see the writing on the wall. People will show you the door

in the elections. The Bihar elections are a pointer in this direction. People want development. People are fed-up of corruption. They want a Government with a clean image. People do not want to vote on communal lines. In Bihar, people rose above religious considerations. We in the opposition parties are proud to be the watch-dogs of democracy.

Sir, the minorities are not getting their due. Different political parties are catering to narrow and parochial religious considerations to garner votes, whether in the name of Hindus or Muslims. However, the poor people of all these religions are suffering. No one is looking after their welfare. But, you cannot befool all the people all the time.

Sir, the Muslims were second to none as far as their participation in the Independence movement of the country is concerned. However, they are the poorest of the poor in independent India. Even the Christians and Sikhs have not got their due.

Sir, Sikhs have always been in the vanguard of all movements to protect the sovereignty and integrity of India. However, a long list of Sikhs is there whose names have been put in the 'Black List'. Are the Sikhs not Indian nationals? Have the Sikhs not done enough to secure India's freedom? Over 80% freedom-fighters hailed from Sikh community. When Emergency was imposed by late Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi, the Sikhs had opposed it tooth and nail. Our party took the fight to its logical end and forced Mrs. Gandhi to rescind her autocratic order.

Sir, those communities that shed their blood and sweat during the Independence movement were marginalized. The names of their members were put in the 'Black-List'. However, those who indulged in loot and plunder of public money with impunity were given high offices and no action was taken against them. So much for probity in public life! Sir, the need of the hour is to black-list corrupt people.

Chairman, Sir, in Haryana, an entire village was gutted by rioters during anti-sikh violence in 1984. 26 years have passed but no action has been taken against the perpetrators of this heinous crime. The then Chief Minister Mr. Bhajan Lal is a member of this House now. He should be booked for this carnage. The killers of Sikhs should be punished.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please wind up.

Dr. RATTAN SINGH AJNALA: Sir, injustice has been meted out to the minorities. Until and unless justice is done to these deprived segments of society, the country cannot make progress.

Sir, over 90 lakh crore rupees of Black money has been stashed away in foreign banks. The UPA Government had made tall promises that it would bring back this entire money within 100 days. However, these remained empty promises.

Chairman Sir, this money belongs to the poor people of the country. We can utilize this money for the development of the nation. 90 lakh crore rupees is a whopping amount. This astronomical amount can bail us out and take care of the needs of the poor.

So, I urge upon all members to come together. Let us check the menace of corruption and help the poor, the deprived, the downtrodden and the marginalized sections of society.

[English]

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY (Baharampur): Sir, it has been a great pleasure to me and I feel elated to participate in the discussion on the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address. I won't indulge in harping on the same strings and I will not elongate the discussion. Already scores of hon. Members, scores of my colleagues have taken part in this discussion.

At the outset, I must appreciate the Government for it has taken initiative to commemorate the 150th birth anniversary of Rabindranath Tagore and Swami

Vivekananda in a befitting manner. I am a little bit goaded to quote some lines of the great saint Swami Vivekananda in view of the present global political situation.

He said: "It has been proved to the world that charity, purity and holiness are not the exclusive possessions of any church in the world. Every system has produced men and women of exalted character. If anybody thinks of the exclusive survival of its own religion and destruction of others I pity him and point out to him that upon the banner of every religion will be written, "Help and not Fight", "Assimilation and not destruction", "Peace and harmony and not dissension."

We are witnessing that a large part of the globe has been swept over by turmoil and violence.

Recently we have observed the situation in Africa and Arab countries. We will appeal to all the concerned Governments that they should not resort to violence because the people are pleading for democracy. Being the largest democracy of the world, we also advocate that democracy should be the global mantra. That is why we all would request the Government of those countries to have a dialogue with the agitators and try to iron out a peaceful solution because we always preach for non-violence and peaceful solution.

Sir, everybody is concerned of price rise. A number of my colleagues were referring to 2G Spectrum scam, etc. I can say that this Government itself is very much concerned of price rise in our country. We must convey our appreciation to Dr. Manmohan Singh led UPA-II Government as we have emerged out unscathed from the economic meltdown which swept across the globe. Is it not a great feat of any Government? We should not indulge in frivolous talks only to score political brownie point and we should not appear as a political shenanigan.

The world food prices have been registering a hike. The world fuel prices have been registering a hike. In spite of all, this Government still now is providing all the oil companies under-recovery only to save the

[Shri Adhir Chowdhury]

common people from incurring further expenditure. This Government is providing Rs. 20.57 as under-recovery to the oil companies plus 82 paise subsidy from the Budget in regard to kerosene. In respect to diesel, this Government is providing subsidy at the rate of Rs. 9.53. Insofar as LPG is concerned, this Government is providing under-recovery to the tune of Rs. 356.07 and from the Budget, an amount of Rs. 22.58. If these prices are being shifted on the shoulder of the common people, then they would have suffered more. But our friends, while criticising this Government, are ignoring these great welfare measures that this Government has so far taken.

[Translation]

Sir, Sharad Yadavji was saying that MGNREGA will die. I felt much pain after hearing this from Sharad Yadav ji. According to the report it has been proved that earlier most of the labourers used to migrate from Bihar to Haryana, Western UP and Punjab for earning money and for livelihood. But after the implementation of MGNREGA, now most of the labourers, who earlier used to migrate out of the State from Bihar, Jharkhand and other States, here stopped to go to other States because the poor people have begun to earn maximum money in Bihar Jharkhand and backward States due to MGNREGA.

I want to say to my colleagues in the opposition only that why do not you say to abolish MGNREGA. You have not said that the MGNREGA should be stopped. If corruption occurs then it happens in States. The Central Government does not run MGNREGA from here. The Central Government sends the money to States, State sends to districts and district sends it to the Panchayat. If we do not understand this then it will be a blunder. It has become usual practice to put question mark on the Central Government in almost all matters. This habit is not right. We say that [English] Our Prime Minister is a man of integrity [Translation] We do not say that

we have Iron man, we have silver man. We do not say that we have golden lady. We do not say this but I will surely say that Dr. Manmohan Singh [English] is a man of determination. It has been proved during the discussion on the Indo-US nuclear deal. The Left Parties were threatening to withdraw the support for the UPA-I Government but Dr. Manmohan Singh did not care a fig for them because the hon. Prime Minister of India, Dr. Manmohan Singh's priority was for the nation, not for the party. This is the distinction between the UPA and all the other parties. [Translation] I say that when. ... (Inter-ruptions) It was said about the Karnataka CM, then why you had got jealousy. [English] What is sauce for the goose must be the sauce for the gander. [Translation] Why you used to be jealous...* When a leader of your party that the money is not God but by God, it is not less even than that. When I am standing to say that Dr. Manmohan Singh [English] is a man of integrity. He has personally conceded to appear before the PAC, before the JPC. We should wait for a little period for the formation of the JPC and the truth coming out. It will be proved. Sir, the famous saying is that Caesar's wife must be above suspicion. The hon. Prime Minister has referred to that. It is only the Prime Minister of India who can say that like Caesar's wife, the Prime Minister should be above suspicion. This is the spirit of our Prime Minister. We are proud of our Prime Minister.

With these words, I conclude.

**SHRI RAMKISHUN (Chandauli): The Address of H.E. the President of India is the mirror of policies and programmes of the Government. The discussion over the Motion of Thanks reveals the achievements and failures of the Government.

In the Address of the H.E. the President of India, there is no mention of any concrete programme to deal

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

**Speech was laid on the Table.

with the grave problem of non-availability of drinking water and irrigation water for agricultural land in the country. The management of water resources has become a big challenge in the country. There are thousands of villagers in the country where there is no availability of safe drinking water so far. Owing to the lack of irrigation lacs of hectares of agri-lands are becoming barren. There is water in the rivers of the country but due to mismanagement the same is not being properly utilized for irrigation. In rainy season a lot of unused rain water flows down to the sea through rivers and the Government has not formulated any concrete policy in this regard. The water table is alarmingly declining day by day. The illegal exploitation of underground water continues to be a grave problem due to which the irrigation problems eludes proper solution. The major irrigation projects are lying pending and they are not being completed due to lack of funds. The Ban Sagar Project is a very important project and it is required to be completed and extended upto Chandauli, Uttar Pradesh and parts of Bihar by allocating funds to Uttar Pradesh at the earliest. There is a need to centralize Narayanpur Pump Canal in Uttar Pradesh, the biggest canal of Asia. Besides this Bhupalis Pump Canal Project is required to be completed at the earliest in public interest. Even today there is severe crisis of drinking water in the country. The villagers are not getting safe drinking water. The quality and standards are not followed in respect of installation of India Mark Handpumps under the Accelerated Drinking Water Scheme being implemented by the Government. The entire country is facing acute shortage of drinking water.

The dichotomic education system has led to fast commercialization of education. The words of a poor farmers are deprived of higher education because it is highly expensive. There is a need to adopt uniform education system throughout the country. So a uniform education system for both the rich and the poor is to be ensured. We have failed to provide qualitative education despite spending a huge amount under the Swashiksha Abhiyan of our secondary education. The

education standards is not satisfactory despite providing scholarship, school dress mid-day-meal or copy books to the students of primary to secondary classes. The children studying in primary classes are unable to even write their name in their mother-tongue. They attend school just for having the mid-day-meal. Thus, on one hand we are spending billions and billions of rupees on education, but the standard of education is not rising and the poor students are not able to get admission in private schools or colleges due to the high cost of education. The Right to Education is being flouted openly by the private schools. In the President's Address, nothing is mentioned about the development of backward areas. The number of backward is increasing due to the disbalanced developed of the country. The poor labourers, farmers, peasants, students and unemployed youths living in the backward areas of Poorvanchal, Vindhyanchal and Bundelkhand in Uttar Pradesh; Kalahandi of Odisha, Bihar, Jharkhand and Madhya Pradesh are deprived to basic amenities due to the absence of proper infrastructure due to which naxalism and separatist tendencies are rising their ugly head. Now, it is needed to give special economic package for development of backward areas and proper steps should also be taken to remove their backwardness with the provision of basic facilities there.

H.E. the President in her Address has mentioned about proper attention towards the threats to the country's internal and external security. But no effective or concrete plan or programme to control the rising naxalism or terrorism, has been presented here. Our neighbouring countries are posing rising threats at our borders. China has been constantly constructing roads, rail lines and airports etc. on Indo-China border. But the Government is neither paying any attention towards this threat nor strengthening our borders. Pakistan is constantly sponsoring terrorism in our country. Our farmers are not getting remunerative prices for their produce. The production cost for farmers has vehemently increased due to increasing inflation, and ever-increasing prices of diesel, petrol, seeds, pesticides etc. This is continuously affecting

[Shri Ramkishun]

agricultural production. The minimum support price for paddy and wheat should not be less than Rs. 1300 per quintal and Rs. 1500 per quintal respectively. The Government needs to consider this seriously so that agricultural production may increase and the farmers could get good price for their produce. Even today, the country is facing acute shortage of electricity. We are the second decade of the 21st century, but even today the people in villages of our country are forced to live in dark. Villages do not have roads. People are not getting fresh drinking water. There is no facility for irrigation. There is huge scarcity of schools and hospitals alongwith doctors and teachers. People from rural areas are migrating from villagers to towns. The continuous populating growth in the cities is crippling the urban amenities and basic facilities. The problems of slums, dilapidated roads, drainage systems are increasing.

The corruption cases and scams are rampant across the country. The democratic institutions, judiciary important institutions. The price rise is crippling the living standard of the poor of the country every day. The incidents of committing suicides among the farmers are increasing due to poverty and starvation. The offspring of the weavers of the country are the victims of malnourishment due to the price rise. Their business is being destroyed. The debt pressed weavers are committing suicide. The Government has not formulated any schemes for the development of the weaver centric areas. That is why weavers are disappointed and in distressed. The fatal diseases are spreading their wings in the country on a large scale. Ordinary people are more vulnerable to these diseases as they have no money for the treatment. There is no facility of hospitals. The corpus of the funds being provided for the treatment of fatal diseases of the poor is very little. It is necessary to have modern treatment facilities in all the districts of the country and the treatment for the poor people, farmers, weavers and labours should be provided free of cost. In human treatment is being meted

out to the Indian students studying abroad. The Union Government is not taking any action in this regard. The cases of misbehaviour with the students in Australia, America and England are increasing. No only that, even incidents of misbehaviour with the ambassador deputed in those countries have also been reported. The Government should take immediate action in this regard. The persons in the Government have been boasting of Pradhan Mantri Gramin Sadak Yojana, Rajiv Gandhi Rural Electrification Scheme and National Employment Guarantee Scheme under Bharat Nirman Yojana. But the benefits of the Schemes are not percolating down to the people in rural areas as much as have been envisaged. Hundreds of villages in Uttar Pradesh are yet to be connected with the roads under Pradhan Mantri Gramin Sadak Yojana. I would like to urge the Government to provide road connectivity to the villages of Chandauli districts which have not so far been connected to road under the said Yojana the villages devoid of electricity be electrified.

[English]

*SHRI KHAGEN DAS (Tripura West): While expressing my views in the discussion on the President Address, I would like to raise a few important issues which did not find place in the Address.

1. At the outset I would like to say after 64 years of Independence:—

- (a) Widespread hunger and malnutrition is the reality of India.
- (b) India continues to be home to around 25% of the world's hungry population.
- (c) Nearly half of India's children under 3 years of age continue to remain malnourished as per the National Family Health Survey.
- (d) Along side half of pregnant mothers who are amenic.

*Speech was laid on the Table.

2. It has now become a question at everybody's lip whether India would be able to take the top most position in the world with respect to corruption.

- (e) India has already figured at 9th position among the corrupt countries in the world.
- (f) It is shameful that India being the largest democratic country gradually leading to the biggest corrupt country.

3. **Coming to the price Rise:** The increase in the food price has reached unbearable limits for the people. The food inflation rate in the last week of December stood at 18.32%.

The manipulation is responsible for this sky-rocketing price rise. The manipulation of export and import policies for essential commodities has fuelled price rise giving huge profits to big trading companies.

Under the deregulated system in the space of a month, the price of petrol has been increased twice. Since deregularization, petrol prices have been hiked 7 times.

The Government refuses to curb speculation in food commodities by participating forward trading in them.

Despite the suffering of the people, the Government is unwilling to make Public Distribution system universal and provide essential commodities through the PDS at reasonable prices.

Corruption in 2G scam.

Corruption in Commonwealth Games projects.

Corruption in the Adarsh Society in Mumbai etc. are the witness to the sordid scandals of large amounts of public money being looted.

In all the cases, criminal prosecution should be launched and they should be put in jail.

What these scams highlight is the maligned nexus of corrupt politicians, bureaucrats and big business operating at the centres of power.

The nexus poses a serious threat to the system of Parliamentary democracy itself.

With regard to 2G scam, I quote the words spoken by a Supreme Court Judge on November 24th 2010.

This is not an ordinary scam. If you go into the monetary aspect, you can not compare this with any other scam. Consider the magnitude and volume as highlighted by the CAG. This scam will put all other scams put together to shame.

But again it is the Supreme Court has asked the question I quote: "why was the Prime Minister silent"? This direction from the highest court is unprecedented in the history of Independent India. What is indeed shameful is that an amount to the extent of Rs.1.76 lakh crores was lost to the public exchequer in the 2G scam through corrupt deals.

To put into perspective, this amount would have been enough to provide the extra funds needed for a universal public distribution providing 35 kgs of foodgrains at 2 rupees a kilo for the entire remaining term of the UPA Government. This amount is also 8 times more than the entire central budget for health and at least 3 times more than that for education.

The colossal expenditure for 2010 Commonwealth Games which rose to Rs. 70,000 crore at the start of the games and this is almost 35 times more than the Projected expenditure.

The role of all agencies involved in organizing the CWG must be investigated and they must be made accountable.

According to a NGO — I quote Till today most of the slum dwellers continue to live a miserable life mostly on the streets or in makeshift tents. The Government has failed to provide accommodation.

[Shri Khagen Das]

While talking about the Adarsh Society scam we see the nakedness of nepotism in distributing the flats to the top politicians, bureaucrats and high ranking officers of the armed forces. The society has been tried to be molested simply by ignoring any allotment of flats for the widows of Kargil Martyrs or the war veterans.

Therefore, I have no hesitation to say that the spate of corruption scandals in the recent period – whether it be the 2G spectrum issue, the CWG or the Adarsh Housing scandals or the land scandals afflicting the BJP Government in Karnataka – all are pointers of institutionalized feature of corruption of the neo-liberalized regime.

The President's Address a passing remark was made on Black Money. According to one estimate, the amount of black money stands at anything between \$500 billion and \$1400 billion. A recent study by Global Financial Integrity put the current value of illicit money outflow to be \$462 billion. I strongly demand that these unaccounted and ill-gotten wealth through tax evasion, money laundering and other illegal means parked in Swiss Bank and other foreign banks accounts should be directly confiscated. This money should be brought back to India and the details of the account holders must be made to public.

We are really horrified when we know that 365 members and supporters of CPI(M) and the left front have been killed by the TMC combine and the Maoists in West Bengal. The evidence about the Maoist-TMC combine come from a variety of sources. The book by a sitting Trinamool MP has cited instances of such collaboration. It is shocking as to how the Central Government turns a blind eye to this collaboration with the Maoists by a Union Minister and partner in the Government. When the Prime Minister himself had stated that I quote "Maoists are the greater threat for internal security of the country".

No mention has been made in the Address about serious agrarian crises and farmers suicide.

Indian agriculture has been going through severe distress under neo-liberal regime.

About 2.5 lakh farmers have committed suicide during the last 15 years.

The recommendations of the crucial proposals of the National Commission on Farmers have not accepted by the Government.

Agriculture can not be made sustainable without subsidy.

It may be mentioned that the legitimate tax of Rs.2.25 lakh crore due to Corporate Tax and personal income tax of high net worth individuals was consciously forgone during the financial year 2008-09.

Such massive concessions for the rich are however, called "incentives for growth". Concessions for the poor and need are always called "subsidies" which are bad for the economy and growth.

No mention has been made in the Address about regional disparities. Since Independence, successive Central Government have been found advocating for removing disparities. But due to the callous attitude of the Government regional disparities have been widening. The Central Government should keep in mind that the representatives of the elected government of N.E. States are not coming to Delhi with begging bowls but to exert the rights of the lawful demands of the people of the most economically backward regions of the country.

The Central Government should not play with fire. The genuine demand of the North East States should be met.

In fine, I express my disappointment as the President's Address did not indicate any direction as to how the Government would tackle price rise, corruption and address the hardships of the common people.

[Translation]

*SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE (Shirdi): Achievements of the Government have however found place in the Presidential address but the Presidential Address has not given any solution to the problems being faced by the country while mentioning the same. I hope that the Government Budget will have solution of economic crises such as price-rise and black money.

Today, country is facing many problems. Some of them are related to economic crises the other regarding social issues we will have take concrete steps for the solution of the same. Though, the economic growth is taking place, but the common men is not getting the benefit thereof. 86 per cent workers of the country are working in a unorganized sector. Price-rise has greatly affected their livelihood. Steep rise in the prices of essential commodities and foodgrains has become the cause of concern. There can be more increase in the prices of foodgrains in the coming years. Prices of foodgrains are increasing in international market. I want that more attention should be paid to agriculture sector. More funds should be allocated to agricultural sector in the Budget. We will have to increase the production of foodgrains by developing agriculture sector and increasing its productivity. Last the country should become the foodgrains importing country which earlier used to be an exporter of foodgrains. The World Bank and the United Nation Food and Agriculture Organization have pointed out to the adverse impact of climate change on crops due to which the production of foodgrains is increasing. I want that the Government should issue a white paper clearly speaking out agricultural and food policy.

Our country is the second largest in the produce of fruit and vegetables in the world. Even today, nearly 60 million tonnes of fruits and vegetables get perished in the absence of cold storage facilities. There are 5400 cold storages in the country and 50 per cent of them

are located in Uttar Pradesh, Punjab and West Bengal. We have to increase its number. Fruits are produced in Maharashtra at a large scale. Fruit growers are not getting remunerative prices. The Government have to pay attention to this matter. In China 15 per cent of fruits are being processed but in India it is only two per cent. We have to make farming a remunerative profession. We have to increase budget of food processing sector. The subsidy being given on fertilizers needs to be increased. Rate of interest on agricultural credit needs to be reduced. Employment avenues are not increasing with the economic growth which is a cause of concern. At present, our economic growth is not on account of agriculture and industry but it is because of service sector. We have to step up the growth rate of agriculture and industry so as to create new opportunities of employment. Small and cottage industries are required to be promoted so that Migration of people towards cities from the rural areas can be checked. At present 55 to 60 per cent of people are living in the slums of the city like Mumbai. They own only 6 per cent land of the total land.

The problem of black money is not new to the country. Concrete measures are required to be take to check it. Money laundering of the black money which is going abroad through Hawala, returns to the country by way of FII through Participatory Note (P.N.) and invested in the Stock Exchange and reality business. It is necessary to impose a ban on the P.N.

At present, out of the total FDI coming to the country 42 per cent comes through Mauritius route. How Mauritius is investing so much money. It is necessary to contemplate all these issues seriously. Now, the oil mafia has become active after the land mafia in the country. Now, black-marketing of domestic gas and kerosene is going on after the black-marketing of the foodgrains. This has to be checked.

The production of crude oil in the country is constant since the last 30 years. We are importing 80 per cent of our oil requirement from abroad. Why could not we increase our crude production even though we have huge

*Speech was laid on the Table.

[Shri Bhausahab Rajaram Wakchaure]

oil reserves? Is there some important lobby involved herein also? The international oil prices impact our economy and prices.

It is necessary that more attention is paid to health and education. It should be ensured that the schemes in the education schools are implemented properly. According to a survey, 29 per cent of primary schools in the country do not have pucca buildings and about 50 per cent of schools do not have boundary walls. Only 59 per cent schools have separate toilets for the girls. It is a matter of concern. We have to spend 6 per cent of GDP on education but we are spending 3.4 per cent only. Only 12 per cent of total expenditure is being spent on education by the State Governments and Union Government and this amount is constant since the last one decade.

I appreciate the steps taken by the hon. Minister for the protection of environment in the country. But, I would like to tell that e-waste is emerging as a grave threat before us. We will have to take concrete steps in this regard. The e-waste related figures are grave. Not only e-waste is being generated in the country but also it is being dumped into it from abroad. It has to be stopped.

Lastly, I hail from Shirdi which is emerging as an important religious centre. Lakhs of Sai devotees visit there. I urge the Government to provide assistance to the Maharashtra Government for the development of this place. The accommodation facilities for the devotee should be increased. All out efforts should be made for construction of Shirdi airport at the earliest.

I hope that Kumari Mamata Ji will make available more and more railway services of Shirdi.

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR (Hamirpur, Himachal Pradesh): Mr. Chairman, Sir, thanks to you for giving me permission to participate in the discussion going on in

the House on the vote of thanks presented by the Government on the address by H.E. the President of India.

The address by the President was void of content, was not clear and far from foresight and, over all, people of the country got only the price-rise, unemployment and corruption during the tenure of UPA-I and UPA-II in the last 6.5 years. It will not be wrong to say that this Government has broken all the records of corruption. Though my friend was vociferously praising the Prime Minister but, in the end, the Government had to bow down before the demand of the constituting a JPC for 2G Spectrum. The scam of public money to the tune of Rs. 1.76 lac crore has been committed by the Ministers of this Government. This is not said by me nor by you; it has been said in the report of CAG. A Minister of this very Government had said that there was Zero revenue loss. Whereas the CBI has said that more than Rs. 50 thousand crore revenue has been lost in the 2G-spectrum scam. After all, which Prime Minister was being mentioned by my friend? It is all right that the office should be respected but scams, one after another, are taking place.

There was a mention of the Commonwealth Games. Rupees seventy thousand crore has been spent on that international event. There was continuous involvement of the Group of Ministers in that. It has been that it was the matter of honour of the country but everyone is aware of the extent of the scam committed.

I want to say that the things said about the year 2011-12 have no facts. Today, the farmers are committing suicide in the country. The onion, which the farmer sells at Rs. 12 per kilo is purchased by the common consumer at Rs. 70 per kilo. The farmer sells the sugarcane at the rate of Rs. 11 per kilo and the common consumer purchases it at Rs. 36 per kilo. Have not big scams been committed in this? Is not the common man suffering from price-rise? Our Prime Minister is known for two things — one as a great economist and the other as having a clean image but today both his images have been

tarnished. It happened so because the economics of an economist could not be used. They could not contain the price rise in 6.5 years. We used to say that his image is clean, if today the records of corruption for the last 64 years have been broken under his Government, be it Commonwealth Games or 2G Spectrum, then they have been broken during the rule of his Government itself. The Prime Minister said in a press conference that he has not appointed the Minister in question nor allotted him the Ministry and he had nothing to do with that policy. Allegations were made clearly against the PMO as regards the S-Band scam, which has broken the record of all the scams and which involved rupees two lac crore. The name of the PM office cropped up. It is a matter of concern for the country that one after another scam surfaced during the tenure of this Government. It is still a matter of concern.

Sir, the common man is suffering from price rise. If you go to the common man and talk about the 2G spectrum scam, then he says that he does not know about the 2G spectrum but he certainly knows that Rs. 1 lac 76 thousand crore has been misappropriated and houses for at least four crore people could have been constructed if the Government had provided Rs. 40,000 to Rs. 50,000 to each poor out of that money. But that money was not used for the poor and it was misappropriated by the Ministers of this Government and coalition parties. What could be more painful that the common man, poor man is suffering?

Sir, H.E. President has mentioned national security and he spoke about Maoist problem and Kashmir problem. I would like to say that nothing can be more important than the national interest. The security of the country is the most important thing for the common man. When we talk of Maoist and Naxalism then it has always been pointed out to the Government that there should be a clear policy regarding Maoism and Naxalism. So far, there is no clear policy of the Government in this regard. Earlier, Sharad Yadavji was saying as to why naxalism was spreading. Government he neglected those people and

due to this naxalism has spread. This problem can not be solved unless a clear policy is made. I feel sorry to say that H.E. President has mentioned in her address that our nation is young and the youth of the country should be engaged in nation building. I have travelled all over the country out of my sense of responsibility regarding the problem of Jammu and Kashmir. I travelled 3200 kms. through 12 States from Kolkata of Kashmir in fifteen days under the Rashtriya Ekta Yatra for the integrity and fraternity of the country. Not a single untoward incident happened. After all, the purpose behind it was to encourage the unity, integrity and fraternity in the nation. This House itself had passed a resolution with consensus on February 22, 1994 i.e. 16 years ago that the Pak occupied Kashmir is an integral part of India. So many years have passed but no appropriate steps have been taken in that direction. Even after twenty years nobody talks about rehabilitation of Pandits and Sikhs who have migrated from Jammu and Kashmir was never merged with India. It is a matter of great concern. I would like to say through you that Jammu and Kashmir is an integral part of India and will always remain so. Through you, I would like to ask the Government that for the respect of the national flag we wanted to go to Jammu and Kashmir passing through 12 States is it an offence to hoist the national flag at Lal Chowk which is a part of India?

If it is not an offence then, through you, I would like to ask about this issue as the Minister in Prime Minister's office and many other Ministers are also present here. Thousands of youth holding tricolour in their hands, who went to Kashmir to keep Kashmir an integral part of India, were lathi-charged by the Police. The tricolour was taken away and torn off. It was none other than the Jammu and Kashmir police which tore the tricolour and which is disrespect to the tricolour. Action should be taken against them. ...*(Interruptions)* I would like to ask through you whether hoisting of flag in the country is an offence? On the 26 January, I alongwith the leader of Opposition in Lok Sabha, leader for Opposition in Rajya Sabha, General Secretary of our party, Members of Lok

[Shri Anurag Singh Thakur]

Sabha were lodged in Jammu and Kashmir jail. We were prevented from hoisting national flag. Nothing else could be more disrespectful than this. What could be more disrespectful to the tricolour that when the youth reached the Lal Chowk to hoist the tricolour, they were lathi-charged, subjected to third degree torture. In the jail, they were referred to as Hindustani. ...*(Interruptions)* How did they come to Kashmir? Such type of language was used by them. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please take your seat.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: Do you agree with whatever was said by the young Chief Minister of Jammu and Kashmir with regard to the merger of Jammu and Kashmir with India? ...*(Interruptions)* This is the communal face of the Congress party that it does not want to do away with Article 370. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record.

*(Interruptions)...**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Jagdanand, please speak.

[Translation]

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: Why did not he come along? President of the Punjab Youth Congress is sitting behind him. He came to my place to hoist flag. ...*(Interruptions)* We welcomed him. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: No argument. Please take your seat.

[Translation]

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: I would have welcomed him more had he accompanied me to Lal Chowk. But he did not have enough courage to go to Lal Chowk. He came to my home even then we welcomed him.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record. Shri Jagdanand, please speak.

*(Interruptions)...**

[Translation]

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is my party's turn now. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Your time is over. Do not argue.

*(Interruptions)...**

[Translation]

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: I am taking my own party's time. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Your party's time is over. Shri Jagdanand, you please speak. I have given you sufficient time. Please do not ask for more time. Do not repeat the same point. There is no further time for your party.

*(Interruptions)...**

MR. CHAIRMAN: You will not get more time. Your time is over.

*(Interruptions)...**

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR : My party time is there. [Translation] I am taking my own party's time. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: What about other Members? If you are taking more time than other Members of your party would not get any time further.

*(Interruptions)...**

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: It is my party's time. I am not taking any other party's time; I am taking my party's time.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let your Leader say something. You have already spoken.

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR : If we go and speak in the House and would not get proper answer to our question during the Question Hour, it is better to use the RTI rather than to go to this hon. House.

*(Interruptions)...**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please stop it. Please wind-up.

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: I am winding up. I speaking on this issue I am not taking any other issue. I am taking my party's time. Give me some time. I am going to conclude.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please wind-up.

*(Interruptions)...**

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR : What I am trying to say in this. [Translation] It was said that riots will happen but not a single riot happened. Why they were stopped to go there, why third degree was used why was the flag torn off? These questions should be answered. The Government has surrendered to the

separatists and the nationalist youths were lathi-charged and they were subjected to torture. What could be more unfortunate than this? That it happened in independent India. The supply of new weapons to the Armed Forces was also mentioned by the President in his Address. If they will be demoralized then it is also a matter of your security. Why is it happening? They are demoralized because the Government is surrendering to the separatists. If the amendments are made in the Armed Forces Special Protection Act, then certainly. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay, that is all.

... (Interruptions)

MR CHAIRMAN: Okay, that is all. You have made your points.

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR : Sir, I have not concluded. Let me conclude my speech.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

[Translation]

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: Chairman, Sir, if you keep on interfering then I will not be able to finish my speech. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nobody is interfering. I am only asking to conclude.

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR : Sir, give me just two minutes.

[Translation]

If this country is of youth and the youths are not given the opportunity to speak, then what's the use of coming to this House.

[Shri Anurag Singh Thakur]

[English]

If I cannot utilise my party's time, when will I speak? I had been waiting for the last eight hours today.

[Translation]

I would only like to say that the disrespect shown to national flag is unfortunate. H.E. the President has talked about raising the moral of the army but this cannot be done by acquiring weapons. Their moral will decline by bringing amendments in Army Act. Alongwith it if there is any more to give autonomy to Kashmir we oppose the same, because Kashmir is an integral part of India and it will always continue to be so. I would like to conclude with this. ...*(Interruptions)* [English] Let me speak the last line of my speech.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right. You are a young man. You have to respect the Chair when you are asking for extension of time.

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR : Sir, I am requesting you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You had started at 5.30 PM and you have already taken 15 minutes.

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: Sir, I am not taking any other party's time. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

I am taking only my party's time. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is this? You have to understand and you have to be very brief in making you points. You have already said certain things.

[Translation]

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: Hon. Chairman, Sir, I have not yet spoken even two points. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

Let me conclude.

[Translation]

*SHRI RAKESH SACHAN (Fatehpur): Sir, I am going to express my views on the Presidential Address. H.E. the President has highlighted 67 points. There was no mention about any effective measures to control increasing inflation in the country. Poor people find it difficult to survive with this increasing inflation. There has been no economic development of poor, weak and deprived sections of the society. Even after 65 years of independence the Government is unable to identify people living below poverty line due to which the Government is unable to provide wheat, rice and foodgrains etc. at subsidized rates to the poor in village under the Public Distribution System. There has been no mention in the President's Address regarding BPL and APL cards by conducting new survey in the country so that every poor who have been living below the poverty line and all eligible people can get ration through Public Distribution System.

Sir, today the farmers are a distressed lot in the country, because even today farmers have not been provided with irrigation, electricity and fertilizers. Even today 35 per cent agricultural land has no irrigation facility due to which production is getting affected. Farmers are unable to get remunerative prices for their produce. The Government has increased the minimum support price of paddy from Rs. 550 to Rs. 1000 and that of wheat from Rs. 630 to Rs. 1100, but procurement centres are not able to procure. Hence farmers are forced to sell their produce at throw away prices. Farmers are forced to stay at purchase centres for weeks together. I had visited some of the procurement centres in my constituency where irregularities were reported in the procurement of paddy

*Speech was laid on the Table.

and wheat. There is a need to improve it so that farmers can get remunerative prices for their produce.

H.E. has not made any mention of providing employment to educate unemployed people. While unemployment is increasing in the country the Government is not taking any steps for employment generation in order to provide employment to unemployed people. Youths of the country is running four pillar to post. I request the Government to provide employment or make a provision in the budget for payment of unemployment allowance to all educated unemployed of the country till they are provided employment.

Sir, today the country is facing acute shortage of potable water. Water level is declining day by day. Villages do not have any wells. Wells have gone dry. There is no adequate arrangement of tube-wells also. The Government is not serious to address the problem of drinking water by making tube-wells or taking any other measures. This Government should pay special attention for providing safe drinking water by making necessary provision for allocation of funds in the Budget but the same did not happen, hence this subject should be incorporated.

Sir, H.E. in her address mentioned about an ambitious scheme of connecting villages with population of 500 to 1000 by roads. But in my constituency district Fatehpur, Uttar Pradesh there are still 106 villages which are not connected with roads as per the norms of Government of India. No provision has been made in this regard for the last two years and the Presidential Address has also not mentioned anything in this regard, in his address. In the end, I conclude by supporting the President's Address.

*SHRI RAM SINGH KASWAN (Churu): It has never been in the history of the Parliament that the entire recession ended with no business and such session was the last winter session. It was due to the demand of

the Opposition party to constitute the Joint Parliamentary Committee for 2G Spectrum Scam. I would like to thank the Prime Minister who has met this demand. H.E. President has said in the address to formulate effective legislation to deal with the corruption, but the country wants to see what effective and strict steps are being taken by the Government against corruption. Many cases of corruptions are being unearthed but the Government is indifferent to them. Today, a Cabinet Minister is behind the bar in connection with the corruption. Our credit in the world has declined due to the corruption. Today we owe billions of rupees as debt and we are not even in a position to pay the interest of the amount and the other hand, billions of rupees of black money are lying in the foreign banks. The Government should issue a clear list regarding the names of people who deposited black money in the foreign banks especially in Swiss Bank. The Government should have taken effective steps to bring black money to country but it did not take any effective step. The Government takes about international treaty. If US, Germany, France, Britain and European countries can bring the black money to their countries by doing international treaty, then why India cannot do the same. China is encroaching our land, it has said Arunachal Pradesh is its territory. You should be careful to save the country not the Government. The Government has remained unsuccessful completely on the economic front. There is a continuous price rise since the Congress led Government came into the power. There is discussion in price rise in every session but we have not arrived the conclusion to curb the price-rise.

The Coalition Government cannot take the plea of the helplessness of its coalition. Nation is greater than coalition dharma the Government should obey the dharma of the nation. After the Government came into power, agriculture sector is worst affected, the conditions of the poor and the farmers in the villages are worse. Though the support prices of both rice and wheat have been increased but the input costs of foodgrains invested by

[Shri Ram Singh Kaswan]

the farmers, have not been kept into mind. The farmers should get their remunerative prices for their products. As many as 65 per cent unemployed youths get their employment from farm sector, but the sector is not being given priority so far. The farmers are not getting justice. There is not sufficient irrigation facility for the farmers. The farmers in India are forced to live below poverty line. After many years Rajasthan has received sufficient rain and had better crop this year, but Rajasthan Government did not have the courage to purchase millet on the support price on time and as a result of that farmers had to sell their product at a very low price. Unless the farmers in India get respect, neither the prosperity could be enhanced nor the poverty nor employment could be eradicated. At time agricultural contribution was 70 per cent in the economy of the country but now it has heavily come down. It is very imperative to work seriously on the problems of the farmers to protect their interests. Farmers are the subject matter of national concern. The Government should solve their problem.

As per the agreement of 1981, Rajasthan was allotted 8.6 MAF waters but Punjab Government is not giving its 06 MAF water share even now. Rajasthan Government and the representative of the States have been making their efforts for years, but Punjab is not giving its share. If Indira Gandhi Canal, Sindhmukh Canal get their adequate share of water, the foodgrain problems of the country would be sorted out. Recently due to hailstorm the crops in our area has been damaged. The Government is not providing any assistance to the farmers for that. As there is no provision of compensation for the damage caused by the hailstorm in the Crop Insurance Scheme, so, the farmer will not get any relief. The premium of all the farmers of the States who have taken loans from the banks, have been deducted under Crop Insurance Scheme but they got no compensation from the insurance company for the crops damaged by the hailstorms

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record except the speech of Shri Jagdanand Singh.

*(Interruptions)...**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Jagdanand, you please start.

Mr. Thakur, next time, you may speak. This is a big Session. There are still so many days when the House is going to transact so many businesses, at that time you may speak. You cannot exhaust the whole thing at the same time. Please cooperate with the Chair.

[Translation]

SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH (Buxar): Mr. Chairman, I support the vote of thanks on the President's Address. But on the basis of documents that is unavailable, I would like to say that it is difficult to overcome the problems which have been created over the years.

Sir, I will not take much time in discussing spectrum scam, Adarsh Society Scam, Commonwealth Games Scam and black money. But I would definitely like to discuss about 70 lac crore rupees of black money which has been stashed in foreign banks and it has not happened in a day. The Government as well as the main Opposition party who had been in power in the past are equally responsible for this. This Government says that policy of NDA Government had laid the foundation of scam since the inception of 2G spectrum. Whereas NDA people say that no matter when foundation was laid but the Congress Government is responsible for a scam of worth of rs. 1 lac 70 thousand crore.

Sir, black money should be brought back from foreign banks but the people of main Opposition party NDA never tried to tell the nation what they had done to bring black money back when they had been in power? Sometime we feel that there is no difference between policies of

*Not recorded.

the Government and the Opposition. The nation is witnessing the Congressmen of follies done by the respective Government during their time. Mr. Jagdambika Pal was speaking that President of America has praised us during his visit to India but perhaps he is oblivious about the ongoing discussions in the world that this country's affluent men are becoming richer like citizens of America and the poor of the country is becoming poorer like African citizens. Earlier, peoples used to talk about India and Bharat in the country but now people are talking about America and Africa in India. What kind of policies do we have that increases the number of billionaires in the country from eight to fifty seven during the last five years? The Government should clarify it. Economy and GDP are glowing but where are the assets created out of said development? It has been mentioned in the report that total assets of these billionaires constitutes two per cent of GDP twelve years ago but at present it is 22 per cent. A period of seven years of UPA Government and five years of NDA regime has been taken in making these billionaires. If NDA has stated the making of these billionaires in the country then UPA is increasing their number. Finally, what is mentioned in the address to bridge the gap? What steps are being taken by the Government to bridge the gap between the poor and the rich? The efforts should be made to bridge the increasing gap between villages and cities and agriculture and industries. If this gap is not bridged, the nation have to face grave consequences. Problems such as increasing unemployment and illiteracy can not be solved by making legislation. Unemployment youth living in rural India is not bound to work as a labourer, he cherishes some dreams. Nobody is talking about fulfilling their dreams. India is a country where 83 per cent of population is poor and 17 per cent of its population is rich. Policy will be formulated and schemes are being announced but nobody is telling that the time by when the results will come out. There is no mention in the address about the time it will take to bridge the regional imbalances so created and also bridge gap between rich and poor which is increasing day by day.

Sir, I belong to Bihar. The Chief Minister of the State is demanding special status for the State. We are the main Opposition in the State. We feel that providing special status to the State will not be suffice. There is a political federalism and as well as fiscal federalism. If the Central Government manages the both, it will have to make a policy to remove regional imbalances we will have to take time bound and phase bound action. If we give some sops to the poor, it will not serve the purpose.

Sir, I do not like to refer naxalite incident of Odisha but it is not a disease but the symptom of the disease. The collector in this country is highest authority at local level. The collector was kidnapped there, the State Government had to relent and the agreement did not take place on the condition of the State. The collector was released after 14 demands of the naxalites were met. It seems, when this problem will fully take this country into its grip, then only efforts will be made to bridge this gap. I do not agree with the Government and with the policies and thoughts of the main Opposition party. We do not associate our selves with the policies of the main Opposition party. This country is facing the consequences of the policies of the ruling party and the main Opposition party equally. We want that this country will become free from all these problems and the people facing these problems get some relief. The Government should atleast ensure that the schemes formulated by them are completed in a time bond and phased manner. We have witnessed so many five year plans and ensuring five year plan is before the nation. Why a distinct picture has not been kept before the country as to when the whole society of this nation will be equal and by when this potential equality will be brought between people and people, between village and city, between agriculture and industry, between rich and poor. Will India continue to be an uneducated country? Will the people of villages remain always unemployed? The crisis in the country will further aggravate if the Government does not take a holistic view of all things. Therefore, the Government

[Shri Jagdanand Singh]

should protect the country from the impounding crisis so as to make the country safe from such dangers.

Lastly, I would like to say that I do, however, support this motion but I am unable to support the way the nation is being harmed due to increasing mistakes of the Government.

DR. BALIRAM (Lalganj): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me permission to speak on the motion of thanks on the Presidential Address and I am thankful for that. In the Presidential Address there was no mention of any welfare schemes announced for the biggest section of the country — Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Backward Classes and religious minorities, socially and economically weaker sections of the society for their development.

On 25th November, 1949 Baba Saheb Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar Ji had said that on 26th January, 1950 we are going to enter a life of paradox. We shall get equal the status in the political field, people of all sections of society shall get right to vote and the value of that vote will be equal, but we shall continue to lead a life of inequality socially and economically. If this gap is not bridged as early as possible, then, the people who shall be victims of this inequality, shall bring down this palace of democracy which has been made with a great deal of difficulties.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, there is no mention regarding any provision to mitigate social and economic imbalance in the Presidential Address. Concern for poor has, however, been shown and it is said that all inclusive development schemes for them are being formulated so that they can become dynamic and empowered. I would like to say that the biggest section of the society is Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes which have got constitutional right that these people shall get 22.5 per cent reservation in the Government services. Similarly, provision of 27 per cent reservation has been made for people belonging to Backward Classes as per recommendations of the Mandal

Commission. But after 62 years of Independence of the country the people of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have been able to get only ten per cent reservation in the Government jobs. Similarly, people of Backward classes also could get only four-five per cent reservation in Government job instead of 27 and a half per cent. It shows very clearly how you intend to work for the welfare of this country and what type of schemes you want to make.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to tell through you, that a question has been repeatedly raised in this very House that 68000 vacancies of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes quota have been diverted to the General category candidate by the P.M.O. in 2008 and no action has been taken in this regard. The Chairman of the National Commission for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes, Shri Buta Singh Ji had correspondence with the Government asking the fate of these jobs and the time by when they would be provided. But, now almost four years have been elapsed but nothing has been done in regard to these 68000 jobs. I fail to understand the kind of welfare schemes this Government is making for these sections. I, therefore, would like to tell you that the Government is talking about the development of the welfare sections of the society and it was also being discussed today and it was said that the Government is giving guarantee for employment. But, how can the objectives of employment can be achieved when at the one hand, the Government is not fully implementing reservation and on the other it is saying that MGNREGA is meant for the SC/ST people. The Government is giving employment guarantee to them under the MGNREGA and guaranteeing them 100 days of employment in a year. But, if a survey is conducted then one will find that people are not getting employment even for 50 days but the Government is totally oblivious of the facts as to how they are going to sustain their family and make arrangement for education of their wards for the next 365 days a year. I, therefore, would like to tell through you that Government should take these points seriously and if it really intends to provide employment, then it should take steps in this direction.

Just now Model Schools were discussed. A question was raised during the discussion on Model Schools today but unfortunately the Question Hour could not be taken up. The Government Minister's reply to that was that there is no reservation for SC, ST and backward classes, in these model schools. Now, tell me how the Government wants these categories to progress. I, therefore, would like to request the Government to kindly change such policies.

You can just have a look at the universities. The UGC guidelines say that SC, ST and backward classes should have reservation quota in each category in all the universities, be they Central universities or State universities. But, it is not being followed. Today, people are going to High-Court and Supreme Court. In the matter of promotion, High Court has recently said that now they can not get promotions.

Today, we can see as to how the people belonging to the Scheduled Castes who are on the brink of promotion, are being deprived of that. If a person belonging to Scheduled Caste likely to get promotion on completion of his required term, when what is done in that he is either suspended in order to promote his junior or make such rules on that he can not be promoted.

I want to say that his parliament, where laws are made. ...*(Interruptions)**

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Whatever the hon. Member has spoken about Parliament will not go on record.

18.00 hrs.

[Translation]

DR. BALIRAM: Sir, I want to say that the reservation quota for the SC, ST and OBC's should be filled up.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please wind up your speech. It is 6 o'clock.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Time is over. Please take your seat.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Time is 6 o'clock. Kindly listen to the announcement and you can speak afterwards.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have to make an announcement. Therefore, please take your seat.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is 6 o'clock, and 10 more hon. Members are there to speak on this issue. Thereafter, we shall take up *Zero Hour*. If the House agrees, then I extend the time of the House till 8 o'clock.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV: Sir, *Zero Hour* in the right of an MP.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: So, the House agrees.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV: Do not find it to the party. You should not start such a practice.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes, I accept it.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV: Why do you always postpone the *Zero Hour*? You should either fix a time for it or do away with it. You should take *Zero Hour* at 6 O'clock.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): Sir, the hon. Member is making a speech. Let him continue his speech. [Translation] Ten Hon. Members name is still there in the list. *Zero Hour* could be taken up on completion of this topic.

SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV: You either start *Zero Hour* on time or remove it from the Rules Book. It is a right of a Member.

[English]

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Sir, on several occasions in the past also *Zero Hour* has been taken after the business is over. Sometimes, we have to adjust ourselves. I request the hon. Member that let other Members finish with their speeches, and then we will take it up.

[Translation]

SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV: I want to say that when *Zero Hour* can be postponed then other business can also be postponed.

[English]

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL (Bikaner): We should take up *Zero Hour* first.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please take your seat.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV: We will not leave our right, it is there in the rules. If you will curtail our rights, then we will boycott the House.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, please take your seat. The right of the Member is there, and we are not denying it. You do have the right. I had requested the Members to be very brief while speaking, but nobody is speaking in brief. Even your Member had taken 15 minutes to speak when five minutes were allotted to him. This is the practical difficulty, but I understand it. At the same time, we have to finish this business today as tomorrow the Prime Minister is going to reply to the debate.

Hence, there is no time. Generally, when we are completing a business that is continuing, then *Zero Hour* is taken at the end.

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL : You can take *Zero Hour*.

MR. CHAIRMAN: How can we take *Zero Hour* first and then come back to this issue once again? Let him finish it.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Kindly allow him to speak. ...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please be brief and try to wind up your speech.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not argue with each other.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

DR. BALIRAM: Sir, I want to say through you that to make policy only is not important in itself. Not only policy

and are already existing to this regard but there are provisions in the Constitution to provide equal status to the people belonging to this class so that social and economic conditions are strengthened. Perhaps I would not have been speaking all there in held the existing policies and would have been followed in letter and spirit. When Baba Saheb Ambedkar handed over the Indian Constitution to Baba Rajendra Prasad on January 26, 1950, he had said that hit Indian Constitution is better and comprehensive constitution than all the other Constitutions of the world but if the intention of the people responsible to implement it is not bonafied then. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Dr. Baliram, please wind up. Please try to cooperate as there are many Members who want to speak.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are others who want to speak. Your time is over.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

DR. BALIRAM: I want to say that Bahujan Samaj Party, is in Government in Uttar Pradesh. Hon Kumari Mayawati Jee is the Chief Minister there and here intention are good. Today if you look at the situation of Government jobs in Uttar Pradesh you will find meant for SCs, STs and OBCs has been filled up by providing 8.5 lac jobs to people belonging to these SC, ST and OBC categories in three years. So, it is a question of policy and I would like to request the Government that the H.E. President has made a mention of black money in her address. When we came here after being elected when the H.E. President has addressed in 2009 she had told that most of the black money stashed abroad has to be brought back. Today almost 22 months have been elapsed since then but when the H.E. President has

addressed gain after 22 months she has repeated the same. After all what were the reasons for not bringing those black money here. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have already said that, so do not go on explaining the same thing.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record.

*(Interruptions)...**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dr. Baliram, please take your seat. I have called Shri S.D. Shariq.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI S.D. SHARIQ (Baramulla): Mr. Chairman, Sir. I have stood up to support the thanks motion introduced regarding the address of H.E. President. Undoubtedly so many things have been mentioned in the address which are there to make the country strong and to side the problems of the country and to alleviate the poverty and far the security of the country and so many things. But despite this there are issues towards which concerns should be expressed by the treasury bench as well as the Opposition and it is being done.

18.09 hrs

[SHRI INDER SINGH NAMDHARI *in the Chair*]

There is mention of terrorism. It is beyond doubt that our country is struggling with terrorism at the moment. We all should think over it together. I am feeling very hurt hearing the allegations and counter allegations. We cannot raise finger on anybody's patriot are there on the treasury banks as well as on the Opposition side but

*Not recorded.

[Shri S.D. Shariq]

there are some issues that would be solved together. Those could not be solved by debates. No one can deny of the corruption, bribery. One can deny what so much but these are the realities. Undoubtedly there are scams of crores of rupees. But these will not end with debates. I will request to hon. Prime Minister because he is a clean person, there is no two opinions about it. There is no blot on line, no one raises finger on him, there is no two opinions about this. 'Tar Daminee Pe Sheikh Hamari Nazaeyo, Daman Nichar Lein to Farishtey Vajaon Karein. No one can raise finger on cleanness and integrity of Manmohan Singh jee but there is dark beneath light. Nothing will happen by seeking this dark, by criticizing here by replying here but it is my small advice to the Hon. Prime Minister that he calls all leaders of Opposition and his own party prepare such a systematic mechanism make such a situation and ban if any one wants to take bribe he could not do so. What would happen with such debates that where there is one Government that will be our country. Will be shot on us no matter where form it comes. It is shot on the countrymen, country is ruined all have to think over it. We have to provide safety to women if any child proceed with flag and sony that I will host the flag the Kashmiri are we not persons to hoist flag? Are we not patriot? We have not hoist flag for 60 years? When you were not took birth we had hoist this flag there. When Pakistan attacked, we defeated them, when Kabaili encroached our territory, we drove them off. When terrorism caused to bleed our nation, we bravely faced it and many of our heroes have sacrificed their lives and saved the glory of our national flag. Now, will you go there with flag to follow their foolish acts today?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Shariq, you are looking here and there. Please address the Chair.

SHRI S.D. SHARIQ: You look clam like a moon. You are all in all. There are many to hoist the national flag there but if on the pretext of national flag, their intention is to disturb peace and tranquility, we will not

permit them to do so even if we may have to raise our guns for that.

I urge upon you one more thing, where is corruption? There are complaints of corruption in army, in judiciary, in executive, in politics; corruption is prevalent everywhere. Has this not been said that the Members of Parliament have taken bribe for raising questions in the House? Whether Presidents of the political parties have not taken bribe? We have seen it on T.V. Who will level accusations? We all are involved in corruption. Therefore, all of us have to ponder over it seriously. It is no use to taunt, to coin new phrases. Is it not true that embezzlement in the purchase of coffins had taken place during the Kargil war? Was bribe not taken in the purchase of coffins? All these things have not been forgotten. At that time also, I was a Member of Parliament in this very House.

My beloved friends, we cannot deny that efforts are being made for the betterment of this country. Everywhere, work is going on for the development of rural areas. The network of roads is being expanded. Efforts are being made to provide drinking water everywhere. Discussions are being held for the construction of dams. Discussion on education is going on everywhere. Schools are being opened. Why disappointment is there when we are progressing. Hindustan is progressing very fast but it needs to progress more. Much needs to be done. There is no doubt that there is a big gap between the rich and the poor. This gap has to be bridged otherwise the country will witness an Egypt like revolution and the people will oust us forcibly. The poor are drying and this is the time to take care of them. The problem of unemployment is growing and it needs to be taken care of. The problem of price-rise and bribery is required to be tackled. Injustice is being meted out to the Minorities, Dalits, Muslims and Sikhs. Injustice is also being meted out to the poor Hindus. Attention should be paid towards them. Justice is not being given by the courts even after lingering the cases for 20 years. Incidents of crime, dacoity, murder and theft are taking place everywhere.

When we go through the newspapers in the morning we witness all this in Delhi. Therefore, the politicians have lost their respect. When someone comes to power, he puts all his efforts to extort money, to grab lands, to make nepotism. Such of our deeds are maligning our records. All these are our collective problems. I am not blaming any particular party.

Sir, the issue of Kashmir was discussed here. The Government has sent interlocutors there. I congratulate them for this. They are working. But to solve this problem forever, the Government has started dialogue with Pakistan and I congratulate it for this. I salute Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee who, first of all had started dialogue with Shri Nawaz Sharif by visiting Pakistan. Since then, a change in the situation has been noticed. I also appreciate the present Government for continuing this process further.

In the same way, there is an urgent need to pay attention to the other poor people. Executive is required to be strengthened. I am surprised to get a letter recently from the Ministry of Railways appointing me as a Member of zonal committee on Railways for two years from 2009-2011. It is most striking that I got this letter in the year 2011, whereas I was appointed member of the said committee in 2009. It shows the slackness of our Railway department. I am getting this letter now. I mean to say that we have to do away with this official tardiness, red-tapism. Lethargy has been widespread for long and now we have to revamp our official functioning.

With these words, I support his resolution.

[English]

SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED (Lakshadweep): At the outset, I would like to thank the hon. President for addressing both the Houses of Parliament in the Central Hall and as we all know this custom has been borrowed from the Westminster system; and this custom has been followed ever since Independence. The hon. President has expressed her views on the policies of the Government,

and the Government of the day plans to take in the coming year and the policies that have already been implemented by the Government.

Hon. President is the Head of the State and is also the Head of the Executive. In the Indian parliamentary democracy, Parliament is incomplete without the President. If we carefully look at and analyse the speech of the hon. President, we can make out that the UPA Government is committed to solve the issues of health, education, employment, inflation, corruption, food security, public distribution system and also climate change.

Various issues have been covered in the hon. President's speech. I would first of all take up the issue of inflation. What is inflation? Inflation is basically defined as general rise in prices measured against standard level of purchasing power of the customer. I do agree with my opposition Members and friends who are sitting in the opposition benches that the prices of rice, wheat, sugar, vegetable, fruits and edible oils and other essential commodities have increased but when you compare the prices of essential commodities that were prevalent at the time of NDA regime, the present prices of essential commodities are far better. And I would also like to inform you and this august House that I have not forgotten when BJP Government was in Delhi and the BJP Government was ousted out of Delhi only on account of exorbitant onion prices. I would also like to remind the hon. Members on the opposition benches, during the BJP regime in Delhi, one of the famous BJP leaders said, *[Translation]* So what if the prices of onions are high, there is no need to eat onions. But we never said that don't eat onions, don't eat potatoes or tomatoes. *[English]* We never said that.

The UPA Government is committed to bring the proposed National Food Security law which will ensure that essential commodities are given to all the below poverty line families at highly subsidised prices. But the National Advisory council Chairperson, Shrimati Sonia Gandhi has categorically reiterated that the PDS should be universalised and it should not only cover the

[Shri Hamdullah Sayeed]

below poverty line but it should also cover the APL families.

That will cover a huge chunk of the middle class families also. By universalizing the PDS, the BPL and the APL families will be in a position to get highly subsidized essential commodities even during the time of inflation. I would request the Members of the Opposition to support the National Food Security law because if the recommendation of the NAC is accepted and if this gets materialized, this is not only going to help the BPL families, but also the APL families.

In one way, this will contain inflation and in another way, this is going to universalize the PDS; there have been a lot of loopholes and bottlenecks in the PDS. The Government of India has also taken several measures to contain inflation. The rules and regulations for import of essential commodities have been liberalized and export of essential commodities like pulses and cereals has already been banned. These are some of the steps which the Government has taken. This was also mentioned in the President's Address.

The second issue that I would like to take up is with regard to corruption. Probity in public life is very essential and important. The hon. President had also expressed her views, saying that we need to tackle corruption. The Government is committed to this and it has already constituted a Group of Ministers which will take legislative decisions and administrative actions, to ensure that corruption is not there in public life.

The resignations of the Maharashtra Chief Minister and that of Shri Kalmadi from the post of the Secretary of the Congress Parliamentary Party are examples. Based on mere allegations they had resigned; they had not yet been convicted; investigation and interrogation are still going on; but based on mere allegations they had resigned.

If you look at the NDA regime, I would like to remind my friends from the Opposition Benches that during their regime, the then Defence Minister was involved in the coffin scam; he resigned, but even before the investigation got completed, he again took over charge of the same Defence Ministry. I also would like to remind the Members of the BJP and the Opposition that during the BJP regime, when the NDA Government was in power,... * receiving bribe of Rs. One lakh. I would say that once you point out a finger at the Congress Party or the Government, the rest four fingers are pointing towards you.

Yesterday, I was listening to Shri Rajnath Singh, the former BJP President. He was saying that the Congress was drowned in corruption. *[Translation]* The culture of Congress has so intoxicating effect that who so ever falls its prey becomes its victim. I want to say the kindly introspect yourself. Your party's working president Shri Bangaru Lakshman was caught red handed on camera while taking a bribe of Rs. One lakh. Perhaps you may remember that.

[English]

The other issue that I would like to take up is about judiciary. The Government is committed to improve the image of judiciary — the presiding officers and judicial officers.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now.

SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED: Please give me two more minutes. I have been waiting since yesterday. I am the youngest Member; youth is having a lot of hope in the Parliament and in the country.

What I would like to say is that judiciary is the third organ of the Government. The basic job of judiciary, which has been enshrined in the Constitution, is interpretation of law. If you look at judiciary, there have been cases of judges and the judicial officers being corrupt. The

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

Government is committed to improve efficiency and image of judiciary and to ensure that there is expeditious disposal of cases so that there is no pendency of cases. For that, the Judges (Accountability) Bill has already been introduced in this House.

Very soon this law will materialise. Of course, with the support of principal Opposition Parties, if they do not disrupt the House, I am sure this will get materialised. The judiciary will also then improve upon its image.

There are so many issues and the next issue that I would like to take up is that of the law and order. The President of India has already expressed her views on internal security. If you look at the overall condition of the country, the law and order is far better now. The NIA has been constituted. Previously, if there was a terrorist attack or terrorism, there was no specific law which could deal with terrorists or which could deal with the trial of terrorists. With the constitution of National Investigation Agency (NIA) there is a law which now clearly defines that if terrorists are caught by the investigating authorities under what law they have to be tried. Also, NSG hubs have been established in various cosmopolitan cities. Multi-agency centres and subsidiary centres have also been established.

Our Government has been committed to the Foreign Policy and it has developed relations with Central Asia, West Asia, East Asia and with other Gulf countries. India being a non-permanent Member in the United Nation Security Council itself is enough to prove that the Government of India is committed to the Foreign Policy. The Heads of States of America, Britain, France, China and Russia have already supported that India will be given a permanent Membership in the Security Council. They all have supported India. This shows that the Government of India is also committed to the Foreign Policy.

I will just take one minute to talk on the last point. When it comes to climate change, under a specific law the Government has already constituted National Green

Tribunal. The National Green Tribunal has been constituted under a specific law by the Environment Department just to ensure that cases of environment are disposed of expeditiously. The Government is very committed to infrastructure development but not at the cost of environment and ecology projects.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now.

SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED: With these words, I support the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address.

*SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL (Kurukshetra): Thank you for giving me an opportunity to express my whole hearted support for the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address moved by my senior colleague Shri P.C. Chacko and seconded by Shri Manish Tewari.

Listening to the President's Address, I am even more confident than before that we will be able to build an India of our dreams on the foundation of inclusive growth. Our policies have empowered our population and our programmes will enable our people to realise their true potential.

Human development and all round development-the well-being of our people is not the privilege of the few but the right of all our people. All Indians deserve access to quality health and education, adequate water and electricity; to live with dignity in houses with proper sanitation; the opportunity to find gainful employment and be happy.

We are proud of our strong economic growth, but until it is reflected in the index of human development, we cannot even pause for praise. Those who look upon us as a demographic fail to do us justice: they see our potential and point to the billion plus consumers or dismiss our achievements by focusing on the millions of hungry mouths. We can debate our differences but I am convinced

*Speech was laid on the Table.

[Shri Naveen Jindal]

that there is not a single member of this august house who disputes the right of all Indians to be partners in growth and beneficiaries of development.

Food security is central to our development. I share the concern of members regarding food price inflation. It is affecting family budgets and also hurting our nutritional balance as people have to make difficult choices about food items they can afford, as opposed to the food items their families should consume. Food price inflation has been caused by changes in demand and also by challenges of supply; not only do we have more mouths to feed, but we also have more people with better means to feed their families.

I am happy to note that this year we will achieve record production of wheat, pulses and cotton. But the task before us is huge. Four decades ago the Green Revolution enabled our farmers to double crop yields in five years. We want them to repeat the success story, that is, increase agricultural production and improve farm productivity—if we are to eliminate hunger and improve the nutritional status of our children. And we are in a much better position to do so today than we were in the 1960s—we have the means, the technology, the learning and the know-how, all we need is to create an ecosystem of priorities and policies to improve our output.

The time to act on this is now. In the last two decades, we have pulled 300 million people out of poverty; and added another 300 million people to our population during this period. If we maintain the same rate of economic growth, we will pull another 150 million people out of poverty in the next decade. But our population will rise by the same number, that is, another 150 million. So over the next decade, demand for food will continue to rise. We need to pull all our people out of poverty, and the sooner the better; but we also must slow down the rate of our population growth.

The health and well-being of our children is a matter

of great concern. With the Janani Suraksha Yojana successfully covering one crore women by 2009-10, there has been a decline in infant mortality rates. As for our children, we need to improve their dietary content by giving them more proteins in the form of pulses, calcium through milk and iron in vegetables. Our nutrition programmes focus on three-to-six year olds. But we need to intervene much earlier, before the age of two to ensure both mother and child are well-fed and healthy. Lack of nutrition at an early age leads to permanent impairment of physical and mental capabilities—the time has come for us to explore alternatives and the starting point could be at DRDO. The Defence Research and Development Organisation has the technologies and know-how to provide ready to eat, packaged, healthy and nutritious food to our soldiers serving in harsh terrains to ensure that they remain fighting fit. We need to provide balanced nutritional meals to our children, and we need to do this on a war footing. We should set up food production and processing centres close to sources of production so that locally grown food which conforms to the taste and preference of the people can be provided to them on a regular and cost-effective basis. This food may not be a substitute for a home cooked meal, but it will supplement the dietary requirements of families.

The National Advisory Council's proposal to supply millets including jowar, bajra and ragi through the Public Distribution System is a much-needed and welcome step in ensuring food security. Coarse grains have high nutritional value, they can be grown in areas where the soil quality is not optimum and they also require less water compared to other cereal crops. Even as millions of our children are malnourished we end up wasting 30 percent of our production of vegetables and fruits because of poor storage and supply chain. Even if we could grow all the grain, fruit and vegetables to feed all our people, there is no excuse for wastage. We should use technology to track the procurement, movement and distribution of food grains under the PDS to ensure that the benefits reach the needy.

The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act has given a boost to rural employment and rural development. While 100 days of guaranteed employment is good, it is not enough for a family to move from subsistence to sustenance. Sir, my suggestion is that we should notify the NREGA works in such a manner that rural labour can seek employment in other states during the sowing and harvesting seasons but should be assured of finding 100 days of guaranteed employment in their home village. This will enhance their earning capacity from 100 days to about 300 days, and also make available farm labour in crop-producing states when it is needed the most.

But agriculture and farm labour cannot accommodate the aspirations of our young people. Many of our rural youth do not want to work in the farm sector but are keen to run their own businesses and work in the service sector. It is a legitimate aspiration and we should encourage them to do what their heart desires. Since they are familiar with food and farm they can be taught how to reach newer markets and create supply chains. These home-grown entrepreneurs can build an entire chain of retail, supply, transportation, logistics and food cafes-creating employment for thousands. Given the size of our country and the diversity of our produce, this model can be replicated throughout the length and breadth of our country so that more and more people can enjoy the fruits of development.

Fifty per cent of our people are below the age of 25. The Right to Education and the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan will improve access to education and improve the quality of the learning experience. But millions of our children and youth have been forced to leave school because of financial difficulties and family responsibilities. We cannot condemn the dropouts to a lifetime of low paid jobs but have to equip them with technical skills and vocational qualifications skills for lifelong employability. The government's move to train 10,000 unemployed youth in the tourism sector is welcome. But the challenge is much bigger and I am happy that the national skills

mission has set an ambitious target of imparting skills to 500 million persons by 2022 in 21 sectors that range from agriculture to construction, health care, hospitality, automobile repair, telecom, sales and distribution. The next decade is an opportunity and a challenge to educate and skill every individual so they can grow up to be productive citizens.

The right to vote is intrinsic to the functioning of an electoral democracy. I congratulate the Government for notifying rules that allow non-resident Indians (NRIs) who fulfil certain criteria to exercise their vote in constituencies in which they are registered. I would also urge the government to ensure that resident Indians who are unable to be present in their constituencies due to reasons of education or employment or some other valid reason can also vote in elections. I think the solution lies in the unique biometric identity to be provided to all individuals; once that happens the Election Commission should find a way to make it possible for residents to exercise their vote from any part of the country.

An inclusive India is an inspiration to the world. Our inclusive growth agenda encompasses a secular and democratic nation, respect for law and human rights. Our success at upholding our values and incorporating modern ideas makes us a bridge between the East and West. India's voice has always been heard with respect on the global stage but now we are in a position to influence the direction of policies that impact us, our region and the entire world. As member of the United Nations Security Council for the next two years and Chair of the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Committee, we are in a position to influence matters relating to global peace and security. At G-20, the rich and powerful nations seek our prime minister's guidance on how to preserve the global financial system. There is no global high table, be it climate change or trade talks, which is complete without India's presence. It is ironic that a country that gained freedom through peaceful means is threatened by violence from a section of its people who speak in the name of the deprived but stand in the way of their development. Left wing

[Shir Naveen Jindal]

extremism wants to strike at the heart of India's democracy and its economic growth. I want to commend the government for acting determinedly and also showing restraint — in fighting the propaganda and countering the tactics of those who seek to undermine our progress and peace. Our soldiers and our security personnel deserve our gratitude, and they also need our support. The setting up of the National Investigation Agency, additional NSG hubs and the 2000 crore rupee grant to states for training and infrastructure will go a long way in reinforcing our security apparatus.

Nothing makes me prouder than to see our Tiranga flying high. Sir, I would request the Government to hoist the National Flag at all important heritage and cultural monuments in our country to showcase our national pride and unity. I can assure the government that individuals and organisations would gladly partner or even take an initiative in this regard.

As a sportsman it gives me great pleasure to see our athletes bring glory to our country. In the 2010 Commonwealth Games, athletes from Haryana won 32 out of the 101 medals. For a small state like Haryana to win 17 gold, seven silver and eight bronze medals is a splendid achievement. I hope other states will also follow our model by providing facilities and incentives to our athletes. The facilities that we have created in Delhi are on par with international standards, but their maintenance leaves a lot to be desired. Recently, I visited the Karni Singh shooting range at Tughlaqabad and I was disappointed to see broken chairs and peeling paint. We have made huge financial investments in creating these facilities; we cannot afford to ignore their upkeep. We owe it to our sportspersons and to our country to take very good care for present and future sportspersons.

Our Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singhji's learning and leadership and Congress President Sonia Gandhiji's initiatives and compassion have guided us in difficult

times, and ensured that our policies are aligned to the greater good of all. We are conscious of the challenge and we are also confident of our ability to overcome them. Our people have great faith in the institutions of our country and we will uphold their trust in the discharge of our duties.

With these words, I once again support the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAMESH VISHWANATH KATTI (Chikkodi): Sir, I would like to thank you for giving me an opportunity to participate in the discussion on President's Address. Even during the previous years President Address, it was said that the Government would make sincere efforts to bring back black money stashed abroad. We have heard a lot about this, but till date on steps have been taken in this regard. I would like to know through this august House from the Government that what are the steps being taken for this purpose and by when that money is likely to be brought back in our country?

Sir, corruption is constantly increasing in every sphere. We all are talking about it, but we are not bringing any strict law for taking action in this regard since law. If we are having any morale or will power to stop corruption, then we should bring a strict law. Whosoever is involved in corruption, it can be checked only if there is a provision for teaching him a lesson within six months. I would be better if a strict law is enacted in the this regard. Apart from this inflation is also increasing uninterruptedly. At times our friends say that owing to increasing population, the number of eaters have increased and as a result thereof, inflation is increasing. I am also saying that population is increasing, but why the Government is not taking any steps to control it? Some steps should be taken to control population, otherwise it would be a big problem in future. Hence, I request the Government to take some steps for population control.

Sir, farmer produces foodgrains and vegetables but gets only Rs. 1200 per quintal or Rs. 1500 per quintal by selling his produce in the market. But, the price of that very product goes to Rs. 2000, Rs. 2500 or Rs. 3000 per quintal when he goes to market to purchase it. It means that the farmer is not aware that his produce can fetch him so much price in the market. Therefore, last year I had said that the Government should implement such a comprehensive agricultural policy wherein. The farmer should be aware of definite price of selling of his produce, so that he can make some planning for meeting his domestic requirement. Hence I would like to say that it would be better if we bring a comprehensive agricultural policy.

Sir, we have left our earlier agricultural policy. In our Karnataka, there is a well known saying called Savayav Krishi. We are using many types of pesticides and fertilizers. It has reduced the cropping period from 6 months to 30 days, 40 days and even seven days for different crops. We should think about the energy behind it, because the present use of pesticides in agricultural production is also affecting our health. Therefore, use of such pesticides should be restricted and the Union Government should try to promote 'Savayav Krishi' (organic farming).

Sir, there is no mention of cooperative sector in the President's Address. Sir, nationalized banks came into existence in the year 1969-70 and 1970-71. I want to say that after putting lot of handwork, our forefathers have established cooperative sector. The cooperative banks have done a good job when nationalized banks were not there. But now a days income-tax has been imposed on the profit earned by the co-operative sector. I had requested the Government last year also that you have imposed income tax on the account of common man as we do not have the industrialist's account, account of any VIPs, we collect the money from the common mans and whatever money is left after disbursing loans, we run the bank on that dividend. Hence the income-tax imposed on it should be withdrawn and section 30 should be

restored. In cooperative sector the money is deposited by nominal members and institutional member we all deposit money there. A notice has been served to us by the Belgaum division, Karnataka for charging income tax @ 10.20 per cent on the interest paid by us we tried a lot to convince them. It has also been rejected by the Supreme Court u/s section 203. Despite this, we are being forced to pay income tax.

With this, I would also like to say one more thing. The Government had announced for the constitution of Vaidyanathan Committee last year. Merely 80 or 90 crore rupees have so far been provided out of the funds recommended by this committee to Karnataka. It would be better, if the Union Government provide funds to Karnataka in the next budget, as suggested by the Vaidyanathan Committee. With these words, I conclude.

[English]

SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO (Purulia): Mr. Chairman, Sir, thank you very much for giving me this opportunity to participate in this discussion on the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address. Many hon. Members have already spoken on this Motion of Thanks to the President's Address. I would just like to make five points in this regard.

Sir, firstly, after 64 years of Independence, what is the position of our agriculture sector? The Agriculture sector in this country is facing a crisis today and the condition of the poor people and the farmers have even worsened in the present situation. The Minimum Support Price of rice and wheat have increased. But till now the Government has not taken any step in this regard. Therefore, I would like to submit that the Government should pay special attention towards the agriculture sector. No arrangements have been made to provide irrigation facilities to the farmers, though there is a vivid mention of that in the Presidential Address. Most of the inhabitants of our country are farmers and they are living in hand to mouth condition and most of them belong to the BPL

[Shri Narahari Mahato]

category. Therefore, policies on how to improve upon their lot have to be devised by the Government.

The people of our country are facing the problem of price rise. It is a burning problem today. The issue of price rise has been discussed in every Session of Parliament. But till today we have not been able to devise any mechanism to control the rise in prices. The Public Distribution System in the country has to be strengthened. There are certain weaknesses in the Public Distribution System. I feel, an effective Public Distribution System would be able to counter the ill effects of black marketing and would be able to supply the essential commodities like wheat, rice, pulses etc. to the poor people at reasonable prices. Today lakhs of people have come to the Capital for a rally against this rise in prices.

Sir, the problem of unemployment is also a burning issue in our country.

We are deeply concerned about the problem of unemployment. So, we should stand by the unemployed youth and take care of them on priority basis.

Illiteracy is a curse. At least in the year 2011, after 64 years of Independence, the rate of illiteracy, both male and female, should be reduced. How could illiteracy be removed? If illiteracy is not removed, then development of the nation cannot take place.

Finally, let me speak about corruption. In recent years, we have seen different scams. On the 2G spectrum scam, our hon. Prime Minister of the UPA-II Government declared that corruption will be uprooted. If both treasury benches and Opposition including the panchayats are united, formulate rigid and strict principles and regulate laws to uproot corruption, then the country could develop. Only then corruption will get uprooted slowly.

Having these words, I conclude my speech.

*SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR (Balurghat):
Mr. Chairman Sir, as we all know that the people of the country are in a grave crisis today. Infact the entire country is in severe problem because it is plagued by rampant corruption. This Government has been in power for the last 22 months and a large number of corruption cases have been unearthed during this period. It is not that there is no corruption at all in other parts of the world but in these countries, the Governments take immediate steps to curb this menace. But in India, the Central Government tries to cover up such corruption cases and give shelter to the culprits. The biggest financial scam in the history of independent India is the 2G Spectrum scam. The entire opposition bench had unanimously asked for a Joint Parliamentary Committee probe into the matter. But I have observed that the Government was very reluctant to constitute a JPC. Go to anywhere in the country – any village, any town, any city – and listen to what people are saying about this Government. They know it very well that the Government is highly corrupt. Not only that other nations also reckon this country as one of the most corrupt nation of the world. This has become our image.

Therefore I want to remind you that if we are not able to curb this omnipresent practice of corruption, then the future generation will not spare us. The steps which the Government has already taken are not enough.

We agree that the honesty and integrity of hon. Prime Minister is unquestionable. But he has remarked that there are certain coalition compulsions which must be catered to. He talked of the coalition dharma. But I want to say that a Government should run on the basis of policies and programmes, not under any compulsion or understanding. In some States, there are coalition Governments but that does not mean that the State Government would function according to the whims and fancies of the coalition partners.

*English translation of the speech originally delivered in Bengali.

Moreover hon. Prime Minister also said that there has not been much loss to the Government exchequer due to the 2G Spectrum scam. According to him, the subsidies which are given by the Government on fuel, food crops, edible oil etc. incur much more loss. This remark of his is very unfortunate. The subsidies given are for the benefit of the common people of the country whereas the 2G scam is the handiwork of the corrupt politicians. So I think he should not have said this.

On the other hand, prices of the essential commodities are shooting through the roof; inflation is at an all time high. Various meetings are being held regularly to check price rise, but to no avail. As the Government has adopted the policy of liberalization and open market economy, inflation is inevitable because there is no regulation and control over the market forces which in turn affects the cost of production. You have seen that in what manner prices of onions, pulses, edible oil, wheat, vegetables have shot up. How will the people below poverty line survive? Has the Government ever thought of that? It is not very keen on feeding the poor people. Huge quantities of foodgrains are rotting in the FCI godowns and in the open. But the Government is not ready to distribute the grains among the starving people despite the instruction of the Supreme Court. The Government is saying that the Minimum Support Price of wheat, rice and sugarcane have been raised. True. But the cost production has also increased steeply. Therefore the increased MSP does not help the producers much. The consumers also have to pay higher prices for the products whereas only the hoarders and middlemen reap the benefit. Thus the Public Distribution System needs to be strengthened. Otherwise people will not survive. They need food and clothes at reasonable prices. The Government must do something in this regard. We are here because of the common people and thus we are accountable to them.

One lakh seventy six thousand crore of rupees have been embezzled in the spectrum scam. So why can't the Government help the poor people with that amount? It

would have saved a million lives. So many people could have got two square meals a day with that money. The social security measures are nowhere to be found today. UPA-1 had promised 100 days of job under the NREGS but at present the entire scheme is in the grip of corruption. Thus the accounting must be done by chartered accountants to do away with anomalies.

In the end I would just say that look at China today. See how developed the country has become. China is way ahead of us because it has planned everything very meticulously and India is lagging behind because we are toeing the lines of the capitalist countries. We have failed to tap our huge natural resources which are there in different parts of the country. The Government of India must seriously look into the aspects if it really wants to take the nation to the next level of development.

With these few words, allow me to conclude my speech on the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address.

*SHRI MOHAN JENA (Jajpur): The speech of Hon'ble President is nothing but the official statement of the Council of Ministers. It contains the achievement vis-a-vis future programme of the Government. But the speech had nothing new to offer to the masses. People are already hardpressed and suffocated because of various problems that persist today. Sir, I would like to highlight some points very precisely.

Firstly, the principle of federal structure enshrined in the Constitution is not being properly implemented by the Government. The Central Government has displayed a step-motherly attitude to certain States which are socially as well as economically backward. For example, 'Odisha' which is my State is the worst sufferer. When natural calamities strike, we expect the Central Government to extend all kinds of assistance. While other States benefit from the Central Government, we are being neglected due to political reasons.

*Speech was laid on the Table.

[Shri Mohan Jena]

Odisha is a mineral rich State. We have resources like Coal, Iron Ore, Bauxite, Chromite etc. We have been demanding revision of Royalty Rate on various minerals. But the Central Government is determined not to listen to our genuine demands. It is pertinent to mention here that not only Odisha, other mineral-bearing States are deprived from their genuine rights. But this issue is not even mentioned in President's Address.

Secondly, ours is a democratic structure. Our Government should honour the rights and dignity of every individual irrespective of caste, race or religion. This is the spirit of our Constitution. I would like to mention here that in practice there is gross violation of this noble principle. Sir, the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes constitute one-fourth of our country's population. In my State Odisha, they constitute about 40% of the population. Unfortunately, the rights and dignity of this class is being over-looked. They are suffering in our so called democratic establishment. For a citizen of a democratic State, wealth is secondary to human rights and dignity. But, due to our traditional decadent social system, the rights of Dalits are in danger.

I feel ashamed to mention about the practice of 'Untouchability' still prevalent in rural India. Even the educational institutions and Anganwadis are not free from the clutches of casteism. The appointment of Anganwadi cooks and helpers is being made on caste lines debarring dalits just to perpetrate this heinous practice. Central Government enacted guidelines for Mid-Day-Meal Scheme. But the Government has no sincerity to ensure its proper implementation. There is no periodic review to find out the flaws in the system. Even the Hon'ble Supreme Court's directions on Mid-Day-Meal Scheme are not being followed at the grass-root level.

In my State Odisha, one Dalit social activist named 'Saraswati Sethi' of Kendrapara district sacrificed her life by fighting for the cause of Dalit students. Even the District Administration did not take cognizance of the fact and

the District Collector himself humiliated the lady which drove her to commit suicide. The so called civil society, intellectuals, the Government machinery is mute spectator to this tragic incident. This is not a lone case. Every moment in every part of the country, several Saraswatis are dying due to our apathetic and brutal social system. This incident lays bare the democratic system and its loopholes. Such a burning issue finds no mention in President's Address.

Thirdly, the life and rights of primitive tribes is in danger. For example, 'Jarawa' primitive tribe of Andaman and Nicobar Island. The total population of this tribe is about 300. Even now, after 62 years of Independence, they are yet to see the light of civilization. They live in sub-human condition, have no house, do not know about civil existence, education or healthcare. There are other such primitive tribes also who have no access to mainstream society. They do not know about their rights, never vote or participate in the electoral system. Are they not the citizens of this country? What our State and Government is doing for them?

Fourthly, I would like to draw your attention to the revolutionary changes that are taking place in the Arab countries like Egypt, Libya, Tunisia, Bahrain etc. Students, youth and the common masses are on street to fight the despotic rule of authoritarian Governments of those countries. When entire Arab world is divided between two groups, we should stand behind the common masses who are fighting for the cause of democracy. Such cataclysmic events have not been properly highlighted in the Presidential Address. As a front ranking democratic nation, it is our foremost duty to stand by people and not hide behind diplomatic cloak.

Lastly, I would like to mention about price-rise which is sucking the blood of common man. I do not want to elaborate it as everybody knows the real plight of people. Government should come forward with all strength and sincerity to bring down the sky-rocketing prices of essential commodities.

I thank you, Sir, for allowing me to participate.

[*Translation*]

*SHRI GHANSHYAM ANURAGI (Jalaun): The address of H.E. President is the reflection of the policies and programmes of the Government. During the discussion on the motion of thanks, the achievements and failure of the Government are highlighted.

In the president's address, there is no mention of the overall development of the backward areas of the country which are lagging behind due to the imbalanced development. The poor labourers, farmers, students, unemployed youths of Bundelkhand and Kanpur rural areas in Uttar Pradesh from where I am elected are leading their lives without the basic amenities and infrastructure even to day, as a consequence they are facing hunger, diseases, malnutrition etc. People do not have houses to live in, as there are no roads, no electricity. The situation is so serious that they do not have access to basic facility like drinking water. But on the other hand there is a class which is intellectual and educated and rich it has assets of billions, has costly cars, splendid kothis, huge business enterprises and other luxurious items.

Because of this unequal distribution of the wealth, the problems of naxalism separatism are erupting. Therefore, there is urgent need to provide special economic package in order to fulfill the basic necessities of life so that backward of this region could develop.

H.E. President in her address stated that there is no mention of any concrete programme relating to the serious problems of water for drinking and irrigation for the farmers. Management of water resources is still a big challenge in the country. There are thousands of villages in our country even today which have no access to drinking water. In the absence of irrigation facility lakhs of hectare of lands of farmers in the country are becoming

barren. The rivers of the country are full of water but due to mismanagement irrigation facility could not be provided. During the rainy season, the rain water drains to sea through rivers and canals. The Government has not formulated and concrete policy for its storage. Due to illegal extraction of ground water, water table is depleting day by day.

The arrangement to build hostels for the girls in 3500 blocks under Sarva Siksha and National Secondary education has been mentioned in the president address but no achievements have been made in making the benefits of these important schemes like Sarva Siksha Abhiyan and right to education reach the children of the common poor people.

H.E. President has mentioned to pay heed to the threats to internal and external security arrangement in the address but not any effective and concrete programme is being formulated to control the growing menace of naxalism and terrorism. The threats along the borders of our country are growing. The neighbouring country China is building roads, laying rail lines and building strategically important airports along the borders at a fast pace but our Government is doing nothing in this direction and remained silent. Still Pakistan sponsored terrorist incidents are taking place in the country.

The farmers are not getting minimum support prices, the remunerative prices compared to their input cost. The Government has fixed minimum support price for paddy and wheat Rs. 1000 and Rs. 1100 per quintal respectively. Farmers are not getting remunerative prices for their produce due to increasing prices of diesel, electricity, fertilizers, seeds and pesticides. Production of agriculture is being affected constantly. I demand the Government to consider the same seriously so that production could be increased and farmers could get remunerative price.

Uttar Pradesh is facing severe shortage of electricity even today. We are living in 21st century but electricity supply to the villages of Uttar Pradesh especially in Bundelkhand and Bhognipur regions is not being made

*Speech was laid on the Table.

[Shri Ghanshyam Anuragi]

more than four hours per day and this has thrown life out of gear in these areas. A few central schemes which reach the State have fallen prey to cornering of hefty amount of gross pilferage and rampant corruption and they have been rendered ineffective. Roads are in dilapidated condition. There is lack of safe drinking water and irrigation facilities. The number of hospitals, schools is inadequate alongwith shortage of doctors and teachers therein. Migration from villages to cities continues to increase rapidly and that is putting even basic facilities available to these cities under immense pressure.

Democratic institutions are crumbling due to corruption and scams. Common man of the country is losing faith in these institutions and that is why condition of law and order is aggravating. Atrocities on women, dalits, minorities, backward and poor people are increasing. Common man is feeling insecure.

Price-rise is the most important problem of the day. People are suffering from price-rise everywhere. There is unprecedented rise in inflation and it is reaching new record heights constantly. Prices of essential commodities such as clothes, medicines, stationery, costly education, flour pulses, rice, sugar, jaggery, edible oils, onion and garlic are increasing constantly. The Government is not responsive and not taking any steps in this regard. Central and State Governments are losing sensitivity. The most unfortunate aspect is that all people are busy saving the Governments and no body is taking care of sufferings of common man and new cases of corruption are coming to light day by day. The only policy seems to be remain in the power at the cost of nation.

The problems are multiplying in the country and if I discuss the problems here it will take hours, But I know that my colleagues and other Members have similar feelings and appreciating their feelings, I conclude.

[English]

SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAIISI (Hyderabad): Mr. Chairman, thank you. I stand in support of the Motion that has been moved. Let me start with my own State, which has relevance to the President's Address. As we all know, there is a movement going on in my State for the bifurcation of the State. I would not like to go into the details of it. But what pertains to the Government of India is that the Supreme Court has given a judgement wherein it has said that Hyderabad is a free zone. Hyderabad was part of Zone VI. But the Supreme Court has relied on the Presidential Order of 1975, of clause (f) of para 14.

An unanimous Resolution was passed by the Andhra Pradesh Assembly last year on 18th March, 2010 wherein the Andhra Pradesh Assembly had said that the Government of India should immediately take steps to delete Clause (f) and para 14 of the Presidential Order of 1975. The Union Minister has said that he will ask for legal opinion and the Chief Secretary of my State has taken a legal opinion also. If Hyderabad continues to remain free zone, it will cause a huge loss of employment in police force, to youths of Hyderabad district, Ranga Reddy district, Mahboob Nagar, Nalgonda and Nizamabad and this will be a huge loss. It is because in the State Government, normally vacancies are there for unemployed youths in the Police Department, Health and Education sectors only. So, I would request through you to the Government of India that immediate steps should be taken, especially by the Ministry of Home Affairs to delete Clause (f) para 14 of the Presidential Order.

There is another issue which is happening there. I would like to caution the Government of India not to play with matters concerning with Hyderabad. Do not make Hyderabad another Chandigarh. Our Party has been on the issue of Andhra Pradesh. We will not allow Hyderabad to be made a Union Territory. We do not want it to be made a Union Territory. It has been the other way round. Telengana has always been part of

Hyderabad. If you want to create Telengana, then Hyderabad has to go to Telengana and if not, then you keep united Andhra Pradesh. You cannot make Hyderabad as a Union Territory or as a Chandigarh.

There is no geographical contiguity. You have made an unilateral announcement and we have seen the whole scenario as to what is happening. It is because the Congress Party did not consult any allies and made a unilateral announcement and now we see the mess Andhra Pradesh is in. That is why we are saying that no unilateral announcement should be made. We should be taken into your consultation or concern whatever you call it. Even from the administrative point of view and security point of view, it is highly unfeasible to make Hyderabad a Union Territory. If you are diving Andhra Pradesh, make it part of Telengana and Telengana cannot survive without the revenues of Hyderabad. Telengana cannot survive for four days. In this issue, if Telengana is created, the biggest political gainer would be the BJP and nobody can stop the growth of the BJP once the Telengana is created.

Sir, I am coming to my second issue. If you see the last 20 years, the catastrophic events that have taken place in our country which shook the foundations of our country whether it is Babri Masjid demolition, terrorist acts, attack on the Parliament ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Member, the Presidential Speech should also be referred to.

SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: I am talking in relation to para no. 58 about the internal security. ...*(Interruptions)*
Sir, if you kindly allow me, I will just put it as a Preface and I am sure you will appreciate what I am trying to say.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is a limitation of time.

SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: All these incidents which have taken place like the Gujarat riots encounter, etc., there are many causes why it has happened. The reason

it has happened is the failure of the Intelligence Department (IB). The Intelligence Department runs the law and order of our country. The IB is seen everywhere whether in the appointment of judges, appointment of secretaries and political decisions are also referred to them. In every walk of life, you can see their influence. You can see the footprint there. But the important point is that the IB is not accountable to this august House. There is no oversight over it. That is why when hundred democratic countries in the world have enacted laws wherein their Intelligence Departments are accountable and the parliamentary oversight is there; whereas the Indian polity has completely ignored this issue of vital importance. That is why I say such unaccountability has shaped a mindset in our law and order machinery that only begets terrorism and not resolution of it. Since there is no accountability of the IB, you have this issue coming up wherein these boys have been shown to be innocent whether it is Mecca Masjid Blast, Malegaon Blast, Ajmer Shariff Blast or Samjhauta Express Blast. Now, everything has come out after the confession of Swami. Many write ups have been written. Many people have commented that how police have reacted and how the Governments have reacted. My moot point over here is that IB gives the report and IB has a Special Desk. ...*(Interruptions)*
IB has given a report, IB has given leads and IB has given a report to court also.

Those boys in Hyderabad did not get bail. Why? It is because the IB's Report was there. The IB is on a special test. Who is to be blamed for this? I would blame the IB for wrongly misleading the State police agencies there. What has happened in Andhra Pradesh? What has happened in Malegaon, Ajmer Sharif? It clearly tells that the IB has all those police officers who do not believe in the ethos of this country and secularism. Now, who is responsible for those boys who have lost their livelihood, whose names have been scarred for ever, who have been tortured and given electric shocks on their private parts? Who is responsible for that? The Government should apologise. The Government should

[Shri Asaduddin Owaisi]

give compensation and at the same time, take sever action against those police officers in the State and the IB also. What is stopping the Maharashtra Government? It is being run by a Congress Government. What is stopping them from releasing those 9 boys when Swami Asimanand has given a confessional statement under Section 164 Cr.PC by saying that he was involved along with Sunil Joshi along with other people in the Malegaon blast also?

18.56 hrs.

[DR. M. THAMBIDURAI *in the Chair*]

Why the Congress Government cannot, why can the Prime Minister of this country not – when the CBI comes under him – ensure that those 9 boys who are languishing in Mumbai's Arthur Road Jail, in the Thane Road Jail are released immediately? For the last four years, in Malegaon, 9 Muslim boys are languishing. That is why we say that the Prime Minister, when he gets up to reply, should say: "Yes, those 9 boys of Malegaon will be released and action will be taken against those IB officers who have mislead the State agencies, who have destroyed the careers of those youth?" No one wants to go near them. I know for a fact because they live in my constituency. No one wants to be near them. Their sisters cannot get married. Who is to be blamed for this? Who is responsible for this? Our country should stand up and ensure that justice is done to them by apologising, by giving them compensation.

I conclude by making my last point. My point is that in the Supreme Court of India, a case is going on regarding the dalit status to be given to Christians and to Muslims. This Government, led by Dr. Manmohan Singh had formed the Ranganath Mishra Commission. The Ranganath Mishra Commission has clearly stated that the dalit status should be given to Muslims and Christians because if it is not given, it contravenes the Fundamental Right of freedom of religion. What is the reply that the Government of India is going to file there? I would urge

upon the Government, through you, Sir, that this Government should file a reply in the Supreme Court wherein the dalit status is given to Muslims and to Christians also.

Once again I conclude by reiterating my earlier point that please be careful on the issue of Andhra Pradesh. Do not take unilateral decisions. If unilateral decisions are taken, parties like the MIM will not support you. We will not go along with that decision. The issue of Andhra Pradesh is not an internal matter of the Congress Party. There are many stakeholders. We have been politically struggling in Andhra Pradesh for the last 50 years. This one-sided decision should not be taken. The leaders of the Congress Party are saying, some wise leaders who have never won a municipal election in their life are saying: "Let us make Hyderabad a Union Territory." For what? If you make Hyderabad a Union Territory, can Telengana survive? What will be the issue of water? All those problems are there. That is why, I hope that good common sense and wisdom will prevail on the Government before they decide the issue of Andhra Pradesh.

[*Translation*]

SHRI JOSEPH TOPPO (Tezpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir you gave me an opportunity to speak on the president's address and I am very very thankful to you for this. I want to say something on behalf of Assam-Gan-parishad.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the President's address was as traditional as it was last year. No change appears to have been made in it. I am very sad to note that the Prime Minister is elected time and again from the North-East region but, she said in few words about the area where insurgency is prevailing that the discussion is going on. He has this much sympathy with us. It has cut me to the quick that nothing had been mentioned about such a large North-East region in the President's address.

There are all types of terrorists here. All the terrorist outfits starting from ULFA to NDFB are there and frequent terrorist attacks are being made in this region and our,

H.E. President ended it up with saying only two lines in this regard. I am surprised that despite being elected from this very region again and again, Why is he not paying heed to this region? On the one hand we talk about agriculture and farmers.

19.00 hrs.

On the other hand, neither any rule has been framed nor any concrete measure has been taken for the 80 lac tea garden workers working in Assam, Bengal, West Bengal. They are still living in the British era. I would like to remind you of the fact that the places where tribals and backwards are in dominance have been the origin of terrorism. I would like to draw the attention of the Government to this matter. You need to pay the attention even to the features of the area wherefrom the Maoists come. The places deprived of progress and basic facilities beget ULFAs. The Congress Government raises the concerns of the poor and the common men again and again. But which type of the common men does it talk about? Has any concrete measure been taken for their welfare? The tea garden workers always voted the congress party to power but nothing is being done for them. I request the Government to pay its attention to this aspect also. ...*(Interruptions)* I will conclude within two minutes. ...*(Interruptions)* Usually tall claims are made here but as far as the poor are concerned, nothing is done in reality for them. The concerns of the poor are raised only on papers. A good retort has been given to congress by the people of Bihar. You have promised a number of things to provide but failed to deliver. Consequently you are compelled to be satisfied merely with four seats. H.E. the president has accepted the fact that corruption is prevailing in the country. The UPA Government has broken all the records of corruption. The biggest scam has taken place during the regime Assam is a small State. The scam of thousand crores of rupees took place in the North-East region, but no action was taken in this regard. The matter was enquired into but without any result thereof. The senior Cabinet Ministers are involved in it. I would like

to request the Government to initiate the enquiry from Assam, if it agrees. The corpus of fund is flowing there. ...*(Interruptions)* These people are talking about foreign policy, but our poor fishermen are being killed by the Srilankans. No one protects them. What is the benefit of formulating a good foreign policy, if we are unable to save the life of our people? If the poor fishermen goes into the sea for fishing and some foreigners killed them nobody is concerned about it. This is our foreign policy. We talk repeatedly about Kashmir. ...*(Interruptions)* Your dialogue on Kashmir has become old. ...*(Interruptions)* We say that Kashmir is an integral part of India, but China Claims that Kashmir belongs to them. You are holding only dialogue about it, but not taking any concrete steps in this regard. I would like to request that a concrete measure should be taken in this regard. Find out a solution, effectively even by involving us, lest Kashmir should remain a matter of dialogue. Thanks.

*SHRI GORAKHNATH PANDEY (Bhadohi): I would like to support Hon'ble President's Address by drawing your kind attention to some of the points mentioned therein. Madam, India lives in villages. There is need to pay attention to the incidence of poverty, illiteracy and unemployment in our villages. There is need to check the rising prices, and abate naxalism in the country today and bring the huge amount of black money stashed abroad, back into the country.

The country can not be developed fully until the villages in the country are developed. The poor villagers living in a deplorable condition even today. Today, their children take are born with burden of debt on their heads, they their whole life debt ridden and die helplessly in debt. There is no clean drinking water in the villages even after 62 years of independence. They are not getting good education. There is no adequate supply of electricity in the villages. And, this is the most serious problem. The poor is growing poorer while the riches are prospering.

*Speech was laid on the Table.

[Shri Gorakhnath Pandey]

We are talking of total literacy in the country today but there is a need to pay attention as to how it should be implemented. The whole country is ashamed of. The scams but Prime Minister remains unaffected. We are in the race to become a developed country from our present profile of a developing country. Sir, the reputation of the country abroad has taken a gross beating due to the scams, be it 2G-Spectrum, scam, Adarsh Society scam or Commonwealth Games scam, was the Prime Minister not aware of it? If so, then why? Is the Government not accountable for this? Whether a stringent legislation will be enacted to check such corruption is future? There is need to provide information about this to the people of the country.

People are discussing about rising price, in the country and there is dire need for effective measures to check it. Can illegal hoarding be checked by enacting strict laws similar to those enforced for treason? Stressing upon the need for enactment of concrete laws and taking action against the increasing unemployment, rising prices, bringing back black money stashed abroad and the need for concrete action against rising naxalism instead of discussion only, I support this President's Address.

[English]

SHRI PREM DAS RAI (Sikkim): Mr. Chairman Sir, I agree with the priorities set by the Government in 2011-12 and articulated through the President's Address on 21st February: combating inflation, combating corruption, sustaining economic growth to foster inclusivity, vigil on internal and external securities, leadership in foreign policy programmes.

I would like to focus on corruption and nationalism. We, in Sikkim, joined the Indian Union as the 22nd State of India of our own volition in 1975. We were proud to be part of a heritage that the founding fathers had so carefully crafted out with blood, sweat and toil. They had put in place a Constitution that stood the test of time.

No doubt, there were differences in approach even at that time but today we are the products of that great foundation.

It pains me and our Party to see how we are systematically destroying the very edifice that was built by the great leaders of yesteryears.

We, as parliamentarians, need to ask some searching questions to ourselves. We need clarity in our own thoughts and more so in our values. We need to put our country and our Constitution first or else, we will regret it in the future. I say this with great conviction. The people of this country are not fools not to see what is happening on a day to day basis. Day in and day out, we are reminded of our duties through civil society debates and through the media. Our people will punish or support us through the ballot box. Otherwise, how do we account for the people of Sikkim bringing back our party into power four times in a row?

The need to have informed and reasoned debates is more pressing now than ever before and yet we are stymieing this very process on a day to day basis. We might have differences in opinion but let us not debate them in the House. Let us churn our collective ideas so that the outcomes can be much better than what we come in with. I am sure there is remarkable collective wisdom. Let us play out in a manner that is fair to all Members. Let us be much more sensitive on this account.

However, we need to understand that what we say needs to be heard as well. So, there has to be empathetic listening from the side of the Government or the Treasury Benches. It should not be that only when Codes of Conduct are broken that we search for solutions. On the other hand, those who would like to offer a constructive debate should be allowed to do so.

Somewhere I think, we have lost out on the simple logic and need to move toward greater understanding. When we are doing so in other forums rather well,

why can we not do so in Parliament? Let us restore the sanctity of this great Institution and strengthen it further. Let us not corrupt this further. This, to my mind, is a greater corruption.

Let us strive to bring back black money. Let us probe the problems associated with the so-called scams without fear or favour. But before all that, we need to put the nation and our Constitution first above all.

With these words, I would like to support the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, I call upon the last speaker, Dr. Tarun Mandal. Please be very brief.

[Translation]

SHRI GANESH SINGH (Satna): Sir, There is nothing in the Address by the hon'ble President to cheer up the common man. The priorities and the schemes of the Union Government underlined through the President's Address are disappointing. Even more disappointing is the fact that the action and the philosophy of the Government are poles apart.

The Hon'ble President stated in her Address that, "Our people deserve good governance, it is their right and our responsibility. My Government is committed to bring improvement in the quality of governance and transparency, honesty and integrity in the public life."

Imagining about good governance today is like a nightmare. There has been a string of scams for the last few years. Distinguished people are writing to the Prime Minister to save the reputation of the country. The Supreme Court itself is asking an Affidavit from the Prime Minister and this not an ordinary thing! This is for the first time that the Supreme Court is asking clarification from the Prime Minister himself. The country is gradually sinking in the slush of corruption. Now, the scams are occurring to the tune of many lakh crores and not just

of some lakhs or crores of rupees. Large scale scams like the scams relating to 2G-Spectrum, S-Band, Commonwealth Games and Adarsh society, Scams are the gifts of the UPA Government!

Which the country may or may not have made progress in other fields, but it has certainly made great progress in the matter of corruption just within a year. India has reached 87th rank in the corruption Index of 2010 of the, Transparency International, while previously it was ranked 84th in 2009. There is Parliamentary system of Government in the country where collective responsibility there. But when the sharing of responsibility arises the Hon'ble Prime Minister expresses its inability on the pretext of coalition dharma. It seems that the Prime Minister is ready to go to any extent for running the Government.

Therefore, it is difficult to faith the Statement of H.E. President when H.E. says that the Union Government would deal firmly with problems arising out of lack of honesty and probity in public life as the Prime Minister keeps on saying that he is helpless in coalition politics, therefore the question arises as to whom we should repose our faith. The Prime Minister or the address of the H.E. President prepared by his Government?

In fact it is nothing but the sheer lust of power to stick with the governance be that comes at any cost.

It is great irony that the Prime Minister does not know what his Cabinet Minister are doing? Not only that the cabinet Ministers are ignoring the Prime Minister. Whether it is the identity of strong Government? Will we be able to lead the world in 21st century with this kind of Government?

H.E. President has said in her address, "Commonwealth games organized in October last year has been a ground success".

It is quite strange that the Government is not only claiming that the said Games was successful but it was a grant success in spite of the facts that there was alleged

[Shri Ganesh Singh]

misappropriately of funds to the tune of crores of rupees. It seems that the yardsticks of success of UPA Government in 21st century is altogether different.

According to the President, a Group of Ministers is contemplating on various of reasons in order to tackle corruption and bring transparency. Will anybody tell the country as to why this task could not be completed during the last 7 years? Whether the Union Government was waiting that its credibility must touch the bestow in the light of various scams and its consequences threat?

If the measures to deal with corruption is being thought now, does it not mean simply that it was being neglected till date?

H.E. The President Madam was said in her address, "The foreword priorities of the Government in the year 2011-12 would be (1) to contain inflation and to provide relief to the common people especially from adverse impact of rising food prices (2) to deal prominently with problems arising due to lack of honesty and probity in public life (3) to keep on the momentum of economic growth ensuring the proper participation of the poor, weak and deprived sections of the society in the economic development (4) to keep full proof vigilance in relating to internal and external security (5) to pursue a foreign policy that ensure that our voice is listened on the world forum and our interest is protected.

More or less such commitments are being repeated by the Government for the last 7 years. But the people have no longer faith in these commitments. The inflation of food all along the last year has remained between 16 to 19 per cent.

The people does not have faith on this point of the address of H.E. President which tells that priority of the Government is to fight with inflation and to save the interests of the common man from rising prices of food items because the experience of the last 3 year indicates

that the UPA Government is at home in giving different reasons of uncontrolled price rise instead of containing the price rise. If the Government is unable to control inflation, then why it is giving hollow assurances time again.

Our finance Minister says that he is concerned about inflation. It is also a challenge for Micro economic. It is a tough task and we are actively engaged to control it.

Only Government can tell that how long it will continue to be busy in this exercise. But I can say with full confidence that the people have little faith in the Government commitment regarding checking inflation.

The Government commitment to control the inflation and rising prices of foodgrains can easily be gauged through these facts that only in 2010, the prices of petrol have been increased five times. Onion were sold at rupees 80 per kg. and arhar at rupees 90 per kg. It is very unfortunate that arhar dal has become a luxury meal for the people in agriculture based country.

H.E. the President has said that the attention of the people has recently been drawn to the black money particularly the money stashed in foreign banks. The Government is agreed to the impact of black-money whether it is collected through the evasion of tax on honestly-earned income or boarded through illegal means. My Government is committed to solve this problem on priority basis.

But The Supreme Court itself raises doubt once the Government's intention and asks why the Government is silent on the issue of black-money?

On 27th January, 2011, the Supreme Court asked the Government after all why it was not interested in disclosing the names of such people. The Supreme Court inquired from the Government about the efforts being made by it to trace out the sources of such namely. After all, what were the sources of such money was it collected from the smuggling of drugs and weapons?

Is it not strange that on one hand, promises are being made to bring back the black money stashed abroad whereas on the other arguments are being made in the Supreme Court that it is difficult task.

Sir, there is no match between Government saying and doings. The Government had already cleared that it will not disclose the names of those Indians who have stashed their black-money abroad. It is bound to the international laws and agreements on this issue.

The fact is that the Goa Government is not serious about the black money stashed abroad. The Government is showing its inability to take any action in this regard. On 19 January, 2011, The Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh had expressed his helplessness regarding the black-money deposited in Swiss Bank.

On 25th January, 2011 the Finance Minister, Shri Pranab Mukherjee had said on black-money that if the Government violates the international laws and dishonors the terms and conditions of treaties. Then in future foreign countries would not cooperate India on this issue. The disclosure of the names of Indians, who have stashed their black-money in foreign banks can only be made when income tax department has filed cases against them, after conducting inquiry in this regard.

H.E. President in her address has said that for rapid development of railway, rapid expansion of its network and for capacity building and for modernization railway has prepared a blue print.

Sir, Government has expressed it's commitment for the development of railway but the ground reality is different. Various scheme of railway development are lying pending and many bridges, are hundred year old. Prior to the independence every year railway was laying 600-700 km. railway line, but after the independence every year railway is laying only 200 k.m. rail line. More than half of the bridge out of 1 lakh 20 thousand bridge are more than 100 year old.

President in her address said that for the conservation of rivers, centre and State Governments are collectively making efforts. The Government has taken various steps under the National Ganga Basin Authority. Joint faculty from seven Indian Institutes of Technology are preparing a Basin Management Scheme for the river Ganges.

Despite making all the efforts nearly 150 rivers at various locations are not only polluted but have turned into drains. The water of holy rivers like Ganga and Yamuna have become poisonous.

With regard to law and order H.E. President has said that law and order is a State subject. Can be provides assistance only. Terrorism, extremism, racial violence and left extremism is continuously posing bigger challenge. Large scale change have been made in the security machinery after the Mumbai attack. Multi-Agency centre and Assistance and ancillary Multi-Agency centre have been setup National Investigation Agency have been constituted.

This is a well known fact that what naxalites can do. 165 district are Naxal affected. They have 10000 odd fighters. They have latest Automatic weapons. Recently District Collector was taken hostage by them. If the collector is not safe in this country then one can imagine the safety of a common man.

H.E. President in her address said that situation in Jammu and Kashmir has improved. Various preventive measures have been taken by the Union and States Governments. An all party delegation visited. The State interlocutres are working successfully. After a fruitful talks with various groups of the North East the region witnessed decline in violence.

But the fact is that just a month ago people of this country host flag in the State of Jammu and Kashmir. The anti-national elements are worshipped there and the nationalist are arrested.

[Shri Ganesh Singh]

The important issue is that UPA Government doesn't know how to run the Government. Every issue is put off by referring it to Committees and Group of Ministers.

In the President's Address it was mentioned that remunerative price to farmers would be ensured. But in comparison to expenditure it is meagre. It is unfortunate that agriculture is dependent on Nature. Millions of farmers are committing suicide after crop failure due to natural calamities and debt riddenness and this trend continues. This is a serious matter but this issue was not mentioned in the address. This is the most unfortunate conditions of farmers. The crops of the farmers are being continuously destroyed by droughts, floods, mists and hail storms.

Recently, the intense cold in the entire northern India region including Madhya Pradesh has destroyed the pulse crops and fruit and vegetables crops. In Madhya Pradesh alone, the pulse crops like Arhar, Masoor and Gram planted at about 35 lakh hectare land costing Rs. 7442 crores in 46 districts of the State got spoilt. Similarly, crops in other States are also spoilt but it is so unfortunate that the Union Government does not consider such damage from the frost a national disaster. So ironical it is and today if the farmers commit suicide, the sole responsibility of this lies with the wrong policies of the Union Government.

In the wake of damage to the crops due to disasters like hailstorm, frost, drought, flood and rainy storms, the Government there has amended the Revenue Books clause 6-4 (R.B.C. Act) to provide an assistance of maximum 11,000 per hectare and Rs. 40,000 per farmer as relief sum. Apart from that, the farmers are to be provided agriculture-loans at the rate of only one per cent interest. Moreover, the State Government, there, made a survey of the entire State and distributed a sum of about 650 crore rupees from its own funds among the frost-affected, farmers as relief amount and had requested

the Union Government to send a central study team with a provision of a sum of Rs. 2442 crores as relief fund. But the Union Government did not pay any heed to this request and said so in justifiably that heavy frost was a natural disaster.

If the Union Government really wants to stop the farmers from taking such extreme steps like suicide it should formulate a new national agriculture insurance scheme wherein both the Union and State Governments are made to pay the premium amount assuming the agro field as a unit. Otherwise we will not be able to stop such suicides by the farmers who are depressed under the burden of loan and we will be shamed before the world.

The agricultural activity in our country is not a gainful one for the farmers. It should be given the status of an industry and one-time waiver of all its loan is required. It is a matter of great concern for all of us that in every three minutes a farmer is committing suicide in India.

At the end, I would demand that the amendments no. 552 to 636 and 767 to 797 put forth by me May please be accepted and with this, I support this Motion of thanks on the President's Address.

[English]

DR. TARUN MANDAL (Jaynagar): Mr. Chairman Sir, I would like to thank hon. President for her speech for portraying beautifully the priorities and the policies in the agenda of the UPA-II Government and its understanding of the strength, prosperity and the growth of the nation.

May I put some humble questions to the UPA Government? Does growth mean accumulation of more funds to a few billionaires, pauperizing almost the entire country, widening the gap between the rich and the poor due to persuasion of this market economy? Does prosperity mean unemployment of crores of our youth forces, compulsion of a large sections of women folk and girl children to plunge into sex tourism and flesh trades

and almost 25 crore people remaining under starvation. Does the inclusive growth mean farmers suicides in lakhs? Is it an inclusive growth when our positions in the UN Human Development Index is numbering at 67 out of 147 countries due to lack of health, education, sanitations and drinking water? Does good governance mean large-scale scams and corruptions in almost all Ministerial and Administrative Departments of the Government? I cannot say, in any measures, that this performance is better than the previous Governments.

Probity, honesty, transparency and accountability have become a casualty in the hands of this UPA Government as in the hands of the Opposition-run Governments in different States like West Bengal, Kerala, Gujarat and Chhattisgarh.

Sir, I do not find any credibility in this Government to celebrate the 150 years of great Vivekananda and Rabindranath Tagore, who were strong and stood resolutely for dignity and honour of the mankind. '*Annayai je korey, ar annayai je sohe, tobo ghrina tare jeno trino samo doye*' as said by Rabindranath; and '*Sotter jonnyo sob kichu tyag kora jai kintu kono kichur jonnyoi sottoke tyag kora jai na*' as told by Swami Vivekananda are the kernels and teachings of their life struggles.

If the Government means only rituals by celebrating this, then there is no meaning.

Then, in the markets, the essential commodity prices are being fixed by the black-marketeers, the hoarders, the illegal traders and the middle men forcing our farmers and the common people more hard-pressed. All the Governments, the Central and the State Governments, are playing under the market players. That does mean that the Government is for the anti-socials, black-marketeers, hoarders, corporates and traders and not for our *aam aadmi*.

In regard to internal security, in the name of containment of unrest in Jammu and Kashmir Valley and in the Naxalite-infested States, diversion of more funds

and deployment of military and para-military forces will not give solace to the unconfident people belonging to those areas of unrest. Proper implementation of the promises and the projects by the Government will rather give credence to the Governments, whether of the States or of the Centre.

Like in the State of West Bengal and in many other States, possession of Political arms and illegal use of administration, both civil and police, by the Ruling Parties are the real internal threats like deployment of joint forces in the area of Jungle Mahal. They should be immediately withdrawn and these illegal arms should be taken out.

My last point is on the external policy. Our long tradition of anti-imperialist stance, I consider, has been compromised by the stance taken by the UPA Government. The chieftain of the world imperialism, the US and the warmonger, after the post-Second World War era, was given a red carpet welcome, and that is taking the freedom and liberty of many sovereign countries of the world. That should not be compromised in the interest of nuclear reactors and in the name of empowering our country with nuclear power. We are in favour of development and peace; and not for war and destruction.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The discussion on the Motion of Thanks to the President's Address is over and the reply to this debate will be taken up tomorrow.

[*Translation*]

SHRI GANESH SINGH: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have an objection. I want it to be noted that two-four minutes should have been given to all those whose names were lying on your table. We are sitting here for this for so long. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: As your Member is interested, you want to please him.

...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record.

*(Interruptions)...**

MR. CHAIRMAN: If any Member has any written speech, he can lay it on the Table of the House.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

****DR. BHOLA SINGH (Nawada):** I am here to support Motion of thanks on The President's address.

Hon'ble President's address is a true reflection of Government's policies and programmes. It includes achievements of past, targets of present and guidelines of future. It is like a tableau of dance drama.

President's address is a policy document of the Government in power, but I have seen lacklustureness in the speech. These is lack of self-confidence with regard to achievement. I am disappointed.

It has nothing for the new generation.

'Navay Neer Sunao, Bahut Udass Hai Raat,
Isi Khandar Mein Kahin Kuch Diye Hain, Tute Huey,
Unhi, Se Kaam Chalao Bahut Udaas Hai Raat,
Suna Hai Is Sey Pehle Bhi Kuch Gayen Hain Niraash,
Dilon Ko Khai Manao Bahut Udass Hai Raat.'

Confucius was social reformer of China in 6th century, He was also a city magistrate. A student asked him, how many things are required for a State? Confucius said — three. Food, Fort, and Faith. He again asked that if we were to leave one out of the three, then which one should be left and which two can be retained? Confucius said, we should leave fort. The student again asked that if we were to leave one out of the remaining two and retain the other then which one should be left? Confucius said — food will be left, be we can not imagine a Government without faith.

This Government has lost public faith. This is a Government of political power and not a Government of ideology. This Government has become a Government of business establishments driven by market. Now Prime Minister, Cabinet Members are not elected by the leader of Majority party. These are now selected after transactions of crores of rupees. It includes business families, corporate families and the media. The result in that Ministers are being appointed on the basis of crores of rupees.

The nation stood stunned when the hon'ble Prime Minister said in the interview on electronic media that there are compunctions in a coalition. He is not so much at fault in corruption and scams as in understood. A Prime Minister of a civilized country should have resigned on this statement itself. The Prime Minister has accepted the wrong doing indirectly.

All limits were crossed when a senior Minister had even said that Shri Raja did not commit any wrong. No scam of any paid has occurred. On the one hand, Shri Raja is sent to jail in a scam while on the other Minister considers him not guilty. But, that Minister has crossed the limits of propriety and he has become Minister. He has raised a finger on the constitutional institution CAG too and he still continue, to be a Minister. Ministers have a collective responsibility. They are not an individual. This the concept of collective responsibility and the nation starts to become weaker.

About Rs. 76 lakh crore of our country has been sent to the countries like Switzerland, France, Germany, England etc. That is the property of the people of India. Whereas, the US was seized illegal property by putting pressure on the Swiss Banks, our Government has not even signed the proposal for receiving the assets with the 120 countries, so far. The Government had recently stated in the Supreme Court that disclosing the name is not in the national interest. It has tarnished the image of the country as well as of the Government. It is light of the shamelessness. I demand that the Government

*Not recorded.

**Speech was laid on the Table.

should issue a white paper on the illegal funds stashed in foreign banks in the ongoing session and take the country in confidence.

Country is suffering from the rising prices. It has devoured even the bread, salt, pickle, vegetable of the poor. Price rise is without rein and out of Government control. In fact, the Government has no language, word of its own. It is in a laughable situation by giving illogical argument about price-rise. It gives arguments:—

- (a) The poor have started eating more;
- (b) It does not have Alladin's lamp;
- (c) State Governments do not check blackmarketing;
- (d) Price-rise is an indicator of development etc.

But the irony is that the Government has tried to escape from its responsibility. In fact, this Government is not functioning as a political organization. Prices of goods have become a monopoly of business house. When the produce remains with the farmers, their prices fall and the farmers have to make a distress sale. But, when the same produce reaches market, its price increases. Thus, farmers' blood is being sucked by inserting two pumps in their body with the result that the Government functions like a commercial, business house and this is the biggest reason of price-rise.

Lakhs of farmers have started committing suicides in the country. When the farmers of the country start committing suicides like this then it is understood that the country is going through a serious crisis. It is not an agricultural revolution in the country. It is a revolution of chemical fertilizers. Fertilizers, seeds, pesticides are not easily available to them. Even soft loan from banks is not available to them. Bihar deposits Rs. 60,000 crore in banks but it gets only Rs. 25,000 crores in loans.

Their produce has no remunerative price. They have to spent more money in buying agricultural inputs from

the market then the hike in the prices of their produce. Famous poet of Tamil Nadu Shri Manamavtar has said that if a farmer expresses poverty by folding his hands before a saint who does not hoard things then that saint can not reach heaven.

Agriculture is a culture;

Agriculture is a social system;

Agriculture is also a spiritual system;

Agriculture is also a rural economy;

And a standard of economic power of the nation too.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, now I will come to Bihar is changing. Hanuman of development has jumped into Bihar. Development of Bihar will lead to the development of the country. Bihar cannot go with the national growth rate because then it will lag behind in development.

The Planning Commission has sanctioned Rs. 24,000 crore for the annual plan of Bihar for the current financial year 2011-12. I congratulate the Union Government for this. But, Bihar will, not become a developed State just by this much. A special State status will have to be conferred upon it so that it can get national and international level assistance in capital investment. Bihar is a State of possibilities. It has achieved the growth rate of 11.47% but it will have to achieve a growth rate of 15% further. I demand that assistance should be provided to Bihar in receiving the special State status.

I hail from Nawada parliamentary constituency. Nawada is suffering from drought. Rivers are thirsty and the hills are dead. There is layer of water under land in Nawada, Roh, Govindpur, Pakrivarava, Kashichak and Hisua blocks. Wells are dry. The entire population is screaming for drinking water. The Union Government, therefore could take initiative at its level for the development of Nawada:—

- (a) Nawada should be declared chronic drought area;

[Dr. Bhola Singh]

- (b) Upper Sakri reservoir scheme for Nawada;
- (c) Complete irrigation arrangement shall be made by constructing dam in Dhanarajay, dry rivers;
- (d) Grant approval for the setting up of Nuclear power generation plant in Rajauli and to implement the same;
- (e) Steps should be taken in the interest of farmers by reviving the closed sugar mill in Varsaliganj in Nawada.
- (f) Problem of drinking water should be specifically solved through installing the Rig machine.

Speech be no so lengthy I want to say to the incumbent Prime Minister that when Bhishma Pitamah was lying on bed of arrows in the evening and enlightening Pandavas and Kauravas at that very moment Draupadi gave a heartfelt laugh. Arjuna moved to beat Draupadi. At that time, Bhishma said, "Arjuna, do not beat Draupadi. She is not an ordinary lady. Ask the reason for her laughter." Draupadi said that throughout his life Bhishma did exactly opposite to whatever he was teaching while dying. Bhishma said that my daughter, you were rightly laughing. I have been living off a handful of rice of the sinner Kauravas throughout my life. By doing so, I have lost my conscience. The difference between the truth and the false has vanished.

Hon'ble Prime Minister, Dinkar has said:—

"Jaa ko, punya yadi bada nahi shasan mein,
Ya aag sulagti rahi praja ke man mein,
Tamas badta yadi gaya dhakel prabha ko,
Nirbandh path yadi mila nahin pratibha ko,
Ritu nahin yehi anayay hamein marega,
Apne hee ghar main phir swadesh harega.

Even them, I plead to the nation—

"Jaa tere swapan bade hain,
Bhavna kee god se utarkar,
Jald prithvi per chalna sikhein,
Chor-taron se aprapya unchaiyeion ke liye,
Ladna, machalna sikhein,
Hasein, muskurayein, gaayein,
Har deeye ki roshni dekhkar lalchaeiyn
Ungli jalayein,
Apne panv per khade hon,
Jaa tere swapan bade hon,
Sarvatra andhera hai,
Dayan-bayan kuchh nahi sujhta,
Bahar bijli kee roshni hai,
Par bheetar ghup andhera hai.
Aayein-jab suraj, chand, taron ne
Chamakana chhod diya hai aur amavasya kee eis
ratri mein
Hum apni Aatma ke dweep ko jalayein,
Yehi Rashta deep banega aur eisee se vishwa ka
chirag jal sakega.

With these words, I support the motion of thanks moved on the President's Address.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, the House will take up 'Zero Hour'. The Members are requested to speak only for two minutes.

Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal to speak.

[Translation]

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL (Bikaner): I would like to draw the attention of the Hon'ble House through you, to the matter of urgent public importance.

Sir, the Government has declared peacock as a national bird, but in the absence of proper protection, peacocks are being killed every other day. I belong to Rajasthan and represent the Bikaner parliamentary

constituency of Rajasthan. Even in my constituency, peacocks are found dead in the nursery of the forest department in Sri Dungargarh headquarters and in my neighbouring district, Nagaur, peacocks have been killed at Parwatsar. Thereafter peacocks were found dead in Kama teshil of Bharatpur district on 20 February. And on the incident of shooting the peacock, the villagers blocked highways and the administration had to work hard to maintain law and order there.

I would like to state through you that as per section 44 of Wild Life Protection Act, 1972, trade of peacock's feather are exempted and demand of their feathers has gone up. So, the Act may be amended. That is why, the anti-social elements have started killing peacocks and are exporting their limbs and feathers in larve quantity. Such incidents may lead the peacocks to extinction. Therefore I demand that a law should also be enacted to protect the peacocks on the lines of the law formulated by the Environment and Forest Ministry, otherwise they may become extinct and their feathers may also not be available. He should also remember that our Vedas have also the reference of one national bird. Our poets have also written a lot on this beautiful bird. Hence, the sections of Wild Life Protection Act should be amended. Its feathers also adorned the crest of God shri Krishna. Poets have said — there is no importance to featherless birds, tusk-less elephants and lampless temples. In my constituency the people from Bishnoi Community are doing excellent work to protect the wild animals through NGOs. Therefore I urge the Government to provide protection to peacocks also, so that peacocks can be protected and wild-life may be helped a survive lives.

SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH (Buxar) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to draw the attention to the hon'ble House to the matter of urgent importance through you. The agreement on Sharing the water of the Sone river was signed by Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh under the leadership of the Government of India. Prior to Bansagar agreement, Bear Barrage on the river Sone properly irrigated the field stretch of Patna, Aurangabad, Arwal, Bhojpur, Rohtas and Kaimur districts of Bihar for

more than 100 years. Rihand reservoir was constructed in Uttar Pradesh to generate hydro power continuously. Electricity was generated as per base unit there. Indpuri Barrage got uninterrupted flow of water. But the flow of water stopped in the rihand reservoir. Prior to Bansagar agreement, the water of the Sone Basin was used by Bihar alone. It was decided in the above agreement that Bihar would get 5.57 million acre feet water at any cost for irrigation from the water flow of the Sone river in Indpuri Barrage and water in the barrage would not be allowed to be less than 13,000 cuseq. The amount of water available in the entire Sone basin was to be released on the basis of cold system made in this regard. Bansagar Dam has been completed in. Rihand Hydro Power Plant is being operated only in peak hours instead of round the clock for generating electricity. The unavailability of water in the Indpuri barrage for last two-three years, subjected the most fertile tracts of land in Bihar to famine. Water is not available either for irrigation or drinking. It is therefore, duty of the Union Government to use its influence over Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh to maintain necessary water flow at Indpuri Barrage and to provide the Shore of river water to Bihar. The Union Government may ensure to provide water flow to the old Son canal so that irrigation facility may be provided to the farmers of that areas whose productivity is as much as that of Haryana and Punjab.

SHRI JITENDRA SINGH BUNDELA (Khajuraho): Sir, I would like to put a matter of urgent public importance to the august House. The Government of India is providing a special package a Bundelkhand for its development. I would like to inform this august House through you that Lalitpur-Singrauli rail-line was approved in 1999. But unfortunately, even a single pie has not been spent on a section between Panna-Khajuraho and Panna-Satna since then. This results is a massive resentment among people of Panna district. The people of that area have continuously making dharna and agitations from 16 January and bands are being organized. Everybody whether he is child or old participating in this agitation.

[Shri Jitendra Singh Bundela]

I demanded in this regard in the budget 2009-10 that if the Government wanted to develop Bundelkhand then it should allocate funds for the Lalitpur-Singrauli rail-line, a lone rail-line of Bundelkhand and cities like Khajuraho might be linked to with Lalitpur-Singrauli rail-line.

Through you, I would like to say that there is already a Railway Yuva Sangarsh Samiti in Panna, it is a non-political organization and cutting across the party line people from all political parties whether they belong to BJP, Congress or BSP are collectively sitting on Dharna. Everyone is expecting from this Government that provision for connecting Panna to Satna will be made in this Budget. In this Zero-Hour discussion, I want to make you know about it. Thank you.

SHRI GANESH SINGH: Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by Shri Jitendra Singh Bundela.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Ganesh Singh is also associating with him.

DR. KIRIT PREMJBHAI SOLANKI (Ahmedabad West): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I want to draw the attention of this House to a very important issue of raising further the height of Sardar Sarovar Dam, which affects not only the entire country but is also the lifeline of Gujarat. Sardar Sarovar Project is a multi-purpose inter-State project. The height of the dam is raised from time to time with permission granted by NCA, that is, Narmada Control Authority. The last permission was granted by NCA in May, 2006 and the height of the dam had been raised up to 121.92 metres in December, 2006 by Gujarat Government. The ultimate height of the dam is to be raised up to 138.68 metres. It will help in the following ways. The storage capacity will get enhanced by 34 lakh acre feet. It would also facilitate irrigation of additional 6.8 lakh hectares of

agricultural land. There would also be additional 40 per cent power generation from this project. Flood control is also a major benefit of it. The carry over storage would help mitigate drought, if subsequent years happen to be rain deficit years.

The environment sub-group of NCA has recommended further raising of height of the dam on 1st April, 2010 and similar recommendation from R&R sub-group is also received. The R&R sub-group of NCA is chaired by Secretary, Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment. The Governments of Gujarat and Maharashtra have completed the R&R works and also completed the requisite consultations with respective Grievances Redressal Authority, GRA. However, similar consultation with GRA of Maharashtra is pending.

Considering the above status in this matter, it is necessary to expedite the consultation report from the GRA of Maharashtra and thereafter convene a meeting of R&R sub-group of NCA so that it can recommend further raising of height of Sardar Sarovar Dam to NCA.

Under these circumstances, the Secretary, Social Justice and Empowerment, Government of India would be required to take immediate action to call for the consultation report of GRA, Maharashtra and convene the meeting of R&R sub-group of NCA.

I also demand that Sardar Sarovar Project may be declared as a national project.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMKISHUN (Chandauli): Sir, through you I would like to draw the attention of the Government toward the matter of urgent importance. There is widespread corruption and a scam has taken place in the procurement of paddy in the country and particularly in the Poorvanchal area of Uttar Pradesh. With the connivance of Government officials, middlemen and brokers farmers were forced to sell their paddy at a very low prices. The farmers

were cheated by the delay in opening of procurement centres and by showing the high moisture level in the paddy. Delay in Government procurement and unavailability of jute sacs has resulted in buying of paddy by middle men and brokers at a throw away prices and the same paddy was bought and sold by the officials and mill owners through the procurement Centre on Government rate. The nexus of middlemen, brokers and officials has looted farmers to the tune of Rs. 200 per quintal, the Government fail to purchase paddy on time. Farmers were forced to sell their produce to traders, shopkeepers, mill owners at the rate of Rs. 800-850 per quintal due to the delay in the procurement of paddy by the Government Chandauli district of Poorvanchal in Uttar Pradesh is known as bowl of rice. The produce of farmers was looted on a large scale there. Uttar Pradesh Government in its order issued a direction to purchase 67% rice instead of 62% rice from rice mills but due to this 17% moisture was shown in place of 12% to curtail paddy procurement, which resulted in heavy losses incurred by the farmers in the sale of paddy. This is a matter of urgent public importance.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, he is only generalizing it.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI RAMKISHUN: I demand from the Government through the House that it should make a high-level inquiry regarding purchase of paddy with respect to profits made by middlemen and officers, and take immediate actions against the erring officials. The Government should make inquiry of the delay in purchasing paddy also. The farmers had to sell their paddy below the price decided by the Government at Rs. 1000. There was less availability of sacks of the farmers of poorvanchal in Uttar Pradesh. I would like to say through you that it is a big scam and corruption meted to the farmers of the Uttar Pradesh.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Bishnu Pada Ray — not present.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, your statement is over. Nothing will go on record.

(Interruptions)...*

SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL (Vijayawada): I thank the Chairman for the opportunity. I would like to raise the issue about BT Cotton. In India, a lot of farmers are sowing and cultivating BT in all the uplands and mostly dry lands after the BT hybrid variety has come in. In India more than 10 lakh hectares is under cultivation by the farmers by sowing BT Cotton.

I would like to give an example. In Andhra Pradesh, in my Parliamentary Constituency, there is a company called M/s. Bayer Crop Science Limited. They have assured the farmers that they would get a yield of 16 to 18 quintals with around 90 balls per tree. But in practice, after 120 days of sowing, they could hardly get 10 balls, which would result in a yield of hardly two quintals. The yield has dropped to two quintals from 16 to 18 quintals! We raised this issue with the District Administration and the State Government.

I am also happy that our hon. Minister of State in the Ministry of Textiles, Shrimati Panabaka Lakshmi, is present here. The Government has taken up the issue with the company saying that since they have assured the farmers that it would yield 16 to 18 quintals, but the yield has dropped to two quintals. So, there has to be some proper compensation for them. I am saying this because for every acre of BT Cotton they have to invest around Rs. 45,000. Earlier, the market price used to be Rs. 3,000, and with 18 quintals the farmer used to get around Rs. 50,000 and they used to get Rs. 5,000 profit.

*Not recorded.

[Shri L. Rajagopal]

Now, the yield has dropped to two quintal. Of course, the market rate has gone up and the market rate is around Rs. 6,000, but they are hardly getting Rs. 12,000. Hence, there is great loss to each farmer as they are losing around Rs. 35,000. M/s Bayer Crop Science Limited says that they are not responsible, and they said that they are not responsible as they have got a yield for it.

I want the Ministry of Textiles and the Ministry of Agriculture to ensure that there is a proper mechanism and legislation in place. I am saying this because all these companies are multi-national companies, and they have advertised that they are going to get such and such yield, and innocent farmers — thinking that they are going to get a better yield — are buying from all these companies. So, whenever there is a drop in yield, that company should be made accountable and proper compensation has to be paid to these farmers, especially, in Vatsavai Mandal, Penuganchiprolu Mandal and Chandarlapadu Mandal of my Parliamentary constituency where farmers have cultivated BT Cotton in around 3,500 acres of land. I want the Government of India to take some action in consultation with the State Government and the District Administration so that farmers are adequately compensated.

SHRI P. KUMAR (Tiruchirappalli): Thank you, Mr. Chairman, Sir. Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL), Tiruchirappalli, is one of the premier power plant equipment manufacturing companies and one of the largest public sector companies under the Ministry of Heavy Industries. It has one of the largest boiler manufacturing facilities. It is a profit-making Navratna public sector unit. I would like to submit that on an average in a year, this plant handles around five to six lakh metric tonnes of raw materials or finished component through the National Highway 67.

There are around 11,000 employees working in the BHEL unit at Tiruchirappalli. The employees' staff quarters and the BHEL factory are divided by NH-67 as south

and north parts. The BHEL Factory Phase-I and II, SSTP, and Kamarajapuram residential area are situated on the south part of the National Highway, while Kailasapuram and the above-mentioned staff quarters are situated on the north part of the National Highway. More than 20,000 people used to cross this National Highway 67 as pedestrians. Without proper underpass, they are facing a huge problem while crossing the road. The heavy traffic on National Highway 67 has caused more accidents. Last year, more than 20 people lost their lives in the accidents.

There is a long pending demand from the people for an underpass for easy access to the area on both sides of the National Highway. On behalf of the public, I appeal to the Government, through this House, for construction of an underpass near Township Main Entrance Training Centre, Tiruvarampur on the National Highway 67 and allow the traffic between the BHEL Factory and the Township through this underpass.

[Translation]

SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV (Madhubani): Sir, I have been attracting the attention of the Ministry of Agriculture of the Government of India for a year by writing letters and by raising questions. Multinational companies are cheating the farmers of the country at a large scale. These companies are selling the pesticides, which are banned in the other countries. They sell these banned and expired pesticides in India, which harm crops and have detrimental effect on the environment and on the soil but the Government is repeatedly saying that these pesticides are being tested in a laboratory of Faridabad. But after the gap of a year neither the result of the tests has brought to the light and nor any company has been found involved, nor any action has been taken against them but the pesticides-making domestic companies are put at disadvantage and some of the scientists and officials in Ministry of Agriculture are engaged in giving benefits to the multinational companies and doing injustice to the farmers.

Therefore, it is my submission to the House that insecticides of those multi-national companies should be tested whose insecticides are found expired, spurious and banned. Action be taken against such foreign companies after conducting investigation and responsible persons, therefore should be arrested and send to jail. The interest of the Indian farmers, who are being looted, should be protected.

DR. BHOLA SINGH (Nawada): Mr. Chairman, Sir with your permission, I want to draw attention of the House towards an important issue during zero hour: I do not want to take much time of the House. Therefore, I am just reading out those issues. Life and modesty of women in our country is being trampled. Numerous cases of rape are being reported everyday. Such incidents in National Capital Delhi has crossed all boundaries. Women and girls who visit India as a foreign tourist are worst affected. Out of every four rapes in the country, one is reported from Delhi itself. Disrobbing the women's modesty is highly deplorable in a place like Delhi where highest administrative mechanism, political executive and persons of high repute exist. Entire nation is worried about such ghastly attacks on women. Government should take stringent measures for women's safety and security in order to protect their dignity. Necessary consultation should be made with State Government, so that blot on the face of cultural India should be obliterated.

SHRI PREMDAS (Etawah): Sir, I want to draw your attention towards an specific issue. Four lanes roads were constructed through out the country with a view to reduce travelling time, to minimize the accidents and also to ensure the vehicles maintenance free. Today, we see that condition of NH-2 between Delhi to Kolkata is so dilapidated that there are two feet deep hole on road near toll plaza, Katphori in Ferozabad district. There are many pot holes in Anantram and near toll plaza in district Auraiya. 386 accidents took place in a year in my Parliamentary constituency Etawah, out of which ninety

per cent took place on four lanes. The cell phone of the project officer is found to be switched off whenever we try to contact him. Nobody is there to listen us. H.E. President has promised that construction works on 14000 kms of roads would be speed up. I want to say that old roads should be maintained. It is correct that four laning of roads have saved the travelling time but condition of four laning road between Agra to Kanpur is very bad. I request the Government to conduct an enquiry into it. Only thirty seconds are prescribed for vehicle to pass through toll plaza, but traffic comes to stand-still for hours together because of toll plaza. Strict action should be taken in this regard, so that public could fee ease and comfort. Fertile land of most of the farmers has been acquired for constructing four laning roads. I demand to fulfill the objective of constructing of four laning of roads.

[English]

SHRI P.T. THOMAS (Idukki): Sir, I draw your attention towards an important issue pertaining to the inclusion of cultivators of tea, coffee, rubber, coconut and areca nut under the category of farmers in Bharat Census 2011. In the census notification 2011, it has been categorically stated that farmers who cultivate plantation crops such as tea, rubber, coffee, coconut and areca nut are not being considered as farmers. This is directly affecting the lives of thousands of farmers in Kerala. The fact is that a lot of ordinary farmers are depending upon these crops for their livelihood even though these crops are generally considered as plantation crops. There are farmers in this category holding even up to ten cents of land. Consequently, these farmers would not be getting benefits of loan waivers or any such incentives as they are being put in the category of 'other jobs'.

I would request the Government to take immediate measures to get it corrected and to protect the interest of farmers all over India.

SHRI KHAGEN DAS (Tripura West): I would like to draw the attention of the Government that Tripura being one of the Special Category States has been forced into critical economic crisis due to illogical norms adopted by the Central Government.

As per the award of the 13th Finance Commission, it will be hardly possible for the State to pay the committed liabilities like salary of employees, DA, pension etc. The salary expenditure for the award period has been projected at Rs.13,924.43 crore by the State whereas the 13th Finance Commission awarded Rs.7,727.90 crore.

The scenario is similar to payment of pension also. Against the State Government's liabilities of Rs.3,944.80 crore, the 13th Finance Commission approved only Rs.2,779.09 crore. The total shortfall for salary and pension stands at Rs.7,362.24.

As per the approved scheme of financing, the ceiling for 'Open Market Borrowing' during 2010-11 is Rs.367.69 crore but the State Government has been allowed it to raise up to Rs.100 crore. Therefore, the total shortage further increased by Rs.267.69 crore.

I would, therefore, urge upon the Government for taking immediate corrective steps and provide necessary financial assistance to Tripura to meet the committed liabilities and maintain its pace of all round development.

SHRI B. MAHTAB (Cuttack): I rise here today to raise an important issue relating to my State, Odisha. Around 12 lakh hectares of Agricultural land in more than 26,000 villages suffered crop loss of more than 50 percent due to heavy unseasonal rains from 6th December to 14th December, 2010. The loss to the farmers is estimated to be Rs.6,000 crore. More than 7 lakh hectares of cropped area in more than 11,000 villages incurred crop loss of more than 50 per cent due to acute drought that occurred in Odisha during August and September, 2010. The crop loss due to drought is estimated to be Rs. 4,000 crore. Odisha Government has already submitted a Memorandum on drought with a request to release Central

Assistance of Rs. 1,187.19 crore and the Inter-ministerial Central Team has admitted it to be genuine and just. I therefore demand that the Government of India to release the Central assistance on account of drought immediately.

During the year 2010, more than 37,000 villages out of total 51,000 villages of Odisha have been affected either by drought or unseasonal rain resulting in severe crop loss. The total loss is **estimated to be Rs. 10,000 crore**. Thus, Odisha has faced a calamity of rare severity during the year 2010.

The existing norms for the scale of assistance from the CRF to farmers affected by natural calamities need to be enhanced to Rs.25,000 per hectare in view of the escalating costs of modern agricultural practices. The Working Group on Agriculture Production headed by the **Haryana Chief Minister, Shri Hooda** have already made a similar recommendation to the Government of India.

Loss is not only economic; it is psychological as well. Because the ripe paddy and vegetable fields on the verge of harvesting create a sense of well being among the cultivators, crop loss at this critical juncture compounds to the plight of the farmers, both psychologically and economically.

During this year's procurement, the Government of India has not declared on the Minimum Support Price (MSP) a Bonus of Rs.100/- per quintal over and above the MSP for paddy. I urge the Government that the same should be declared immediately.

The Government of Odisha has submitted a memorandum to the Prime Minister. The Chief Minister had come to Delhi in the last week of December, 2010 and had also met the Agriculture Minister and had apprised him about the problems being faced by the farmers in Odisha. The demand from the Government of Odisha was to sanction Rs. 1,027 crore out of the National Disaster Response Fund. The total amount of the Central assistance for floods, drought and unseasonal rains comes

to Rs. 2616.19 crore which may be released and sanctioned immediately. What has happened in-between? Already January has passed. The Central team had gone to Odisha and had visited the interior parts. They had divided themselves into 3-4 groups. Now, we are in the last week of February, not a single pie had been provided to our State. At the same time, Andhra Pradesh had been provided funds from the Central release. Maharashtra Government had been provided funds from the National Disaster Response Fund. Why is Odisha getting discriminated? I fail to understand this. ...*(Interruptions)* I would only urge upon this Government to release the funds and not to play with the future of the farmers. With these words, I conclude.

SHRI S. SEMMALAI (Salem): Thank you, Mr. Chairman, Sir, for permitting me to raise an important issue which is regarding construction of road over bridge across the railway line at Anaimedu in Salem Town in the State of Tamil Nadu, to ease the traffic congestion which hampers free flow of traffic resulting in traffic snarl. The construction of this bridge is very essential and it has to be taken up as early as possible. Frequent movement of trains from Salem to Virudhachalam, causing the closure of the railway gate, and it hampers free flow of traffic. The general public is very much inconvenienced due to this problem. This is a long felt need of the people of Salem Town. Considering the importance and urgency of this issue, I would request the hon. Minister of Railways to give top priority to this pressing need and to make sufficient provision in this year's Railway Budget itself. The Government of Tamil Nadu may also be apprised to release its share of financial contribution immediately. Last year also, I raised this issue on the floor of this House under Rule 377, but there is no positive response came from the Ministry. Now, I hope that my request would evoke a positive response from the Ministry of Railways.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Majumdar, please listen to me. The matter which you want to raise is still pending in the court. It is sub judice. Do you want to say anything on this?

SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR (Balurghat): I do not think so.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I want to inform you that this matter is *sub-judice*. It may create problems.

SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR: I do not think so, it is a simple thing. Why can I not speak on this?

MR. CHAIRMAN: The matter is pending in the court. If you say something, it may create problems.

SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR: There is no harm in my speaking on this.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The matter is under court. You cannot speak. Please sit down.

SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR : Can I not speak? Okay.

[Translation]

SHRI P.L. PUNIA (Barabanki): Sir, I am grateful to you for allowing me to express my views on this important topic. This matter is related to reservation in promotion to the Government employees belonging to the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes. Under article 16(4) of the constitutions, the persons belonging to the scheduled castes and scheduled tribe, have had been provided reservation in the Government service at national and State level in proportion to their population in direct recruitment and promotions till 15.11.1992.

In the India Sawhney case, Nine judges constitutional bench of the Supreme Court had in its decision on 16.11.1992 declared the reservation to the scheduled castes, scheduled tribes in promotions in the Government services improper and ordered that reservation in promotion to these categories should be maintained only for the next five year, To remove this anomaly the Union Government, through 77th Constitution amendment, added a new article 16(4A) on 17.06.1995.

[Shri P.L. Punia]

Two judges bench of The Supreme Court in Virpal Singh Chauhan case on 10.10.1995, three judges bench on 01.03.1996, five judges bench on 16.09.1999 had established the "catch up rule" by giving benefit of "Regaining" in seniority to the Government employees of general categories due to which the Government employees belonging to the scheduled caste/tribes will get the promotions but not the benefit of resultant seniority alongwith the promotion. To remove this anomaly, the Union Government implemented the 85th constitution amendment w.e.f. 17.06.1995.

The 77th and 85th Constitution Amendments were challenged by the general categories applicant before the five Judges bench of the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court had, on 19.10.2006, given its verdict in the M. Nagraj case in which these constitutional amendments were deemed proper, but it said that if the Government wants to provide reservation in promotion to the employees of SC, ST categories then it will have to prepare a base by collecting data relating to the backwardness of these categories, insufficient representation in the Government services and the effect on the efficiency of the Government work. Due to these conditions the persons of these categories are not getting any benefit of promotion since 1995 and they are not getting any assistance from the Government causing disappointment to them. Taking the due from the decision in the M. Nagraj Case, the High Court of Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and other States have given contrary verdicts. Proper interpretation of the ruling given by the 9 judges bench of the Supreme Court in the Indira Sawhney case has not been made in the M. Nagraj case and unnecessary confusion has been created.

I, therefore, request you that the Government should take initiative to make amendment in the constitution with immediate effect so that the confusion created by the M. Nagraj case is removed and the Government employees belonging to the SC, ST categories can get the benefit of resultant seniority alongwith the promotion under article 16(4A) of the Constitution.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal's name may be associated with Shri P.L. Punia.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMASHANKAR RAJBHAR (Salempur): Sir, I may be allowed to speak from this side. I want to bring into cognizance of the House and the Government the matter pertaining to 222 Indian citizens from my constituency, entrapped in Libya, thousand kilometers away from India and are battling for life. Four months have passed since then and whenever I visit my constituency, I see that their parents and children are in trouble. They belong to Bhojpuri speaking region but speaking in Bojpuri is not allowed there, till date it has not been listed otherwise I would have surely expressed their sufferings in Bhojpuri.

Sir, nearly four months ago Aaber Alkarat General Construction Company, Pakistan through Sufi Travels, Mumbai had provided jobs in Libya to youth of the age group of 35 years 30 years and 28 years belonging to Devaria, Kushinagar, Maharajganj, Gorakhpur districts, which is very poor border area of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar. Since then, This company is not paying salaries to them and getting the work from them forcibly. They have told on phone that they are we provided time ever for brushing their teeth for the lost four months. They are being served with rice and Chokha only as food. They have not been provided for bath. When some persons went to commission there, it did not prove favourable. I want to say that 220 India citizen are entrapped in Libya and the Government has not been so far succeeded in getting them freed despite lot of correspondence. Another crisis has emerged in Libya since day before yesterday due to which thousands of Indian citizens are entrapped there. 222 poor people are dying of hunger and clothes, from any constituency who have gone there as labourers for the last four months. I demand the Government to get those labourers freed from there and bring them back at the earliest. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI GANESH SINGH (Satna): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I through you want to draw the attention of the Government of India to a very important issue. Ours is an agrarian country and the agriculture of our country is dependent on the nature. In villages we call it as God's grace. Crops of farmers have been extensively damaged due to instant natural calamities. There had been severe cold fury in the first week of January due to which, crops of farmers in various States in north India along with Madhya Pradesh extensively damaged. Crops of pulses vegetables and fruits extensively damaged in these States. Irony is that such a big natural calamity occurred there and the Government of India is saying that it is not a natural calamity. What could be more unfortunate than it? I am quoting my State's example. There are 50 districts in my State. Crops of farmer in 46 district out of 50 districts have damaged. Crops of Arhar, grams, Masoor, vegetables and fruit sown over almost 35 lakh hectares of area have damaged, the loss of which amount to Rs. 7642 crore. The Government is saying that it does not fall under natural calamity. Our Government in Madhya Pradesh by amending the New RVC Act has provided per hectare minimum Rs. 11000 to the maximum of Rs. 40000 to each farmers as compensation. Thus it has so far spent Rs. 650 crores. We demanded the Government of India for sending a Central Assessment Team there. Our Chief Minister also sat on fast. The Prime Minister telephonically called him and said that come here, they were ready to talk. The Chief Minister, when he visits here and have meeting with the Dy. Chairman of Planning Commission, Minister of Finance, Minister of Agriculture and the Prime Minister. But they say that 'frost' does not fall within the natural calamity. What could be a bigger joke than this? Gross injustice have been metted out with farmers of those areas. I want to ask you as to why the farmers are committing suicides? What are the reasons behind it? Why we are not paying attention to those matters? Everything is measures in all over the world. Farmers having credit cards have till date not been provided money under National Crop Insurance Schemes. I request that a new policy relating to National Crop

Insurance Schemes. I request that a new policy relating to National Crop Insurance Scheme should be devised in which the fields of farmers may be treated as unit and amount of insurance cover may be provided to them for the damage of crops in proportion to market price and production. The question is that from where the farmer will pay the premium? A provision be made there in that the amount premium would be deposited by the Central Government and State Government from their exchequers. Only then the farmers risk will be covered and cases of suicide will not occur. Otherwise, I am sorry to say that incidents of suicide by farmers cannot be checked. Despite our being an agrarian country, it is a great irony of the country that the farmers are committing suicides, and the Government is not paying any attention to that. The Government of India is not at all aware of the farmers' problem. Farmer is burdened with debt, and committing suicide daily, his children are dying of hunger. If crops of farmers are damaged, the Government say that it does not fall under the natural calamity. My demand is very clear. You can have voting in the House, if you so desire. All the Members of Parliament representing any corner of the country are of the same views. I demand that the Government should formulate a new policy on this. Rs. 2442 crores package should be provided to the Government of Madhya Pradesh as per their demand so that the farmer could be provided relief.

SHRI JITENDRA SINGH BUNDELA: Mr. Chairman, I associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Ganesh Singh.

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: Sir, I associate myself with the matters raised by Shri Ganesh Singh.

SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV: I associate myself with the views expressed by Shri Ganesh Singh.

20.00 hrs.

I have a very clear demand and if you like, you can get this matter voted in the House. All Members of Parliament have the same view. Therefore, the Government

[Shri Hukmadeo Narayan Yadav]

should draft a new policy. I would like to submit with the Union Government to sanction Rs. 2442 crores to the Government of Madhya Pradesh as demanded. ...(*Interruptions*)

[English]

SHRIMATI BOTCHA JHANSI LAKSHMI (Vizianagaram): Mr. Chairman, Sir, as the House would know extension of age of retirement for the Central Government employees has been on the anvil for some time now. Such a vital policy affecting a large number of work force cannot be delayed and should be announced in the ensuing Budget Session.

With the advent of modern medical technology, the average span of Indian life has increased beyond 62 years long back. The proposed extension, if implemented, may not be an impediment to the National Employment policy as apprehended and it would increase productivity by keeping the experienced and dedicated people in service as was done earlier from 55 to 58, 58 to 60 and from 60 to 65 and recently from 65 to 70 years in case of Government doctors. A large number of categories with extended age limit do exist in today's society like security, academicians like teachers, professors, lecturers, judges and recently medical officers were added to the list whose experience and wisdom are being utilized for the common good of the country at large.

While agreeing with the opportunities for younger generation, it is worth mentioning that the recruitments are time-consuming and fraught with complex problems of hurdles now-a-days and involve 'in service training' to the fresh candidates together with financial element in some categories which can be eliminated and avoided to certain extent by age extension for retirement.

SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID (Theni): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to raise an important point about the recent political developments in Libya during 'Zero-Hour'. It is shocking to learn that

an Indian national died while trying to escape from strife-torn Libya. A resident of Tirunelveli, Shri Murugaiah was said to have been shot dead by protesters. Hundreds of employees from my Theni Parliamentary constituency, particularly from the Periakulam area, are stranded in their places of work. It is learnt that they are without bare essentials like food, safe shelter and security. The families are worried about the whereabouts of their beloved. The Government of India must take the evacuation steps immediately. There are conflicting reports from stranded Indian community that the rescue operations are still inadequate as compared to quick action initiated by other countries. The relief operations initiated by Government of India are not up to the mark. In view of the prevailing conditions in the Gulf, West Asian and North African regions, the Foreign Ministry has to set up a control room to provide necessary facilitation to members of the Indian community who are working abroad. Indian Embassy in Libya should give adequate protection to the stranded Indians and give them shelter in protected areas. They have to be evacuated immediately and those who are evacuated should be given a job in India.

I would like to urge upon the Government to rush a team of special emissaries to Libya to oversee the rescue and relief operations. It is also necessary for the arrangements for their evacuation.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Majumdar, your matter will be referred to the hon. Speaker for his consideration. I cannot allow this subject to be raised because it is *sub-judice*. Your matter is being referred to the hon. Speaker for consideration and then it will be decided.

Now, the House stands adjourned to meet again at 11 a.m. on Thursday, February 24, 2011.

20.04 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, February 24, 2011/
Phalguna 5, 1932 (Saka).*

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