

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Fifteenth Lok Sabha
(Twelfth Session)



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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Wednesday, Dec. 05, 2012/Agrahayana 14, 1934 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MADAM SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal.

[Translation]

Ranking of Indian Universities

+
*161. SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL:
SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that as per a study, none of the Indian Universities figure in the top two hundred Universities of the world;

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

(c) whether the National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC) has conducted any survey in this regard;

(d) if so, the outcome of the said survey including the methodology adopted by them in this regard; and

(e) the steps being taken by the Government to improve the standard of higher education in the country?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU): (a) to (e) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) Yes, Madam. As per the world rankings for 2012-13, assigned by the Times Higher Education, one of the

international ranking agencies, no Indian University figures in the top 200 Universities in the world.

(b) There are several entities undertaking ranking of world universities as per their own criteria. Some of the better known global systems of rankings are the Quacquarelli Symonds (QS) system, the Times Higher Education (THE) World University Rankings and the Academic Ranking of World Universities (ARWU) published by Shanghai Jiao Tong University.

These different international ranking systems use different values, indices and parameters to rank higher educational institutions. These criteria are neither universally accepted nor recognized and are therefore sometimes subjected to criticism in academic circles. Some of these parameters may not be relevant for Indian higher educational institutions and therefore, these rankings cannot constitute the basis for benchmarking of Indian institutions.

Though some institutions of the country like Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) and Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs) etc. are comparable in quality and standards to any highly ranked university in the world, they are not able to figure in top ranked institutions due to their focus on limited programmes and disciplines.

(c) and (d) National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC) has initiated a project to develop guidelines and parameters for ranking of higher educational institutions. The project has not yet been finalized.

NAAC is carrying out the task of assessment and accreditation of Universities and Colleges. At present, the process of assessment and accreditation is voluntary. So far, the NAAC has accredited 172 universities with the following grade:

Grade category	A	B	C
No. of Universities	67	99	6

NAAC has also accredited 4797 colleges in different States with the following grade:

Grade category	A	B	C
No. of Colleges	537	3292	968

(e) Improvement of quality of higher education is a continuous process. The Government is continuously striving to improve the quality of higher education in the country by legislative initiatives as well as schemes and programmes. The National Accreditation Regulatory Authority for Higher Educational Institutions Bill, 2010, which aims to make accreditation mandatory for all higher educational institutions in order to ensure independent quality assurance mechanism, has been introduced in Parliament on 3rd May, 2010.

To facilitate dedicated Universities as hubs for research ecosystems to develop as clusters of education, research and innovation and to promote innovation in learning and design, development and delivery of solutions, the Universities for Research and Innovation Bill, 2012 has been introduced in the Lok Sabha on 21st May, 2012. Cluster innovation Centres and Design Innovation Centers have been initiated in the University system to promote interdisciplinary research and innovation.

The University Grants Commission (UGC) has reported that it implements various schemes for providing support to higher education institutions for improving quality of higher education, such as Universities with Potential for Excellence (UPE), Colleges with Potential for Excellence (CPE), Special Assistance Programme (SAP), Assistance for Strengthening of Infrastructure for Science and Technology (ASIST), "Assistance for Strengthening of Infrastructure for Humanities and Social Sciences" (ASIHSS), Basic Scientific Research (BSR) etc. The Department of Science and Technology, through its programme "Promotion of University Research and Scientific Excellence" (PURSE), Innovation in Science Pursuit for Inspired Research (INSPIRE), Fund for Improvement of S&T Infrastructure in Higher Educational Institutions (FIST) etc. provides support to universities essentially for research man-power cost, augmentation of equipment and computational facilities, research consumables and maintenance of the facilities etc.

[Translation]

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: Madam Speaker, I am thankful to you for giving me opportunity to speak during Question Hour. With your kind permission, I would like to read out para II of second part of the reply given by Hon'ble Minister:-

"These different international ranking system use different values, indices and parameters to rank higher educational institutions. These criteria are neither universally accepted nor recognized and are therefore

sometimes subjected to criticism in academic circles. Some of these parameters may not be relevant for Indian higher education institutions and therefore, these ranking cannot constitute the basis for benchmarking of Indian institutions."

Madam Speaker, I, through you, would like to say that the ranking made by Times Higher Education World University this time, two hundred better universities of the world were selected therein. In those universities, no university of India was included, therefore, the citizen of India having Indian feeling went under severe concern, but Hon'ble Minister had no concern during giving reply. What kind of this reply has been given by Hon'ble Minister, I am not understanding it. I would like to tell the Hon'ble Minister that you would not have concern, but when the President of our country had gone to address the convocation of IIT Kharagpur and what he had quoted I am quoting the same. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: You ask the question.

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: Madam Speaker, I am asking just a question, this question is related to that. He had said: "this is an important question for me that despite being emerging an economic super power why we are not competent to raise our standards so that any of the institutions of our country can be included in top ten or top two hundred universities." When Hon'ble President is feeling a concern, then why our Hon'ble Minister is not feeling concern, this is my first question? ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: You ask only one question.

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: I am asking only one question. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: You will get chance for second question also.

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: Madam Speaker, I through you, would like to know from the Government that more than three lakh students of our country go to Britain, America, Germany, Australia etc. for higher education, whether the Government proposes to make world level infrastructure development in higher educational institutions?

[English]

SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU: Madam Speaker, at the outset I would like to assure the hon. Member that we are totally concerned about the quality of higher education and we are doing all that we can to improve the ratings

of our universities. It is not that we want to be amongst the top 100; we want to be amongst the top 10 and that will be our effort and our commitment towards improving the quality of our institutions.

At the same time, I would like to bring to your notice that the parameters that are used in these international ratings are not necessarily applicable to our Indian situations. But that does not impinge on the quality of our education, nor the quality of our research. Nevertheless, we are committed towards improving the kind of environment that exists in our universities as far as higher education is concerned. We are taking a number of measures and I am sure that we will head there with our collective efforts.

[Translation]

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: I have another supplementary question. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: You ask only one question.

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: Madam Speaker, I will ask only one question. Let me ask one question completely. One can hardly get chance to ask the question during Question Hour. My question came at first number ...*(Interruptions)*. At times, you also don't allow to run Question Hour ...*(Interruptions)* on Telangana issue, not we but you had not allowed to run ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: You ask the question.

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: Madam Speaker, National Council for Evaluation of Higher Education has said in its survey report that in India, higher education in 68 per cent universities and 90 per cent colleges is not upto the mark. When 75 per cent degree holder students of these institutions are unemployed then what kind of education is being provided in this country? What is the direction of higher education, the level of GER also is not Commensurate to the average of world, at present, it is 12 Per cent. About it they are saying that we will bring it to 30 per cent by 2020. My second question, through you, is that UGC has a system, I come from Bikaner Parliamentary constituency, a State university is there, they are also feeling very pain in giving recognition it for 12th class. If it is not granted recognition for 12th class, it will not get grant also. Through you, Madam, my only question is that as to what steps the Government proposes to take for improving quality of research and providing employment opportunities at the graduation level itself and what is the action plan and road map of the

Government to achieve it? I, through you, would like to know it?

[English]

SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU: Madam, I would like to bring to your notice that more and more compliance towards accreditation is being encouraged. Unfortunately, the number of universities that have been accredited are only one-third of the existing universities. It is not mandatory right now, but through a Bill that is pending in Parliament today, we are hoping that all the universities would be subjected to the accreditation process, thereby improving and increasing their credibility. As of now, only one-fifth of the colleges are accredited. So, we would encourage compliance towards accreditation. I hope that more and more universities and colleges would accredit themselves.

As far as Bikaner is concerned, if it is a Centrally-funded university, all support would be given. Some of the measures that have been taken by UGC to improve the quality of research in universities are encouraging faculty from abroad to come and teach here, who are specialists in subjects. They have initiated measures towards that.

Parallely, in respect of whatever the vacancies in higher education are, there is a directive asking the vacancies to be filled up as soon as possible. Similarly, UGC has recognised universities and colleges of excellence, which have made a mark for themselves and have increased the funding towards that so that they can qualitatively and quantitatively pick up the quality of research that is happening in those universities and institutions.

[Translation]

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Madam Speaker, first of all, I would like to express my gratitude to the Hon'ble Prime Minister because we were feeling that the attitude of this Government towards higher education or education was not serious. Earlier was a Minister who had two portfolios. Ministry of Human Resource Development is so large a Ministry, but now I think that new minister has come and we people and the House express good wishes for him that he will work better.

Education is a very serious subject, but 12.5 lakh teachers are short in Primary schools and more serious problem in prevailing in higher education. We people praise IIT, IIM and other schools who have their name in

the world, but they are also facing the shortage of teachers. They have shortage of one third teachers. Just now, I was reading that some IITs have approximately 1500 vacancies. Vacancies are there in IIM, university world centre and the level of teachers is known to all of us.

My only question to Hon'ble Minister is that as to what he is doing to raise the level of teachers. I would like to know as to what is the thinking of this Government and what he would like to do in the time to come, what he has done and what he is doing? You should not tell as to what will be done, you tell, what is being done?

[English]

SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU: Madam Speaker, as far as the capacity of higher education is concerned, I think in the 11th Plan, in a very unprecedented manner, we had set up 40 Centrally-funded universities, seven new IIMs, eight new IITs, ten new NITs and five new IISERs. But like the hon. Member has mentioned, there is a shortage of faculty in higher education to the extent of about 30 per cent. We are taking measures towards filling up those vacancies. We are hoping that as we proceed into the Twelfth Five Year Plan, we will be able to fill those positions as soon as possible. Parallely, in the Twelfth Five Year Plan, there is also going to be a quality focus on the kind of faculty that we are going to bring into these institutions.

[Translation]

SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ: Madam, I come from Uttarakhand. Uttarakhand is Devbhumi (land of divinity) and Vedas were written there in Vedanibogyal, Vyas Maharaj had written their Mahabharat. I, through you, would like to know that there is wide publicity of education in our Uttarakhand. If the State Government sends a proposal for opening central university in Kumanyu, then whether Hon'ble Minister will be pleased to consider it?

[English]

SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU: Madam, a number of Central Universities have been established in the Eleventh Five-Year Plan and they are in various stages of construction. In some cases, the land has not been acquired yet. So, our first priority will be to consolidate what we are doing. Definitely, our objective is to cover those areas which are uncovered. We would, definitely, consider Uttarakhand in the future plan.

SHRI C. RAJENDRAN: Madam Speaker, as we all understand, the standard of education throughout India has fallen during the last decade or so. The standard of education even in the prestigious institutions like the IITs and IIMs has fallen. One most important reason for this is money consideration. The students after studying in these institutions go for earning money and do not show any inclination towards innovation and research. This is exactly where our IITs and IIMs fell out in the top 200 university rankings under the new scoring system. People are not willing to take up teaching jobs even in those prestigious institutions.

What are the efforts which the Government is trying to make to ensure that the students take up innovation and research at the college level and also ensure that even the brilliant ones take up teaching jobs to further train students in this field so as to bring up the standard of education in our Universities to the world standard?

SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU: Madam Speaker, I agree with the hon. Member that there is a shortage of faculty and interest in the teaching profession has been waning. All measures have to be taken to ensure that we get qualitative faculty and there is more focus on research. Definitely, the environment that is created in institutes of higher learning does make a difference.

If you look at IITs and NITs, we have what we call 'cluster environment' whereby industry is invited to participate in the research programmes. Innovative research is going to happen in these 'clusters'. Definitely, there is a need for further strengthening the linkage with the industry which is what would fund this research. Once this fundamental research is funded by a University, the application research can be continued by that particular industry that funds it. This is what we are attempting to do thereby improving the quality of research and development that happens in Universities.

I think once such an environment is created, there would, definitely, be a much more attractive environment for new faculty to be hired.

DR. RATNA DE: Right from our Independence in 1947, 65 years have gone-by, but there is no marked improvement in the field of education. I am not comparing our Universities with foreign Universities. But I am sure that with the exception of a handful of Universities, scores of Universities are not having the desired standard and quality. We cannot boast of any University which is of high standard, or compare our Universities with the best

of the western Universities. On the other hand, as per The Times of India news item dated 8th October, 2012, 225 business schools and 52 engineering colleges have been closed in the last two years.

In the case of Universities, it is equally bad. Under such circumstances, would the hon. Minister state as to where we stand in the education field *vis-a-vis* best universities of the world? What measures have been put in place to improve the standard and quality of universities in the country in the last two years?

SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU: While the University research rankings do not speak highly of our universities, yet if you look at institutions like the IITs, in the QS rankings, four of our IITs are amongst the top sixty universities. And like I said earlier, the amount and the quality of research spent in the universities does make a difference. Right now, it is only about 0.8 per cent of our GDP. I think the Government hopes to do more spending on R&D in the coming years. But if you again look at the number of papers that have been coming out, we are ranking quite highly. Apparently there is a shortfall in the quality of the research papers that is coming out. I am sure that with the increase in the research spent there would be a definitive jump in the quality of the output.

SHRI M.B. RAJESH: The hon. Prime Minister and the former HRD Minister had assured us that an IIT will be given to Kerala during Twelfth Plan Period. However, it is unfortunate that in the Twelfth Plan proposals, this assurance does not find a place. So, I would like to know from the hon. Minister through you, Madam, whether the Government will assure us that an IIT, which is a long pending demand of Kerala, will be set up and it will be included in the Twelfth Plan proposals. Can the Minister assure us that IIT will be given to Kerala during the Twelfth Plan period itself?

SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU: Hon. Speaker, I cannot say about Kerala, for sure. Again the whole idea is to create the capacity for higher learning especially the IITs all over the country. In the Eleventh Plan, we had set up eight new IITs. Right now, our effort should be on consolidating what we have created. Our attempt would be to get the faculty, get the disciplines going, improve the kind of qualitative research, that is happening in the IITs that have been newly established. But I will not rule out Kerala. We will definitely consider but our priority would be to consolidate this.

[Translation]

DR. GIRIJA VYAS: Madam Speaker, it is a matter of fortune that Hon'ble Prime Minister is also present in the House today and he had also given importance as a Minister of Finance to higher education, for which I would like to express my thanks to him. Madam, in the reply to question it has been admitted that how the quality has changed. Fortunately, we are front runner in IIMs and IITs but unfortunately whether it would be research field or quality of universities, we are much backward. The biggest point is that its politicization is also a reason. What are you doing to make the selection procedure transparent in respect of right from Vice Chancellor up to faculty members?

Hon'ble Minister has just now admitted that thirty per cent Vacancies are these and posts or higher of the Departments of most of the universities are vacant, by when the vacant posts are likely to be filled? UGC has been mentioned here. When the post of Chairman of UGC is still lying vacant then what we can expect? Whether some efforts will be made in this direction?

My question relates, particularly, to politicization that as to how the beginning of politicization of the universities can be checked?

[English]

SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU: I think hon. Member has made some observations which I cannot comment upon but there is definitely a need for picking up the quality in our institutions especially the Universities and I had outlined all the measures that we have taken. The UGC has given out guidelines and directives towards filling the vacant positions and there is a conscious effort by the UGC to bring in more research oriented faculties to the Universities. I am sure that with the collective efforts of the Centre and the States, we will be able to pick up the overall quality of education all over the country and I take this opportunity to urge the House to pass some of the Bills that are pending in Lok Sabha which will definitely improve the quality of education in the country.

Decline in Telecom Users

*162. + SHRI K. SUGUMAR:
SHRI P. VISWANATHAN:

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

(a) the details of the mobile phone subscribers in the country during the last three years and the current year, year and State-wise;

(b) the projected addition of new telephone connections for the next three years and the expenditure likely to be incurred therefor;

(c) whether the telecom user base has dropped considerably during the last few months;

(d) if so, the details thereof, State and operator-wise and the reasons therefor along with the revenue loss suffered as a result thereof; and

(e) the steps taken to check the decline in mobile telephone subscriber base?

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

Statement

(a) The year-wise and service area-wise details of mobile phone subscribers in the country for the last three years and the current year are given in the enclosed Annexure-I.

(b) It has been projected that 500 million lines would be added during the Twelfth Plan period with an estimated investment of Rupees 6.5 lakh crore in telecom infrastructure.

(c) and (d) During the first quarter of year 2012-13, the total telephone connections increased from 951.35 million to 965.52 million. In the second quarter, the number of total telephone connections has declined from 965.52 million to 937.70 million. The Service area-wise and operator-wise details of telephone connections as on 30.06.2012 and 30.09.2012 are given in the enclosed Annexure-II. The decline in telecom user base after June 2012 is due to, *inter-alia*, the removal of inactive mobile telephone connections and high tele-density in urban

areas. The revenue of the telecom operators is dependent on a number of factors including the telephone subscriber base. As per the provisional figures, there has been no decline in the consolidated gross revenue of the Access Service Providers during the second quarter of the current financial year (2012-13) when compared to that of first quarter of the financial year.

(e) The following steps have been taken to increase the number of mobile telephone subscribers, especially in rural and remote areas:

(i) Capacity expansion by Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) for its Global System for Mobile Communications (GSM) mobile network.

(ii) BSNL has deployed Wireless in Local Loop (WLL) network in rural areas to meet the demand of scattered and far-flung rural areas where connection of telephone is not techno-commercially feasible on landlines.

(iii) BSNL has deployed its mobile network on national highways, important towns and State highways.

(iv) A scheme has been launched by Universal Service Obligation Fund to provide subsidy support for setting up and managing 7353 number of infrastructure sites (towers) in 500 districts spread over 27 States, for provision of mobile services in the specified rural and remote areas, where there is no existing fixed wireless or mobile coverage in the country. About 7310 sites and 15895 Base Transceiver Stations have been commissioned by Service Providers as on 31.10.2012.

Annexure I

Mobile Telephone Subscribers

Sl. No.	Name of the service area	Number of Mobile Telephone Subscribers at the end of March			Total Mobile phones as on 30.09.2012
		2010	2011	2012	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	45624764	60676836	66827458	67592326
2.	Assam	8756053	11670711	14208075	14991563

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Bihar (incl. Jharkhand)	36973251	53541241	63481021	61075669
4.	Gujarat	32349149	46957643	53321886	52946920
5.	Haryana	14134799	20389507	22558305	20724685
6.	Himachal Pradesh	4985373	7215932	7971334	7000754
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	5547277	5754286	6306835	6789483
8.	Karnataka	37132731	49449711	55713994	55976300
9.	Kerala	24194621	31361008	34016112	33331336
10.	Madhya Pradesh (incl. Chhattisgarh)	31979765	45825174	51622367	53136781
11.	Maharashtra (excl. Mumbai)	43515981	61716246	70469385	68026038
12.	North East	5309850	7184577	8518317	9175549
13.	Odisha	15271727	22415369	26618935	25430051
14.	Punjab	20096890	28761275	31953577	30176437
15.	Rajasthan	33740879	43100379	49159964	49429415
16.	Tamil Nadu (incl. Chennai)	53682712	69632613	77678330	77813371
17.	Uttar Pradesh (East)	44031988	63679385	75074369	74584908
18.	Uttar Pradesh (West) (incl. Uttarakhand)	30646855	45767008	53637361	51461270
19.	West Bengal (excl. Kolkata and incl. A&N and Sikkim)	25165389	39661517	46272843	46039006
20.	Kolkata	16401874	23213389	24990125	24871370
21.	Delhi	28299590	38824604	42489287	41971202
22.	Mumbai	26481884	34799906	36284655	34073566
All India Total		584323402	811598317	919174535	906618000

Annexure II

Total telephone connections as on 30.06.2012 and 30.09.2012

(Service area-wise and operator-wise)

Sl.No.	Service area	Bharti		TATA		Quardant		Loop Mobile		Aircel		Reliance		Vodafone	
		30.6.2012	30.9.2012	30.6.2012	30.9.2012	30.6.2012	30.9.2012	30.6.2012	30.9.2012	30.6.2012	30.9.2012	30.6.2012	30.9.2012	30.6.2012	30.9.2012
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1.	Andhra Pradesh	18967369	18819223	8081616	8059901	0	0	0	0	1820961	1975021	8284649	8134155	6276567	6402233
2.	Assam	3877114	3875298	133709	131079	0	0	0	0	3838600	3778274	3064741	3247231	2353212	2319970
3.	Bihar (incl. Jharkhand)	18296280	18047516	4812084	4332598	0	0	0	0	5147125	5288139	9492672	8763607	6476332	6502289

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
4.	Gujarat	7391407	7251826	3728265	3530452	0	0	0	0	769189	791597	8573162	7679404	16047223	16242042
5.	Haryana	2525217	2362209	2924249	2831489	0	0	0	0	628661	652062	4365198	2597502	4551481	4492681
6.	Himachal Pradesh	1902855	1907002	316526	261189	0	0	0	0	753575	720753	1946706	1563891	485278	483741
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	2193528	2269768	109445	113547	0	0	0	0	1766692	1770577	576149	597315	719029	685776
8.	Karnataka	16343194	16653569	7116050	7520971	0	0	0	0	1261944	1485942	8465937	7440903	6904322	6863076
9.	Kerala	3737463	3561953	2414542	2269886	0	0	0	0	1873532	1777913	4432805	3505841	6012026	6062344
10.	Madhya Pradesh (incl. Chhattisgarh)	10318034	10170263	4899619	4477145	0	0	0	0	999014	986875	12952186	12972542	4248431	4498540
11.	Maharashtra (excl. Mumbai)	10390379	10077691	8407136	7324354	0	0	0	0	1079177	1191470	11444543	8677024	13265810	13291015
12.	North East	2504849	2519084	79304	80348	0	0	0	0	2453678	2495094	994562	1110159	1003492	980574
13.	Odisha	6605276	6622129	2524606	2488710	0	0	0	0	2782969	2894773	4828996	4381184	2703241	2814933
14.	Punjab	7094419	6999997	2826257	2771388	1708410	1795013	0	0	996674	1117329	4207744	3320347	4574540	4459835
15.	Rajasthan	14800481	14778584	3747077	3592148	0	0	0	0	2192300	2625234	7558807	6476544	9246863	9236300
16.	Tamil Nadu (Incl. Chennai)	14171103	14180446	5179380	6320877	0	0	0	0	22358680	22235152	9039641	8175661	12564127	12341081
17.	Uttar Pradesh (East)	15304668	15132404	4631128	4643014	0	0	0	0	3029969	3398510	12786496	10983940	15400233	14821222
18.	Uttar Pradesh (West) (incl. Uttarakhand)	6760153	6701463	4665792	4632824	0	0	0	0	2200315	2153133	10402228	7814072	9826547	9352384
19.	West Bengal (excl. Kolkata and incl. A&N and Sikkim)	9265276	9313894	2943184	2612630	0	0	0	0	2916474	3042615	8110135	7173009	12005875	11709129
20.	Kolkata	3995116	3847958	3210879	3083424	0	0	0	0	1870717	1884904	5853204	5304368	4272356	4305030
21.	Delhi	10032545	10186407	4175033	4136954	0	0	0	0	2781763	2928704	9406372	8674170	8894335	8756181
22.	Mumbai	4097461	3918417	4759383	4613671	0	0	3150650	3028539	1354795	1413290	9082252	7514257	5897077	6067521
Total		190574187	189197101	81685264	79828599	1708410	1795013	3150650	3028539	64876804	66607361	155869185	136107126	153728397	152687897

*Total telephone connections as on 30.06.2012 and 30.09.2012
(Service area-wise and operator-wise)*

Sl.No.	Service area.	Idea		Uninor		Videocon		SSTL		BSNL		MTNL		All Operators	
		30.6.2012	30.9.2012	30.6.2012	30.9.2012	30.6.2012	30.9.2012	30.6.2012	30.9.2012	30.6.2012	30.9.2012	30.6.2012	30.9.2012	30.6.2012	30.9.2012
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1.	Andhra Pradesh	10545813	10728762	4056918	3996512	9876	9763	682434	700753	11058999	11054600	-	-	69785202	69880923
2.	Assam	359132	372559	521	673	0	0	1247	1286	1470909	1463831	-	-	15099185	15190201
3.	Bihar (incl. Jharkhand)	5964298	5494988	4852738	4942685	18867	18726	1688266	1633546	6576403	6614042	-	-	63325065	61638136
4.	Gujarat	8606504	8216677	4059900	4054136	1157060	950766	198096	238828	5778440	5775511	-	-	56309246	54731239

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
5.	Haryana	3876555	3687543	649	461	1007896	849452	234403	231421	3566109	3598247	-	-	23680418	21303067
6.	Himachal Pradesh	489163	482365	166	150	77037	44589	76	69	1778300	1834724	-	-	7749682	7298473
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	195572	201974	302	314	0	0	22	19	1314555	1351697	-	-	6875294	6990987
8.	Karnataka	5959122	6225658	2203556	1098040	8365	8189	2322809	2392347	8728995	8748656	-	-	59314294	58437351
9.	Kerala	7695590	7712256	738427	404750	148370	49756	623707	614243	10350821	10509818	-	-	38027283	36468760
10.	Madhya Pradesh (incl. Chhattisgarh)	14499964	14429519	1320	1289	1064985	941265	2704	2978	5680673	5777110	-	-	54666930	54257526
11.	Maharashtra (excl. Mumbai)	15425757	15219023	5134325	5399721	8820	8814	724899	710690	8314966	8698848	-	-	74195812	70598650
12.	North East	232322	250036	89	94	0	0	176	176	1924963	1989915	-	-	9193435	9425480
13.	Odisha	1052624	1011626	1588820	745951	10673	10673	734	814	4847091	4855936	-	-	26945030	25826729
14.	Punjab	5645347	5599541	1210	434	0	0	1016	1120	5432925	5517618	-	-	32488542	31582622
15.	Rajasthan	4469297	4521563	1079	1037	8392	7619	2626619	2522667	6720262	6776754	-	-	51371177	50538450
16.	Tamil Nadu (Incl. Chennai)	2231538	2284356	2221039	1112982	1269726	876259	1643605	1506155	12020548	11941731	-	-	82699387	80974700
17.	Uttar Pradesh (East)	7925598	7237189	7774581	7527122	14876	14865	611580	672831	11140142	11235401	-	-	78619271	75666498
18.	Uttar Pradesh (West) (incl. Uttarakhand)	10631230	10265870	5242602	4888479	6067	5581	637976	698580	5671280	5729647	-	-	56044190	52242033
19.	West Bengal (excl. Kolkata and incl. A&N and Sikkim)	2253211	2411507	4163771	4119373	17194	16506	1948057	2005219	4243513	4247340	-	-	47866690	46651222
20.	Kolkata	1304676	1355899	1981179	2056696	4096	4096	883569	910611	3367605	3274830	-	-	26743397	26027816
21.	Delhi	4853688	4801988	0	0	0	0	1194507	1261197	-	-	4389461	4161701	45727704	44907302
22.	Mumbai	2947341	2953838	1554571	1795446	746786	634284	571841	537860	-	-	4634454	4586035	38796611	37063158
Total		117164342	115464737	45577763	42146345	5579086	4451203	16598343	16643410	119987499	120996256	9023915	8747736	965523845	937701323

SHRI K. SUGUMAR: Madam, while going through the entire reply given by the hon. Minister, there has been no mention about the landline telephone connections. We should not come to this conclusion that telephone connection means mobile connection. It is okay that we should penetrate the density of telecommunication in any mode. But, at the same time, landline telephone connection should not be treated as a foregone conclusion. Look at the case of failure of power grid some time back. The whole country had turned into darkness. Likewise, if something happens to the mobile network, the similar situation should not happen as far as communication is concerned. Therefore, we should give equal importance to landline telephone connection as well and the landline

telephone facility should not be written off. The hon. Minister while giving a reply some time back, had said that as many as 17.9 lakh subscribers of Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited and 2,03,000 customers of Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited surrendered landline telephones between April and October this year alone. Has the Government undertaken any study to unearth the reasons for this large scale surrender of landline connections? Therefore, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government is considering Action Plan to prevent surrender of landline telephone connections as well as to bring back the popularity of telephone as existed prior to the invasion of mobile telephones into the country.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Madam Speaker, the question that was asked related to the details of the mobile phone subscribers in the country during the last three years and the current year, year-wise and State-wise figures. That is why, we made no mention of landline connections. But I would be very happy to answer the question of the distinguished Member.

I wish to state that as far as surrendering landlines are concerned, obviously, that is the choice of the consumer because the consumer decides whether he would prefer a mobile phone instead of a landline. We cannot force the consumer to have a landline or tell him not to surrender the landline. That is entirely the choice of the consumer. But, quite frankly, I believe that landlines will be on the upsurge in the years to come for the simple reason that we are going to, in the next couple of years, have broadband on landline. The broadband on landline would mean delivery of data on landlines. I think, that would increase the desire of consumers to have more landlines because it will be much cheaper as that would be delivered through fibre optics. You will have a telephone instrument with a video on it, with delivery on fibre optics so that landline use will increase in the years to come. The BSNL is playing a yeoman's role in that regard.

MADAM SPEAKER: Second question. It should be connected to the original question. Do not go outside the scope of that.

SHRI K. SUGUMAR: Madam, another thing which I would like to bring to the kind attention of the hon. Minister is about the pesky calls and SMS. The Telephone Regulatory Authority of India has taken several steps to prevent his nuisance. But the service providers in the private sector continue to carry on this just to earn revenue. I think, one of the reasons for the decline in the mobile density is this also because many users get disturbed. Therefore, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government is considering passing structures or enforcing stringent action against the service providers for violating the guidelines issued in this regard from time to time.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Madam Speaker, again question that the distinguished Member has asked has nothing to do with the question that is on the Table.

MADAM SPEAKER: Yes, it is all right.

Shri P. Viswanathan.

SHRI P. VISWANATHAN: Q. No. 162.

MADAM SPEAKER: Q. No. 162 is going on. You have to ask your question.

SHRI P. VISWANATHAN: Madam Speaker, the allocation of spectrum was linked to the number of subscribers on the operators' network. But as per the recent Government policy, the future allocation of spectrum will be done only at the market determined auction price. In order to use the availability of spectrum, operators will plan to focus on increased usage of subscribers on their network in order to maximize the revenue collection. The operators may not opt for adding subscriber numbers and network planning. So, I want to know whether in that case the Government will modify its policy on market-based auction or will adopt the earlier policy of first-come-first-served basis.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Madam, I wish to share this data with the distinguished members of this House that for the first time in the mobile telephone sector there has been a drop in the number of subscribers from the period July to September 2012 to the extent of 27.82 million. I am given to understand that this drop is going to increase and many subscribers will opt out. The extent of that is 208 million. This means that your present subscriber base, which is about over 900 million, will drop to 700 million. The reason for this is that under the old policy if you had a larger number of subscribers, you could get more spectrum; and secondly if you had a larger number of subscribers, you could get particular numbers through the DOT.

Now the policy has changed. Many of these telephones were not operated. Many people in urban areas, which have a teledensity of 160 per cent, had more than two or three telephones. However, the operator did not disconnect those telephones because he got an advantage under the old policy. Now that the policy has changed and we have taken to auction as far as 2G is concerned, naturally it is of no advantage to the operator any more. So, he is now disconnecting all the connections which were not under use. So, the reality is that our telephones in fact all around 650 to 700 million and not 937 million. Therefore, there are still 500 million people in this country who do not have a mobile phone. This is the scenario. I am sure that both private sector and the BSNL in fact will ensure that the rest 500 million also have possibility of access to a mobile phone. We do not intend to change the policy.

[Translation]

YOGI ADITYANATH: Madam Speaker, concern has been expressed continuously in this House about the mobile services of BSNL. There is similar mismanagement throughout the country. Whenever someone uses the mobile services of BSNL, then either there is no service or it shows busy. That is why the number of mobile phones have decreased on a large scale during the last quarter. I want to draw your attention only towards Gorakhpur to Sonauli, the State highway 29. I am tired by writing letters to the officers of BSNL during the last three years. I have talked to them that this mobile service does not work on this State highway, whereas the services of other mobile operators work. At last, an officer of BSNL said to me whether I understood the meaning of BSNL? I said that I do not know, then he said that bhai saheb you will not get the service. This is the meaning of BSNL. It appears that Hon'ble Minister want to take this ministry there. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: You ask your question.

...*(Interruptions)*

YOGI ADITYANATH: I would like to state to the Hon'ble Minister that the quality of mobile services of BSNL is worst in comparison to other private operators. What efforts are you making to improve it? You have already accepted that these services will be further reduced. What is being done by the ministry to improve the services? ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: You all listen to the reply of Hon'ble Minister

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Madam Speaker, Hon'ble Member is rightly saying that the services of BSNL are not so good as that of private sector. It is correct. ...*(Interruptions)* Particularly, there are some such areas in North East, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: What is going on? Let the Minister complete his reply. Listen to complete reply.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Why have you stood up like this? Baisimuthiyari ji, why you have stood up? Sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: You sit down. Listen to the reply.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: You please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Its main reason is this. ...*(Interruptions)* that BSNL is trying for the last three years to complete its tenders so that we can install core network. But no tender was successful for the last three years. Now a tender of 15 million is going to be successful, when network will be installed after that, the service of BSNL will completely be better. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI T.R. BAALU: Madam Speaker, my question pertains to the connectivity to the farming community, which is the backbone of our economy. Whenever they want to sell their produce, they sell their produce through the middlemen and that is why, they are losing their income. So, I would like to ask my friend, Shri Kapil Sibal, who is always innovative and evolutionary in bringing developmental activities in India, whether he will come forward to give free connections to small and medium farmers so that they can access the market, throughout the day.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Madam, I cannot make a commitment that there will be free access, but I can only assure my distinguished colleague that in the next year and a half or so, we will be connecting about 2,50,000 gram panchayats through fibre optics. Once the fibre optics connectivity takes place, the services will be much cheaper because that will be a highway through which any kind of information and data including voice, can flow. The last mile connectivity will be done through wireless broadband.

My vision in the next ten years or so is that in fact there should be no charge on voice at all, not just for the farmers, but for all. The telephone operator should be working on data and earning his money on data and not on voice because ultimately voice is essential for communication. Communication is a fundamental right and so, there should be no tax on voice. We would try and persuade the telephone operators to move away from this, and not to charge the people for voice, but to charge them for data, and that is how, they should make their revenues. That is the way we wish to go. I am sure, in that journey, the disadvantaged, the smaller people and the small farmers will come first.

[Translation]

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV: Madam Speaker, previously, when basic phone was there and new technology - mobile was introduced, all were happy, but today there are difficulties in it. Hon'ble Swami ji has asked question about it.

I want to state that there is a Telephone Advisory Committee at the level of TDM office in all districts. When Hon'ble Members go in their area and when there is a problem of telephone, a meeting is convened for it, Hon'ble Members of Parliament are members of it. But there is one problem that there are many districts in the area of MD. For example, in Bihar our area is Khagaria, there are three districts - Khagaria, Saharsa and Samastipur in it and there are three TDM offices. MP has been kept in the Telephone Advisory Committee, but we are member of a committee of only one district. I had written a letter to Hon'ble Minister. He replied that an MP can be a member at one place only. If the MPs will be member at one place only, then where the problems of other two places will be raised?

I want to ask the Hon'ble Minister that what is the difficulty in keeping a Member of Parliament as member in all the Telephone Committees of all the TDM offices in a parliamentary constituency? Will you please give directions that an MP should be a member of all Telephone Advisory Committees of all districts in the parliamentary constituency of an MP?

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Madam Speaker, though the question asked by the Hon'ble Member is not related with the original question, yet I will reply to it. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please keep quiet, the Minister is giving the reply.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: I am to state that we will discuss it and then decide whether it can be done or not. But we will try that it is done.

[English]

SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA: Madam, Speaker, despite a very large growth of mobile phone connections in India there are parts of India that are very poorly served. I would like to bring the hon. Minister's attention to the rural district of Malkangiri, Odisha, which I visited last week. The SP's office, the Collector's office and even the Border Security Force Brigade there does not have

adequate phone connection and they are not able to get proper service from either the public sector or the private sector operators. Similarly, my own constituency Kendrapara, which is actually near the Capital, has large patches which does not have signal. This is natural because most of the telecom operators prefer to roll out their services more in the profitable markets and not in the rural non-profitable markets. For this purpose, for many years, a cess called the Universal Service Obligation (USO) has been levied. A cess is charged on telecom operators from their profitable circles and this is meant to be used to subsidize operations in these rural areas where service is poor.

Many times in this House we have discussed that the USO has not been adequately used. I would like the hon. Minister to tell us whether it is now being used and if not, what steps are being planned to utilize USO to provide proper services in these rural areas?

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: The distinguished Member has asked a very important question and I thank him for it. In fact, rural tele-density in India is around 40 per cent and urban tele-density is 160 per cent. So, obviously many of those areas, not just Odisha but all of Northeast, Uttarakhand, parts of eastern and western Uttar Pradesh and parts of Bihar, are not being served. The reason is simple. As far as the private sector is concerned, they concentrate in areas where there is a possibility of greater revenue and profits so that they can actually then invest further.

As far as the USO fund is concerned, yes, we have that fund and the total fund is just over Rs. 20,000 crore. We are going forward with a NOFN scheme whereby we want to connect, as I said, 2,50,000 villages with fiber optics and Rs. 20,000 crore of the USO fund actually is allocated to do that. Once that is done, the nature of connectivity and the quality of connectivity will also change. In the meantime, I do not expect the private operators to go into those remote areas. We are making a special plan to ensure that the BSNL itself invests in those areas and set some towers to bring efficiency and quality to the services there.

[Translation]

SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT: Madam Speaker, the mobile towers of BSNL installed in our Maharashtra State are not working in far flung hilly areas. Although towers have been installed, but due to low range these are not catching signals. Mobile phones do not catch

signals even on highways. I would like to ask the hon. Minister as to what arrangements he is going to make in this regard.

[English]

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: I will take note of that and see what we can do in that area.

Air India Losses

*163. ⁺ SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:
SHRI C. SIVASAMI:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the losses of Air India have been constantly mounting after its merger with the Indian Airlines;

(b) if so, the details of losses incurred since inception of such merger, year-wise and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether only 16 out of Air India's 184 routes met their total costs during the period from April-June, 2012 and if so, the details thereof along with the details of the routes which even did not meet their fuel costs during the said period;

(d) whether the Government has constituted any task force to examine route economics and to find ways and means to rationalise the routes so as to make the operations most cost effective and if so, the details and the outcome thereof; and

(e) the other steps taken/being taken by the Government to reduce/eliminate the losses of Air India?

THE Minister of CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH):

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

Statement

(a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Air India suffered a loss of Rs. 2226.16 crore in 2007-08, Rs. 5548.26 crore in 2008-09, Rs. 5552.44 crore in 2009-10, Rs. 6865.17 crore in 2010-11 and Rs. 7853 crore (Provisional) in 2011-12. The main reasons for losses are: (i) Abnormal increase in the cost of Aviation Turbine Fuel (ATF), its unfavourable and opaque pricing and high incidence of VAT on it; (ii) Increase in depreciation provision due to aircraft acquisition; (iii) Increase in the quantum of interest on

aircraft loans due to induction on new aircraft fleet; (iv) High infrastructural cost including those at the airports; (v) Increase in financing cost due to increase in interest rates and huge working capital borrowings; (vi) Decrease in ground handling revenue; (vii) Depreciation of Rupee against US Dollar; (viii) Entry of Low Cost Carriers on domestic and international routes resulting in pressure on yields; and (ix) Global recession and fall in premium traffic.

(c) Yes, Madam. As per provisional Route Economics for April-June, 2012, out of 184 services, only 16 services met the total costs, 99 services did not meet cash cost and 69 services met the cash cost but not the total costs.

(d) A task force, headed by a Joint Secretary of the Ministry, has been constituted to examine route economics and to find ways and means to rationalize the routes so as to make the operations more cost effective.

(e) In order to reduce costs and improve operational performance, Air India has taken various steps including (i) Complete route rationalization of erstwhile Air India and Indian Airlines routes and elimination of route network involving parallel operations; (ii) Rationalization of certain loss making routes; (iii) induction of brand new aircrafts on several domestic & international routes to increase passengers appeal; (iv) Phasing out of old fleet and consequential reduction in maintenance cost; (v) Return of leased aircrafts at the end of their tenure or prematurely; (vi) Freezing of employment in non-operational areas; (vii) Redeployment of staff to cut infertuous expenditure; (viii) Phasing out of ageing fleet including B747-400 having high operational cost; (ix) Relocation of Executive Directors/India Based officers from abroad back to India; (x) Closure of overseas offline offices at certain locations; (xi) Dismantling of the Frankfurt hub and establishment of a hub at Delhi resulting in substantial saving due to restructuring of routes; (xii) Establishment of Integrated Operations Control Centres; (xiii) Signing of the Financial Restructuring Plan with the lenders resulting in savings in interest costs and moratorium on repayment of Loans; (xiv) Approval of a Turn Around Plan and a Financial Restructuring Plan for Air India by the Government which envisage infusion of additional equity by the Government, cost reduction and improved operational performance; and (xv) Close monitoring of the company's performance by an Oversight Committee by the Government.

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: Madam Speaker, nearly six months after the Cabinet approved Air India's Rs. 30,000 crore financial restructuring plan, is it true

that the package has hit an air pocket? Is Finance Ministry holding back sovereign guarantee? Is Air India now required to extend its non-convertible debenture issue and forced to re-work some of the calculations done at the start of the year? When Air India is saddled with accumulated loss of Rs. 20,000 crore and debt of Rs. 43,000 crore, which is supposed to be restructured, it is getting delayed because of indecision in North Block. When does the Minister think will he be able to overcome the redtape?

SHRI AJIT SINGH: Madam Speaker, the turn around plan for Air India

[Translation]

has been prepared. They have given 30,000 crore rupees, what Cabinet has approved. The 7400 crore rupees which you are mentioning have been issued as N.S.D. Those N.S.D. have been issued. Out of those, about Rs. 5,000 crore have been refunded to banks and Government has fixed limits for the remaining money.

[English]

The Air India has to achieve certain performance every six months. An Oversight Committee looks at it and then only the next tranche of the money is released. So far, Air India has improved on the performance time limits and it has exceeded most of them. We are confident that we will be meeting those performance standards. The Oversight Committee looks at it and we get money only when we meet those performance standards.

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: Madam, there are airlines that run successfully with two or more aircraft types. Air India continues with both Boeing and Airbus made planes. Indigo, for instance, India's only profitable airlines, uses 56 Airbus made Jets which fly to places as diverse as Bhubaneswar to Bangkok. When airlines merger the world over have had abysmal success rates, is Government thinking of de-merger?

When Justice Dharmadhikari Committee report has been accepted by the Government and attempt is being made to implement its recommendations, I would like to know the progress of the implementation-cum-anomaly rectification committee. How long will it take to fructify?

SHRI AJIT SINGH: Madam Speaker, Justice Dharmadhikari Committee report has been implemented. All the issues that were raised have been taken care of. Only the promotions which were stopped for a while,

those Boards have been set up for promotion and next month we will start the promotion procedure also. If you want to know step-by-step what has been done, I can state it here or I can discuss it with the hon. Member.

Firstly, the level mapping of various posts and erstwhile Indian Airlines and Air India has been completed. Combined seniority of erstwhile Indian Airlines has been fixed. PLI has been abolished effective 1st July, 2012. Pay fixation exercise, as per DP guidelines, has been completed. Cabinet note for dispensation with regard to various allowances like flying allowances for pilots, cabin crew and licence allowances for engineers has been sent to the Cabinet for approval. The Promotion Committee has been constituted to look into left out cases of promotion. The petitions received from the employees regarding various anomalies have been categorized and an implementation/anomaly rectification committee is currently interacting with various Associations and individuals to resolve their grievances.

SHRI C. SIVASAMI: Madam, there are reports that many international and domestic routes are not even meeting the fuel cost of the Air India but Air India still continues to operate its flights to these destinations. Tirupur is a main garment export zone earning foreign exchange worth more than Rs. 10 crore. The nearest airport at Coimbatore is frequently used by the people from Erode, Karur, Namakkal, Ooty and Palakkad in Kerala.

At present, some private airlines are operating direct flights from Coimbatore to Delhi which takes only three hours. But the Air India flight operating from Calicut to Delhi via Coimbatore and Mumbai is taking more than five hours to reach Delhi. Since the private airlines take only three hours, the passengers are preferring only private airlines and neglecting Air India.

So, I would like to know whether the Government will come forward to operate a direct non-stop flight of Air India from Coimbatore to Delhi and Delhi to Coimbatore as also from Chennai to Coimbatore and Coimbatore to Chennai to earn good revenue.

SHRI AJIT SINGH: Madam, Speaker, the hon. Member is right that many Air India flights are not making profit, many of them are not meeting the fuel cost also. But we have constituted a Committee to look at all the rules and look at where the costs can be cut. Sometimes the problem comes because only when the hon. Members want a flight, and when on commercial considerations it

is not possible to have that flight, but since the hon. Members ask for it, the Air India tries to accommodate them and run those routes that is non-profitable also. But, as I said, a Committee is looking very aggressively at cutting the costs and we are also eliminating certain routes which, on commercial considerations, are just not viable.

SHRI MANICKA TAGORE: Madam, the hon. Minister has replied that those routes which had been profitable earlier, Air India has now given away many such routes to the private players. Now, within a span of just five minutes there are flights available to destinations like Madurai, Chennai etc. Many such routes have been given away to the private players. I would like to know as to what time limit has been fixed for the Committee, that the hon. Minister referred to, to set that right.

SHRI AJIT SINGH: Madam, Speaker, as far as time limit is concerned, I would like to submit that it is a continuous process. The Committee is looking at issues like where they can cut cost, how they can improve the performance of Air India on those routes. So, there is no time limit. It is a continuous process.

As far as giving away routes and all that is concerned I would like to submit that now Air India not the only Airlines. Long ago many airlines were allowed to operate. Recently we have instituted a system. The Airports Authority no longer has the exclusive right to assign the spots and landing time and all that. A Committee does that. That has been rationalized. So, there is no question of giving away routes to any other airlines. All airlines on commercial conditions and on the dynamics of the market decide which flight and at what time will operate.

[Translation]

SHRI ASHOK ARGAL: Madam Speaker, I would like to ask the hon. Minister that Air India was known all over the world as Maharaja, but today the condition of Maharaja has been reduced to a pauper. The employees are not getting their salaries on time. What steps are proposed to be taken to stop the wasteful expenditure and to reform it?

SHRI AJIT SINGH: Madam Speaker, the condition of Maharaja has become same everywhere, not only in Air India. The Government have prepared a turn around plan with regard to the problem which you have raised. The Dharmadhikari Committee has been constituted to implement the merger which has taken place. The Government are working as per the turn-around plan and the condition of Air India is improving gradually.

SHRI DHANANJAY SINGH: Madam Speaker, in reply to his original question, the hon. Minister in part 8 of A, B has stated. "Entry of low cost carriers on domestic and international routes resulting in pressure on productivity" alongwith you have replied in "D" that some committee has been constituted for the routes. I would like to ask the hon. Minister that in completion to low cost carriers, how much improvement you are bringing in Air India and when you have constituted a committee, then why Air Force airport at Agra Cant. be used as a commercial airport because international tourists come here in large number. Please take the trouble of answering both my question.

SHRI AJIT SINGH: Madam Speaker, as far as the question of improvement is concerned, five months ago market share of Air India was 16.3 present. Last month in October market share of Air India has become 20.8 per cent. It is improving continuously. As far as Agra is concerned, we have written to the State Government to send us a proposal for making an international airport but we have not received the proposal from their side so far. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN: You clearly write them to send the proposal.

SHRI AJIT SINGH: We have already written to them.

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN: You again write them.

SHRI AJIT SINGH: In Agra, there is Air Force air post and the air force people met the Defence Minister and he was of the opinion that if the State Government gives some land, then we can provide direct access air strip which will eliminate the problem of going through Air Force. For this we are continuously making correspondence with the State Government but we have yet not received any reply from them. For this purpose we need about 50-60 acres of land, which district authorities have identified, but we have not received any reply from the State Government. As soon as the State Government gives us land, we will develop Civil Enclave at the international airport of Air Force.

[English]

SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY: Madam Speaker, the situation of losses in Air India is alarming. The total loss in the last four years has gone up to Rs. 22,492.59 crore. I remember that, in the Twelfth and Thirteenth Lok

Sabhas when I was a Member in the Committee on Public Undertakings, Members of all sections were in favour of merger of Air India and Indian Airlines because in any part of the world, there is no such division in the Airlines to act in two different ways. So, merger of Air India is a great enthusiastic decision and it was done with an impression that Air India will make a miracle so far as its operations sector is concerned. But what has appeared now is that with such type of huge losses, the question of safety arises automatically. We are all sitting over here. The persons who fly in the Airlines are afraid that, after such a huge loss, whether the safety of the passengers will be taken up on priority or not.

On the other hand, the employees are not being paid properly and on time. Whenever we pass the airports, they come and surround us and they want to know why we are not raising the issue of proper payment of salaries of the employees of Air India.

My question to the hon. Minister is very categorical. I want to know whether the employees of the Air India are getting their salaries regularly or not. Secondly, I also want to know whether, due to the huge losses of Air India, the safety of passengers are being considered on priority or not.

SHRI AJIT SINGH: Madam, for the last six months or so, the employees of Air India are being paid regularly. I understand that they have a backlog. But every month, we are paying them and we are narrowing the gap. The backlog is being shortened.

As far as safety is concerned, Air India's record is second to none in the international arena.

[Translation]

SHRI LALU PRASAD: Madam Speaker, we people generally travel by air. Our friend enquired about salary. At the time of merger many airbus were purchased and private operators were allowed on paying routes and non-paying routes were given to Air India. You said that you are constituting a committee in this regard. Better late than never. But our friend has rightly said that you should give salaries on time. Give the salaries of pilots, airhostess on time. When we go into the plane, our sisters working there complain that they do not get salaries on time. We are demoralized by this. It should be the priority to give salaries on time.

Madam, through you I would like to ask the hon. Minister when Patna Airport is being shifted and where

you are going to shift it. Shift it to Bihta airport. Trees have been cut there. Accident can take place any time. No plane is coming here. You said that you will shift it, where MPs will decide. You take a decision by inviting the MPs of Bihar. Patna Airport has been named after Lok Nayak Jaiprakash Narayan Ji. It is an international airport, whereas it is working as a domestic airport. You please improve the airports of Bihar. Send Air India planes on paying routes. Only then improvement will take place.

SHRI AJIT SINGH: Madam, with regard to salaries I have already told that for the last six-seven months salaries are being paid on time. If there is any backlog that will also be cleared.

In so far as the question of expansion of Patna Airport is concerned, land is not available for this. We are asking the State Government to provide us land because Bihar needs a new international airport. The State Government will have to send the proposal and provide land. I request Laluji, because I am already in talks with Nitish Kumar to ask the State Government to send the proposal at the earliest.

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Minister, I would also like to say that Air India should be brought back to its original glory and the staff of Air India should be looked after.

SHRI AJIT SINGH: We are trying to do that, Madam.

[Translation]

Chinese Infiltration

*164. SHRI LALJI TANDON: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been incidents of infiltrations by the Chinese Army into the Indian border;

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

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

(d) whether the Government does not perceive the infiltration by the Chinese Army into Demchok area in Ladakh as dangerous to the security of the country; and

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

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) to (e) There is no commonly delineated Line of Actual Control (LAC) in the border areas between India and China. From time to time, on account of differences in the perception of the LAC, situations have arisen on the ground that could have been avoided if we had a common perception of the LAC. Government regularly takes up any transgression along the LAC with the Chinese side through established mechanisms including border personnel meetings, flag meetings, meetings of Working Mechanism on Consultation & Coordination on India-China Border Affairs and diplomatic channels. The two sides have reiterated, on many occasions, their commitment to maintain peace and tranquility along the Line of Actual Control in the India-China border areas, pending a final settlement of the Boundary Question. Government keeps a constant watch on all developments having a bearing on India's security and takes all necessary measures to safeguard it.

[*Translation*]

SHRI LALJI TANDON: Madam Speaker, there is no reply to the question that I asked. My question is clear; whether there have been cases of infiltration on the Indian border by the Chinese army? I want to know the reply of the Government in this regard but there is no mention of this issue anywhere in the reply. I asked the number of infiltrations that took place during the last three years and the current year. What is the information in this regard? There is no reply. I have not been able to understand the meaning of this note. Perhaps the Hon. Minister of External Affairs can understand it. There is no answer to my question in this reply. We can understand the condition of the country when a question, regarding borders of the country is asked in the House and the Government is not even bothered to reply.

SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED: Madam Speaker, I respect the concern of the Hon. Member. But I would like to say that the basis of the issue regarding which the question has been asked should be clarified first. There has been no agreement between China and India in this regard. Line of Actual Control or LAC is there ...(*Interruptions*) please listen to me ...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please let the Hon. Minister speak. Time is up.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED: Madam Speaker, I request him to listen to me first and later ask the supplementary question. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MADAM SPEAKER: Question Hour is over.

...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED: Madam Speaker, time will be up. I request him to listen to me as this is a very important question. ...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please listen to Hon. Minister.

...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MADAM SPEAKER: It is already 12 o'clock.

[*Translation*]

It is 12 o'clock.

[*English*]

There is no time.

...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED: Madam Speaker, let me clarify one thing with ...(*Interruptions*) understand my whole point. Our understanding of LAC and their view, till the time ...(*Interruptions*) Madam Speaker, he does not want to understand and it should be understood. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MADAM SPEAKER: Question Hour is over.

...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: It is one past 12. Question Hour is over. I suppose we can discuss it.

...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: I will see the records. Question Hour is over.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, we will take up next item, Papers to be laid on the Table.

Shri Ajit Singh.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Hon. Madam Speaker, the Prime Minister is seated here. So, please let the discussion take place on it. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN: Madam, there is Mahaparinirvana Diwas of Baba Saheb Ambedkar tomorrow on 6th of December.

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): I agree with what you have said. ...(Interruptions)

AN HON. MEMBER: His reply should be expunged. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: I will look into after receiving the records. The second thing is that

[English]

there was very little time left in any case for the reply. I think the House is agitated over it. If you send me a notice we could have a discussion.

[Translation]

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: The discussion over it should be conducted under Rule 193.

MADAM SPEAKER: I will consider whatever notice I receive from you.

[English]

SHRI KAMAL NATH: The Government is ready for a discussion under Rule 193 on China. ...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: The discussion over it should be conducted under Rule 193.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: I have accepted your demand and I have said it in the House. ...(Interruptions)

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[Translation]

Construction/Development of Airports

165. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR:
SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to develop/construct airports in various States of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise including Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Jharkhand;

(c) the number of airports out of these proposed to be developed to international standards;

(d) whether various States have requested for enhanced aviation facilities in their States; and

(e) if so, the details thereof, State-wise along with the response of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Details of new greenfield airports approved for development are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) Of the fifteen new Greenfield airport projects approved by the Government, six of them at Navi Mumbai and Shirdi (Maharashtra), Mopa (Goa), Kannur (Kerala), Karaikal (Puduchery) and Kushinagar (Uttar Pradesh) are considered for international operations subject to they having all the required infrastructure facilities and obtaining the prescribed regulatory clearances for such operations.

(d) and (e) The details of the airports in respect of which the States have requested for upgradation, expansion and modernization are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement I

(A) *List of Greenfield Airport projects given 'In-principle approval' under the New Greenfield Airport Policy by the Ministry of Civil Aviation*

(As on December, 2012)

Sl. No.	Location	State	Remarks
1.	Mopa	Goa	International
2.	Gulbarga	Karnataka	
3.	Bijapur		
4.	Hassan		
5.	Shimoga		
6.	Aranmula (Pathanamthitta)	Kerala	
7.	Kannur		International
8.	Sindhudurg	Maharashtra	
9.	Navi Mumbai		International
10.	Shirdi		International
11.	Dabra	Madhya Pradesh	Cargo Airport
12.	Karaikal	Puducherry	International
13.	Pakyong	Sikkim	
14.	Kushinagar	Uttar Pradesh	International
15.	Andal-Faridpur	West Bengal	

(B) New airports proposed for construction by Airports Authority of India

(i) Greenfield Airports

1. Pakyong (Gangtok)—Sikkim - Work in progress.
2. Itanagar - Arunachal Pradesh - Planning stage
3. Chiethu (Kohima) - Nagaland - Planning stage

(ii) Development of existing airports

1. Kishangarh (Ajmer) Rajasthan - Planning stage
2. Deoghar-Jharkhand - Planning stage
3. Tezu-Arunachal Pradesh - Work in progress

Statement II

Details of Airports for which requests have been received from State Government for Development, Expansion, Up-gradation & Modernization

Sl.No.	Name of State	No. of Airports	Remarks
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1. Warangal	MoU signed. State Government is acquiring land
		2. Vijyawada	MoU signed. State Government is acquiring land
		3. Kadapa	MoU signed. Land has been handed over. Project nearing completion
		4. Tirupati	Land partly handed over. Remaining land acquisition is in progress
2.	Jammu and Kashmir	5. Jammu (CE)	Land acquisition in progress
3.	Jharkhand	6. Deoghar	MoU signed. Land acquisition is in progress
4.	Karnataka	7. Belgaum	MoU signed. Land acquisition is in progress
		8. Hubli	State Government has handed over land to AAI. DPR under preparations
5.	Kerala	9. Trivandrum	Land acquisition is in progress
6.	Odisha	10. Jharsuguda	Land acquisition is in progress.
7.	Punjab	11. Bhatinda (CE)	Work completed for new civil enclave
		12. Ludhiana	State Government to provide land for expansion and upgradation
		13. Chandigarh (CE) (Mohali side)	Work in progress.
8.	Rajasthan	14. Kishangarh	Land acquisition is in progress
		15. Jodhpur (CE)	Proposal under examination
9.	Tamil Nadu	16. Coimbatore	Land acquisition in progress by State Government
		17. Tuticorin	State Government is acquiring land
10.	Union Territory	18. Agatti	Expert Appraisal Committee has recommended the proposal for environment and CRZ clearance. Formal approval of MoEF is awaited. Request for acquisition of 10 acres land and permission for construction work in lagoon area (20.84 acres) sent to Lakshadweep Administration
		19. Puducherry	MOU signed. Land partly handed over. Remaining land yet to be handed over. Work nearing completion for Phase-I

[English]

Implementation of Ground Handling Policy

166. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the concerns shown by various airlines about the implementation of the Ground Handling Policy proposed in 2007;

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

(c) whether the implementation of the said policy would increase the cost of ground handling and if so, whether the Government has discussed the issues with the representatives of various airlines;

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

(e) the steps taken by the Government to settle the issues without further delay?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes Madam. The Cabinet Committee on Security (CCS) in the year 2007, had considered the Ground Handling at the airports taking into account issues relating to security, aviation safety, achieving world class ground handling services etc. and approved the new Ground Handling Policy. The Policy was amended in 2010 after consultations with the airline operators.

The airlines expressed the concern that divesting them from ground handling activities would completely curtail the scope of extending personalised services by them to their customers and hence they should be allowed to do the ground handling on the terminal side. The request of airlines was considered and they were permitted to do self-handling on terminal side. However, the Ground Handling Policy was challenged by the Federation of Indian Airlines & others in the High Court of Delhi in November, 2010. The Court dismissed the Writ Petition on 04.03.2011 and upheld the Policy. Thereafter, an SLP Civil 7764 of 2011 was filed in the Supreme Court of India challenging the Delhi High Court order. The Supreme Court passed an interim Order on 05.05.2011 that *status quo* as on date, to continue till the next hearing of the case. When the case came up for hearing on 9.10.2012, the Supreme Court observed that:

“The parties may sit together and resolve, if possible.” Accordingly, a meeting was held on 25th October, 2012 to discuss the issue with airline operators and the position was clarified to them. A Committee has also been formed for addressing the issues. The matter is sub-judice.

(c) to (e) The issues of cost was discussed with the representatives of various airlines and the position was clarified to them that charges for ground handling are going to be determined by Airport Economic Regulatory Authority following a transparent process and after consultation with the stakeholders. It has also been clarified to the airlines that the airline operators may incorporate their own ground handling entities/subsidiaries. Such entities/subsidiaries can participate in the bidding for appointment/selection of Ground Handling Service Providers (GHSP).

Development of Cities and Towns

167. DR. RATNA DE:
SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the population in urban areas, cities and towns is increasing rapidly and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(b) whether the infrastructure and basic facilities commensurate with the rise in population and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor along with the steps taken/being taken by the Government in this regard;

(c) whether various States including Jharkhand and Bihar have sent proposals for financial assistance for development of cities and towns in their States;

(d) if so, the details thereof, State-wise during the last three years and the current year along with the number of proposals cleared and funds sanctioned/released during the above period, State and year-wise; and

(e) the number of proposals still pending and the reasons for such pendency along with the time by which these pending proposals are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) There is an increase in urbanization over the decade 2001-2011, as is reflected from the data based

on Censuses 2001 & 2011 given State-wise in the enclosed Statement-I. According to Census, migration towards cities and towns is influenced by several factors which include *inter-alia* education, marriage and employment.

(b) No, Madam. The population growth in urban areas is exerting pressure on basic urban services. Urban Development is a State subject and the State Governments have to take action for ameliorating pressures on cities. The Government of India supports States in their efforts through schemes. The Government of India launched the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) in 2005. The Urban Infrastructure and Governance component handled by Ministry of Urban Development seeks to improve urban infrastructure and transport in 65 identified cities. The needs of the small and medium towns are catered to by the Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) programme. In addition, financial assistance for urban infrastructure is also being provided by the Ministry of Urban Development under the 10 percent lumpsum scheme for the development of North Eastern region including Sikkim, the ADB aided North Eastern Region Urban Development Programme and Pilot Scheme on Development of Urban Infrastructure

in Satellite Towns around the Seven Mega Cities, besides identified metro and other projects.

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) State-wise and Year-wise details of proposals received, cleared and funds released under various schemes during the last three years and the current year are given in the enclosed Statement-II(A) to (F).

(e) The tenure of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) was from 2005-2012 which has been extended by two years to complete on going projects and reforms. Therefore, no new projects are eligible for sanction under UIG and UIDSSMT. The Pilot Scheme for Urban Infrastructure Development in Satellite Towns around seven Mega Cities was coterminus with the Eleventh Plan and the entire allocation has been committed no new projects can be taken up. Under NERUDP identified projects for the two approved tranches of ADB assistance have already been sanctioned. Under the 10 percent lumpsum scheme eligible projects are sanctioned each year subject to availability of funds based on priority lists submitted by the States, there is no carry forward. There are three proposals relating to metro rails at various stages of finalisation.

Statement I

Sl. No.	India/States/UT's	Total Population	Census-2001 Urban Population	Percentage of Urban Population	Census-2011 (Provisional figures)		
					Total Population	Urban Population	Percentage of Urban Population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	India	1028737436	286119689	27.8	1210193422	377105760	31.2
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	10143700	2516638	24.8	12548926	3414106	27.2
2.	Himachal Pradesh	6077900	595581	9.8	6856509	688704	10.0
3.	Punjab	24358999	8262511	33.9	27704236	10387436	37.5
4.	Chandigarh	900635	808515	89.8	1054686	1025682	97.2
5.	Uttarakhand	8489349	2179074	25.7	10116752	3091169	30.6
6.	Haryana	21144564	6115304	28.9	25353081	8821588	34.8
7.	Delhi	13850507	12905780	93.2	16753235	16333916	97.5
8.	Rajasthan	56507188	13214375	23.4	68621012	17080776	24.9
9.	Uttar Pradesh	166197921	34539582	20.8	199581477	44470455	22.3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
10.	Bihar	82998509	8681800	10.5	103804637	11729609	11.3
11.	Sikkim	540851	59870	11.1	07688	151726	25.0
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	1097968	227881	20.8	1382611	313446	22.7
13.	Nagaland	1990036	342787	17.2	1980602	573741	29.0
14.	Manipur	2293896	575968	25.1	2721756	822132	30.2
15.	Mizoram	888573	441006	49.6	1091014	561977	51.5
16.	Tripura	3199203	545750	17.1	3671032	960981	26.2
17.	Meghalaya	2318822	454111	19.6	2964007	595036	20.1
18.	Assam	26655528	3439240	12.9	31169272	4388756	14.1
19.	West Bengal	80176197	22427251	28.0	91347136	29134060	31.9
20.	Jharkhand	26945829	5993741	22.2	32966238	7929292	24.1
21.	Odisha	36804660	5517238	15.0	41947358	6996124	16.7
22.	Chhattisgarh	20833803	4185747	20.1	25540196	5936538	23.2
23.	Madhya Pradesh	60348023	15967145	26.5	72597565	20059666	27.6
24.	Gujarat	50671017	18930250	37.4	60383628	25712811	42.6
25.	Daman and Diu	158204	57348	36.2	242911	182580	75.2
26.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	220490	50463	22.9	342853	159829	46.6
27.	Maharashtra	96878627	41100980	42.4	112372972	50827531	45.2
28.	Andhra Pradesh	76210007	20808940	27.3	84665533	28353745	33.5
29.	Karnataka	52850562	17961529	34.0	61130704	23578175	38.6
30.	Goa	1347668	670577	49.8	1457723	906309	62.2
31.	Lakshadweep	60650	26967	44.5	64429	50308	78.1
32.	Kerala	31841374	8266925	26.0	33387677	15932171	47.7
33.	Tamil Nadu	62405679	27483998	44.0	72138958	34949729	48.4
34.	Puducherry	974345	648619	66.6	1244464	850123	68.3
35.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	356152	116198	32.6	379944	135533	35.7

Source:- (1) General Population Tables, India, States and Union Territories, (Tables A-1 to A-3), Part-I, Census of India - 2001.

(2) Provisional Population Totals, Paper-2, Volume 1 of 2011, Rural-Urban Distribution, INDIA, Series-1, Census of India-2011

Note:- The Census of India figures for Census-2001 & 2011, includes the estimated population of Paomata, Mao Maram and Purul sub-divisions of Senapati district of Manipur State.

Statement II(A)

Status of projects approved and ACA released under UIG submission of JnNURM for various States for last three years and the current year

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of State	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13*	
		Number of projects approved	**ACA released for Utilisation	Number of projects approved	**ACA released for Utilisation	Number of projects approved	**ACA released for Utilisation	Number of projects approved	**ACA released for Utilisation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3	27,385.07	0	15,569.86	2	32,500.10	0	8,227.52
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	2,006.94	0	-	0	4,759.16	0	1,738.20
3.	Assam	0	7,112.41	0	3,792.54	0	6,795.91	0	-
4.	Bihar	0	7,441.39	0	-	0	-	0	-
5.	Chandigarh	1	-	0	734.52	0	-	0	-
6.	Chhattisgarh	0	12,145.60	0	3,643.68	0	-	0	-
7.	Delhi	20	17,248.00	1	43,509.00	0	6,938.27	0	18,829.88
8.	Goa	0	-	0	-	2	72.45	0	1,424.37
9.	Gujarat	4	47,788.21	1	7,297.21	1	39,612.00	0	5,304.23
10.	Haryana	0	-	0	5,283.80	0	6,888.13	0	1,333.31
11.	Himachal Pradesh	1	2,619.01	0	-	1	121.09	0	210.13
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	-	0	-	1	10,032.72	0	6,295.53
13.	Jharkhand	0	5,384.66	1	417.03	0	6,204.58	0	-
14.	Karnataka	2	21,578.53	0	7,659.85	1	24,234.18	0	3,924.36
15.	Kerala	1	2,439.45	0	-	0	6,516.15	0	-
16.	Madhya Pradesh	2	12,343.27	1	4,828.66	0	14,280.93	0	12,743.68
17.	Maharashtra	2	88,649.86	0	42,004.49	1	76,471.17	0	18,083.46
18.	Manipur	1	2,883.37	0	-	0	2,078.42	0	-
19.	Meghalaya	0	-	0	-	0	7,296.11	0	550.35
20.	Mizoram	0	756.82	0	-	3	-	0	2,722.39
21.	Nagaland	1	1,702.81	0	-	1	1,246.83	0	543.52
22.	Odisha	1	2,491.60	0	-	0	6,999.34	0	120.26
23.	Punjab	1	3,346.62	0	-	0	-	0	1,810.43
24.	Puducherry	0	-	0	-	0	2,189.00	0	252.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
25.	Rajasthan	0	2,826.10	0	-	0	4,584.94	0	768.36
26.	Sikkim	1	1,663.87	0	-	0	1,273.24	0	2,172.07
27.	Tamil Nadu	1	37,723.44	1	2,635.84	0	47,132.47	0	1,015.88
28.	Tripura	1	2,250.00	0	-	0	2,406.51	0	-
29.	Uttar Pradesh	4	47,632.21	0	25,479.16	0	65,351.90	0	1,456.44
30.	Uttarakhand	1	7,546.69	3	981.06	1	6,741.55	0	1,549.00
31.	West Bengal	12	27,717.88	8	17,412.81	13	27,043.89	0	14,471.04
Total		60	392,683.81	16	181,249.51	27	409,771.04	0	105,546.41

** ACA released indicating those projects also approved earlier

* The Mission has completed its normal tenure on 31st March 2012. The Government has extended the duration for 2 years *i.e.* upto March 2014 only for completion of reforms and ongoing projects under JnNURM. At present, there is no mandate to consider and approve fresh projects.

Statement II(B)

State-wise Status of allocation provided and ACA committed/released under UIDSSMT during 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12 & 2012-13 (as on 21.11.2012)

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No.	Name of States	Allocation for the Mission	No. of Towns/ Cities	No. of Projects	Approved Cost	Eligible central share (80%/90% of approved cost) (ACA committed)	Amount of 1st instalment of Eligible central share (50% of ACA)	ACA recommended 1st Instt.	2nd Instt.	Incentive @ 1.5% for DPR preparation	Release of ACA during 2009-10	Release of ACA during 2010-11	Release of ACA during 2011-12	Release of ACA during 2012-13	Total ACA released by M/o Finance/ MHA so far (including incentives)	Total Commitment made so far. (Col. 7+11)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	16	17	18	19	21	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	49031.00	69	84	245995.50	196796.40	98398.20	98398.20	97307.21	2360.92	476.88	43079.00	22017.66	2897.54	198091.21	199157.32
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	746.00	9	9	3935.98	3542.38	1771.19	1771.19	1771.19	0.00		1771.19		3542.38	3542.38	
3.	Assam	10129.00	28	30	20783.28	18704.95	9352.48	9235.79	4450.15	5.00		2408.73	1569.46	13934.13	18709.95	
4.	Bihar	25478.00	11	11	26113.91	20891.13	10445.56	10445.57	0.00	228.81				10674.38	21119.94	
5.	Chhattisgarh	13478.00	3	4	25143.65	13472.92	6736.46	6736.46	6736.46	0.00	2447.46	4289.00		13472.92	13472.92	
6.	Goa	2211.00	3	3	2875.00	2211.00	1105.50	1105.50	337.20	0.00	337.20	768.30	337.20	1442.70	2211.00	
7.	Gujarat	35182.00	52	52	43814.36	35051.49	17525.74	17525.744	15196.68	144.09	4651.09	4919.97		32866.52	35195.58	
8.	Haryana	19559.00	7	9	20135.81	16108.65	6563.14	8054.32	4326.09	151.44		2913.22	2904.07	12531.87	16260.09	
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1744.00	4	8	12653.68	10122.94	5061.47	5061.62	807.94	27.09	345.82	2098.37	2594.08	5873.30	10150.03	
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	3545.00	13	47	42441.50	38197.35	19098.68	19098.70	15304.28	413.68	4020.85		16462.60	34816.64	38611.03	
11.	Jharkhand	11452.00	5	6	12864.35	10291.48	5145.74	5145.74	0.00	144.70			1287.12	5290.44	10436.18	
12.	Karnataka	44314.00	30	38	68248.57	54598.86	27299.43	27299.42	25032.13	517.15	17662.95	2069.43	3917.28	52848.70	55116.01	
13.	Kerala	23282.00	22	25	42778.55	34222.84	17111.42	17111.42	7539.63	309.30			7539.63	24880.35	34532.14	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	16	17	18	19	21	
14.	Madhya Pradesh	43843.00	49	68	123099.43	98479.54	49239.77	49821.92	21780.96	624.64		3871.53	13330.16	23633.06	72227.51	99104.18
15.	Maharashtra	66476.00	84	95	282677.57	226142.06	113071.03	113071.43	81320.20	854.96	14072.30	22781.21	35455.01	12415.06	194935.08	226997.01
16.	Manipur	1260.00	5	5	6277.00	5649.30	2824.65	2824.65	2824.65	20.79				2824.65	5670.09	5670.09
17.	Meghalaya	719.00	2	2	1433.26	1289.93	644.97	644.97	0.00	0.00					644.97	1289.93
18.	Mizoram	824.00	2	2	1555.04	1399.54	699.77	699.77	699.77	0.00				699.77	1399.54	1399.54
19.	Nagaland	1028.00	2	2	2325.82	2093.24	1046.62	1046.62	190.55	0.00	190.75			1046.42	1237.17	2093.24
20.	Odisha	18179.00	14	18	25699.59	20559.67	10279.84	10279.84	0.00	168.77		90.37		1278.44	10448.66	20728.44
21.	Punjab	22660.00	14	17	39577.45	31661.96	15830.98	15830.98	3686.17	123.27		1982.00		1704.17	19640.41	31785.23
22.	Rajasthan	40143.00	35	37	60988.52	48790.82	24395.41	24395.41	3752.44	272.26					28421.99	49063.07
23.	Sikkim	120.00	5	5	3992.82	3593.54	1796.77	1796.77	1796.76	23.71			1796.77		3617.25	3617.25
24.	Tamil Nadu	70597.00	115	122	88272.98	70618.38	35309.19	35309.19	21380.32	0.00	1935.35	2135.61	724.88		56689.52	70618.38
25.	Tripura	1376.00	4	4	7816.81	7035.13	3517.56	3517.56	3337.30	65.00			2759.76	577.54	6919.68	7100.13
26.	Uttar Pradesh	94792.00	46	64	115805.15	92644.12	46322.06	46322.05	36951.33	877.00	10918.80	16933.84	8789.60	231.38	84613.59	93521.12
27.	Uttarakhand	4670.00	1	1	6173.25	4938.60	2469.30	2469.30	0.00	0.00					2469.30	4938.60
28.	West Bengal	31525.00	34	35	61333.67	49066.94	22772.98	24532.98	14925.50	347.26		2005.51	7346.82	9675.65	39805.75	49414.20
29.	Delhi	112.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					0.00	0.00
30.	Puducherry	557.00	1	1	3918.00	3134.40	1567.20	1567.20	1567.20	0.00	1567.20		1567.20		3134.40	3134.40
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	448.00	1	1	558.13	446.50	223.25	223.25	0.00	0.00				223.25	223.25	446.50
32.	Chandigarh	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					0.00	0.00
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	193.00	1	1	1864.73	1491.78	745.89	745.89	0.00	0.00	719.89				745.89	1491.78
34.	Lakshadweep	104.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					0.00	0.00
35.	Daman and Diu	220.00	1	1	942.37	753.90	376.95	376.95	0.00	0.00					31.00	753.90
Total		639997.00	672	807	1402095.73	1124001.74	558749.19	562466.40	373022.11	7679.83	29881.17	122344.44	115026.07	93818.37	943140.59	1131681.57

Statement II(C)

State-wise and year-wise ACA sanctioned and released for purchase of Buses for Urban Transport System under UIG, JnNURM (As on 27.11.2012)

(Rs. in crore)

Sl.No.	State	Admissible Central Share (ACA)	Year-wise releases of funds				
			2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Special Category States							
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	3.74	1.95	0	0	0.9913	—
2.	Assam	47.29	7.11	0	13.49		11.57

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3.	Himachal Pradesh	6.08	3.04	0	2.43		—
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	23.76	0	5.94	0	13.04	—
5.	Manipur	6.08	3.04	0	0		—
6.	Meghalaya	14.76	0	3.69	3.69		2.48
7.	Mizoram	2.93	1.46	0	0		—
8.	Nagaland	2.7	0	0.68	0		1.24
9.	Sikkim	2.70	0	0.68	1.12		0.22
10.	Tripura	14.65	7.65	0	0	2.71	2.07
11.	Uttarakhand	21.74	10.87	0	2.65		—
	Total (A)	146.43	35.12	10.99	23.38	16.7413	
Non-Special Category States							
1.	Andhra Pradesh	176.5	90.88	0	19.1	1.06	20.94
2.	Bihar	25.35	12.68	0	0		—
3.	Chhattisgarh	11.88	5.94	0	0		—
4.	Goa	6.16	3.08	0	1.96		—
5.	Gujarat	88.2	39.08	0	0		2.02
6.	Haryana	27.3	13.65	0	0		—
7.	Jharkhand	23.9	11.95	0	0		—
8.	Karnataka	159.04	72.12	12.04	26.52	12.14	5.47
9.	Kerala	78.22	39.11	0	0		23.21
10.	Madhya Pradesh	101.12	50.56	0	0	3.98	0.74
11.	Maharashtra	299.6	142.67	0	16.29	17.38	6.94
12.	Odisha	15.84	7.92	3.68	2.59		—
13.	Punjab	49.15	24.63	0	0		—
14.	Rajasthan	77.57	38.68	0	0	17.08	8.67
15.	Tamil Nadu	192.35	96.18	0	13.09	13.08	8.36
16.	Uttar Pradesh	142.92	130.3	0	0		—
17.	West Bengal	145.4	68.5	0	0		—
	Total (B)	1620.50	847.93	15.72	79.55	64.72	—
Union Territories							
1.	NCT of Delhi	274.75	115.52	1.75	0	106.88	—
2.	Puducherry	12.92	0	3.23	0		4.73
3.	Chandigarh	34.20	17.1	0	8.28		—
	Total (C)	321.87	132.62	4.98	8.28	106.88	
	Total (A+B+C)	2088.8	1015.67	31.69	111.21	188.3413	98.65

Total Releases Rs. 1445.5613 crore

Statement II(D)*Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Satellite Towns around 7 Mega Cities*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No.	State Name	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13	
		No. of proposals cleared	Funds released	No. of proposals cleared	Funds released	No. of proposals cleared	Funds released	No. of proposals cleared	Funds released
1.	Andhra Pradesh			2	4099				
2.	Gujarat			3	1875.62				
3.	Haryana			2	1890.80				
4.	Karnataka					1	649.10		
5.	Maharashtra			1	634.53	1	1324.52		
6.	Tamil Nadu					3	1017.35		
7.	Uttar Pradesh	1	1322.70	2	2027.38	1	7.32		

Statement II(E)*(10% lumpsum scheme for development of North East region including Sikkim)*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No.	State Name	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13	
		No. of proposals cleared	Funds released	No. of proposals cleared	Funds released	No. of proposals cleared	Funds released	No. of proposals cleared	Funds released
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	3	1294.06	3	1092.77	5	308.73		
2.	Assam	2	953.06	2	72.27	1	145.20		
3.	Manipur	1	768.28	1	208.73				
4.	Meghalaya	3	219.78	1	7.33	2	436.50		
5.	Mizoram	2	2948.23	2	904.02	1	224.73		
6.	Nagaland	2	2266.62	1	336.50	2	127.27		
7.	Sikkim	3	1511.76	1	87458	1	242.97		

Statement II(F)*Asian Development Bank (ADB) assisted North Eastern Region Urban Development Programme (NERUDP)*

State	2009-10		2012-13	
	No. of projects sanctioned	Total Funds released till date (Rs. crore)	No. of projects sanctioned	Funds released (Rs. crore) ²
1	2	3	4	5
Nagaland	2	23.85	1	NIL

1	2	3	4	5
Mizoram	1	26.93	2	NIL
Meghalaya	1	14.41	1	NIL
Sikkim	1	14.43	2	NIL
Tripura	1	14.52	1	NIL

Note: 1. No new projects were sanctioned in 2010-11 and 2011-12.
2. Release is based on reimbursement requests.

[*Translation*]

Implementation of RTI Act

*168. SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP:
SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases received by the Central Information Commission (CIC) and disposed of since the implementation of the Right to Information Act, 2005, year-wise;

(b) the efforts being made by CIC to expedite the disposal of the pending cases;

(c) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to complaints of alleged misuse of the provisions of the Right to Information (RTI) Act, 2005 in certain cases and if so, the reaction of the Government thereto;

(d) whether the Government is considering any proposal to include a representative from the judicial service in CIC and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the measures taken or being taken by the Government to make the implementation of RTI Act more effective?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (e) The Central Information Commission has reported that 27,856* appeals/complaints are pending with them as on 31st March, 2012. The increase in pendency is due to manifold increase in number of RTI applications made to Central Public Authorities from 2006-07 to 2009-10 and consequent increase in number of appeals/complaints filed with the Commission as also retirement of three Central Information Commissioners since September, 2010. The pendency has also increased due to considerable higher number of appeals/complaints being filed to the Central Information Commission despite the fact that disposal of appeals/complaints by an Information Commissioner has increased as given below:

Year	Receipt	Disposal	Pendency as on 1st April	Percentage (disposal/receipt)	Average annual disposal by individual IC/CIC
1	2	3	4	5	6
2005-06	703	682	21	97.00%	136
2006-07	6839	4075	2785	59.58%	815
2007-08	11621	7722	6820 (2008)	68.57%	1544
2008-09	15426	13322	8924 (2009)	86.36%	1665
2009-10	22800	19482	12242 (2010)	85.44%	2165

1	2	3	4	5	6
2010-11	28875	24071	17046 (2011)	83.36%	2675
2011-12	33922	23122	27856*	68.16%	2890

(*Includes 9500 cases of appeal/complaint as provisionally registered as on 29.2.2012.)

The Government has taken several steps like issue of guidelines for the Central Public Information Officers and First Appellate Authorities enabling them to supply information/dispose of first appeal effectively resulting into less number of appeals to the Commission. The Commission on its part launched special drive to clear the pendency of appeals/complaints.

In addition to the above, three more Information Commissioners have been appointed w.e.f. 1st March, 2012. Further, it has been decided in consultation with Chief Information Commissioner that Central Information Commission should be granted autonomy in recruitment of staff. Out of 14 categories of post, Recruitment Rules (RRs) have been notified for 11 categories comprising of 130 employees. Recruitment Rules for rest of 3 categories of posts namely Registrar, Hindi Translator and Librarian constituting 4 posts are under finalization. 6 officials are appointed in Central Information Commission under central staffing scheme and one post has been encadared. Rest of the posts are filled up on tenure/contract/outsourced basis. The Commission has started the recruitment process for the posts for which Recruitment Rules have been notified.

The RTI Act does not require any reason or locus standi to be proved while seeking information. Therefore, access to information is not a misuse and any misuse subsequently would attract the penal provisions under the relevant legislations.

In WP No. 210/2012 filed by Sh. Namit Sharma Vs. UOI in the Supreme Court challenging the validity of Sections 12(5), 12(6), 15(5) and 15(6) of the RTI Act, 2005, wherein the Hon'ble Court in its order dated 13.09.2012 has *inter-alia* pronounced that the Information Commissions are judicial tribunals and these should adjudicate the appeals/complaints by forming Benches having two members each, one with judicial background and another being an expert member. A Review Petition No. 2309/2012 has been filed in the Supreme Court on 11.10.2012 against its order dated 13.09.2012. The case is under hearing in the Supreme Court.

[English]

Safety Review of Atomic Stations

*169. SHRI ASHOK TANWAR:
SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a safety review of the atomic power stations including Rawatbhata in Rajasthan has been done recently by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) or by other agencies;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps the Government proposes to take to address the concerns expressed during such reviews;

(c) whether the Government proposes to conduct periodic safety review of all the atomic power stations in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) Yes, Madam. The safety review of Rajasthan Atomic Power Station (RAPS) Units 3&4 at Rawatbhata was carried out by the Operational Safety Review Team (OSART) of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) at the request of the Government of India during October 29 to November 14, 2012.

(b) The OSART identified a series of good practices at the station, to be shared by IAEA with the global nuclear industry as well as made suggestions where operations in the units could be further improved. The final report of the OSART has not been received. The recommendations/suggestions of the OSART are reviewed for systemic change.

(c) and (d) The safety reviews of the Indian nuclear power plants are carried out periodically by the regulatory

authority, the Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB). In addition, international peer reviews are also carried out by experts of the World Association of Nuclear Operators (WANO). Post Fukushima, Government decided to get the safety of RAPS Units 3 & 4 reviewed by the OSART of IAEA also.

[*Translation*]

Mobile Phone Tariff

*170. SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
SHRI A.K.S. VIJAYAN:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the subscribers are preferring lower charging networks as against better service providers;

(b) if so, whether the Union Government proposes to cap the lower end of the mobile phone tariffs to restrict the price war in the industry;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether Telecom Regulatory Authority of India proposes to introduce simplified telecom tariff and bring transparency in it; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Government to protect the interest of the consumers?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) As per the current tariff framework, tariff for mobile services are under forbearance, except for National Roaming Service where ceiling tariff has been specified. Mobile operators have the flexibility to offer different tariff depending on the market conditions and other commercial considerations. Subscribers make their choice of a service provider based on their perception of the performance of the service provider on several factors which may include the tariff plans/schemes on offer and the Quality of Service.

(b) Currently, Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) has no proposal to cap the lower end of the mobile phone tariff.

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

(d) and (e) Simplification of tariff and ensuring transparency in tariff offers is a continuous process and TRAI has taken several measures towards this end. The

important measures taken during the year 2012 to simplify tariff offers and enhance transparency are as follows:

(i) The Telecom Consumer Protection Regulation, 2012 issued on 06.01.2012 aims to streamline tariff offers and enhance transparency in the provision of services. The various categories of vouchers offered to prepaid subscribers have been rationalized, with colour bands prescribed for easy identification of each category of vouchers. Minimum font size for printed matter on the vouchers is mandated to be not less than 8pt. The service providers are also required to provide usage details to prepaid subscribers after every call/data service.

(ii) The Directions issued on 16.01.2012 and 03.04.2012 require the service providers to publish all tariff plans in a specified format in Regional and English newspapers at an interval of not more than six months. With a view to facilitate easy and transparent comparison, provisions have also been made mandating full details to be available at Customer Care Centres, Points of Sale, and websites of the service providers in the prescribed formats.

(iii) The Direction issued on 26.03.2012 aims at preventing misleading tariff advertisements.

(iv) The Telecommunication Tariff Order (51st Amendment) of TRAI has *inter-alia* mandated every service provider to offer at least one prepaid and one postpaid plan with pulse duration of one second for local and national long distance calls.

(v) The Telecommunication Tariff Order (53rd Amendment) has specified a ceiling on Processing Fee. Such fee shall not exceed ten percent of maximum retail price of top up voucher or three rupees, whichever is less. The ceiling prescribed particularly protects the prepaid subscribers recharging with lower denomination top up vouchers.

(vi) The Direction issued on 14.09.2012 has specified additional transparency measures in respect of charging on blackout days (the days on which free/concessional usage charges are not made available). It is now mandatory for operators to intimate subscribers in advance about the applicability of blackout days and charges thereof.

Shortage of Faculty

*171. SHRI KAMESHWAR BAITHA:
SHRI JAYANT CHAUDHARY:

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

(a) whether there is a huge shortage of faculty in the higher educational institutions in the country including in Colleges of University of Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the number of posts lying vacant in such colleges, State-wise and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the studies of the students are being affected due to the shortage of faculty in those institutions; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken by the Government to fill up the vacant posts in those institutions?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU): (a) Yes, Madam. Many higher educational institutions including colleges of University of Delhi are facing shortage of qualified and experienced permanent faculty. A Task Force was constituted under the Chairmanship of Prof. Sanjay G. Dhande to make appropriate recommendations for alleviating shortage of quality faculty. As per the report of the Task Force submitted on July, 2011, State Universities, Central Universities, Deemed Universities and affiliated colleges are short of qualified faculty to the extent of roughly 40%, 35%, 25% and 40% respectively.

(b) The details of sanctioned strength, existing strength and vacant positions in Central Universities are given in the enclosed Statement-I. Details of sanctioned strength, existing strength and vacant positions in Centrally Funded Technical Institutions (CFTIs) are given in the enclosed Statement-II. Though such a data is not

centrally maintained, State-wise details as reported by the Task Force, as on May, 2007, for State Universities, are given in the enclosed Statement-III. The faculty shortage, faced by colleges under Delhi University, are given in the enclosed Statement-IV. Main reasons for shortage of faculty include expansion of higher education during 11th Plan, revision of minimum qualification norms, non-availability of suitable candidates, non-portability of pension scheme and litigations.

(c) Different universities and colleges are adopting different methods/processes to address faculty shortages in order to ensure that studies of students are not affected. These include hiring ad-hoc faculty, appointing temporary faculty, engaging services of retired teachers and engaging visiting faculty etc.

(d) An Implementation Monitoring Committee has been constituted by the Government on 23rd January, 2012 to implement and monitor the recommendations of the Task Force. Apart from this, in order to meet the situation arising out of shortage of teachers in universities and other teaching institutions, the age of superannuation for teachers in Central Educational Institution has already been enhanced to sixty five years. UGC has advised all the Central Universities to fill up the teaching positions at the earliest. Teachers re-employment on contract basis beyond the age of sixty five years upto the age of seventy years is permitted subject to availability of vacant posts and fitness. Para 12.2 of the UGC Regulations on Minimum Qualifications for Appointment of Teachers and Other Academic Staff in Universities and Colleges and Measures for the maintenance of standards in Higher Education 2010 clearly mentions that all the sanctioned/ approved posts in the university system shall be filled up on an urgent basis.

UGC has also launched a scheme called "Operation Faculty Recharge Programme" for augmenting the research and teaching resources of universities to tackle the shortage of faculty in university system.

Statement I*Statement on Teaching Staff Strength as on 31.3.2012 (Existing & Vacant Positions) of Central Universities*

Sl.No.	Name of University	Sanctioned Faculty Posts	Existing Strength	No. of Vacant Positions
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Maulana Azad National Urdu University	284	169	115
2.	Hyderabad University	556	406	150

1	2	3	4	5
3.	The English & Foreign Languages University	236	200	36
4.	Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya	329	219	110
5.	Delhi University	1704	761	943
6.	Jamia Millia Islamia	824	711	113
7.	Jawaharlal Nehru University	727	459	268
8.	Dr. Harisingh Gour Vishwavidyalaya	329	155	174
9.	Mahatma Gandhi Antaraashtriya Hindi Vishwavidyalaya	79	66	13
10.	Puducherry University	460	377	83
11.	Hemawati Nandan Bahuguna Garhwal University	468	258	210
12.	Aligarh Muslim University	1887	1509	378
13.	Banaras Hindu University	2416	1520	896
14.	Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University	130	108	22
15.	University of Allahabad	852	315	537
16.	Visva Bharati	714	622	92
17.	Assam University	325	309	16
18.	Tezpur University	243	194	49
19.	Rajiv Gandhi University	157	88	69
20.	Manipur University	266	179	87
21.	North Eastern Hill University	406	301	105
22.	Mizoram University	337	272	65
23.	Nagaland University	249	179	70
24.	Tripura University	216	147	69
25.	Indira Gandhi National Open University	810	558	252
Total		15004	10082	4922

Statement of Teaching Staff Strength as on 31.3.2012 (Existing & Vacant Positions) of Central Universities

Sl.No.	Name of University	Sanctioned Posts	Existing Strength	No. of Vacant Positions
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Central University of Bihar	140	26	114
2.	Central University of Gujarat	140	42	98

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Central University of Haryana	140	17	123
4.	Central University of Himachal Pradesh	140	36	104
5.	Central University of Jammu	21	8	13
6.	Central University of Kashmir	140	34	106
7.	Central University of Jharkhand	140	75	65
8.	Central University of Karnataka	140	44	96
9.	Central University of Kerala	140	32	108
10.	The Indira Gandhi National Tribal University	228	56	172
11.	Central University of Odisha	140	21	119
12.	Central University of Punjab	140	27	113
13.	Central University of Rajasthan	140	54	86
14.	Sikkim University	201	56	145
15.	Central University of Tamil Nadu	140	18	122
Total		2130	546	1584
Grand Total (Old+New Central Universities)		17134	10628	6506

Statement II*Faculty Position*

Sl.No.	Name of Institution	Sanctioned Strength	In Position	Vacancies
1	2	3	4	5
IITs				
1.	IIT Bombay	778	528	250
2.	IIT Delhi	578	440	138
3.	IIT Kanpur	429	347	82
4.	IIT Kharagpur	986	541	445
5.	IIT Madras	688	491	197
6.	IIT Guwahati	338	282	56
7.	IIT Roorkee	575	378	197
New IITs				
8.	IIT Gandhinagar	90	50	40
9.	IIT Ropar	90	46	44

1	2	3	4	5
10.	IIT Jodhpur	90	46	34
11.	IIT Bhuvaneshwar	90	55	35
12.	IIT Hyderabad	90	90	12
13.	IIT Patna	90	54	36
14.	IIT Mandi	90	42	48
15.	IIT Indore	90	57	33
IIITs				
16.	IIIT Allahabad	110	56	54
17.	IIITM Gwalior	47	27	20
18.	IIITD&M Jabalpur	55	37	18
19.	IIITD&M Kancheepuram	25	18	7
NITs				
20.	NIT Agartala	219	84	135
21.	NIT Allahabad	462	152	310
22.	NIT Bhopal	315	205	110
23.	NIT Calicut	279	210	69
24.	NIT Durgapur	320	181	139
25.	NIT Hamirpur	198	100	98
26.	NIT Jaipur	316	149	167
27.	NIT Jalandhar	207	113	94
28.	NIT Jamshedpur	246	97	146
29.	NIT Kurukshetra	223	115	118
30.	VNIT Nagpur	335	183	152
31.	NIT Patna	142	81	61
32.	NIT Raipur	—	—	—
33.	NIT Rourkela	281	218	63
34.	NIT Silchar	153	85	68
35.	NIT Srinagar	145	84	61
36.	SVNIT Surat	396	180	216
37.	NITK Surathkal	375	171	204
38.	NIT Tiruchirappalli	393	264	1

1	2	3	4	5
39.	NIT Warangal	420	188	232
40.	MNIT Bhopal	355	202	153
New NITs				
41.	NIT-Goa	22	—	22
42.	NIT-Puducherry	22	—	22
43.	NIT-Delhi	26	—	25
44.	NIT-Uttarakhand	25	—	25
45.	NIT-Mizoram	22	—	22
46.	NIT Meghalaya	22	—	22
47.	NIT Manipur	22	—	22
48.	NIT Nagaland	22	—	22
49.	NIT Arunachal Pradesh	22	—	22
50.	NIT-Sikkim	22	—	22
IIMs				
51.	Ahmedabad	120	89	31
52.	Bangalore	120	95	25
53.	Calcutta	104	90	14
54.	Lucknow	90	77	13
55.	Indore	56	51 (42 Regular 9 Visiting)	05
New IIMs				
56.	Kozhikode	77	60 (40-Regular 20-Visiting)	17
57.	Shillong	21	20	1
58.	Rohtak	11	11	—
59.	Raipur	11	07	04
60.	Ranchi	12	12	00
61.	Trichy	11	13 (8-Regular 5 Visiting)	—
62.	Udaipur	11	11	—
63.	Kashipur	11	1	10

1	2	3	4	5
IISERs				
64.	IISER, Kolkata	60	83 Con (15)	—
65.	IISER, Pune	60	60 Con (03)	—
66.	IISER, Mohali	60	46 Con (12)	14
67.	IISER, Bhopal	60	45 Con (07)	15
68.	IISER, Thiruvananthapuram	60	45	15
SPA				
69.	SPA Bhopal	49	44	05
70.	SPA Vijaywada	18	09	09
71.	SPA New Delhi	105	51	54
NITTTRs				
72.	NITTTR, Bhopal	61	45	16
73.	NITTTR, Chandigarh	64	45	19
74.	NITTTR, Chennai	46	24	22
75.	NITTTR, Kolkata	33	25	8
Others				
76.	IISc, Bangalore	522	392	130
77.	ISM, Dhanbad	321	210	111
78.	SLIET, Longowal	181	126	55*
79.	NITIE, Mumbai	84	44	40
80.	NIFFT, Ranchi	42	28	14

Statement III

The position of the regular/temporary/vacant post of Teachers working in the State Universities (As on 1.5.2007)

Sl.No.	Name of the University	Sanctioned strength			Post filled			Post Vacant			Sanctioned strength	Post filled up	% post filled up
		P	R	L	P	R	L	P	R	L			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Andhra Pradesh													
1.	Osmania University	144	498	578	45	222	560	99	27	18	1220	827	67.8
2.	S.P.M. University, Tirupati	17	34	76	11	21	69	6	13	7	127	101	
3.	JNTU, Hyderabad	92	97	256	75	71	182	17	26	74	445	328	73.7

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
4.	NALSAR University, Hyderabad	7	7	15	6	5	4	1	3	10	29	15	51.7
5.	Dravidian University, Kuppam	10	20	40	6	6	37	4	14	4	70	149	70
Arunachal Pradesh													
6.	Rajiv Gandhi University, Itanagar	13	26	84	2	17	53	11	10	31	124	72	58
Assam													
7.	Gauhati University, Gawhati	115	120	141	103	106	116	12	14	25	376	325	86
8.	Dibrugarh University, Dibrugarh	24	64	111	11	43	102	13	14	16	199	147	73.8
Bihar													
9.	T.M. Bhagalpur University, Bhagalpur	40	155	1294	153	346	460	40	154	336	1489	959	64.4
Chhattisgarh													
10.	Indira Kala Sangeet Vish., Khairagarh	5	16	35	1	5	19	4	11	16	56	25	44.6
11.	Pt. Ravi Shankar Shukla Vishwavidyalaya, Raipur	23	49	82	14	32	59	9	18	25	154	105	58.1
Delhi													
12.	Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha University, Delhi	38	51	87	15	18	73	23	33	9	176	106	60.2
Goa													
13.	Goa University, Goa	31	66	91	21	53	94	19	34	30	188	150	79.7
Gujarat													
14.	Bhavnagar University, Bhavnagar	13	24	36	6	14	30	7	10	6	73	50	58.4
15.	Gujarat University, Ahmedabad	35	76	94	12	43	71	23	33	23	205	51	24.9
16.	M.S. University of Baroda, Vadodara	86	140	526	44	110	334	41	12	197	752	488	64.8
17.	Sardar Patel University, Vallabha Vidyanagar	37	73	129	27	52	99	10	21	30	239	180	75.3
18.	Saurashtra University, Rajkot	23	41	73	12	31	58	11	10	15	137	101	73.7
19.	South Gujarat University, Surat	23	44	64	13	25	48	10	19	16	131	86	55.6
Haryana													
20.	M.D. University, Rohtak	35	61	208	20	33	139	15	36	71	304	194	53.8
21.	Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra	106	98	57	87	70	113	19	28	44	361	270	74.7
22.	Guru Jambheswar University, Hisar	35	74	60	14	39	118	21	47	34	269	171	63.5
Himachal Pradesh													
23.	Himachal Pradesh University, Shimla	34	63	26	16	35	101	18	28	26	223	152	68.1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Jammu and Kashmir													
24.	Jammu University, Jammu Tawi	59	83	167	47	71	154	11	10	13	309	272	88
Jharkhand													
25.	Ranchi University, Ranchi	43	90	1302	—	11	910	43	79	400	1435	921	64.2
Karnataka													
26.	Bangalore University	80	156	321	21	75	220	61	76	103	557	316	56.7
27.	Kavempu University, Shankarghatta	26	40	89	13	30	79	14	10	11	155	121	55.6
28.	Kannada University, Hampi	8	22	40	5	19	40	4	3	—	70	64	91
29.	Mangalore University, Mangaloragangothri	29	42	94	12	30	81	17	12	15	165	123	74.5
30.	National Law School of India University, Bangalore	7	2	11	7	2	11	—	—	—	20	20	100
Kerala													
31.	Calicut University, Calicut	32	66	136	22	45	116	10	21	23	234	183	78.2
32.	Cochin University of Sc. & Technology, Kochi	69	88	107	61	65	48	8	23	59	274	174	65.9
33.	Mahatma Gandhi University, Kottayam	15	23	80	11	18	18	69	4	5	118	47	38.2
34.	Kannur University, Mangattuparamba	5	18	27	5	18	26	—	—	1	50	49	99
35.	Sree Sankaracharya University of Sanskrit, Kalady	8	35	159	8	26	159	1	22	12	198	193	99
Madhya Pradesh													
36.	A.P.S. University, Rewa	17	21	35	2	7	20	15	14	15	73	29	39.7
37.	Barkatullah University	15	26	53	4	17	34	12	7	18	94	55	58.5
38.	Devi Ahilya Vishwavidyalaya, Indore	33	53	79	16	29	53	12	24	26	165	98	59.39
39.	Dr. H.S. Gaur Vishw., Sagar	50	92	174	12	45	22	38	48	72	316	99	25
40.	Jiwaji University, Gwalior	21	33	88	5	23	38	3	16	58	142	66	46.4
41.	National Law Institute University, Bhopal	4	8	13	—	2	7	4	6	6	25	9	36
Maharashtra													
42.	S.G.B. Amravati University, Amravati	14	24	47	6	13	46	8	11	1	85	65	76.4
43.	Dr. B.A. Marathwada	35	80	131	24	42	88	11	38	43	246	155	53

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
44.	Mumbai University, Nagpur	105	140	177	56	72	120	44	65	52	422	260	61.6
45.	R.T.M. Nagpur University, Nagpur	54	91	207	54	10	36	44	55	84	352	100	28.4
46.	North Maharashtra University	13	26	76	8	11	32	12	15	36	115	51	44.3
47.	Pune University, Poona	68	113	190	42	55	127	26	58	63	371	224	50.3
48.	Shivaji University, Kolhapur	40	46	124	17	27	95	23	19	29	210	139	66.2
49.	S.R.T. Marathwada University, Nanded	7	15	32	5	13	28	2	2	4	54	46	35.1
Odisha													
50.	Utkal University, Bhubaneswar	63	95	182	63	95	182	34	36	72	340	184	54.1
51.	Berhampur University, Bhanja Bihar	98	54	100	11	38	69	21	16	31	166	118	71
52.	Shri Jagannath Sanskrit University, Puri	7	13	21	5	3	14	2	10	7	41	22	53.6
53.	Fakir Mohan University, Balasore	5	10	15	4	10	12	1	—	1	30	26	86.6
54.	North Odisha University, Baripada	5	10	15	4	10	13	1	0	2	30	27	90
Punjab													
55.	Punjab University, Chandigarh	78	95	98	44	62	66	34	33	32	271	172	53.4
56.	Punjabi University, Patiala	190	239	424	112	136	229	69	90	116	853	578	57.7
57.	Guru Nanak Dev University, Amritsar	146	156	255	113	91	207	32	56	198	557	411	73.7
Rajasthan													
58.	Rajasthan University, Jaipur	61	135	703	1	27	244	60	108	459	899	272	30.2
59.	J.N. Vyas University, Jodhpur	52	125	503	1	27	298	51	98	205	680	326	47.9
60.	M.L. Sukhadia University, Udaipur	268	—	—	100	—	—	162	—	—	262	100	38.1
61.	M.D.S. University, Ajmer	13	26	19	5	9	14	8	17	5	58	28	48.3
Tamil Nadu													
62.	Alagappa University, Karaikudi	15	34	85	10	26	81	5	8	4	134	117	87.3
63.	Annamalai University, Annamalainagar	250	237	1571	250	237	1571	—	—	—	2058	2058	100
64.	Bharatidasan University, Tiruchirappalli	21	32	139	14	27	98	7	5		192	139	72.4
65.	Bharatidasan University, Coimbatore	6	6	65	3	3	30	3	30	35	77	36	46.7

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
66.	Madurai Kamaraj University, Madurai	70	147	177	121	36	35	203	394	192	48.7		
67.	Mother Teresa Women's University, Kodaikanal	22	25	56	1	5	31	21	19	25	103	37	35.9
Tripura													
68.	Tripura University	15	28	55	9	15	45	6	13	10	98	69	70.4
Uttar Pradesh													
69.	Bundelkhand University, Jhansi	8	17	31	3	10	29	2	8	3	56	42	75
70.	M.G. Kashi Vidyapeeth, Varanasi	21	36	126	14	27	114	7	9	13	183	154	34.1
Uttarakhand													
71.	Kumaun University, Nainital	30	48	240	5	30	193	24	18	46	318	228	71.6
West Bengal													
72.	Calcuta University, Calcuta	147	253	447	89	194	285	44	62	111	847	619	73
73.	Jadavpur University, Kolkata	153	257	414	150	225	269	3	32	145	824	664	78.1
74.	Burdwan University, Burdwan	38	91	140	30	81	118	8	10	22	269	229	85
75.	North Bengal University, Darjeeling	28	56	123	1	2	8	27	54	115	207	11	5.3
76.	Rabindra Bharati University, Kolkata	16	33	111	14	29	107	2	4	4	160	150	93.7

Statement IV

UNIVERSITY OF DELHI

*Details of teaching posts in Delhi University
Colleges as on 31.8.2012*

Sl.No.	Name of College	Teachers in position	Teachers engaged on Ad-hoc/ Temporary basis against vacant posts	1	2	3	4
4.	Acharya Narendra Dev College	75	48				
5.	Aditi Mahavidyalaya	63	35				
6.	Bhagini Nivedita College	40	15				
7.	Bharati College	56	40				
8.	Bhaskaracharya College of Applied Sciences	47	20				
9.	College of Vocational Studies	56	13				
10.	Deen Dayal Upadhyaya College	77	41				
11.	Delhi College of Arts & Commerce	61	19				
12.	Deshbandhu College	138	82				
1.	Shaheed Sukhdev College of Business Studies	16	14				
2.	Gargi College	132	50				
3.	S.G.T.B. Khalsa College	112	50				

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
13.	Ramanujan College	44	0	39.	Bhim Rao Ambedkar College	83	19
14.	Dyal Singh College (M)	136	94	40.	Shyama Prasad Mukherji College for Women	96	30
15.	Dyal Singh College (Eve)	39	27	41.	Sri Guru Gobind Singh College of Commerce	96	30
16.	Indraprastha College for Women	108	27	42.	Atma Ram Sanatan Dharam College	95	80
17.	Janki Devi Memorial College	93	33	43.	Jesus & Mary College	80	33
18.	Kalindi College	64	56	44.	Rajdhani College	101	64
19.	Keshav Mahavidyalaya	50	40	45.	Miranda House	149	55
20.	Lady Shri Ram College for Women	94	29	46.	Kirori Mat College	141	66
21.	Lakshmi Bai College	96	54	47.	Shyam Lal College	74	16
22.	Maharaja Agrasen College	62	37	48.	Shivaji College	105	67
23.	P.G.D.A.V. College	95	52	49.	Institute of Home Economics	54	24
24.	Maitreyi College	108	52	50.	School of Open Learning	34	1
25.	Mata Sundari College	113	47	51.	Shaheed Bhagat Singh College (Eve.)	55	27
26.	Moti Lal Nehru College	97	32	52.	Shaheed Bhagat Singh College	99	41
27.	PGDAV College (Eve)	48	25	53.	Shri Ram College of Commerce	69	72
28.	Ram Lal Ananad College	43	34	54.	Satyawati College	115	26
29.	Ram Lal Anand College (Eve)	43	16	55.	Ramjas College	127	75
30.	Satyawati College (Eve)	63	34	56.	Sri Guru Nanak Dev	65	17
31.	Kamla Nehru College	101	39	57.	Shyam Lal College (Evening)	55	17
32.	Sri Aurobindo College	76	18	58.	Hans Raj College	136	40
33.	Sri Aurobindo College (Eve)	46	5	59.	Hindu College	122	25
34.	Shri Venkateswara College	121	62	60.	St. Stephen's College	Information not received	Information not received
35.	Swami Shraddhanand College	107	62	61.	Moti Lal Nehru College (Eve)	Information not received	Information not received
36.	Vivekananda College	63	30				
37.	Zakir Husain Delhi College	147	46				
38.	Maharshi Valmiki College of Education	15	1				

1	2	3	4
62.	Indira Gandhi Institute of Physical Education and Sports Sciences	Information not received	Information not received
63.	Shaheed Rajguru College of Applied Sciences for Women	Information not received	Information not received
64.	Lady Irwin College	62	39
65.	College of Art	17	15
66.	Zakir Husain Post Graduate Evening College	59	16
67.	Daulat Ram College	79	81

Infrastructure Development in Backward and Tribal Areas

*172. SHRI MAROTRAO SAINUJI KOWASE:
SHRI S. ALAGIRI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether regional and social imbalances are sought to be removed through implementation of various developmental/welfare programmes;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has formulated or proposes to formulate new schemes for infrastructure development of backward and tribal areas in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof including the funds proposed to be made under each of the schemes, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): (a) and (b) Yes Madam. The Union Government supplements the efforts of the State Government in redressal of regional and social imbalances through the implementation of various flagship programmes and Centrally Sponsored Schemes such as Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee

Scheme (MGNREGS), Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), Tribal Sub Plan (TSP), Indira Awas Yojana (IAY), National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP), Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), etc. The programme which is being implemented specifically to address the issues relating to reduction in regional imbalances more holistically is the Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) and it has two components, namely, (i) District Component covering 272 districts, and (ii) the State Component which includes the Special Plans for Bihar, the KBK districts of Odisha and West Bengal, Integrated Action Plan for Selected Backward and Tribal Districts covering 82 districts and the Bundelkhand Package.

(c) and (d) For development of infrastructure in selected backward and tribal areas, the Integrated Action Plan (IAP) for Selected Tribal and Backward districts was initiated on 25.11.2010. As per the guidelines of the scheme, the funds are placed at the disposal of the committee headed by the District Collector and consisting of the Superintendent of Police of the District and the District Forest Officer. The District-level Committee has the flexibility to spend the amount for development schemes according to need, as assessed by it. The State Governments and the District Collectors were also advised to ensure a suitable form of consultation with the Local Members of Parliament and other elected representatives including Members of Panchayati Raj Institutions on the schemes to be taken up under the IAP. The District-level Committee draws up a plan consisting of concrete proposals for public infrastructure and services such as school buildings, anganwadi centres, primary health centres, drinking water supply, village roads, electric lights in public places such as PHCs and schools, etc. The schemes so selected are required to show results in the short term.

The IAP was initially approved for coverage of 60 districts and later on extended to 82 districts. An amount of Rs. 25.00 crore was allocated to each district in 2010-11 and Rs. 30.00 crore per district in 2011-12 and 2012-13. An amount of Rs. 5260.00 crore has been released so far, of which an expenditure of Rs. 3341.04 crore has been reported *i.e.* about 63% (as on 30.11.2012). Out of about 93875 works taken up, 66196 works have been completed *i.e.* about 70.52%. The State-wise financial and physical progress is given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement*IAP: State-wise Financial and Physical Progress*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl.No.	State	Allocation	Total Release	Expenditure	No. of Projects taken up	No. of Projects completed
1.	Andhra Pradesh	530.00	410.00	199.41 (48.64)	4949	2287 (46.21)
2.	Bihar	775.00	525.00	278.30 (53.01)	14800	11999 (81.07)
3.	Chhattisgarh	850.00	750.00	497.21 (66.29)	17769	12850 (72.32)
4.	Jharkhand	1370.00	1200.00	801.88 (66.82)	15276	10714 (70.14)
5.	Madhya Pradesh	740.00	640.00	389.48 (60.86)	7875	5015 (63.68)
6.	Maharashtra	170.00	150.00	103.03 (68.68)	4882	4278 (87.63)
7.	Odisha	1455.00	1275.00	893.13 (70.05)	22774	14668 (64.41)
8.	Uttar Pradesh	205.00	135.00	79.03 (58.54)	2427	1889 (77.83)
9.	West Bengal	205.00	175.00	99.56 (56.89)	3123	2496 (79.92)
Total		6300.00	5260.00	3341.04 (63.52)	93875	66196 (70.52)

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentages.

Commissioning of Kudankulam Power Project

*173. SHRI BHUDEO CHOUDHARY:
SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the technical formalities to enable the commissioning of Unit-I of Kudankulam Nuclear Power Project (NPP) have been completed;

(b) if so, the tentative date of commissioning of the unit and the details of the expenditure incurred so far in the said unit;

(c) whether some local people continue to protest against the plant;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the details of the demands made by these people in this regard; and

(e) the action taken/being taken by the Government to redress their grievances?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) The fuel has been loaded in the Unit-1 and the Unit has been made

ready for approach to first criticality (start of nuclear fission chain reaction for the first time). The process of criticality in Unit-1 would start after the stage-wise clearance from Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB).

(b) The Unit-1 is likely to be commissioned by the end of December, 2012. The expenditure incurred on the project (Kudankulam Nuclear Power Plant Units 1 & 2) upto October 2012 is Rs. 15161 crore.

(c) to (e) Yes, Madam. Some sections of the population from Idinthakarai village and some pockets in the surrounding areas are protesting against the start up of the plant raising issues of safety & livelihood. The apprehensions about safety and livelihood have been addressed by the expert group of eminent persons constituted by the Central Government and through public outreach programme using a multipronged approach.

[English]

Basic Facilities in Schools

*174. SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA:
SHRI GANESHRAO NAGORAO
DUDHGAONKAR:

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

(a) whether the Government has fixed any time limit in regard to providing safe drinking water and clean toilets in all the Government and Government aided schools;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Supreme Court has given any direction to the Government in this regard and if so, the details thereof;

(d) the number of schools in the States including Uttar Pradesh lacking basic infrastructure facilities including safe drinking water and toilet facility, State-wise; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to address the issue?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU): (a) and (b) The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 mandates the appropriate Governments

to provide school infrastructure for elementary education in accordance with the norms prescribed in the Schedule to the RTE Act. State Governments/UT Administration are mandated to provide these facilities in all schools as per the time frame mandated under the RTE Act.

(c) Hon'ble Supreme Court in writ petition (Civil) No. 631 of 2004 in the matter of Environmental and Consumer Protection Foundation vs. Delhi Administration and Others, has directed, in its order dated 3.10.2012 to all States and Union Territories to ensure providing toilet facilities for boys and girls, drinking water facilities, sufficient classrooms, etc. if not already provided to be implemented within six months.

(d) As per District Information System for Education (DISE) data 2011-12 (provisional) 87.7% elementary schools in the country have toilet facilities and 94.6% schools have drinking water facilities. A State-wise statement indicating percentage elementary schools having drinking water and toilets is enclosed.

(e) The Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) seeks to augment school infrastructure with the objective of meeting RTE requirements, for which so far 3.04 lakh school buildings, 17.92 lakh additional classrooms, 8.53 lakh toilets and 2.29 lakh drinking water facilities have been sanctioned across the States/Union Territories.

Statement

Percentage elementary schools having drinking water and toilet facility, as per DISE 2011-12 (provisional)

State/UT	Percentage of schools with toilet facility	Percentage of schools with drinking water facility
1	2	3
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	88.6	97.0
Andhra Pradesh	80.6	89.0
Arunachal Pradesh	55.0	78.0
Assam	68.6	78.0
Bihar	73.5	93.4
Chandigarh	100.0	100.0
Chhattisgarh	68.9	93.7

1	2	3
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	75.9	98.7
Daman and Diu	99.1	100.0
Delhi	100.0	100.0
Goa	93.6	99.5
Gujarat	99.9	100.0
Haryana	98.0	99.6
Himachal Pradesh	97.5	98.8
Jharkhand	78.2	90.0
Karnataka	98.8	99.5
Kerala	92.8	97.5
Lakshadweep	89.1	100.0
Madhya Pradesh	95.4	98.0
Maharashtra	95.1	94.4
Manipur	93.8	95.0
Meghalaya	60.4	59.9
Mizoram	87.7	90.3
Nagaland	90.7	75.4
Odisha	80.8	94.4
Puducherry	99.9	100.0
Punjab	99.5	100.0
Rajasthan	95.6	95.1
Sikkim	98.5	96.8
Tamil Nadu	93.0	100.0
Tripura	82.3	75.3
Uttar Pradesh	91.3	98.5
Uttarakhand	95.6	95.7
West Bengal	89.6	97.2
Total	87.7	94.6

[Translation]

Literacy Rate

*175. SHRI PREMDAS:
SHRI MANGANI LAL MANDAL:

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

(a) the current literacy rate in the country, State/gender-wise;

(b) the details of the expenditure sanctioned and incurred on National Literacy Mission during the last three years and the current year, State/year-wise;

(c) the achievements made so far under the said scheme;

(d) whether the Government proposes to provide special assistance to the States which are below national average and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to improve the level of literacy in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU): (a) Statement-I indicating current literacy rate in the country, State/gender-wise as per 2011 Census, is enclosed.

(b) Statement-II indicating the details of funds released as Central Share during the last three years and the current year, State/year-wise under Saakshar Bharat, the new variant of National Literacy Mission, is enclosed.

(c) The programme has been sanctioned in 372 out of 410 eligible districts of 25 States and 1 Union Territory. As on 30th September, 2012, 1,00,524 Adult Education Centres are reported to have been set up; survey has been completed in 94,483 Gram Panchayats; 6,69,84,443 learners have been identified; teaching learning process has commenced in 11,38,088 Literacy Centres and 144 lakh learners have been certified as literate through assessment by the National Institute of Open Schooling, New Delhi.

(d) No Madam. However, only rural areas in educationally backward districts (districts, including new

districts carved out of erstwhile districts, that had adult female literacy rate of 50 per cent or below, as per 2001 census), besides left wing extremism affected districts, irrespective of their literacy rate, are eligible for coverage under Saakshar Bharat.

(e) Government have enacted the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009 and launched Saakshar Bharat, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, to raise literacy level, in the age group of 6-14 years and 15 years and above, respectively in the country.

Statement I

Current literacy rate in the country: State/gender-wise as per 2011 census

Sl.No.	State/UT	Literacy Rate (Persons)	Literacy Rate (Males)	Literacy Rate (Females)
1	2	3	4	5
	INDIA	74.04	82.14	65.46
1.	Andhra Pradesh	67.66	75.56	59.74
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	66.95	73.69	59.57
3.	Assam	73.18	78.81	67.27
4.	Bihar	63.82	73.39	53.33
5.	Chhattisgarh	71.04	81.45	60.59
6.	Goa	87.40	92.81	81.84
7.	Gujarat	79.31	87.23	70.73
8.	Haryana	76.64	85.38	66.77
9.	Himachal Pradesh	83.78	90.83	76.60
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	68.74	78.26	58.01
11.	Jharkhand	67.63	78.45	56.21
12.	Karnataka	75.60	82.85	68.13
13.	Kerala	93.91	96.02	91.98
14.	Madhya Pradesh	70.63	80.53	60.02
15.	Maharashtra	82.91	89.82	75.48
16.	Manipur	79.85	86.49	73.17
17.	Meghalaya	75.48	77.17	73.78
18.	Mizoram	91.58	93.72	89.40
19.	Nagaland	80.11	83.29	76.69
20.	Odisha	73.45	82.40	64.36
21.	Punjab	76.68	81.48	71.34

1	2	3	4	5
22.	Rajasthan	67.06	80.51	52.66
23.	Sikkim	82.20	87.29	76.43
24.	Tamil Nadu	80.33	86.81	73.86
25.	Tripura	87.75	92.18	83.15
26.	Uttar Pradesh	69.72	79.24	59.26
27.	Uttarakhand	79.63	88.33	70.70
28.	West Bengal	77.08	82.67	71.16
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	86.27	90.11	81.84
30.	Chandigarh	86.43	90.54	81.38
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	77.65	86.46	65.93
32.	Daman and Diu	87.07	91.48	79.59
33.	Delhi	86.34	91.03	80.93
34.	Lakshadweep	92.28	96.11	88.25
35.	Puducherry	86.55	92.12	81.22

Statement II

The details of funds released as central share under Saakshar Bharat programme

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No.	Name of State/UT	Central Share released			
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (Upto 16.11.2012)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6899.55	8466.69	6454.92	11605.81
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	403.68	487.03	2260.53	-
3.	Assam	1447.59	858.08	0.00	-
4.	Bihar	449.40	8518.94	37.63	-
5.	Chhattisgarh	1902.78	1961.53	2867.51	4770.29
6.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	17.95	0.00	-
7.	Gujarat	2399.11	0.00	1440.12	-
8.	Haryana	120.11	727.56	511.12	-
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	146.34	71.62	269.84

1	2	3	4	5	6
10.	Jharkhand	546.67	2576.09	46.41	-
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0.00	887.24	-
12.	Karnataka	1844.41	4562.92	0.00	4011.44
13.	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	2070.01	2817.61	-
14.	Maharashtra	1782.27	479.55	0.00	-
15.	Manipur	262.25	0.00	474.84	-
16.	Meghalaya	0.00	362.02	0.00	-
17.	Nagaland	0.00	196.26	119.81	-
18.	Odisha	349.89	0.00	964.37	667.68
19.	Punjab	0.00	1561.33	0.00	-
20.	Rajasthan	4410.59	0.00	8111.11	-
21.	Sikkim	62.63	0.00	0.00	-
22.	Tamil Nadu	936.32	1139.63	155.74	1375.04
23.	Tripura	82.68	0.00	0.00	-
24.	Uttar Pradesh	6488.37	0.00	15542.09	-
25.	Uttarakhand	794.11	190.93	2841.73	-
26.	West Bengal	1415.69	0.00	0.00	2952.05
Total		32598.10	34322.86	45604.40	25652.15

Land to Hospitals

*176. SHRI RATAN SINGH:
SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the allottees, who have been given land on subsidized rates for construction of hospitals and nursing homes in Delhi;

(b) whether there is any mechanism to monitor the functioning of hospitals and nursing homes as per the terms and conditions of the lease deed;

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

(d) whether complaints have been received against various hospitals and nursing homes which have been

allotted land on subsidized rates but are not providing free treatment to patients from the economically weaker sections; and

(e) if so, the details thereof during the last three years and the current year and the action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) Details of the allottees, who have been given land on subsidized rates for construction of hospitals and nursing homes in Delhi, are placed at enclosed Statement-I.

(b) and (c) Yes, Madam. The details of mechanism to monitor the functioning of hospitals and nursing homes as per the terms and conditions of the lease deed are placed at enclosed Statement-II.

(d) and (e) Yes, Madam. The details of the complaints received against various hospitals and nursing homes which have been allotted land on subsidized rates but are not providing free treatment to patients from the economically weaker sections during the last three years are placed at enclosed Statement-III.

The Hospitals which have been allotted land on subsidized rates will have to provide treatment to poor persons to the extent of 25% OPD and 10% IPD patients completely free of charges in all respects. The monitoring of free medical treatment to poor and weaker sections in terms of the directions of the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi & Hon'ble Supreme Court is carried out by the Directorate of Health Services, Government of NCT of Delhi (GNCTD). A Monitoring Committee has been constituted by the Department of Health & Family Welfare, GNCTD and this

Committee inspects 4 to 5 identified private hospitals each month to monitor the provision of free treatment provided by these hospitals.

The discrepancies found during such inspections are communicated to the concerned hospitals with the directions for immediate rectification of the same and submission of compliance report to the Directorate of Health Services, GNCTD. The Delhi Development Authority (DDA) and Land & Development Office (L&DO) initiate action for determination/cancellation of lease deed of Hospitals as and when any such reference is received from Directorate of Health Services, GNCTD.

The details of steps taken by the Government to monitor the free treatment to patients from the economically weaker sections are placed at enclosed Statement-IV.

Statement I

Details of Hospitals and Nursing Homes allotted land in Delhi on subsidized rates

Sl.No.	Name of Society/Hospital	Location	Area
1	2	3	4
Land allotted by DDA			
1.	R.B. Jesa Ram Hospital	Karol Bagh	4840.55 sqm.
2.	Dr. B.L. Kapoor Memorial Hospital	Pusa Road	5 Acres
3.	Delhi Cheshire Home (Hospital for Disabled Person)	Okhla	3.52 Acres
4.	Sunder Lal Jain Ch. Trust	Ashok Vihar	3.14 Acres
5.	Asthma & Bronchitis Foundation (Delhi University)	Gautam Nagar	1.38 Acres
6.	Aishi Ram Batra Public Ch. Trust	Tughlakabad	10.50 Acres
7.	Gujarmal Modi Hospital & Research Centre	Saket	15 Acres
8.	Madam Chanan Devi Eye Hospital	Janak Puri	2.075 Acres
9.	Amar Jyoti Charitable Trust	Karkardooma	4840 sq.yds.
10.	Flt. Lt. Rajan Dhall Ch. Trust	Masoodpur	1.84 Acres
11.	Mahasati Mohan Devi Jain Shikshan Samiti (Bhagwan Mahavir Hospital)	Rohini	4048 sqm.
12.	Khosla Medical Institute & Research Center	Shalimar Bagh	9680 sq.yds.
13.	Birla Center for Medical Research	V. Vihar	3.5 Acres
14.	Jaipur Golden Ch. Trust	Rohini	3.6295 Acres
15.	Deepak Gupta Memorial Ch. Foundation	Karkardooma	4840 sqm.

1	2	3	4
16.	All India Society for Health and Education Research	Dwarka Ph-1	2 Acres
17.	Ganesh Das Chawala Ch. Trust	Rohini	4048 sqm.
18.	Mai Kamali Wali Jan Kalyan Ch. Trust	Rajouri Garden	434.50 sqm.
19.	Parmarath Mission Hospital	Pitampura	2420 sqm.
20.	Mukand Lal Memorial Foundation	—	6852 sqm.
21.	Lala Gela Ram Memorial Medical Research Center (Dental Hospital)	Pitampura	528 sqm.
22.	V.N. Gupta Ch. Trust	Pitampura	0.2 Hect.
23.	Indian Spinal Injuries Center	Vasant Kunj	11.84 Acres
24.	Foundation of Applied Research in Cancer	South of I.I.T.	4013.66 sqm.
25.	Dharam Shila Cancer Foundation & Research Center	Dallupura	13175 sqm.
26.	National Society for Prevention of Blindness (Small Hospital)	Karkardooma	800 sqm.
27.	Rajiv Gandhi Cancer Institute and Research Center	Rohini	3.5 Acres
28.	Escort Heart Institute and Research Center	Okhla	6.9 Acres
29.	Laxmipat Singhania Medical Foundation	Saket	2 Acres
30.	Venu Charitable Society (Eye Hospital)	Saket	2.5 Acres
31.	Sondhi Charitable Trust	Okhla	1.162 Acres
32.	Vivekanand Pratishthanm	Khureji	8000 sqm.
33.	Manav Sevarath Trust	Paschim Puri	1 Hect.
34.	Arya Vaidasala Kottalaya	Karkardooma	9240 sqm.
35.	Human Care Medical Trust	Dwarka	1 Hect.
36.	Devki Devi Foundation	Saket	1.123 Acres
37.	Dr. Narain Dutt Shrimali Foundation	Pitampura	3.0 Hect.
38.	Vikrant Children Medical Foundation	Saket	1.4 Hect.
39.	Balaji Medical & Research Center	Mandawali	12000 sqm.
40.	B.R. Dhawan Medical Charitable Trust	Dwarka	0.9 Hect.
41.	Nirogi Ch. Medical Ch. Trust	Mandawali Fazalpur	0.85 Hect..
42.	Lala Munni Lal Mange Ram Ch. Trust	Paschim Vihar	2.34 Hect.
43.	Multan Seva Samiti	Pitampura	1590 sqm.
44.	Walia Charitable Trust	Mayur Vihar-III	795 sqm.

1	2	3	4
45.	Param Shakti Peeth	Mandawali	0.26 Acres
46.	Unique Hospital and Research Institute	Dwarka	3.16 Hect.
47.	Sarvodaya Health Foundation	Rohini	1000 sqm.
48.	Shanti Memorial Society	Lado Sarai	1 Hect.
49.	Delhi E.N.T. Hospital & Research Center (E.N.T. Hospital & Research Center)	Jasola FC-33	768 sqm.
50.	Sant Nirankari Mandal	Dheer Pur	10 Acres
51.	Madhukar Multi Speciality Hospital	Geetanjali	5500 sqm.
52.	National Heart Institute	East of Kailash	743.80 sqm.
53.	Sita Ram Bhartiya Institute	B-16, Qutub Institutional Area	1.46 Acres
54.	Bala Sahib Gurudwara	Kilokari	46274 sqm.
55.	Maha Durga Ch. Trust	Model Town	8000 sqm.
56.	Jivodaya Hospital	Ashok Vihar	0.84 Acres + 337.9 sq.yds.
Land allotted by L&DO			
1.	Moolchand Khairati Ram Trust	Lajpat Nagar	9 Acres
2.	Sir Ganga Ram Trust Society	Karol Bagh	11.965 Acres
3.	St. Stephens Hospital Society	Near Tis Hazari Court	3.15 Acres
4.	Delhi Hospital Society	Chanakya Puri	2 Acres
5.	Dr. Vidya Sagar Kaushalya Devi Memorial Trust	Nehru Nagar	3.5 Acres
6.	R.B. Seth & Jessa Ram & Bros. Ch. Trust	Karol Bagh	710.50 sq.yds.
Land allotted by MCD			
1.	Maharaja Agrasen Hospital	Punjabi Bagh	Not available
2.	MGS Hospital	Punjabi Bagh	Not available

Statement II

(A) Standard terms and conditions for allotment of land to Private Hospitals by DDA

1. The Society/Hospital will furnish an undertaking on a non-judicial stamp paper of _____ duly attested by 1st Class Magistrate/Notary/Public to the effect that they will pay difference of the cost of land on revised rates as may be decided by Government of India/DDA.

2. That the Hospital shall serve as general Public Hospital with at least 25% of the beds reserved for free treatment for the weaker section of the society.
3. The OPD of the Hospital will provide free service to the patients falling in the indigent category.
4. The Hospital shall take part in the National Health Program for which its services may be called by the Directorate of the Health Service/Ministry of Health.
5. The Hospital shall earmark a separate area for Maternity and Child Health Center which will be available free of cost for the community.
6. In case of surgical unit, hospital will provide facility for sterilization on such payment as may be fixed by Delhi Government/Government of India from time to time.
7. The land shall be used by the society for the purpose of construction of Hospital and essential nursing and medical staff quarters and for no other purpose whatsoever.
8. The land shall not be transferred/sub-leased to any other organization by the society without prior permission of the DDA obtained in writing.
9. In case to violation of any of the conditions imposed the Delhi Government/Government of India would be free to resume the title of land.
10. The construction of the Hospital and essential staff quarters will have to be completed within a period of 2 years from the date of handing over the possession of plot.
11. The society shall be bound by the architectural controls as may be prescribed by the Director (Planning)/Chief Architect, DDA.
12. The Hospital shall execute lease deed at thereon expense as and when called upon to do so.
13. The construction plan should be got approved from the local body/DDA before undertaking any construction on the plot.

(B) Standard terms & conditions for allotment of land to private hospitals by Land & Development Office (L&DO)

- (i) The Lessee will in all respects comply with and be bound by the building, drainage and other bye-laws for the time being in force in the New Capital of Delhi.
- (ii) The Lessee will not without the previous consent in writing of the Land & Development Officer or of such officers or body as the Lessor or the Land & Development Officer may authorize in this behalf make any alterations in or additions to be buildings erected on the said demised premises so as to affect any of the architectural or structural features thereof or erect or suffer to be erected on any part of the said demised premises any buildings other than and except the buildings erected thereon at the date of these presents.
- (iii) The Lessee will not carry on or permit to be carried on, on the said premises any business, trade or manufacture which in the opinion of the Land & Development Officer is noisy, noxious or offensive, or permit the said premises to be used for any purpose otherwise than construction of hospital building and for essential nursing and medical staff quarters for and for no other or do or suffer to be done thereon any act or thing whatsoever which in the opinion of the Land & Development Officer may be an annoyance or disturbance to the President of India or his tenants in the New Capital of Delhi and will not without the prior sanction of the Land & Development Officer use the said premises or permit the said premises to be used for the sale of grains or articles of food or drink of any kind or description whatsoever. The Lessee will pay the difference of premium and ground rent (Licence Fee) as and when the land rates are revised w.e.f. 01.04.2000.
- (iv) The Lessee will not without the written consent of the Land & Development Officer or duly authorized officer or body as aforesaid make any excavation in the premises hereby demised and will at all times during the

continuance of this lease maintain the premises and all buildings thereon in a sanitary condition to the satisfaction of the said Land & Development Officer or duly authorized officer or body as aforesaid.

- (v) The Lessee will at all times during the continuance of this lease keep the buildings to be erected on said land in a good and substantial state of repair to the satisfaction of the said Land & Development Officer or duly authorized officer or body as aforesaid.
- (vi) The Lessee will manage the said building demised premises to the satisfaction of the Lessor and will at all reasonable times grant access to the demised premises to such officers as the Lessor may designate for the purpose of inspecting the management of the said building demised premises and the general scheme and arrangements therefor.
- (vii) The Lessee shall not sub-let, transfer or assign the said premises hereby demised or any part thereof without the sanction of the Lessor in writing first and obtained and while according such sanction, the Lessor may impose such terms and conditions as he may in his absolute discretion think fit as conditions of such sanction for such sub-letting, transfer or assignment. Such conditions may provide that the Lessee or the transferee or assign as the case may be shall pay the Lessor enhanced ground rent as may be specified in such sanction provided that the Lessor shall be entitled to claim and recover a portion of the unearned increase (i.e. the difference between the premium already paid and current market value) in the value of land at the time of transfer (whether such transfer is an entire site or only a part thereof).

The amount to be recovered being 50 per cent of the unearned increase. PROVIDED further that in case the transfer is made in favour of a person or institution which is not entitled to same concessional allotment as the Lessee then the Lessor shall be entitled to claim hundred percent of the unearned increase.

PROVIDED also the Lessor shall have a pre-emptive right to purchase the demised premises after deducting the amount of the unearned increase as aforesaid.

PROVIDED also the Lessor shall have a pre-emptive right to purchase the property after deducting the amount of the unearned increase as aforesaid.

- (viii) The said Lessee will not alter, amend or in any other way modify the registered Articles and Memorandum of Association or rules of business etc. (by whatever name the Constitution of the institution is called) or their constitution of Composition without first obtaining the approval of the Lessor, to the proposed alteration amendments or modifications.
- (ix) If there shall at any time have been in the opinion of the Lessor or the Land & Development Officer whose decision shall be final, any breach by the Lessee or by any person claiming through or under him of any of the covenants or conditions contained in various sub-clauses and if the said intended Lessee shall neglect or fail to remedy any such breach to the satisfaction of the Land & Development Officer within seven days from the receipt of a notice signed by the Land & Development Officers requiring him to remedy such breach it shall be lawful for the officers and workmen acting under the authority and direction of the Land & Development Officer to enter upon the premises hereby demised and (a) to remove or demolish any alterations in or additions to the buildings erected on the said premises, (b) to remove or demolish any buildings erected on the said premise without the previous consent in writing of the Land & Development Officer or duly authorized officer as aforesaid, (c) to fill any excavation or carry out any repairs that may be necessary and all such moneys and expenses as may be laid out and incurred by the Land & Development Officer or by his order shall be paid by the said Lessee, and it is hereby expressly declared that the liberty hereinbefore given is not to prejudice in any way the power given to the President of India by various Clauses.
- (x) If the yearly rent hereby reserved or any part thereof shall at any time be in arrear and unpaid for one calendar month next after any of the said days whereon the same shall have become due, whether the same

shall have been demanded or not, or if there shall have been in the opinion of the Lessor or the Land & Development Officer whose decision shall be final, any breach by the Lessee or by any person claiming through or under him of any of the covenants or conditions hereinbefore contained except those contained in various sub clauses and on his part to be observed or performed or if it shall be proved to the satisfaction of the Lessor whose decision shall be final that the demised premises have ceased to be used for the purpose of Hospital building and for essential nursing and Medical Staff Quarter improperly or inefficiently managed then and in any such case it shall be lawful of the Lessor or any person or persons duly authorized by him notwithstanding the waiver of any previous cause or right of re-entry upon any part of the premises hereby demised or of the buildings thereon in the name of the whole to re-enter and thereupon this demise and everything herein contained shall cease and determine and the Lessee shall not be entitled to any compensation to the Lessee for the demised premises, but such compensation shall not exceed the amount of the premium paid before the execution of these presents together with the cost or the then value, whichever shall be less, of the building erected on the land by the Lessee which value shall in the event of dispute be determined by the Lessor whose decision shall be final.

(C) Standard terms and conditions for allotment of land to Private Hospitals by MCD

- (i) The Lessee shall not deviate in any manner from the Master Plan for Delhi and the Zonal Development plans nor alter the size of the said land whether by sub-division, amalgamation or otherwise.
- (ii) The Lessee shall not sell, transfer, assign or otherwise part with possession of the whole or any part of the said land or any building thereon except with the previous consent in writing of the Lessor which he shall be entitled to refuse in his absolute discretion.
- (iii) Whenever the title of the Lessee in the said land is transferred in any manner whatsoever, the transferee shall be bound by all the covenants and conditions contained herein and be answerable in all respects thereof.
- (iv) Whenever the title of the Lessee in the said land is transferred in any manner whatsoever the transferor and the transferee shall, within three months of the transfer give notice of such transfer in writing to the Lessor.
- (v) The Lessee shall from time to time and at all times pay and discharge all rates, taxes, charges and assessments of every description which are or may at any time hereafter during the continuance of this lease be assessed, charged imposed upon the said land hereby demised or any building to be erected thereupon or on the landlord or tenant in respect thereof.
- (vi) The Lessee shall not without the written consent of the Lessor carry on, or permit to be carried on, on the said land or in any building thereon any trade or business whatsoever or use the same or permit the same to be used for any purpose other than that of Hospital & dispensary or do or suffer to be done therein any act, or thing whatsoever which in the opinion of the Lessor may be a nuisance, annoyance or disturbance to the Lessor and persons living in neighbourhood.
- (vii) The Hospital-cum-dispensary run by the Trust will treat at least 40% patients free of charge and MCD will have the first right to refer such patients.
- (viii) The Lessee shall at all reasonable times grant access to the said land to the Commissioner, Municipal Corporation of Delhi for being satisfied that the covenants and conditions herein contained have been and are being complied with.
- (ix) The Lessee shall on the determination of this Lease peaceably yield up the said land and the building thereon upto the Lessor.
- (x) All notices, orders, directions, consents, or approvals to be given under this Lease shall be in writing and shall be signed by such officers as may be authorized by the Commissioner and shall be considered as

duly served upon the lessee if the same shall have been delivered at or sent by post to the registered office of the Lessee or any person claiming any right to the said land or the same shall have been affixed to any building or erection whether temporary or otherwise upon the said land or shall have been delivered at or sent by post to the then residence, office or place of business or usual or last known residence, office or place of business of the Lessee or such person.

Statement III

Details of Number of Complaints Received Regarding Denial of Free Treatment during the Last Three Years w.e.f. 2010 to Till Date

Total number of complaints received	:	134
Number of complaints redressed and closed	:	51
Number of complaints under process	:	83

Three identified Private Hospitals are not providing free treatment and their matter is pending before the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi.

- (i) Mool Chand Khairati Ram Trust & Hospital, Ring Road, Lajpat Nagar, New Delhi.
- (ii) St. Stephen's Hospital Society, Tis Hazari, Delhi.
- (iii) Rajiv Gandhi Cancer Institute & Research Centre, D-18, Sector-V, Rohini, Delhi.

Statement IV

The details of steps taken by the Government to monitor the free treatment to patients from the Economically Weaker Section are as under:-

- (i) A Monitoring Committee has been constituted by the Department of Health & Family Welfare, GNCTD and this committee inspects 4 to 5 identified private hospitals each month to monitor the provision of free treatment provided by these hospitals. The Monitoring Committee comprises of the following:-
 - Director Health Services, Chairman
 - M.O. I/C Nursing Home Cell, Member
 - PIL petitioner, Member
 - M.S. of St. Stephen's Hospital, Member
 - M.S. of the concerned Hospital, Member
- (ii) The discrepancies found during such inspections are communicated to the authorities of the concerned identified private hospitals with the direction for immediate rectification of the same and also directed to send a compliance report to the Directorate of Health Services, GNCTD.
- (iii) The linked Government Nodal Officers visit the identified private hospitals for verifying the genuineness of poverty of the patients admitted under EWS category by the concerned identified private hospitals on their own and for monitoring the free treatment being provided to the EWS category patients referred by them.
- (iv) The Special Committee constituted by the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi revised the income criteria for availing free treatment and the same was raised from Rs. 5000/- per family per month to Rs. 7254/- per family per month. The income criteria has been linked to the minimum wages of an unskilled worker which is revised twice a year.

- (v) Special Referral Desks/Centers have been established in both the identified private hospitals as well as Government hospitals for facilitating free treatment to EWS patients. These centers are manned by Nodal Officers of the respective hospitals.
- (vi) Apart from the EWS patients who are residents of Delhi, the facility of free treatment was extended to EWS patients residing anywhere in the country.
- (vii) Advertisement regarding the provision of free treatment is regularly published in the leading daily newspapers (Hindi, Punjabi, Urdu & English) and broadcast in the electronic media (Television & FM channels). The last advertisement was done in the month of January-February 2012 in 10 newspapers, 04 FM channels, 02 Television Channels and LCD Screens at MTNL and Safal outlets.

Illegal Mobile Towers

*177. SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH:
SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN:

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

(a) the details of the regulations issued by the Government for installation of Base Transmitting Station (BTS) and radiation emission norms for BTS and mobile handsets;

(b) the number of tower companies which have not complied with these regulations and the action taken by the Government against them, company-wise;

(c) whether the Government has prepared a list of illegal BTSs and issued direction to the mobile companies to remove/shift these towers from public places such as schools, hospitals, etc.;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the number of such towers removed/shifted so far, State-wise including Delhi; and

(e) whether the High Court of Delhi has also issued any direction on radiation emission norms and installation of BTS and if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) As per existing policy for installation of Base Transmitting Station (BTS), Wireless Planning and Coordination (WPC) Wing of Department of Telecommunications (DoT) issues siting clearance for installation of mobile towers for each and every site from the point of view of interference with other wireless users, aviation hazards and obstruction to any other existing microwave links. The siting clearance is issued without prejudice to applicable bylaws, rules

and regulation of local bodies such as State Government/ Municipal Corporation/ Gram Panchayat etc. Accordingly, before installation of tower, the telecom service provider has to obtain the necessary permission from the respective local bodies such as Municipal Corporation/ Gram Panchayat etc.

In respect of BTS, norms for exposure limit for the Radio Frequency Field (Base Station Emissions) has been reduced to 1/10th of the existing limits prescribed by International Commission on Non Ionizing Radiation Protection (ICNIRP) with effect from 01.09.2012.

Self certification regarding compliance of radiation norms is submitted by the Telecom Service Providers to respective Telecom Enforcement Resource & Monitoring (TERM) Cells of DOT. All new BTS sites start radiating only after self certificate is submitted to relevant TERM Cells. The TERM Cell tests up to 10% of BTS sites randomly at its discretion. Additionally, the BTS sites against which there are public complaints are also being tested by TERM Cell.

If a site fails to meet the prescribed radiation criterion, there is a provision of levying a penalty of Rs. 5 lakh 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.

In respect of Mobile Handsets, the following directions have been issued regarding Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) values:

- (i) SAR level for mobile handsets is limited to 1.6 Watt/Kg, average over a mass of 1 gram of human tissue.
- (ii) All the new design of mobile handsets shall comply with the SAR value of 1.6 Watt/Kg averaged over a mass of 1 gram tissue with effect from 1st September, 2012.
- (iii) However, the mobile handsets with existing designs, which are compliant with 2.0 Watt/

Kg averaged over a mass of 10 gram tissue, may continue to co-exist upto 31st August 2013.

- (iv) From 1st September 2013, only the mobile handsets with revised SAR value of 1.6 Watt/Kg are permitted to be manufactured or imported in India for domestic market.

(b) The TERM Cells carry out the random tests of BTSs to check the compliance to the radiation norms. Till 30.11.2012, a total 83 number of BTSs of various operators have been found to be non-compliant to the prescribed radiation norms. Notices have been issued to the concerned telecom service providers. The company-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) As such, there is no bar for installation of mobile towers near the residential areas, schools and hospitals, however, the Telecom Service Providers are required to conform to the prescribed Electro Magnetic Fields (EMF) radiation norms.

Moreover, various State Governments have formulated their own guidelines for grant of permission for installation of mobile towers. Some of the State Governments have specific restrictions and prohibitions on installation of mobile towers. These guidelines are implemented and monitored by the State Governments/ local bodies.

(e) No such directions have been received in DoT from High Court of Delhi.

Statement

List of non-compliant BTS company-wise

Sl. No.	Telecom Service Providers	Number of non-compliant BTSs
1	2	3
1.	Reliance Communications Ltd.	13
2.	Unitech Wireless	5
3.	Videocon Telecommunications Ltd.	1
4.	Vodafone Ltd.	13
5.	Aircel Ltd.	10
6.	Bharti Airtel Ltd.	14
7.	Idea Cellular Ltd.	6

1	2	3
8.	Loop Mobile Ltd.	6
9.	Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Ltd.	1
10.	Sistema Shyam T Ltd.	2
11.	S TEL Ltd.	1
12.	Tata Teleservices Ltd.	11
Total		83

[English]

Upgradation of Post Offices

*178. SHRI HARIBHAU JAWALE:
SHRIMATI KAMLA DEVI PATLE:

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

(a) the number of post offices and speed post counters operating at present and the new post offices and speed post counters proposed in the country, State-wise including Maharashtra;

(b) whether the Government proposes to upgrade the existing post offices into sub-post offices and sub-post offices into head/general post office;

(c) if so, the details thereof, State and location-wise including Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand;

(d) whether the Government has also received proposals from States for opening and upgradation of post offices for the newly created districts in the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto, State-wise including Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) 1,54,822 Post Offices (as on 31.3.2012) and 27,022 Speed Post Counters (as on date) are operating in the country. The Circle-wise break-up of these Post Offices and Speed Post Counters is given in the enclosed Statement-I. Opening of Post Offices is an on-going process. New Post Offices are opened as per the prescribed norms and subject to availability of Plan funds

and manpower. It has been proposed to open 80 Branch Post Offices (BOs), 50 Sub-Post Offices (SOs) by relocation of post offices/redeployment of personnel and 300 Speed Post Counters in the country including Maharashtra during current financial year (2012-13). The Circle-wise break-up of these Post Offices is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(b) and (c) The existing Branch Post Offices and Sub Post Offices are upgraded into Sub Post Offices and Head Post Offices respectively subject to fulfillment of norms based on justification and availability of resources.

(d) and (e) Government have received 12 proposals from State Government of Maharashtra and 2 proposals from State Government of Madhya Pradesh for opening of new Post Offices in newly created districts. The details regarding locations of new Post Offices and action taken thereon are given in the enclosed Statement-III.

Statement I

Circle-wise number of Post Offices and Speed Post Counters functional in the country (as on 31.3.2012)

Sl. No.	Circles	No. of Post Offices Functional (as on 31.3.2012)	No. of Speed Post Counter Functional (as on date)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	16141	2469
2.	Assam	4007	625
3.	Bihar	9057	997
4.	Chhattisgarh	3127	328
5.	Delhi	576	276
6.	Gujarat	8979	1256
7.	Haryana	2664	518
8.	Himachal Pradesh	2778	459
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	1695	224
10.	Jharkhand	3095	479
11.	Karnataka	9703	2637
12.	Kerala	5068	3845

1	2	3	4
13.	Madhya Pradesh	8314	1072
14.	Maharashtra	12858	2218
15.	North East	2912	326
16.	Odisha	8163	1193
17.	Punjab	3849	772
18.	Rajasthan	10324	1225
19.	Tamil Nadu	12,064	2629
20.	Uttar Pradesh	17668	2532
21.	Uttarakhand	2718	402
22.	West Bengal	9062	540
Total		154822	27022

Statement II

Circle-wise number of Branch Post Offices(BOs) and Sub-Post Offices (SOs) proposed to be opened during the current financial year 2012-13

Sl. No.	Circles	BOs	SOs	Speed Post Counters
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5	3	0
2.	Assam	4	2	0
3.	Bihar	3	1	48
4.	Chhattisgarh	4	2	0
5.	Delhi	0	4	151
6.	Gujarat	4	3	0
7.	Haryana	4	4	0
8.	Himachal Pradesh	3	1	0
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	1	31
10.	Jharkhand	4	1	0
11.	Karnataka	4	3	0
12.	Kerala	3	2	0

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
13.	Madhya Pradesh	4	2	0	19.	Tamil Nadu	4	3	5
14.	Maharashtra	5	4	4	20.	Uttar Pradesh	4	4	23
15.	North East	6	3	0	21.	Uttarakhand	3	1	4
16.	Odisha	4	2	2	22.	West Bengal	3	1	2
17.	Punjab	4	1	1					
18.	Rajasthan	4	2	29		Total	80	50	300

Statement III*Details of requests for opening/upgradation of Post Offices and action taken thereon*

Sl. No.	Name of the Circles	Location of POs	Action Taken
1	Maharashtra	Upgradation of Madh BO to SO	Under examination
		Opening of SO at Goral, Mumbai City, North West Division	Approved but pending due to want of accommodation
		Opening of SO at Kurar Village, Mumbai City, North West Division	-do-
		Opening of SO at Dahisar(W), Mumbai City, North West Division	Under examination
		Opening of SO at Khadakpada, Thane Central Division	-do-
		Upgradation of Kon BO to SO	-do-
		Upgradation of Kulgaon BO to SO	-do-
		Opening of BO at Veli, Dhule Division	-do-
		Opening of BO at Aundhgaon, Pune City, East Division	-do-
		Upgradation of Solapur Vidyapeeth BO to SO	-do-
		Opening of BO at Nai Zindagi, Solapur	-do-
		Opening of BO at Umedpur, Solapur	-do-
2.	Madhya Pradesh	Upgradation of Waidhan Sub-Post Office in Shahdol Division into Mukhya Dak Ghar	-do-
		Upgradation of Alirajpur Sub-Post Office under Ratlam Division into Mukhya Dak Ghar	-do-

Aakash-2 Tablet

*179. SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:
SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN:

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

(a) whether the Government has launched the advance version of low cost tablet called Aakash-2;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the salient features of Aakash-2;

(c) whether the Government is planning to provide Aakash-2 free of cost to students particularly to the rural and poor students belonging to the weaker sections of the society;

(d) if so, the details thereof including the modalities/norms worked out by the Government in this regard; and

(e) the time frame by which these tablets will be distributed among the students?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU): (a) and (b) Yes Madam, the advanced version of low cost access device (LCAD) called Aakash-2 tablet was launched by the Hon'ble President of India on the occasion of National Education Day *i.e.* 11th November, 2012.

The salient feature of 'Aakash-2' tablet includes 7" multi-touch capacitive projective display with at least 800x480 resolutions. It runs on Android 4.0 (Ice-Cream Sandwich) operating system, powered by 1 GHz processor and HD video playback support. For internet connectivity it has in built Wi-Fi support. The device has 4 GB of internal storage memory and a SD card slot which can operate SD cards upto 32 GB. It has 512 MB RAM and 3000 mAh battery. For the advanced version of tablet Aakash-2, many useful applications and content has been built in. Some of the important applications are as follows:

- (i) Interactive lesson building tool 'ProxyMITY'.
- (ii) 'Clicker' application which permits quizzes to be conducted on-line in class rooms in real time.
- (iii) Standard educational contents in pdf and HTML can now be easily stored and read on Aakash-2. As a demonstration, some school

books available in digital format from NCERT, and a state board for school students have been ported.

- (iv) A 'Robot-Controller' as a demonstration of engineering control applications.
- (v) Spoken tutorials can be used on Aakash-2.
- (vi) Some educational animations have been built, and open source software tools are being developed and adopted for creating interactive animations to run on Aakash-2.
- (vii) Programming environment which permits students to use these tablets as a regular computer to write programs in C, C++, and Python.
- (viii) The Scilab package has been fully ported on Aakash-2,
- (ix) Aadhar biometric authentication has been integrated with Aakash-2.
- (x) Linux Operating System has been ported on Aakash, which is being further optimized.
- (xi) Reception of country wide class room on Aakash through A-view video conferencing software especially designed for students and teachers.

(c) to (e) Presently there is no proposal in this regard. However, under National Mission on Education through Information and Communication Technology (NMEICT), a project is being implemented by IIT Bombay for achieving following deliverables after acquiring the LCADs (Aakash-2) for teacher empowerment:

- (i) Acquisition and testing of low cost access cum computing devices; and
- (ii) Hardware & software optimization of low cost access cum computing devices.

In the first phase 1,00,000 tablets are for the purpose of testing by users all over India in different climatic and usage conditions. Since these tablets are for the purpose of testing and teacher empowerment, they would not be distributed to the students in the 1st phase.

Auction of Spectrum

*180. SHRI N. KRISTAPPA:
SHRI KHAGEN DAS:

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

(a) whether only five companies participated in GSM spectrum auction and there was no bidder for CDMA;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor including the estimated loss as a result thereof;

(c) the manner in which the price of CDMA spectrum is fixed by the Government; and

(d) the manner in which the Government proposes to make use of the available 800 MHz spectrum in future?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) Five companies participated in 1800MHz band spectrum auction. There was no bidder for 800MHz band spectrum auction.

(b) Five companies which participated in 1800MHz band auction are:

(i) Bharti Airtel Limited.

(ii) Idea Cellular Limited.

(iii) Vodafone South Limited.

(iv) Videocon Telecommunications Limited.

(v) Telewings Communications Services Private Limited.

(c) No decision has been taken as yet regarding price of CDMA spectrum in the absence of auction determined price.

(d) No decision has been taken as yet to make use of the available 800MHz spectrum.

New Panel to Review Method of BPL

1841. SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of people in the country are living Below Poverty Line (BPL);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has set up a new panel headed by Dr. C. Rangarajan to review the method of identifying the poor in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which the report of the panel/committee is likely to be submitted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): (a) and (b) As per the latest estimates of poverty, in 2009-10 the number of persons living below poverty line in the country is estimated as 354.7 million out of total population of 1189.9 million.

(c) and (d) The Planning Commission, in June 2012, has constituted an Expert Group under the Chairmanship of Dr. C. Rangarajan to "Review the Methodology for Measurement of Poverty". The Terms of Reference of the Group are as follows:

i. To comprehensively review the existing methodology of estimation of poverty and examine whether the poverty line should be fixed solely in terms of a consumption basket or whether other criteria are also relevant, and if so, whether the two can be effectively combined to evolve a basis for estimation of poverty in rural and urban areas.

ii. To examine the issue of divergence between consumption estimates based on the NSSO methodology and those emerging from the National Accounts aggregates; and to suggest a methodology for updating consumption poverty lines using the new consumer price indices launched by the CSO for rural and urban areas State-wise.

iii. To review alternative methods of estimation of poverty which may be in use in other countries, including their procedural aspects; and indicate whether on this basis, a particular method can be evolved for empirical estimation of poverty in India, including procedures for updating it over time and across states.

iv. To recommend how the estimates of poverty, as evolved above, should be linked to eligibility and entitlements for schemes and programmes under the Government of India.

(e) As per Terms of Reference of the Expert Group, the committee has to submit its report in one year.

[*Translation*]

Prior Permission for Filling up of Posts

1842. SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ:
SHRIMATI SEEMA UPADHYAY:
SHRI MAHESHWAR HAZARI:
SHRIMATI USHA VERMA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been made mandatory to take prior permission of his Ministry before making appointment in various Ministries;

(b) if so, whether the functioning of various Ministries is not likely to be affected adversely due to the posts lying vacant for a long time and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether unemployment is likely to increase in the country due to the said decision;

(d) if so, whether it is not the violation of fundamental rights of the unemployed youths who are in the last year of prescribed age limit for Government jobs as they are likely to be rendered unfit to apply for any Government post after crossing prescribed age limit due to the said decision;

(e) if so, whether the Government is likely to consider to allow the unemployed youths to apply for employment up to 5-6 years after crossing the prescribed age limit; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) Very few top posts are filled with the approval of Prime Minister. Other posts are filled by respective Ministries/Departments as per provisions of Recruitment Rules/ Rules applicable to the post.

(b) As per information available, out of the total number of approximately 36.6 lakh sanctioned posts, about 5.8 lakh posts are vacant as on 1.3.2011. This may not adversely affect the functioning of the Government.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) and (f) No proposal relating to allowing relaxation of 5-6 years to the unemployed to apply for employment after crossing the prescribed age limit is under consideration in this Department.

Millennium Growth Targets

1843. SHRIMATI SEEMA UPADHYAY:
SHRI MAHESHWAR HAZARI:
SHRIMATI USHA VERMA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether India figures at 89th place in the list of 125 countries as per the report of UN Millennium Development Goal, 2012 growth targets;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether as per the figures issued by the UNICEF, 32.7 per cent of the country's population survives with less than a dollar per day;

(d) if so, the reasons for such wide disparity in the living standard in India in comparison to other countries; and

(e) the details of the schemes being implemented by the Government to achieve Millennium Development Goals 2015?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): (a) and (b) As per the report of UN Millennium Development Goal, 2012 no such placing for India is mentioned. The report contains performance of different countries on account of Goals/indicators embodying the different Millennium Development Goals.

(c) and (d) As per World Bank database, the percent of India's population surviving with less than a dollar per day is 32.7% in 2009-10. The disparity in living standard across countries does not depend only on the percentage of people living below a fixed level of income/consumption. The reasons lie in their differential resource endowment, historical and geographical factors, availability of infrastructure, etc.

(e) The Administrative Ministries such as the Ministry of Rural Development, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and Ministry of Human Resource Development are implementing a number of schemes and programmes relevant to attainment of MDG targets.

Kailash-Mansarover Yatra

1844. SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIR be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1210 on 17.08.2012 and state:

(a) whether it has been submitted in reply to part (b) and (c) of the said question that the China has cited difficulties in opening any alternate route to Kailash-Mansarover;

(b) if so, the efforts made by the Government to address the concerns expressed by China; and

(c) the time by which difficulties coming in the way of an alternate route to Kailash-Mansarover Yatra through Shipki La of Kinnour district in Himachal Pradesh are likely to be removed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) Yes, the Chinese side has cited difficulties in opening alternate routes to Kailash-Mansarover, including through Shipki La.

(b) The Government of India has been discussing with the Government of China the issue of opening additional routes to Kailash-Mansarover since 1992. During the visit of the Chinese President Hu Jintao to India in November 2006, the two sides agreed to explore the possibility of opening an additional route for the Yatra. However, the Chinese side has been citing difficulty in opening alternate routes on the ground that it would involve travel over longer distances on their side through difficult terrain, with poor road conditions and lack of proper infrastructure for accommodation and communication. They have stressed that the safety of the pilgrims is their paramount concern and this cannot be ensured on the alternate routes.

(c) The Government of China has not indicated any timeframe to open alternate routes for the Kailash-Mansarover Yatra.

[English]

High Speed Corridor for NCR

1845. SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to develop a high speed corridor for the National Capital Region; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI): (a) and (b) National Capital Region Planning Board

(NCRPB) has informed that it has prepared a Functional Plan on Transport for NCR-2032. The Plan recommended following eight Regional Rapid Transit System corridors to connect various towns/areas of National Capital Region through High Speed Rail based system:

1. Delhi-Ghaziabad-Meerut
2. Delhi-Gurgaon-Rewari-Alwar
3. Delhi-Faridabad-Ballabgarh-Palwal
4. Ghaziabad-Khurja
5. Delhi-Sonipat-Panipat
6. Delhi-Bahadurgarh-Rohtak
7. Delhi-Ghaziabad-Hapur
8. Delhi-Shahadra-Baraut

A Task Force for Regional Rapid Transit System for National Capital Region has prioritized following three corridors for implementation on the basis of feasibility studies:

- i) Delhi-Gurgaon-Rewari-Alwar: 180 km
- ii) Delhi-Ghaziabad-Meerut: 90 km
- iii) Delhi-Sonipat-Panipat: 111 km

Postal Deficit

1846. SHRIMATI JYOTI DHURVE:
SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:

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

(a) whether the financial position of postal department is deteriorating;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to increase the tariffs of various postal services in order to reduce the postal deficit;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the other measures taken by the Government to improve the financial position of the Department?

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

(DR. KRUPARANI KILLI): (a) No, Madam. The financial position of the Department is not deteriorating. It is true that the Department is running in deficit, but the deficit

of the Department is showing a declining trend during the last three years. At the same time the revenue of the Department is increasing steadily during the above period.

(b)

(Rs. in Cr.)

Period	Revenue (Prog)	Expenditure(Prog)	Deficit (Prog)
2009-10	6266.70	13346.94	6641.30
2010-11	6962.33	13793.67	6345.62
2011-12	7910.52	14163.70	5794.89

(c) Tariff revision is a continuous process being undertaken by the Department from time to time.

(d) The postal tariff of Foreign Parcels (AIR/SAL) have already been revised with effect from 1st September, 2012 and postage rates of Speed Post have been revised w.e.f. 1st October, 2012.

(e) The Business Development & Marketing Directorate under Department of Posts offers a number of premium services like Speed Post, Express Parcel Post and Logistics Post etc. to generate additional revenue for the Department. Further, the Department of Posts reviews its services and products from time to time in view of the changing market scenario, changing customer needs, industry benchmarks etc. and take steps/action to modify services features accordingly for revenue growth and for providing prompt services.

The Department has set up Mail Processing Centre in Delhi and Kolkata to automate mail processing which will also help in generating more traffic and consequent increase in revenue.

The Department has also entered into an agreement with MoneyGram International Money Transfer Service on 29 September, 2011 to increase revenue from International Inward Money Transfer service.

AADHAAR as Identity Proof

1847. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWASI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has asked the Government agencies including External Affairs Ministry to accept AADHAAR for various activities including issue of passport;

(b) if so, the activities identified by the Government wherein AADHAAR is accepted as proof of identity;

(c) the response of various agencies thereon; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to deliver AADHAAR cards to those people whose data were collected and receipt issued two years ago?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): (a) to (c) Aadhaar aims to provide a soft identity infrastructure which can be used to re-engineer public services so that these lead to efficient and better delivery of services. The State Governments and Central Government Ministries have been advised to review the various schemes for service delivery and utilize and leverage Aadhaar as a platform for service delivery. They have also been requested to examine recognizing Aadhaar as a Proof of Identity (PoI) and Proof of Address (PoA) in the various resident centric schemes. Aadhaar has been recognized as an officially valid document as PoI and PoA for opening bank accounts and obtaining mobile telephone and LPG connections. The Ministry of Road Transport and Highways has issued necessary instructions for recognition of Aadhaar as PoI and PoA for obtaining a driving license and registration of vehicles. The Department of Health and Family Welfare has also recognized Aadhaar as PoI and PoA for extending financial assistance to patients below poverty line who are suffering from major life threatening diseases for receiving medical treatment at any of the super specialty Hospitals/Institutions or other Government Hospitals under Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi. Ministry of Railways has also recognized Aadhaar as a valid PoI for rail travel. Recently Ministry of External Affairs, Election Commission of India, and Central Board of Direct Taxes have been requested to recognise Aadhaar as one of the valid PoI/PoA documents for obtaining Passport, Voter Identity Card and PAN card respectively. Election Commission of India has accepted Aadhaar as an alternative PoI and PoA at the time of polls in absence of Election Photo Identity Card (EPIC). Some of the State/UT Governments viz.

Sikkim, Tripura, Andhra Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Chandigarh, Nagaland, Haryana, Manipur and Rajasthan have also recognized Aadhaar as one of the PoA and PoA for their various resident centric schemes.

(d) UIDAI has partnered with India Post for delivery of Aadhaar letters to residents. Till 21.11.2012, 18.63 crore Aadhaar letters have been printed and dispatched through the Speed Post service of the Department of Post.

[Translation]

Technology Transfer

1848. SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been less commercial performance of laboratories despite adequate research works in the field of bio-technology sector in the country;

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

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government for technology transfer in laboratories for its commercial activities?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) and (b) No, many Indian laboratories involved in research works in the field of bio-technology sector are showing good commercial performance. A lot of technologies developed in Department of Biotechnology (DBT) funded projects has already been transferred to Indian Industries for commercialization. Embedded auto fish feeder system for smart pond management, and development of diagnostic kits for detection of *Neisseria gonorrhoeae*, *Chlamydia trachomatis*, Filaria antibody, Fish nodavirus etc. are some of the prominent technologies developed in DBT funded projects and transferred to Indian Industries. The details of other technologies developed in DBT funded projects and transferred to Indian Industries for commercialization is available in the public domain at <http://dbtindia.nic.in>.

(c) The Department of Biotechnology is providing technical scientific and financial support to the Indian laboratories for transfer of technologies for commercialization.

Non-furnishing of Information by CBI

1849. SHRI RAKESH SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) is not providing information of the cases of corruption under the RTI Act;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Central Information Commissioner has given instructions to the CBI to provide such information;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government proposes to take any action to ensure supply of such information under RTI Act; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE. (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) The Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) is listed in the Second Schedule of the RTI Act, 2005 and it provides information under RTI Act, 2005 in accordance with the provision of section 24(1) of the Act.

(c) to (f) The Central Information Commission *vide* order CIC/SM/C/2012/000374 dated 31.10.2012 in the matter of Sh. C. J. Karira Vs. CBI has directed that the CBI will have to consider all RTI requests for information which pertains to any allegations of corruption and human rights violation irrespective of the individual against whom such allegations are made. The order of CIC has been challenged on 29.11.2012 in Delhi High Court and it has stayed operation of the order of the CIC on 30.11.2012. The matter is subjudice at present.

[English]

Funds under MDMS

1850. SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Mid-Day Meal Scheme is Centrally Sponsored Scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the funds allocated and utilized under the said scheme during the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(d) whether the Government proposes to reimburse the amount to the State Government of Gujarat which has spent more than its share under the scheme; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) Yes Madam. Mid-Day Meal Scheme (MDMS) covers children studying in classes I-VIII in Government, Local Body, Government aided and National Child Labour Project schools and the centres run under Education Guarantee Scheme (EGS) /

Alternative & Innovative Education (AIE) centres including Madarasas/Maktabs supported under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA). During the year 2011-12, 10.54 crore children studying in 12.31 lakh institutions have availed of the Mid Day Meal.

(c) The details of funds allocated and utilized under the Mid Day Meal Scheme during the last three years and the current year, State-wise are given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) and (e) During the year 2012-13, the Central Government has released central assistance to Gujarat as per the entitlement of the State Government.

Statement

Funds allocated and expenditure incurred during 2009-10 to 2011-12 and the current year 2012-13

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13	
		Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Central Assistance Released as on 30.11.2012	Expenditure as on 30.09.2012
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	26105.6	20981.3	48302.4	45775.1	85191.5	58518	33579.94	23730.43
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1616.82	1073.71	2043.18	1663.96	2091.75	1068.18	1878.30	774.91
3.	Assam	28555.8	25167.5	34408.2	39322.3	53220.9	43999.1	25928.57	18398.43
4.	Bihar	52100.1	31936.1	80506.4	78795.9	81820.3	74035.6	49980.15	35064.67
5.	Chhattisgarh	17578.6	15661.6	36187.7	36938.9	47463	37890.1	31259.17	19838.15
6.	Goa	794.34	578.81	1168.27	1049.35	825.41	1158.12	1076.47	576.15
7.	Gujarat	24603.1	21163.8	28851.6	30167.6	35301.6	33068.4	20053.24	11096.45
8.	Haryana	19094.9	17651.9	15325.1	15325.1	16713.4	20302.2	9550.14	7497.35
9.	Himachal Pradesh	4835.78	5932.09	6487.67	7002.68	7351.6	7652.29	4180.49	3989.45
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	5607.67	2982.36	7990.6	8234.22	13430.6	7329.56	2535.06	4656.71
11.	Jharkhand	22777.9	18335.1	32595.5	28691	52252.2	29951.4	17406.60	12148.92
12.	Karnataka	26902.3	25847.7	45368.3	42599.7	56525.8	46357	47218.80	21676.70
13.	Kerala	13845.1	10198.6	18511.3	18112.9	14277.1	18083.2	11191.97	7828.72
14.	Madhya Pradesh	53311.2	35598.2	65781.8	69417.1	76704.4	74684.5	44591.11	32449.17
15.	Maharashtra	57771.5	46105.6	107492	85622.2	69255.8	90962	69198.02	53972.88
16.	Manipur	1478.66	1056.59	5658.11	5575.57	1894.19	1655.46	904.31	0.00
17.	Meghalaya	5635.93	5360.22	13831.8	12275.5	3528.12	5303.84	3425.10	1563.24
18.	Mizoram	821.34	769.19	1902.29	1668.96	3306.57	2800.32	1212.76	297.20
19.	Nagaland	1062.01	1023.36	4026.97	4079.66	2464.37	2464.37	1660.94	506.91

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
20. Odisha	32108.2	28046.1	38959.1	28403.4	37124.4	36798.5	25225.32	22186.06
21. Punjab	11139.4	10267.4	16605.1	16310.8	17561.5	16268.2	9230.01	7977.00
22. Rajasthan	40639.5	36328.6	46225.8	46428.6	52901.2	49415.3	24704.74	19668.83
23. Sikkim	444.55	423.78	899.59	920.36	1035.65	1225.39	634.12	533.08
24. Tamil Nadu	40189.2	40012.7	44250.6	42407.5	40333.7	40879.3	51284.21	19117.80
25. Tripura	3801.36	4462.79	4856.76	4661.2	8408.41	4902.96	3026.53	2344.23
26. Uttarakhand	5169.29	3916.02	10963.3	12478.4	14255.5	11839.5	15357.99	4662.04
27. Uttar Pradesh	89054.4	83949.7	102715	114634	107639	105879	67917.28	48513.82
28. West Bengal	74165.5	60920.7	79480	79578.4	77251	88572.8	43351.48	42739.98
29. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	216.48	154.48	247.06	207.31	509.14	238.44	1248.79	54.94
30. Chandigarh	343.12	343.12	525.54	492.83	680.77	680.77	301.00	243.27
31. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	152.62	144.46	290.45	288.83	342.71	342.71	211.25	72.43
32. Daman and Diu	89.96	89.96	147.78	142.1	136.58	136.34	116.08	35.90
33. Delhi	7074.43	3817.07	9072.32	7944.17	6562.19	8429.61	5792.26	4995.86
34. Lakshadweep	46.48	38.5	80.54	48.87	76.32	54.47	45.87	27.56
35. Puduchery	429.7	366.34	693.24	651.84	635.99	635.99	201.47	310.94
Total	669563	560705	912452	887916	989072	923582	625480	429550

[Translation]

Pending Projects for Approval

1851. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL:
SHRI PEETHAMBARA KURUP:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise list of projects/proposals including Kerala lying pending with the Planning Commission for approval as on date and the date of pendency of these projects;

(b) the reasons for not according approval to these projects;

(c) whether the Government has received requests from the State Governments to accord approval to these projects;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the response of the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): (a) to (e) The State-wise list of projects/proposals which are being examined and lying pending with the Planning Commission for approval is enclosed as Statement.

Statement

(a) Irrigation Projects pending for investment clearance

S.No.	Name of State	Name of Sector/Project	Estimated Cost (Rs. in crore)	Pending since
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Himachal Pradesh	Naduan Area Medium Irrigation Project	97.59	14.08.2012
2.	Madhya Pradesh	Bilgaon Medium Irrigation Project	182.22	14.08.2012

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Uttarakhand	Tumaria-Bahalla and Naktiya Feeder Medium Project	11.20	14.08.2012
4.	Bihar	Restoration of Western Gandak Canal Major Irrigation System	2169.51	14.08.2012

(b) Pending Projects to be funded from One Time Additional Central Assistance /Special Plan Assistance during Annual Plan 2012-13

S. No.	Name of State	Name of Project	Estimated Cost (Rs. in crore)	Date on which proposal received from State Government
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Bihar	Extension of Chiraiyatand Flyover up to Gandhi Maidan in Exhibition Road and Mithapur Flyover upto Chiraiyatand Flyover in Station Road at Patna	167.86	25.10.2012
2.	Gujarat	Development of Coastal Tourism	120.00	10.10.2012
3.	Jharkhand	Construction of Rural Road, Bridges and Culverts	372.08	30.10.2012
4.	West Bengal	Research Project on Modelling of Thermal Transport in Submerged Arc Welding Process	0.80	09.10.2012
5.	Uttarakhand	(i) Expansion & strengthening of runway and upgradation of associated infrastructure and terminal facilities at Nainin-Saini Airport, Pithoragarh	48.20	22.11.2012
		(ii) Construction works of 6 helipads at Kharshali (Uttarkashi), Auli (Chamoli), Kedarnath (Rudraprayag), Ghangharia (Chamoli), Badrinath (Chamoli) & Mussoorie (Dehradun)	9.77	22.11.2012
		(iii) 43.075 km. flood Control & 255 stand will be constructed in Dehradun, US Nagar, Pauri, Chamoli, Rudraprayag, Nainital, Bageshwar, Haridwar District	79.31	15.11.2012
		(iv) Construction of barrage, lifting channel, reservoir, distribution system at Kosi (Almora)	52.67	15.11.2012
		(v) Construction of Kasturba Gandhi Residential School	32.06	15.11.2012
		(vi) Construction of GPS and GJS	14.62	15.11.2012
		(vii) Construction of Directorate building in Dehradun	7.81	15.11.2012
		(viii) Construction of 21 Senior Secondary School buildings	28.82	15.11.2012
		(ix) Construction of Buildings of Secondary Schools	48.07	15.11.2012
		(x) Construction of Rajiv Gandhi Navodaya Vidyalaya, 1 Vidyalaya in each districts—Tehri, Pithoragarh, Nainital & Champawat	45.36	15.11.2012

1	2	3	4	5
	(xi)	Water supply scheme at Rudraprayag, Tehri, Pauri, Pithoragarh, Almora, Dehradun, Nainital districts	287.62	15.11.2012
	(xii)	Construction of ROB at Bhandaribagh, Flyover at Bulliwala and ISBT (Dehradun)	70.00	15.11.2012
		Construction of Kashipur-Thakurdwara Road (Udham Singh Nagar)	18.14	15.11.2012
		Construction of Kichchha-Nagla Road (USN)	76.30	15.11.2012
		Dugaripant-Chhatikhil Road (Pauri Garhwal)	16.90	15.11.2012
		Hanging Bridge for Heavy Motor vehicles at Dabra-Chatl, & light vehicle bridge at Ghonti on Tehri Lake (Tehri)	128.53	15.11.2012
		Solid waste management plant in Dehradun, Haridwar & Haldwani	24.12	15.11.2012
		Construction of Toilets in Dehradun, Haridwar and Haldwani	5.62	15.11.2012
		Comprehensive parking in Mussoorie	136.00	15.11.2012
		Computerization of PDS (such as village-wise/each shops/godowns & offices all 13 Districts of U.K.	51.54	15.11.2012
		Works of Airport at Chinyalisaur (Uttarkashi)	41.04	22.11.2012
		Est. of Engineering college Gopeshwar & strengthening of polytechnics	76.40	15.11.2012
		Const. of Roads & Bridges, cross barrier, valley bridges	50.00	15.11.2012
		Jollygrant, Dehradun alternative road	11.01	15.11.2012
		Const. Chauras Bridge at Srinagar (Pauri)	18.16	15.11.2012
		Const. of Court Machnjee Road, Dehradun	15.00	15.11.2012
		Const. of Simla Bypass Road, Dehradun	57.81	15.11.2012
		Const. of Estt. of Almora Medical College	295.55	15.11.2012
		Doon Medical College	293.81	15.11.2012
		Nursing College	67.14	15.11.2012
		Const. of Maneri Bhali Hydro Project Phase-1 (Uttarkashi)	28.56	15.11.2012
		Const. of Maneri Bhali Hydro Project Phase-2 (Uttarkashi)	94.81	15.11.2012
		Construction of State Data Centre & IT building	8.95	22.11.2012
		Const. of street children home at Dehradun, Haridwar and Haldwani	6.00	22.11.2012
		Const. of Haj house	4.00	15.11.2012

1	2	3	4	5
		Bharsar-Ranichauri Horticulture and Forestry University	20.92	15.11.2012
		Const. of Rest house at Haridwar and Rudraprayag	15.00	22.11.2012
		Working Women Hostel	10.00	22.11.2012
		Const. of 30 Godown	18.00	15.11.2012
		Transport facilities in Dehradun City	15.00	15.11.2012
		Transport facilities in Dehradun City—Replacement of Polluting vehicles	10.32	15.11.2012
		Const. of Forest Fire Line	60.00	15.11.2012
		Man-Animal Conflict Mitigation	40.50	15.11.2012
		Const. of Degree college building	15.57	15.11.2012
		Const. of Collectrate & Tehsil buidlings	35.74	15.11.2012
		Const. of Jail buildings	35.39	15.11.2012
		Const. of Fire station buildings at Uttarkashi	9.50	15.11.2012
		Const. of Yojana Bhawan	21.04	15.11.2012
		Study of Human Resource Development Index	2.00	22.11.2012
		Const. of Examination Hall of State Public Commission at Haridwar	24.78	22.11.2012
		Const. of outdoor field, mini stadium, and indoor hall in Directorate campus (Dehradun)	3.32	15.11.2012
		Const. of trade tax office building	28.98	22.11.2012
		Const. of multipurpose hall and Fencing of ground of Sports College Dehradun	12.66	15.11.2012
		Synthetic Track & other works at Sports College Raipur, Sports College Dehradun	7.88	15.11.2012
		Const. of canal & Tubewell	210.90	15.11.2012
6.	Manipur	131 Projects on Infrastructure	386.15	14.09.2012
7.	Meghalaya	15 Projects on Infrastructure	1416.96	19.10.2012
8.	Tripura	21 Projects on Infrastructure	141.95	26.10.2012

[English]

Implementation of National Means-Cum-Merit Scholarship Programme

1852. DR. P. VENUGOPAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the implementation of National Means-cum-Merit Scholarship programme by several States was far from satisfactory;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has reviewed the progress of implementation of the said programme recently; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Human Resource Development launched a Centrally sponsored National Means-cum-Merit Scholarship Scheme in 2008-09 with the objective of awarding scholarships to meritorious students of economically weaker sections to arrest their drop out at class VIII and encourage them to continue their studies at secondary stage. There is quota of scholarships for different States/UTs. The details of the scholarships awarded in each State/UT since 2008-09 are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. The progress of the scheme was reviewed in State Education Secretaries Conference held in New Delhi on 28th July, 2012. The representatives of the State Governments/UT Administrations present in the meeting were requested to take adequate steps like giving wide publicity to the schemes to ensure that maximum number of eligible students appear in the selection test. Subsequently, the Secretary, Department of School Education & Literacy has also written to the Chief Secretaries of the concerned States to take effective steps in this regard.

Statement

S. No.	Name of State	No. of scholarship allotted to States	No. of scholarships sanctioned in 2008-09	No. of scholarships sanctioned in 2009-10	No. of scholarships sanctioned in 2010-11	No. of scholarships sanctioned in 2011-12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	42	42	21	6	18
2.	Andhra Pradesh	7008	6828	6347	6462	6655
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	122	122	86	103	90
4.	Assam	2411	15	171	459	364
5.	Bihar	5433	1104	766	2069	2273
6.	Chandigarh	85	85	52	85	18
7.	Chhattisgarh	2246	210	67	204	103
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	22	22	22	22	13
9.	Daman and Diu	16	16	16	16	16
10.	Delhi	1576	629	212	334	468
11.	Goa	144	135	0	113	124
12.	Gujarat	5097	857	857	1854	2636
13.	Haryana	2337	1364	102	158	821
14.	Himachal Pradesh	832	437	77	99	328
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	1091	81	7	62	131
16.	Jharkhand	1959	902	493	565	0
17.	Karnataka	5534	1632	1347	2444	3170
18.	Kerala	3473	3473	3473	3473	3473

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
19.	Lakshadweep	10	0	0	0	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	6446	2700	1003	920	843
21.	Maharashtra	11682	9579	6547	9989	9769
22.	Manipur	255	203	109	170	133
23.	Meghalaya	231	113	130	154	124
24.	Mizoram	103	103	103	103	100
25.	Nagaland	180	2	0	55	12
26.	Odisha	3314	2151	1906	2452	0
27.	Pudducherry	125	125	125	125	125
28.	Punjab	2210	1911	442	690	876
29.	Rajasthan	5471	1777	306	124	87
30.	Sikkim	58	57	58	53	58
31.	Tamil Nadu	6695	6069	1119	4386	0
32.	Tripura	351	136	38	91	52
33.	Uttar Pradesh	15143	9206	1520	1725	1351
34.	Uttarakhand	1048	857	655	678	762
35.	West Bengal	7250	2601	409	1197	2543
	Total	100000	55544	28586	41440	37536

[*Translation*]

Patent Simplification Fund

1853. SHRI BHISMA SHANKAR ALIAS KUSHAL TIWARI: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allocated, sanctioned and utilized under the Technology Development Programme by Patent Simplifying Centres/Cells during the last two years and the current year;

(b) whether the Government proposes to set up a Patent Simplification Fund;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the main objectives thereof;

(d) whether the Government has reviewed the likely effects on the indigenous trade as a result of the setting up of such centres/fund; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) to (e) Madam, there is no proposal to set up a Patent Simplification Fund by the Ministry. However the Department of Science and Technology under Technology Development Programme (TDP) has been providing funding support to Patent Facilitation Cell (PFC) in Technology Information, Forecasting and Assessment Council (TIFAC) to create awareness on Intellectual Property Rights (IPR), patent search services, patent filing etc. In addition, under PFC, 24 Patent Information Centres (PICs) are also supported in various States for creating awareness and extend assistance on protecting

Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) including patent, copyright, geographical indication etc. at State level. These PICs are also creating Intellectual Property Cells in Universities (IPCU) of their respective States. As of now 84 IPCU's have been created in different universities

of the States. Apart the budget of PFC is also utilized for supporting 24 PIC in different State S&T Councils in the country. The Details on the amount allocated, sanctioned and utilized by PFC during the last two years and the current year is given below:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Allocation	Sanctioned	Utilized
2010-11	200.00	180.62	175.38
2011-12	250.00	186.49	131.16
2012-13 up to Nov.12	298.00#	197.19	55.33
Total	748.00	564.30	361.77

Includes a budget of Rs.20.00 lakhs each for SC and ST component.

Development of Naxal Affected Areas

1854. SHRI MURARI LAL SINGH:
SHRIMATI KAMLA DEVI PATLE:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has envisaged development and rehabilitation package for naxal affected areas of the country and assessed financial demands of the affected States;

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

(c) whether the Planning Commission has considered to formulate a comprehensive scheme for economic and infrastructural development of naxal affected areas including the State of Chhattisgarh; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING(SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): (a) and (b) An Integrated Action Plan (IAP) for 60 Selected Tribal and Backward Districts was approved by the Government on 25.11.2010 with a block grant of Rs.25 crore and Rs.30 crore per district for 2010-11 and 2011-12 respectively. Currently, IAP covers 82 districts. IAP has also been extended in its present form to 2012-13 with an allocation of Rs. 30 crore per district. As on

30th November, 2012 an amount of Rs.5260.00 crore has been released to the 9 States against which an expenditure of Rs.3341.03 crore has been reported by the districts *i.e.* 63.52%. Out of a total of 93875 works taken up, 66196 works have been completed *i.e.* 70.52%.

In order to bring Left-Wing Extremists to the mainstream, the States have their own surrender and rehabilitation policies. The Union Government has formulated a model Surrender-cum-Rehabilitation Policy for Left Wing Extremists, which *inter alia* provides for an immediate grant of Rs.1.5 lakh, a stipend of Rs.2000 per month for three years, vocational training and incentives for surrender of weapons.

(c) and (d) IAP includes 10 districts of Chhattisgarh and an amount of Rs.750.00 crore has been released to these ten districts against which an expenditure of Rs. 497.20 crore has been reported by the districts *i.e.* 66.29%. In terms of physical achievements, out of a total of 17769 works taken up, 12850 works have been completed which is 72.32%.

[English]

Corruption Free Services

1855. SHRI NILESH NARAYAN RANE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to make corruption free public service a fundamental right;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE. (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (c) There is no proposal with the Government to make corruption free public service a fundamental right. However, the Government has introduced the Right of Citizens for Time Bound Delivery of Goods and Services and Redressal of their Grievances Bill, 2011 in the Lok Sabha which lays down an obligation upon every public authority to publish citizens charter stating therein the time within which specified goods shall be supplied and services be rendered and also provide for a grievance redressal mechanism for non-compliance of citizens charter.

Besides this, Government has also introduced the following Bills in Parliament for effectively tackling corruption:-

- (i) The Judicial Standards and Accountability Bill, 2010;
- (ii) The Lokpal & Lokayuktas Bill, 2011;
- (iii) The Whistle-blowers Protection Bill, 2011;
- (iv) The Prevention of Bribery of Foreign Public Officials and Officials of Public International Organizations Bill, 2011;
- (v) The Public Procurement Bill, 2012.

Apart from the above legislative measures, necessary revamping of administrative practices and procedures are on fast-track. The Government is fully alive and committed to implement its policy of "Zero Tolerance against Corruption" and has already taken several steps in the recent past to combat corruption and improve the functioning of Government. These include:-

- (i) Enactment of Right to Information Act, 2005;
- (ii) Issue of comprehensive instructions on transparency in tendering and contracting process by the CVC;
- (iii) Issue of instructions by the CVC asking the organizations to adopt Integrity Pact in major Government procurement activities; State Governments have also been advised to adopt Integrity Pact in major procurements;

(iv) Introduction of e-Governance and simplification of procedures and systems;

(v) Issue of Citizens Charter;

(vi) Ratification of United Nations Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC) in 2011;

(vii) Placing of details of immovable property returns of All Members of the All India Services and other Group 'A' Officers of the Central Government in the public domain;

(viii) Setting up of 71 additional Special Courts exclusively for trial of CBI cases in different States (66 Courts have already started functioning).

Complaints against Private and State Universities

1856. SHRI P.K. BIJU: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of private and State Universities functioning in the country at present, State-wise;

(b) the number of private and State Universities set up during the last year, State-wise;

(c) the details of the various complaints against these Universities received by the University Grants Commission (UGC); and

(d) if so, the details of the action taken by the Government on those complaints?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) At present, there are 145 Private Universities and 293 State Universities in India. During the period from 1.4.2011 to 31.3.2012, 28 Private Universities and 12 State Universities were established by Acts of various State Legislatures. State-wise lists of private and State universities are available at the University Grants Commission (UGC) website www.ugc.ac.in.

(c) and (d) The complaints received against these private and State universities regarding refund of fee, lack of amenities, non-refund of original certificates, discrepancies in the mark sheets, illegal process in admission, irregular grant of degrees etc. are sent by the UGC to the universities concerned for redressal of the grievances / rectifications of the defects as per the UGC

Regulations and Guidelines issued from time to time. UGC has also issued UGC (Establishment of and Maintenance of Standards in Private Universities) Regulations in the year 2003 to ensure quality and standards in private universities.

FDI in Indian Carriers by Foreign Airlines

1857. SHRI RAJIAH SIRICILLA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to allow 49% Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) by foreign airlines in Indian carriers;

(b) if so, the details and the present position thereof;

(c) whether any pre-condition have also been laid down like appointment of Indian CEO, etc. with such proposal; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL): (a) to (d) The Government has decided to permit foreign airlines to invest in the capital of Indian companies operating scheduled and non-scheduled air transport services, up to the limit of 49 percent of their paid-up capital. Such investment would be subject to conditions which include:

(i) It would be made under the Government approval route.

(ii) The 49 percent limit will subsume FDI and FII investment.

(iii) The investments so made would need to comply with the relevant regulations of SEBI.

(iv) A Scheduled Operator's Permit can be granted only to a company:

(a) that is registered and has its principal place of business within India;

(b) the Chairman and at least two-thirds of the Directors of which are citizens of India; and

(c) the substantial ownership and effective control of which is vested in Indian nationals.

Vacant Posts of Teachers

1858. SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of vacancies and appointments of teachers and other staff made under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) during the last three years, State-wise and year-wise;

(b) whether the salaries of these teachers are not being paid on time and remain in arrears for months;

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

(d) the number of such teachers whose salaries have remained in arrears during the last three years, year-wise and State-wise;

(e) the total salary amount that is currently under arrears, State-wise; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government to ensure timely dispatch of salaries of teachers and other staff appointed under SSA?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) Under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), 19.82 lakh teacher posts have been sanctioned up to 2012-13, out of which 12.48 lakh teacher posts are reported by the States to have been filled up. State-wise details of teacher posts sanctioned and filled up are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) to (f) Recruitment and payment of salaries to teachers is done by the State Governments. For teacher posts created under the SSA, the Central Government and State Government share salary costs in a 65:35 ratio. The Central Government has released Rs. 20,548.43 Cr. of its annual budget of Rs. 25,555 Cr. under SSA to the States/UTs, so far. State Governments make salary payments and maintain records of the same, not the Government of India.

Statement

Sl. No.	States /UTs	Teachers Sanctioned till 2012-13	Teachers Recruitment till 2012-13 (30.9.2012)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	39189	38319
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	7262	5226

1	2	3	4
3. Assam		48808	38364
4. Bihar		403413	191983
5. Chhattisgarh		67507	54985
6. Goa		169	149
7. Gujarat		58688	31336
8. Haryana		13435	6345
9. Himachal Pradesh		5856	3553
10. Jammu and Kashmir		43471	39739
11. Jharkhand		120396	84672
12. Karnataka		29055	24278
13. Kerala		2925	0
14. Madhya Pradesh		173855	98287
15. Maharashtra		42091	8522
16. Manipur		2871	1544
17. Meghalaya		13262	14020
18. Mizoram		2485	1303
19. Nagaland		3147	590
20. Odisha		89901	88442
21. Punjab		14090	7432
22. Rajasthan		114132	94201
23. Sikkim		724	223
24. Tamil Nadu		33214	22497
25. Tripura		6980	5694
26. Uttar Pradesh		423553	258924
27. Uttarakhand		14316	5998
28. West Bengal		198253	115797
29. Andaman and Nicobar Islands		210	162
30. Chandigarh		1390	785
31. Dadra and Nagar Haveti		937	526

1	2	3	4
32. Daman Diu		119	95
33. Delhi		7104	4342
34. Lakshadweep		38	16
35. Puducherry		48	36
Total		1982894	1248385

[*Translation*]

Recognised Schools

1859. SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of schools recognized by CBSE and ICS in the country and names of the schools where reservation quota meant for Scheduled Tribes have been implemented;

(b) the number of schools not implemented the above reservation quota for admission during the last three years; and

(c) the rules under which action has been taken by the Government against these schools?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) Recognition to the schools is given by the respective State Governments/Union Territories. Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) is an examination body and grants affiliation to the schools. However, Affiliation Bye-Laws of the CBSE prescribe that the reservation for students of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe category shall be governed by the Education Act/Rules applicable to the State/UT where the school is situated. Council for the Indian School Certificate Examination (CISCE) which is a private board has also informed that the Schools affiliated with it give admission to students belonging to various social groups including Scheduled Tribes. Any action against the defaulting schools can be taken by the State Government/ UT.

(c) Does not arise.

[English]

AI MoU with Private Company

1860. SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of MoUs signed by Air India since 2008 along with the name of official partners;

(b) the salient features of the agreements, MoU-wise; and

(c) the perceived benefits that would accrue to Air India thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL): (a) to (c) The information is being collected.

Education in Naxal Affected Areas

1861. SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY:
SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:
SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that children in naxal affected areas are facing lots of problems and finding it difficult to go to schools;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken to address this problem in naxal affected districts of the country;

(d) whether the Government is also aware that drop-out rates are very high in naxal affected and tribal areas;

(e) if so, the details of drop-out rate during the last three years;

(f) whether the Government has earmarked budget for children of naxal affected areas; and

(g) if so, the details thereof and the special incentives thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) The Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected areas overlap with tribal and forest areas where distance and terrain are an issue. Incidents of damage/closing of schools have been reported and Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Andhra Pradesh have also reported difficulties in construction of permanent structures.

(c) In order to address access and retention of children in the 6-14 years age group in the LWE districts, 10,551 primary schools, 13,715 upper primary schools, 1,04,959 additional classrooms, 51,600 girls' toilets and 8,121 toilets have been sanctioned in these districts under SSA.

In 2012-13 special training for mainstreaming 6,59,668 out of school children into regular schools have been sanctioned for LWE districts and 889 Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBVs) are functional in these districts where 36.61% of the total intake are ST girls.

These interventions have *inter alia* resulted in an increase in enrolment in LWE districts from 2,16,98,119 in 2005-06 to 2,53,85,043 in 2011-12.

(d) and (e) As per School Education Statistics (SES) brought out by the Ministry of Human Resource Development, drop out rates in the States with Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected districts have been showing a decreasing trend in many areas since inception of SSA. However, in a few areas, the progress is not satisfactory. A comparative statement indicating the drop out rates in the States with LWE for the years 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 is enclosed.

(f) and (g) Rs.1002901 lakh i.e. 17% of the total funds sanctioned under SSA for the year 2011-12 went to the 82 LWE affected districts while for the year 2012-13, Rs. 1150503.60 lakhs i.e. 16% of the total funds sanctioned under SSA went to these districts. A summary of the provisioning in key components during these two years is indicated in the table below with comparative percentage of the national approvals for the respective component.

Items	2011-12		2012-13	
	Number	% of total	Number	% of total
1	2	3	4	5
Opening of New PS (including EGS to PS)	386	10%	412	40%

1	2	3	4	5
Opening of new UPS	354	21%	381	24%
Total teachers	38682	26%	27829	23%
Construction of PS buildings	90	31%	379	27%
Construction of UPS buildings	323	44%	383	18%
Construction of Addl. Classrooms	43364	19%	46938	27%
KGBV	659	18%	887	23%
SSA (Financial, Rs. In lakh)	970645	17%	1093660.26	16%
KGBV (financial, Rs. In lakh)	Rs.24071	11%	51102.17	28%
NPGEL (financial, Rs. In lakh)	Rs.8186	21%	5741.17	24%
Total Funds (Financial, Rs. In lakh)	1002901	17%	1150503.60	16%

Statement

Drop-out rates in naxal affected States.

Name of State	2010-11		2009-10		2008-09	
	Primary	Elementary	Primary	Elementary	Primary	Elementary
West Bengal	28.4	49.1	20.52	50.46	27.84	59.33
Chhattisgarh*	31.0	48.3	34.12	40.67	26.52	37.54
Jharkhand*	28.4	45.1	27.05	61.87	20.70	60.14
Odisha	7.0	55.0	26.45	54.30	33.12	56.92
Andhra Pradesh	17.4	32.9	15.80	41.29	15.55	40.65

*Data combined with parent State. **Source - SES

Facilities to Differently Abled in Post Offices

1862. SHRI P. KUMAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether many post offices in the country are not accessible to disabled people;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has any plan to make the postal facilities more accessible to disabled people; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. KRUPARANI KILLI): (a) No, Madam. Barring few, most of the Post Offices are accessible to disabled people, all over the country.

(b) 2924 number of Post Offices functioning in Departmental/Rented building are not accessible to disabled people.

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) Instructions have already been issued to the Postal Circles to make provision for construction of ramps in a phased manner, besides providing lifts with Baraille panel, wherever the post offices are accessible through

lifts, and provisions of low-height counter(s) in post offices to facilitate when-chair users.

Neutrino Observatory Project

1863. SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN:
PROF. SAUGATA ROY:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the present status and the broad features of the proposed India-based Neutrino Observatory (INO) project;

(b) whether Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) proposes to supply 50,000 tonnes special steel for building INO; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) The India based Neutrino Observatory (INO) project is being set up in the Bodi West Hills at the Pottipuram village in Theni district of Tamil Nadu. The land for this project has been acquired. The project aims at carrying out research to study the properties of neutrinos which are the second most abundant particles in the Universe. Neutrinos are neutral particles and weakly interactive particles which are very difficult to detect. Therefore they need a massive detector. INO detector will be a multi layer stack of magnetised iron plates. A large number of such plates will be needed to build the INO detector and with back up of electronics, these detectors are expected to detect neutrinos passing through them. The INO will ultimately help in understanding the evolution of universe. The detectors developed for the INO project will also have societal applications such as in medical imaging.

(b) Yes, Madam. A proposal has been received from Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) for the supply of special steel for building INO detector.

(c) No purchase order has been placed on SAIL or any other agency for supply of steel.

[Translation]

Discrimination in Mid-Day Meal Scheme

1864. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether instances of students not availing the mid-day meals at some places because of caste factor have come to the notice of the Government;

(b) if so, the details of such instances reported during 2011 and 2012 so far; and

(c) the remedial measures taken/being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) Two complaints, one each from Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh, have been received by this Department since 01.01.2011. The two states were asked to enquire into them and take necessary action. The State of Madhya Pradesh has informed that the complaint was found baseless as the meals prepared by female cooks belonging to Scheduled Caste community were being consumed by all the children in the school. The State of Uttar Pradesh has informed that the complaint of the Principal of the concerned school, Lakhimpur, regarding non-cooking of mid-day meals and caste discrimination was found baseless as the same was made on account of action taken against him; his pay was stopped for not doing his duty properly.

(c) States/UTs have formed Committees/Samities with members from Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes to inspect preparation and distribution of food. Similarly, priority is given to these communities in recruitment of cook-cum-helpers.

MDM guidelines lay down that on an average 25% of schools should be inspected every quarter by state government officers belonging to different departments at District, Sub-Division, Tehsil/Taluka, block and other suitable levels. In addition, the Joint Review Missions consisting of representatives of Central Government, State Government, UNICEF and Supreme Court Commissionerate, also help in detecting the malaise. Similarly, 41 independent Monitoring Institutions such as IIT Chennai and Visva-Bharati also monitor this aspect.

Income Ceiling for BPL

1865. SHRI ANJAN KUMAR M. YADAV:
SHRI LAXMAN TUDU:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering inclusion of persons earning Rs. 5000/- per month in the BPL category;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken to raise the income ceiling for inclusion in BPL category keeping in view the rising inflation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): (a) to (d) There is no such proposal under consideration. The Planning Commission defines poverty line on the basis of Monthly Per Capita Consumption Expenditure (MPCE). According to the latest estimates, the Poverty line at all India level is estimated as Monthly Per-capita Consumption Expenditure of Rs. 673 for rural areas and Rs. 860 for urban areas in 2009-10, which amounts to a monthly consumption expenditure of Rs. 3,365 in rural areas and Rs. 4,300 in urban areas for a family of five at 2009-10 prices. These poverty lines are updated for subsequent years by using inflation indices.

Planning Commission, in June 2012, has constituted an Expert Group under the Chairmanship of Dr. C. Rangarajan to "Review the Methodology for Measurement of Poverty". In order to ensure the contemporary relevance of the poverty line and to ensure that suitable weightage is given to different parameters in computing the poverty line consistent with the current ground realities the Expert Group under the Chairmanship of Dr. Rangarajan has been given comprehensive terms of reference for computation of poverty estimates including suggesting a methodology for updating consumption poverty lines using the new consumer price indices launched by the CSO for rural and urban areas state-wise.

[English]

National Vocational Education Qualification Framework

1866. SHRIMATI ANNU TANDON: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering to establish a National Vocational Education Qualification Framework (NVEQF);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is considering to involve the private sector and industry to part of the NVEQF certification process; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India, has notified the National Vocational Education Qualification Framework (NVEQF) on 03.09.2012. The key elements of the NVEQF are to provide: national principles for providing vocational education (VE); multiple entry and exit between vocational education and general education and job markets; progression within vocational education; transfer between vocational education and general education; and partnership with industry/employers.

(c) and (d) The NVEQF provides for involvement of industry through Sector Skill Council (SSCs) in laying down of national occupation standards and in assessment of skill competencies acquired as part of Vocational Education. The certificate awarding agencies will factor in the assessment reports of the SSC's.

[Translation]

Model Degree Colleges

1867. SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL:
SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE:

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

(a) whether the Government has approved a new scheme for central assistance to establish a model degree college in every identified educationally backward districts in the country including Maharashtra and Rajasthan;

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

(c) the time by which these colleges are likely to be made functional along with the funds likely to be utilised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. A Centrally Sponsored Scheme to establish one Model Degree College in each of the identified 374 Educationally Backward Districts (EBDs) of the country was launched in 2010. A State-wise list of EBDs is enclosed as

Statement. Under the Scheme, the share of capital expenditure between the Central and State Governments is in the ratio of 1:2, limited to Rs. 2.67 crore central share for the establishment of each college. For Special Category States, the ratio is 1:1, limited to central share of Rs. 4 crore for each college. Land is provided free of cost by the State Governments. The balance amount of the capital cost, and the recurring cost of running these new colleges is to be met by the concerned State Governments. The total capital cost for each college is between Rs.4 to Rs. 8 crores. Colleges established on

or after 1st January, 2008 in the EBDs are also eligible to be covered under the Scheme. A clear Memorandum of Understanding is signed with each State Government before release of funds.

(c) As per information made available by University Grants Commission (UGC), 153 proposals have been received, of which, 86 have been approved and 33 have been rejected on grounds of ineligibility. So far, 50 Model Degree Colleges have become functional and the UGC has released Rs. 52.06 crores.

Statement

List of 374 identified Higher Educationally Backward Districts

1.A&N Islands	Dantewada	Giridih	Shivpuri	Banswara	Banda
Andamans	Dhamtari	Godda	Sidhi	Baran	Barabanki
Nicobars	Durg	Gumla	Tikamgarh	Barmer	Bareilly
2. Andhra Pr.	Janjgir -champa	Kodarma	Ujjain	Bharatpur	Basti
Adilabad	Jashpur	Pakaur	Umaria	Bhilwara	Bijnor
Anantapur	Kanker	Palamu	Vidisha	Bikaner	Budaun
East Godavari	Kawardha	P. Singhbhum	West Nimar	Bundi	Bulandshahr
Kurnool	Koriya	Sahibganj	18. Maharashtra	Chittaurgarh	Chitrakoot
Mahbubnagar	Mahasamund	14. Karnataka	Buldana	Churu	Etah
Medak	Raigarh	Bagalkot	Gadchiroli	Dausa	Farrukhabad
Nizamabad	Raipur	Bangalore Rural	Hingoli	Dhaulpur	Fatehpur
Prakasam	Rajnandgaon	Belgaum	Jalna	Dungarpur	Gonda
Srikakulam	Surguja	Bellary	Raigarh	Ganganagar	Hamirpur
Vizianagaram	7.D & N Haveli	Bijapur	Ratnagiri	Hanumangarh	Hardoi
West Godavari	D & N Havelli	Chamarajanagar	Sindhudurg	Jaisalmer	Hathras
3. Arunachal Pr.	8. Daman & Diu	Chikmagalur	19. Meghalaya	Jalor	Jyotiba P. Nagar
Changlang	Daman	Chitradurga	East Garo Hills	Jhalawar	Kannauj
Dibang Valley	Diu	Dakshina	Jaintia Hills	Jhunjhunun	Kanpur Dehat
		Kannada			
East Kameng	9. Gujarat	Gadag	Ri Bhoi	Jodhpur	Kaushambi
Lohit	Amreli	Hassan	South Garo Hills	Karauli	Kheri
Lower Subansiri	Banas Kantha	Haveri	West Khasi Hills	Nagaur	Kushinagar
Tawang	Bharuch	Kodagu	20. Mizoram	Pali	Lalitpur
Tirap	Bhavnagar	Kolar	Champhai	Rajsamand	Maharajganj
Upper Siang	Dohad	Koppal	Kolasib	Sawai Madhopur	Mahoba
Upper Subansiri	Jamnagar	Mandya	Lawngtlai	Sikar	Mathura
West Kameng	Junagad	Raichur	Lunglei	Sirohi	Moradabad
West Siang	Kachchh	Tumkur	Mamit	Tonk	Muzaffarnagar
4. Assam	Kheda	Udupi	Saiha	Udaipur	Pilibhit
Bongaigaon	Mahesana	Uttara Kannada	Serchhip	26. Sikkim	Rae Bareli
Cachar	Narmada	15. Kerala	21. Nagaland	East	Rampur
Darrang	Panch Mahals	Kasaragod	Mon	North	Saharanpur
Dhubri	Patan	Malappuram	22. Odisha	South	Sant Kabir Nagar
Goalpara	Porbandar	Palakkad	Anugul	West	Shahjahanpur
Hailakandi	Rajkot	Wayanad	Balangir	27. Tamil Nadu	Shrawasti

Karbi Anglong	Sabar Kantha	16. Lakshdweep	Bargarh	Ariyalur	Siddharthnagar
Karimganj	Surat	Lakshadweep	Baudh	Coimbatore	Sitapur
Marigaon	Surendranagar	17. Madhya Pr.	Debagarh	Cuddalore	Sonbhadra
Nagaon	The Dangs	Balaghat	Dhenkanal	Dharmapuri	Sultanpur
Sonitpur	Valsad	Barwani	Gajapati	Dindigul	Unnao
Tinsukia	10. Haryana	Betul	Ganjam	Erode	30. Uttaranchal
5. Bihar	Fatehabad	Bhind	Kalahandi	Kancheepuram	Bageshwar
Araria	Gurgaon	Chhatarpur	Kandhamal	Kanniyakumari	Champawat
Aurangabad	Jind	Chhindwara	Kendujhar	Karur	31. W. Bengal
Banka	Kaithal	Damoh	Koraput	Madurai	Bankura
Begusarai	Karnal	Datia	Malkangiri	Nagapattinam	Bardhaman
Darbhanga	Panipat	Dewas	Nabarangapur	Perambalur	Birbhum
Gopalganj	Sirsa	Dhar	Nayagarh	Pudukkottai	Dakshin Dinajpur
Jamui	11.Himachal Pr..	Dindori	Nuapada	Ramanathapuram	Darjiling
Kaimur	Chamba	East Nimar	Rayagada	Salem	Haora
Katihar	Kinnaur	Guna	Sonapur	Sivaganga	Hugli
Khagaria	Lahul & Spiti	Harda	23. Puducherry	Thanjavur	Jalpaiguri
Kishanganj	Sirmaur	Jhabua	Yanam	The Nilgiris	Koch Bihar
Lakhisarai	12. J&K	Katni	24. Punjab	Theni	Maldah
Madhepura	Anantnag	Mandla	Amritsar	Thiruvallur	Medinipur
Madhubani	Badgam	Mandsaur	Bathinda	Thiruvarur	Murshidabad
Nawada	Baramula	Morena	Faridkot	Thoothukkudi	Nadia
W. Champaran	Doda	Narsimhapur	Fatehgarh Sahib	Tirunelveli	North 24 Parganas
E. Champaran	Kargil	Neemuch	Firozpur	Tiruvannamalai	Puruliya
Purnia	Kathua	Panna	Gurdaspur	Vellore	South 24 Parganas
Saharsa	Kupwara	Raisen	Kapurthala	Viluppuram	Uttar Dinajpur
Samastipur	Leh	Rajgarh	Mansa	Virudhunagar	
Sheohar	Punch	Ratlam	Moga	28. Tripura	
Sitamarhi	Rajauri	Sagar	Muktsar	North Tripura	
Siwan	Udhampur	Satna	Nawanshahr	South Tripura	
Supaul	13 Jharkhand	Sehore	Patiala	West Tripura	
Vaishali	Chatra	Seoni	Sangrur	Dhalai	TOTAL
6. Chhatisgarh	Deogarh	Shahdol	25. Rajasthan	29. Uttar Pr.	DISTRICTS
Bastar	Dumka	Shajapur	Ajmer	Bahraich	=374
Bilaspur	Garhwa	Sheopor	Alwar	Balrampur	

[English]

Scaling Down Annual Growth Target

1868. SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY:
SHRI NALIN KUMAR KATEEL:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission endorses scaling down of annual growth target to 8.2%;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether India has become the fourth largest economy in the world;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the country lags behind several nations in per capita income; and

(f) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): (a) and (b) The Approach Paper to the Twelfth Five Year Plan as approved by the National Development Council (NDC) had projected that the economy could target an average annual growth rate of 9 per cent during the 12th Plan period (2012-17). However, subsequent to

the approval of the Approach Paper by NDC, there have been important developments in the global economic environment and their impact on the domestic economy is reflected in the growth rate of 6.5 per cent in 2011-12 with the growth rate for the last quarter of 2011-12 being only 5.3 per cent. The global economic situation continues to be uncertain. It will therefore be difficult to stay with the earlier target of 9 per cent average annual GDP growth rate during Twelfth Plan period. Therefore, the growth target for the 12th Plan has been recently proposed to be revised to 8.2% in the Full Planning Commission Meeting held on 15th September, 2012 and is approved by the Cabinet for the consideration of the NDC.

(c) to (f) As per the World Economic Outlook Database released by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) in October 2012, India's economy figures at 4th position after America, China and Japan in terms of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) on Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) basis in current international dollar. The United States continues to be the largest economy with GDP on PPP basis as US \$ 15,075.68 billion followed by China at US \$ 11,299.79 billion, Japan at US \$ 4,444.14 billion and India at US \$ 4,420.56 billion for the year 2011. The World Economic Outlook Database also contains the per capita Gross Domestic Product (GDP) based on Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) for all the countries. It indicates that the per capita GDP on PPP basis was US \$ 48,327.86 for United States, US \$ 34,748.15 for Japan, US \$ 8,386.68 for China and for India it is estimated as US \$ 3,662.69 in the year 2011. India continues to be a developing economy. The reasons for differences in per capita income of different nations can be attributed to the different levels of development besides other factors such as natural resource endowments, economic policies, political stability, differences in skills & technologies, level of population etc.

Bilateral Discussion with Bangladesh

1869. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the bilateral discussions India had with Bangladesh during the last three years and the current year;

(b) the major issues which came up for discussion during the meetings;

(c) whether the Government plans to have more rounds of discussions with Bangladesh on various outstanding issues; and

(d) if so, the details of the future plans?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) to (d) During the last three years, several rounds of discussions have been held between India and Bangladesh, including at the highest level. The Prime Minister of Bangladesh paid a State visit to India in January 2010 and a subsequent visit to Tripura in January 2012. The Prime Minister paid a State visit to Bangladesh in September 2011.

Other recent Ministerial level exchanges included the visits to Bangladesh by the External Affairs Minister in July 2011, Home Minister in July 2011, Finance Minister in May 2012, Minister of Law and Justice and Minority Affairs in May 2012, Minister of Rural Development, Drinking Water and Sanitation in August 2012 and Minister of Health and Family Welfare in November 2012. From Bangladesh, Ministerial level visits to India included that of the Foreign Minister in May 2012, Finance Minister in July 2012, Minister for Local Government, Rural and Urban Development in September 2012, Information and Cultural Affairs Minister in September 2012 and Agriculture Minister in November 2012.

Both sides have also held regular official level meetings, including Foreign Office Consultations, Home Secretary Level Talks, Joint Working Groups on Trade, Power, Security, Inland Waterways, among others.

Bilateral discussions have encompassed all issues pertaining to the close and multifaceted relations between the two sides. Such bilateral discussions are a regular feature in the furtherance of relations between the two countries.

Both sides have agreed to maintain the momentum of ongoing exchanges and further strengthen the bilateral cooperation based on the principles of sovereign equality, friendship, trust and understanding for the mutual benefit of their people and collective prosperity of the region.

Violation of Building Plan

1870. SHRI SAMEER BHUJBAL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of various Institutions/ Societies/Trusts in Delhi which have violated the sanctioned building plan by DDA/MCD/L&DO;

(b) the list of those buildings not in conformity with earthquake zone specifications;

(c) the details of Public Institutions/Trusts which have let out their premises for commercial-usage; and

(d) the action along with policies contemplated by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI): (a) The Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has informed that since January 2011, 29 Sealing-cum-Demolition orders and 143 Show cause Notices were issued to Societies/Institutions/Trusts for violation of sanctioned building plans and action under Section 30(1) and 31A of Delhi Development Act, 1957 were taken. According to South Delhi, North Delhi and East Delhi Municipal Corporations, 39 Societies/Institutions/Trusts have violated the sanctioned building plans.

(b) The DDA and Municipal Corporations of Delhi have informed that at the time of sanctioning of building plan as well as while issuing completion certificate, the Owner, Architect and Structural Engineer are required to submit a certificate ensuring structural safety and compliance with building bye-laws and government notifications.

(c) DDA has further informed that as per policy, 25% of the built up area can be sub-let by an Institution to Bank, Financial Institution, Organization having similar activity and State/ United Nations-based Organizations, subject to prior permission from DDA. So far 6 Societies have been granted such permissions during the last one year.

(d) Whenever any violation is noticed, appropriate action is taken as per the terms and conditions of the allotment/lease deed.

Contractual Labourers at Airports

1871. SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether contractual labourers are employed by various airports in the country;

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

(c) whether the Supreme Court has given any directions with respect to the services of contract labourers;

(d) if so, whether such directives have been complied with by the authorities; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor along with the corrective steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL): (a) to (e) Airports Authority of India (AAI) does not employ labourers directly at its airports and the directions issued by Supreme Court are complied with by the AAI. The information in respect of Joint Venture Airports is being collected.

Eleventh Lokayukta Conference

1872. SHRI UDAY SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Eleventh Lokayukta Conference was held at New Delhi recently;

(b) if so, the details of points discussed in the conference;

(c) whether there is a need to strengthen the institution of the Lokayukta to arrest the corruption; and

(d) if so, the extent to which the Union Government proposes to give more powers to Lokayuktas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE. (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) Yes, Madam. The Delhi Lokayukta organised the 11th All India Lokayuktas Conference, 2012 from 2nd November, 2012 to 4th November, 2012 at Delhi.

(b): As per the information available in this Department, the points for discussion at the above conference were, *inter alia*, as under:—

- (i) Strengthening of Institutions for eradication of corruption, bringing probity, transparency in governance and role of various Stake holders.
- (ii) Role of Lokayukta.
- (iii) Role of Vigilance and Investigative Agencies.
- (iv) Role of RTI mechanism and whistleblowers.
- (v) Role of Judiciary & Legal Fraternity.
- (vi) Role and significance of Media in building public opinion for Institution of Lokayukta, disciplinary and Vigilance Agencies.

- (vii) Eradicating & Containing corruption in public life.
- (viii) Rationalizing jurisdiction of Lokayuktas over Public Functionaries and Civil Servants, including the head of the statutory corporation.
- (ix) Need for new perspective on corruption.

(c) and (d) To establish the Institution of Lokpal at the Central level and a uniform Institution of Lokayuktas in all the States, the Government has introduced "The Lokpal and Lokayuktas Bill, 2011" on 22.12.2011 in Lok Sabha. The Lokpal and Lokayuktas Bill, 2011 has been passed by Lok Sabha on 27.12.2011 and presently is pending in the Rajya Sabha.

[Translation]

Jurisdiction of RTI Act

1873. DR. SANJAY SINGH:
SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAO:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the private electricity distribution companies, engaged in the power sector, are out of the jurisdiction of the RTI Act;

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

(c) the reasons behind keeping such public utility institutions/organisations out of the jurisdiction of the RTI Act?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE. (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (c) Right to Information Act is applicable to Public Authorities. A public authority means any authority or body or institution of self-government established or constituted—(a) by or under the Constitution; (b) by any other law made by Parliament; (c) by any other law made by State Legislature; (d) by notification issued or order made by the appropriate Government and includes any - (i) body owned, controlled or substantially financed; (ii) non-Government organization substantially financed, directly or indirectly by funds provided by the appropriate Government.

Further, as per Section 2(f) of the Act, information relating to any private body, which can be accessed by public authority under any other law for the time being in force, is already within the purview of the RTI Act, 2005.

[English]

Expenditure on Education

1874. SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB PATIL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the schemes/proposals undertaken by the Government to increase the ratio of education for all during the Twelfth Five Year Plan;

(b) the total funds allotted for the above purpose during 2011-12, State-wise;

(c) whether funds allocated for the above purpose during 2011-12 have been utilised properly; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) Government has accorded high priority to the education sector to increase the gross enrolment ratio of education during the Twelfth Five Year Plan. The Twelfth Plan will build on the momentum generated during the Eleventh Plan and continue the focus on the "Three Es"- expansion, equity and excellence.

(b) to (d) The total plan allocation for the Ministry of Human Resource Development (HRD) during 2011-12 is Rs. 52060.00 crore (Rs. 13103.00 crore for the Department of Higher Education and Rs. 38957.00 crore for the Department of School Education & Literacy). Grants are released to the State Governments/Institutions keeping in view the proposals received, availability of resources and progress of utilization of funds earlier released under each scheme. Statement indicating State-wise releases under various Centrally Sponsored/NGOs Schemes administered by the Ministry of Human Resource Development is enclosed.

Statement

States/UTs	Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan	Mahila Samakhyia	Teacher Education	Appointment of Language Teachers	Adult Education & Skill Development renamed as "Saakshar Bharat"	Access & Equity	Incentives to Girls for Secondary Education	Support to Voluntary Agency for Adult Education & Skill Development	National Mission in Education through ICT
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Andhra Pradesh	183551.72	736.14	749.96	-	6454.92	-	-	-	-
Arunachal Pradesh	23880.10		263.03	-	2260.53	-		-	-
Assam	106921.15	427.52	2979.03	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bihar	185108.20	599.45	-	-	37.53	-	-	-	-
Chhattisgarh	69870.22	73.63	589.95	-	2867.51	-	945.03	-	-
Goa	1079.14	-	123.09	-	-	-	22.29	-	-
Gujarat	88027.79	368.25	3796.51	-	1440.13	-	1912.31	-	80.13
Haryana	40461.41	-	1262.68	-	511.12	-	-	-	15.00
Himachal Pradesh	14192.78	-	401.12	-	71.62	-	460.02	-	10.00
Jammu and Kashmir	30070.50	-	251.52	-	887.24	-	275.55	-	-
Jharkhand	57903.46	519.68	-	-	46.41	-	806.76	-	10.00
Karnataka	62788.35	762.05	2112.14	-	-	-	2358.87	-	-
Kerala	17021.85	317.11	1334.61	-	-	-	-	-	-
Madhya Pradesh	190427.12	-	1464.36	-	2817.61	-	1655.31	-	17.00
Maharashtra	117962.58	-	1988.61	-	-	-	-	-	3486.90
Manipur	3940.55	-	375.34	-	474.84	-	-	-	5.00
Meghalaya	14410.60	-	625.71	-	-	-	194.34	-	-
Mizoram	10814.05	-	929.81	177400	-	-	-	-	-
Nagaland	9798.33	-	434.90	-	119.81	-	125.28	-	-
Odisha	92719.88	-	1227.68	-	964.37	-	1783.17	-	-
Punjab	48112.44	-	1176.91	-	-	-	1359.03	-	10.00
Rajasthan	148580.86	-	2556.90	-	8111.11	-	434.73	-	100.00
Sikkim	4022.84	-	193.21	-	-	-	11.91	-	-
Tamil Nadu	68141.96	-	3109.48	-	155.74	-	1846.77	-	2481.55

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Tripura	17493.76	-	33.38	-	-	-	137.29	-	5.00
Uttar Pradesh	263682.61	735.19	6245.31	-	15542.09	-	769.02	-	802.00
Uttarakhand	20892.49	433.98	772.25	-	2841.73	-	296.10	-	10.00
West Bengal	177652.74	-	53.92	-	-	-	-	-	260.00
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	907.36	-	-	-	-	-	4.41	-	-
Chandigarh	1611.21	-	-	-	-	-	12.03	-	-
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	564.35	-	-	-	-	-	36.09	-	-
Daman and Diu	257.06	-	-	-	-	-	5.46	-	-
Delhi	3783.29	-	1310.90	-	-	-	740.13	-	-
Lakshadweep	127.86	-	26.34	-	-	-	14.82	-	30711.26
Puducherry	757.62	-	130.83	-	-	-	99.21	-	-
NGOs/Societies/Other Agencies/ National Component						15.00	-	9581.59	

Legend: ICT: Information Communication Technology.

(Rs. in tanns)

States/UTs	RMSA	Model School	Girls Hostel	IEDSS	ICT in Schools	VE	MDM	IDMI	SP-QEM	Setting up of Polytechnics	National Means coti Merit Scholarship Scheme
1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Andhra Pradesh	32832.00	41209.00	9699.00	227.50	6923.50	-	85191.45	-	-	6.00	2032.8
Arunachal Pradesh	2024.00		100.00	-	584.37	-	2091.75	-	-	35.00	29.46
Assam	8348.00	6345.00	1712.00	-	2182.40	30.71	53220.90	94.22	459.23		85.56
Bihar	2350.00		4176.00	-	-	-	81820.31	-	-	80.00	487.92
Chattisgarh	34469.00	859.00	2656.00	-	-	-	47462.95	-	229.7	-	41.58
Goa	312.00		-	-	-	-	825.41	-	-	-	7.44
Gujarat	1525.00	30.00	-	1235.57	5107.64	-	35301.58	124.30	-	5.00	586.32
Haryana	17556.00		-	161.64	-	1165.19	16713.43	145.36	-	7.00	47.64
Himachal Pradesh	5766.00		-	162.33	2205.68	-	7351.60	-	-	25.00	25.98

1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Jammu and Kashmir	9636.00		-	-	-	-	13430.59	-	538.60	36.00	21.72
Jharkhand	1794.00	4891.00	-	-	-	-	52252.17	-	-	85.00	-
Karnataka	4890.00		-	-	6229.48	-	56525.78	357.26	210.58	-	370.86
Kerala	1910.00		-	2290.21	5562.00	-	14277.09	2588.56	-	-	1099.08
Madhya Pradesh	24239.00	20274.00	879.00	898.62	-	-	76704.43	-	1085.53	40.00	140.58
Maharashtra	7399.00	2927.00	-	-	-	-	69255.77	754.59	147.52	8.00	-
Manipur	3813.00		-	-	-	-	1894.19	-	-	-	-
Meghalaya	1239.00	1503.00	-	-	20.00	-	3528.12	-	-	-	7.98
Mizoram	3623.00		20.00	141.78	672.84	-	3306.57	25.00	-	24.00	24.54
Nagaland	2826.00		-	731.04	542.67	-	2464.37	-	-	-	4.08
Odisha	12887.00	12885.00	-	1128.11	400.00	-	37124.38	-	-	16.00	471.36
Punjab	8940.00	190.00	-	-	2890.00	-	17561.54	-	-	2100	121.8
Rajasthan	14689.00	4992.00	199.00	39.43	-	-	52901.22	-	71.95	45.00	95.82
Sikkim	692.00		-	-	-	-	1035.65	345.60	-	28.00	13.56
Tamil Nadu	1971,9.00	1167.00	-	128.12	4360.00	-	40333.68	-	-	-	139.68
Tripura	723.00	-	-	127.18	927.72	-	8408.41	-	-	13.00	7.8
Uttar Pradesh	20448.00	11,567.00	-	-	6268.17	-	107638.85	200.39	11175.37	60.00	198.18
Uttarakhand	3407.00	-	28.00	-	-	-	14255.51	208.32	34.62	-	25.14
West Bengal	274.00		-	903.94	3646.83	453.76	77251.02	-	-	15.00	-
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	105.00	-	-	-	67.20	-	509.14	-	-	-	2.28
Chandigarh	235.00	-	-	-	-	-	680.77	-	-	-	10.56
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	126.00	-	-	-	31.20	-	342.71	-	-	-	5.52
Daman and Diu	129.00	-	-	-	18.75	-	136.58	-	-	-	3.54
Delhi	397.00	-	-	140.68	639.98	-	6562.19	-	-	-	52.26
Lakshadweep	74.00	-	-	-	-	-	76.32	-	-	-	-
Puduchery	196.00	-	-	-	-	-	635.99	-	-	-	20.94
NGOs/Societies/Other Agencies/National Component											

Legend: RMSA: Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan ICT:Information Communication Technology
MDM: Mid Day Meal IDMI: Infrastructure Development of Minority Institutes
SPQEM: Scheme for Providing Quality Education in Madarasa VE:Vocationalisation of Higher Secondary Education IEDSS:
Inclusive Education for Disabled at Secondary Stage

Urban Transportation

1875. SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Delhi Metro hosted a programme on urban transportation; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the response received so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI):

(a) Yes, Madam.

(b) Delhi Metro Rail Corporation Limited (DMRC) has informed that the DMRC's Training Institute conducted a Management Development Programme on Rail Based Urban Transportation from 15.10.12 to 19.10.12. The programme was specifically designed to benefit middle level managers associated with urban transport including government and non-government sector. The programme contents included most relevant topics on rail based urban transportation systems like need of urban transport, modes of urban transport, benefits of Mass Rapid Transit System (MRTS), transport economics, management strategies of DMRC, fare policy, planning process, traffic integration, O&M practices, financial management, Public Private Partnership in urban transport, property development etc. The programme was attended by 18 participants from the various organizations. The feedback of the participants for the programme has been highly satisfactory.

[Translation]

Setting up of Independent Regulatory Body

1876. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering to bring the engineering, management and architecture courses in the country under an independent regulatory body;

(b) if so, whether the Government is constituting the said body on the basis of the recommendations made by the Prof. Yashpal Committee in 2009;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government is also considering to accord constitutional status to the said institution; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) and (c) The Yashpal Committee to advise on the Renovation and Rejuvenation of Higher Education in its Report, 2009, had recommended the creation of an all-encompassing National Commission for Higher Education and Research as a Constitutional body to replace the existing regulatory bodies. Subsequently, the Higher Education and Research Bill, 2011 has been introduced in Parliament on 28.12.2011.

The Higher Education and Research Bill, 2011 seeks to promote autonomy of higher educational institutions and universities for free pursuit of knowledge and innovation; to provide for a comprehensive and integrated growth of higher education and research keeping in view the global standards of educational and research practices, and for that purpose to establish the National Commission for Higher Education and Research to facilitate determination, co-ordination, maintenance and continued enhancement of standards of higher education and research including university education, vocational, technical, professional and medical education other than agricultural education.

(d) No, Madam.

(e) Does not arise.

[English]

Regional Centres/Campuses of IGNTU

1877. SHRIMATI DARSHANA JARDOSH:
SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN:

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

(a) whether the Government has decided to set up National Tribal University in the country;

(b) if so, whether the Government has identified the location for setting up of the said University and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the allocation of funds made/ proposed to be made for the purpose;

(d) the time by which the University is likely to be set up;

(e) the details of the Regional Centres/Campuses of Indira Gandhi National Tribal University (IGNTU) in the country including Gujarat;

(f) the present status of setting up of Regional Campuses in the State of Gujarat; and

(g) the action taken/being taken by the Union Government in consultation with State Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR):

(a) No, Madam, aside from the Indira Gandhi National Tribal University, which already exists.

(b) to (d) In view of (a) above the question does not arise.

(e) Indira Gandhi National Tribal University (IGNTU) has one Regional Campus, which is located at Imphal, Manipur. IGNTU has not established any Campus in the State of Gujarat.

(f) and (g) The University has informed that as per decision of the Executive Council of the University, they have requested the Government of Gujarat to make available 300 acres of land with adequate basic infrastructure for establishing a Campus of the University in the State. Without the response of the State Government, it is not possible to move forward on the proposal.

Foreign Diplomats in India

1878. SHRI MANICKA TAGORE: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether diplomats posted in India can hold meetings with Chief Ministers of States without concurrence/knowledge of the Union Government;

(b) if so, the Governments' position in this regard;

(c) whether any such instance has been brought to the notice of the Government in the recent past; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) No.

(b) As per prescribed norms, requests for such meetings are to be transmitted to the Ministry of External Affairs ten working days in advance of the proposed date of visit. For visits to restricted areas, Protected Area/ Restricted Area Permits need to be obtained from the Ministry of External Affairs and request for such permits needs to be transmitted to the Ministry of External Affairs at least 4 weeks in advance of the date of travel.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Decreasing Number of Government Employees

1879. SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAO:
SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:
SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:
SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the posts of senior officials are increasing whereas posts of third and fourth grade employees are decreasing thereby affecting the working of the Government offices;

(b) if so, the details of status in 2001 and 2012;

(c) whether the Government has not conducted any study into such negative impact;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether there is unwanted increase in the expenditure due to this and work is not being disposed off timely; and

(f) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto along with the corrective measures taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE. (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) As per the latest information available, the estimated number of Group A, B, C and erstwhile Group D regular Central

Government Civilian Employees (including Union Territories) is:

Group	As on 1st March 2001	As on 1st March 2011
A	73174	87410
B	151727	205523
C#	2227233	2856347#
D	1034826	-

(# After implementation of 6th CPC, erstwhile Group D posts have been categorized as Group C.)

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) and (f) Group-wise information on expenditure on Pay and Allowance is not maintained by the Department of Expenditure. The Ministries/Departments concerned are required to fill up the vacancies on functional considerations.

New Standard for Welfare Schemes for Poor

1880. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has decided to formulate new standards for providing benefits under welfare schemes to the poor; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): (a) and (b) The Government has been implementing various welfare schemes for the poor to address issues like food and nutritional security, employment, housing, healthcare, education, etc. The schemes are operationalised at multiple levels in Government both at Central and State levels. The standards used in the schemes vary from one another and are formulated by the implementing Ministries/ Departments.

As regards identification of below poverty line (BPL) households, it has been announced in the Joint Statement of Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission and Union Minister of Rural Development, issued on 3rd October 2011, that the present State-wise poverty

estimates based on Planning Commission's methodology will not be used to impose any ceiling on the number of households to be included in different Government programmes and schemes. Multiple dimensions of deprivations based on the indicators that are being collected through the on-going Socio-Economic Caste Census (SECC), 2011 would be taken into account for arriving at the specific entitlements. Further, for the Twelfth Five Year Plan, Planning Commission has emphasized on using the Aadhaar platform, wherever feasible, for efficient and expeditious transfer of benefits to the ultimate beneficiaries under the various schemes and programmes.

Aircraft Safety

1881. SHRI BADRI RAM JAKHAR: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Civil Aviation authorities have taken any fresh measures for strengthening security in planes;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has set up any Civil Aviation Security Consultant Body;

(d) if so, the details thereof and its likely constitution along with the criteria for selection of its members;

(e) whether Members of Parliament are also nominated in this body; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) Sky Marshals have been traveling on-board aircrafts on the specified routes for strengthening security in planes.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) to (f) Does not arise.

Counter Magnet City Scheme

1882. SHRI PRAVEEN SINGH ARON: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the current status of National Counter Magnet City Development Scheme;

(b) whether the functioning of the National Capital Region Planning Board constituted for this scheme is up to the mark;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether Magnet City Development Scheme no longer figures in the list of priority schemes and if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether there has been a cut in the budget of NCR Planning Board;

(f) if so, the reasons therefor;

(g) the reasons for non-implementation of the scheme in Bareilly, Uttar Pradesh despite its adoption many years ago; and

(h) the steps being taken by the Government for the development of NCR?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI):

(a) to (g) National Capital Region Planning Board (NCRPB) has informed that there is no National Counter Magnet City Development Scheme being implemented by it. However, Regional Plan-2021 has identified following five Counter-Magnet Areas for development:

1. Hisar in Haryana
2. Gwalior in Madhya Pradesh
3. Patiala in Punjab
4. Kota in Rajasthan
5. Bareilly in Uttar Pradesh

The concerned State Governments are required to develop these Counter-Magnet Areas. The NCRPB

provides loan assistance for implementation of infrastructure projects, forwarded by concerned State Governments. So far, the Board has provided loan assistance to Counter-Magnet Area Towns for 16 Projects out of which 9 projects have been completed and 7 projects are on going. NCRPB has also informed that there is no cut in the Budget of National Capital Region Planning Board.

(h) NCRPB has prepared the Regional Plan-2021 for National Capital Region which was approved by the Board and was notified on 17.09.2005. The Regional Plan-2021 is a policy document for the development of the National Capital Region, which covers various inter-related sectors like economic activities, transport, power, water, sewerage, solid waste management, telecommunication, shelter, social infrastructure, heritage and tourism, environment, disaster management, rural development, regional land use, counter magnet areas, etc.

[English]

Technical Snag in AI Dreamliners

1883. SHRI SOMEN MITRA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Air India's Dreamliners has developed a technical snag on the first day of its operation;

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

(c) whether the Government is planning to take delivery of other Dreamliners without rectifying the fault;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether the Dreamliners are going to be operated in domestic sector only; and

(f) if not, the details of international sectors in which these Dreamliners are likely to be operated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL): (a) The first Dreamliner Boeing 787 on its first day of operation on 19.09.2012, flew on three sectors viz Delhi - Madras, Madras - Delhi and Delhi - Bangalore. While on first two sectors, it flew without any technical snag, on the third sector *i.e.* Delhi -Bangalore, after push back and both engine start, the aircraft returned due a snag in its Power

Equipment Liquid Cooling System and Electrical Power System. On satisfactory resolution of the snag, the aircraft was dispatched for commercial services.

(b) Air India has already taken up the issue with Boeing and the Government is reviewing the various operational issues of B-787 with Air India from time to time.

(c) and (d) The snag has been reported to Boeing and as per its advice interim solution has been resorted to by Air India till modification in the aircraft's electrical system is available in the first quarter of 2013. Since the induction of this aircraft is crucial for effective implementation of Air India's TAP/FRP, the acquisition would continue as planned and technical issues would be resolved.

(e) and (f) No Madam. At present, Air India has taken delivery of 03 B787 dreamliner aircraft. Operations for each of these 3 aircraft are as under:-

1st Unit - 2 domestic sectors viz. Delhi - Calcutta v.v. daily and Delhi - Madras v.v. daily.

2nd Unit - 2 domestic and 1 short international sector viz. Delhi - Bangalore v.v. twice daily and Delhi-Dubai v.v. daily.

3rd Unit - 1 long international sector viz. Delhi-Frankfurt v.v. daily.

The fourth B787 is expected to be inducted in the first week of December, 2012. This unit is planned to be deployed on the Delhi-Paris-Delhi sector.

Production of Communication Satellites and Launch Vehicles

1884. SHRI ADHI SANKAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether India Space Research Organisation (ISRO) is planning to hive off production of communication satellites and Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle (PSLV) to the industry as it prepares for Moon and mars missions;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the space agency is keen to focus on unique science projects, develop remote sensing satellites and do more research and development instead

of engaging in the repetitive exercise of building communication satellites and launch vehicles; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Indian Space Research Organisation is planning to enhance the level of participation of Indian Industry in the Space Programme. Currently, the feasibility of producing some of the communication satellites and the Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle in a phased manner through the Indian Industry is being assessed, especially the tasks of repetitive nature.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. In view of the increased demand for advanced space systems and unique space science projects in the coming years, ISRO is planning to focus utilization of its in-house facilities on research and development activities such as developing high power high throughput communication satellites, advanced remote sensing satellites with microwave and hyper-spectral imaging, satellites for space science and planetary research including Mars orbiter and low cost space transportation systems including semi cryogenic technology.

[Translation]

Review of Dr. Harisingh Gour Central University

1885. SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the steps taken/being taken by the Government for review of the functioning of Dr. Harisingh Gour Central University?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): The Harisingh Gour University, one of the Central Universities established under the Central Universities Act, 2009 is an autonomous body, governed under the said Act, Statutes and Ordinances framed thereunder. Under Section 8 of the said Act, the Visitor may, from time to time, appoint one or more persons to review the work and progress of the University, including colleges and Institutions maintained by it. No such proposal for review of the University is currently under consideration.

Sale of Flats

1886. SHRI BAIDYANATH PRASAD MAHATO: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Department of Land and Development Office (L&DO) has given permission to its allottees regarding sale of flats in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government, by giving the said permission to the allottees, has made the task of Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD) easy;

(d) if so, whether the MCD has also approached the Government in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI):

(a) No, Madam.

(b) to (e) Does not arise.

[*English*]

Closure of Institute Under University of Madras

1887. SHRI KULDEEP BISHNOI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that premier drug design institute viz. the Centre for Advance Studies in Crystallography and Bio-Physics under University of Madras is on the verge of closure;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to save this institute from closure by early recruitment of new faculty members?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) No, Madam. University of Madras has reported that Centre for Advanced Study in Crystallography and Biophysics is an important department of the University and no department is being closed by the University for any reason.

(c) The University of Madras has already taken sufficient steps to recruit new faculty in the department for smooth functioning of the department.

Vacancies in Kendriya Vidyalayas

1888. SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of posts of teachers and auxiliary staff sanctioned in each of the Kendriya Vidyalayas and the number of posts filled up;

(b) whether the Government proposes to fill the existing vacancies by recruiting *ad hoc* teachers locally;

(c) if so, the steps being taken in that direction; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) There are 1089 Kendriya Vidyalayas and the number of posts of teachers and auxiliary staff sanctioned and filled up is as under:—

	TOTAL POSTS	FILLED UP
Teaching Staff	42506	35642
Auxiliary Staff	10767	8202

(b) to (d) The Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan fills up the vacancies through direct recruitment as well as by promotion from time to time through a regular process. However, teachers are at times appointed on contractual basis against the regular vacancies so that the studies of the students are not adversely affected.

[*Translation*]

Construction Work of Metro

1889. SHRI HARI MANJHI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction work of metro near Subhash Park under the third phase of Delhi Metro is not progressing as per schedule;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI): (a) and (b) Delhi Metro Rail Corporation Limited (DMRC) has informed that the construction work at Subhash Park for Jama Masjid Metro station was suspended from 18.07.2012 to 03.10.2012. The work has been resumed now and is 3 months behind schedule.

(c) DMRC has directed the contractor to deploy additional resources to make up the lost time.

[English]

Look East Policy

1890. SHRI PRATAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is pursuing a Look East Policy in respect to fulfilling energy requirements of India;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is also planning to sign any treaty or MoU with South East Asian countries in energy sector; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) to (d) India's energy requirements have been rising continuously over the past several years. To meet these requirements, Government imports energy resources from all over the world, including South East Asian countries. Discussions aimed at improving our energy security are being held with several countries, including in South East Asia, with a view to reaching agreements on supply/exploration on energy sources.

Regulatory Framework for Distance Learning Educational Institutions

1891. SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state: (a) whether the Government proposes to introduce any regulatory framework for distance learning educational institutions in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has received any complaint of malpractices by such institutions;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government in this regard;

(e) whether the Government has any database on distance learning universities operating in the country and the students on their rolls;

(f) if so, whether any Committee has been set up for this purpose; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Higher Education and Research Bill 2011, already introduced in the Parliament, envisages the creation of overarching regulatory body for higher education, subsuming the existing regulatory bodies in the field of higher education, including distance education, to facilitate, *inter alia*, autonomy of universities, assume accountability with transparent, participative governance, and objective evaluation, switch to verification and authentication mechanism instead of inspection-approval processes.

(c) and (d) As per information provided by DEC, it has received complaints about some universities viz. Periyar University (T.N), Manonmanian Sundernar University (T.N), EILM University (Sikkim), IASE Deemed University (Rajasthan), MG University (Meghalaya), Vinayaka Missions University (T.N), Jaipur National University (Rajasthan), The Global Open University (Nagaland), Punjab Technical University (Punjab), Karnataka State Open University (Karnataka), etc. regarding opening of study centres beyond their territorial jurisdiction, offering of BE/B.Tech programmes and franchising study centres, etc. DEC has examined the complaints and apprised the institutions/authorities concerned for taking corrective measures. DEC regularly informs distance learning institutions to follow the norms of DEC and other apex bodies on territorial jurisdiction, to refrain from franchising study centres as well as from offering B.E/B.Tech programmes through the distance mode.

(e) As per DEC, it maintains a database but often faces difficulty in updating the same due to the indifference of institutions in furnishing full data in time.

(f) No, Madam.

(g) In view of the reply at (f) above, the question does not arise.

Irregularities in Cultural Funds Abroad

1892. SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether irregularities in huge funds are earmarked every year for Indian Missions abroad to promote cultural ties with other countries;

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

(c) whether irregularities have been noticed in the usage of such funds;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken/proposed to be taken against those found guilty?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) No.

(b) Not applicable.

(c) No.

(d) and (e) Not applicable.

Cargo Hubs

1893. SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to build new cargo hubs in some parts of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the locations identified; and

(c) the present status of the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL): (a) to (c) The Government does not have any proposal to set up exclusive Cargo hubs.

NPR Biometric Data and Aadhar Card

1894. SHRI C.R. PATIL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a person holding National Population Register (NPR) biometric data card is also required to enroll for Aadhar Card;

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the steps taken to avoid duplication of work and cost to the exchequer;

(c) whether all services proposed to be linked to these identification cards will be provided to all irrespective of holding any of the two cards and if so, the details thereof;

(d) the cost of each of these cards and the number of days taken to deliver these cards to the applicants after collection of their biometric data; and

(e) the percentage of population covered State-wise under these two projects and the time by which the whole population in the States especially Gujarat are likely to be covered?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): (a) and (b) The biometric data captured for enrollment through National Population Register (NPR) and for Aadhaar is the same. At the time of enrolment through NPR, the resident is also enrolled for Aadhaar. Hence, a resident who has enrolled through NPR need not enroll for Aadhaar number again.

(c) Aadhaar aims to provide a soft identity infrastructure which can be used to improve delivery of public services. It is for the implementing authorities concerned with delivery of services to decide the eligibility and entitlement of individuals.

(d) The enrolment data packets are to be uploaded by the enrolment agencies within 20 days of the residents' enrolment. The residents' data packets undergo a number of validation/quality checks to ensure that the data received is correct & authentic. If no validation failure occurs, then the resident should ordinarily receive the Aadhaar letter within 90 days through India Post, our delivery partner. Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) does not issue any card to the residents. It communicates the Aadhaar number as a letter. Currently, the printing cost of this letter is Rs. 2.16. The delivery is affected through India Post, which charges Rs. 20/- per Aadhaar letter. The scheme of issuance of Resident Identity (Smart) Card of the Ministry of Home Affairs is yet to be approved by the Government.

(e) As on 31.10.2012, more than 21 crore Aadhaar numbers have been generated across the country. UIDAI has been authorized to enroll 60 crore residents by 2014. To achieve this, it has implemented the Aadhaar

project through a Partnership Model with various States/ Union Territories Governments/Financial Institutions/India Post etc. in 18 States/UTs as per the list enclosed as Statement-I. The rest of the population will be covered for Aadhaar by Registrar General of India (RGI) under the NPR process. Percentage of State/UT-wise Aadhaar generated as on 31.10.2012 is at enclosed Statement-II.

In Gujarat, UIDAI is partnering with the Government of Gujarat (General administration Department) as Registrar for undertaking the enrolments and development of Aadhaar enabled applications. It is for the State Registrar to take the initiative to complete the enrolment of its residents. UIDAI is constantly engaging with the State Registrar to speed up the enrolment process.

Statement I

UNIQUE IDENTIFICATION AUTHORITY OF INDIA

Sl. No.	States/UTs
1	2
1.	ANDHRA PRADESH
2.	CHHATTISGARH
3.	DAMAN AND DIU

1	2
4.	GOA
5.	GUJARAT
6.	HARYANA
7.	HIMACHAL PRADESH
8.	JHARKHAND
9.	KARNATAKA
10.	KERALA
11.	MADHYA PRADESH
12.	MAHARASHTRA
13.	NCT OF DELHI
14.	PUDUCHEERY
15.	PUNJAB
16.	RAJASTHAN
17.	SIKKIM
18.	TRIPURA

Statement II

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Population (Census 2011)	Aadhaar generated UPTO Oct. 2012	Aadhaar Saturation %
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	379944	159660	42%
2.	Andhra Pradesh	84665533	47798541	56%
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1382611	603	0%
4.	Assam	31169272	17960	0%
5.	Bihar	103804637	2102277	2%
6.	Chandigarh	1054686	620994	59%
7.	Chhattisgarh	25540196	319915	1%
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	342853	29634	9%

1	2	3	4	5
9.	Daman and Diu	242911	122120	50%
10.	Delhi	16753235	11805342	70%
11.	Goa	1457723	1056961	73%
12.	Gujarat	60383628	5410346	9%
13.	Haryana	25353081	2390327	9%
14.	Himachal Pradesh	6856509	4292254	63%
15.	Jammu & Kashmir	12548926	45613	0%
16.	Jharkhand	32966238	8772309	27%
17.	Karnataka	61130704	15943152	26%
18.	Kerala	33387677	13599776	41%
19.	Lakshadweep	64429	42828	66%
20.	Madhya Pradesh	72597565	12409495	17%
21.	Maharashtra	112372972	40041572	36%
22.	Manipur	2721756	482912	18%
23.	Meghalaya	2964007	850	0%
24.	Mizoram	1091014	8477	1%
25.	Nagaland	1980602	59300	3%
26.	Odisha	41947358	3897444	9%
27.	Puducherry	1244464	880258	71%
28.	Punjab	27704236	10639174	38%
29.	Rajasthan	68621012	9484620	14%
30.	Sikkim	607688	476146	78%
31.	Tamil Nadu	72138958	6679306	9%
32.	Tripura	3671032	2949098	80%
33.	Uttar Pradesh	199581477	9947931	5%
34.	Uttarakhand	10116752	1016854	10%
35.	West Bengal	91347736	3730743	4%
Grand Total		1,210,193,422	217,234,792	18%

Programme/Fellowships for Minorities

1895. SHRI RAJU SHETTI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the University Grants Commission(UGC) has granted preferential treatment in various programmes/fellowships to the minorities in the country; and

(b) if so, the details of the provisions and descriptions under which these concessions are given to the minorities communities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) The University Grants Commission (UGC) has informed that it provides financial assistance to central universities, eligible State Universities,

UGC maintained deemed universities and eligible colleges under three coaching schemes which are meant exclusively for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, OBC (Non-creamy layer) and Minority community students, namely (i) Scheme of Remedial Coaching at UG and PG level; (ii) Coaching scheme for entry into services and; (iii) Scheme for coaching for preparing the candidates for National Eligibility Test (NET) or State Eligibility Test (SET).

Further, UGC has been implementing a scheme called the Maulana Azad National Fellowship for Minority Students since 2009, under which UGC provides financial assistance to selected candidates belonging to minority communities for pursuing M.Phil/Ph.D. on full time/regular basis in Universities/Institutions/Colleges in India. There are 756SLOTS every year and tenure of fellowship is of 5 years. The amount of assistance is given below:

Fellowship	@ Rs.16,000/- for initial two years (JRF)
(w.e.f. 1st April 2010)	@ Rs.18,000/- for remaining tenure (SRF)
Contingency for Humanities & Social Science and Commerce	@ Rs.10,000/- p.a. for initial two years
Contingency for Science	@ Rs.20,500/- p.a. for remaining three years
	@ Rs.12,000/- p.a. for initial two years
	@ Rs.25,000/- p.a. for remaining three years
Departmental Assistance	@ Rs.3,000/- p.a. per student to the host institution for providing infrastructure
Escorts/Reader Assistance	@ Rs.2,000/- p.m. in case of physically and visually handicapped candidates

Educational Kits

1896. SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the local Member of Parliament has demanded in 14th IDA meeting to implement reimbursement scheme to provide Educational Kits to students from class I to VIII as per RTE Act 2009, as is done in the supply of uniforms;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI

THAROOR): (a) to (c) The Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) provides a key educational input by way of free textbooks to all children in government/local bodies and government aided schools, including Madarsas desirous of introducing the State Curriculum, within an upper ceiling of Rs. 150 per child at primary level and Rs. 250 per child at upper primary level. There is no scheme under consideration to provide Educational Kits to students from class I to VIII.

New Qualifying Criteria

1897. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the new qualifying criteria dashed the hopes of many National Eligibility Test (NET) aspirants

particularly the SC/ST candidates, State-wise; 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

HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) A total of 706994 candidates had registered for the June 2012 National Eligibility Test (NET), out of which 571630 appeared for the exam and 57550 candidates were declared as qualified. Category-wise details of qualified candidates is as under:—

UGC-NET	Category	Registered	Appeared	Qualified
June, 2012	General	326090	271752	24014
	OBC	211112	169582	19035
	PWD	11673	9046	1506
	SC/ST	158119	121250	12995
TOTAL		706994	571630	57550

(b) University Grants Commission (UGC) has informed that it had received a few representations regarding the criteria for UGC-NET June, 2012 exam. Therefore, the UGC in its meeting held on 22.10.2012, set up a four member Committee to examine representations/grievances related to the result of the UGC-NET June, 2012 and revisit the results, if found necessary.

Accordingly, UGC prepared supplementary results, as per the recommendations of the Committee set up by UGC, which was declared on 12/11/2012. This was in addition to the candidates declared qualified in the original results declared on 18/09/2012.

Foreign Diplomats to Pursue Academic Programmes

1898. SHRI TARACHAND BHAGORA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has relaxed rules which banned foreign diplomats to pursue academic programmes in India during their posting in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) and (b) All requests of foreign diplomats seeking permission to pursue academic programmes in Indian universities during their posting in the country are considered by the Ministry of External Affairs on a case by case basis.

On Time Performance of Airlines

1899. SHRI A. GANESHAMURTHI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether on-time performance of various domestic airlines is the poorest in Delhi among the metro cities;

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

(c) whether delay in departure of flights from IGI airport is higher than other airports;

(d) if so, the details of the factors responsible for such delays;

(e) whether DGCA has taken any action against erring airlines for such delays; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor along with the corrective steps proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL): (a) to (d) No Madam. The on time performance is an airline specific issue and is not city specific. Majority of delays are reactionary in nature due to load connection from another flight, passenger/baggage CHECK-IN error at originating station, late arrival of aircraft from previous sector, availability of crew from another flight, re-routing or aircraft change other than technical etc.

(e) and (f) Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) undertakes regular monitoring of schedule

integrity and from time to time takes up the matter with concerned airlines.

[Translation]

SSA Funds

1900. SHRI KIRTI AZAD: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether maintenance grants, development grants and teaching learning material grants are provided to the elementary schools in the country under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA);

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the total grants allocated, released and utilised under SSA during the last three years and the current year, State, year and grant-wise;

(c) the monthly release and utilisation of the grants under SSA during the last three years and the current year, year, State and month-wise;

(d) whether there is an uneven spread to release of grants throughout the year; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) School Grant (SG), Maintenance Grant (MG) and Teacher Grant (TG) are provided to the Schools as per Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) norms. Details for the last three years and the current year are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) to (e) The Central share under SSA is released to the States for the implementation of approved activities in two or more instalments. States are impressed upon to release these grants to the schools at the beginning of the academic year, but there are delays in some cases for want of sufficient funds, pending utilization certificates etc.

Statement

Sl. No.	State	2009-10			2010-11			2011-12			2012-13		
		S.G.	M.G.	T.G.	S.G.	M.G.	T.G.	S.G.	M.G.	T.G.	S.G.	M.G.	T.G.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	428	424	3382	425	421	3439	422	418	3645	451	447	3038
2.	Andhra Pradesh	79996	72261	234853	90445	73324	235485	90126	82903	257948	89549	82370	291106
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	3325	2609	13035	3517	2864	13286	3716	3038	13429	3992	3887	13638
4.	Assam	43358	35973	185934	45868	37395	191570	48501	37361	167518	49416	40067	191467
5.	Bihar	96052	71286	326524	98972	52299	317613	101882	58632	351496	103968	59512	353313
6.	Chandigarh	204	0	2890	204	0	2890	202	202	3150	206	206	3200
7.	Chhattisgarh	46029	41519	134338	46487	42552	144555	47029	43489	157747	47594	45127	166445
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	393	252	1196	398	259	1198	367	261	1176	370	262	1156
9.	Daman and Diu	84	84	489	86	86	521	85	85	521	91	85	572
10.	Delhi	3475	3088	52939	3502	3125	52290	3507	3138	55404	3523	3154	46017
11.	Goa	1533	1018	6256	1518	1001	6294	1501	1029	5698	1500	996	6705
12.	Gujarat	56096	54730	194459	56688	54703	194727	58812	55548	219992	57892	51962	235754
13.	Haryana	14612	14364	64568	14636	14614	59593	14779	14671	69425	15014	14831	68582

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
14.	Himachal Pradesh	15046	14436	48475	15086	14840	49346	15103	14938	48243	14974	14923	47034
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	29001	20311	78904	31010	21310	83492	31808	21691	85201	32761	22395	86591
16.	Jharkhand	53799	31746	135873	54844	33562	139411	55527	36473	131698	55224	38126	129022
17.	Karnataka	72457	67236	228885	73360	67376	227373	73548	67490	234164	73222	67460	228987
18.	Kerala	14157	5445	127869	14278	5666	129124	14278	5666	131330	14253	5823	128936
19.	Lakshadweep	47	47	667	51	51	669	53	0	673	57	57	690
20.	Madhya Pradesh	113316	100858	281626	114667	104357	290674	114409	111891	278943	114198	111891	270534
21.	Maharashtra	106402	84482	437853	107811	86592	444331	110194	87801	433318	111780	87024	455591
22.	Manipur	3659	2281	13438	3515	2869	11084	3490	2815	15591	3554	2461	16368
23.	Meghalaya	9516	6217	26872	11467	6635	36057	10999	7476	34088	11291	7726	34605
24.	Mizoram	2374	2150	13575	2461	2395	13251	2468	2388	13835	2402	2276	14104
25.	Nagaland	1938	1938	12927	2014	2014	12060	2144	2144	11720	2672	0	12628
26.	Odisha	68465	66698	188266	70419	68297	198010	72043	69209	196982	72467	70478	209254
27.	Puducherry	384	508	2861	588	525	4114	580	433	4459	580	516	4097
28.	Punjab	19466	18969	76180	20209	19608	74620	20328	19632	78684	20266	19482	98507
29.	Rajasthan	109204	63145	279001	109540	80667	252966	106973	68659	271733	106956	57353	268228
30.	Sikkim	1143	1143	6099	1157	1157	6531	1210	1210	6780	1207	1207	7451
31.	Tamil Nadu	52842	35236	209918	53808	35255	203485	54220	35782	200317	54185	36098	196287
32.	Tripura	5977	5847	30306	6327	6133	29813	6487	6270	30250	6383	6246	30255
33.	Uttar Pradesh	151217	144128	473115	155340	145356	506719	155732	147680	491573	167855	149925	488040
34.	Uttarakhand	17953	16375	47915	18088	17283	47530	17883	16949	42869	17789	16679	41976
35.	Bengal	59421	59421	295820	60351	77159	267733	79608	76250	370128	81606	79697	38658
Total		1253369	1046225	4237308	1289137	1081750	4251854	1320014	1103622	4419728	1339248	1100749	45367

S.G. = School Grant, M.G. = Maintenance Grant, T.G. = Teacher Grant

[English]

Mahila Shikshan Kendras

1901. SHRI ANANTHA VENKATARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has established Mahila Shikshan Kendras (MSKs) for illiterate women in the country;

(b) if so, the places where such Kendras are working in the country including Andhra Pradesh, State-wise; and

(c) the number of women benefited as a result thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) Yes Madam, Mahila Shikshan Kendras (MSKs) have been opened under the Mahila Samakhya programme.

(b) and (c) The details of MSKs running at present and the number of beneficiaries state-wise is given below:

Name of MS State	AP	Assam	Bhar	Chhatis- garh	Gujarat	Jhar- khand	Karnataka	Kerala	UP	Uttara- khand	Total
No. of MSKs	16	9	12	1	4	14	5	13	16	6	96
No. of beneficiaries	6014	1445	5873	30	1694	3496	1304	460	5985	949	27250

[Translation]

Torture of Indian Girls

1902. KUMARI SAROJ PANDEY: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that incidences of cheating/desertion of Indian women married to foreign nationals have been brought to the notice of the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to help and provide justice to such aggrieved women?

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

(b) Complaints generally relate to desertion, physical torture, giving false information about themselves before marriage, domestic violence, dowry related harassment, unlawful detention or unlawful separation from the child, etc.

(c) On receiving such complaints Indian Missions provide assistance such as counselling, following up the issue with the spouse or the local authorities, or both, provide legal assistance under Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs' scheme of providing legal/financial assistance, or provide shelter and /or funds for returning to India from the Indian Community Welfare Fund set up by the Ministry.

[English]

Retirement Benefits

1903. SHRIMATI ASHWAMEDH DEVI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government employees recruited after January, 2004 are not eligible for retirement benefits such as pension, GPF and gratuity;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether not providing gratuity, pension and GPF facility is a discrimination with employees recruited after January, 2004 as the same is being provided to the employees of private sector;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government proposes to provide all retirement benefits including gratuity to the Government servants recruited after January, 2004; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTERS OFFICE. (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (f) A new restructured defined contribution pension system for the new entrants to Central Government service, except to the Armed Forces, replacing the system of defined benefit pension including GPF, was notified on 22nd December, 2003. The Government employees appointed on or after 1.1.2004 and governed by the New Pension System can withdraw 60% of their Pension Fund as a lumpsum when they retire and the balance 40% of their wealth is used to purchase an annuity scheme from a life insurance company of their choice, which will pay him/her a monthly pension for the rest of his life. In casethe employees leave the New Pension Scheme prior to age 60, the mandatory anuitization would be 80% of the pension wealth.

The monthly annuity under the New Pension Scheme is only a replacement of pension on retirement and family pension on death after retirement. The benefits of Death-cum-Retirement Gratuity (DCRG) and pension/family pension have been provisionally allowed, vide Department of Pension & Pensioners' Welfare OM No. 38/41/06-

P&PW(A) dated 5.5.2009, in respect of the Central Government servants covered by the New Pension Scheme in cases where a Government Servant is retired on invalidation/disability and in the case of death of a Government servant in service, on the same rates as are applicable under the old pension scheme, i.e. CCS (Pension) Rules, 1972.

The details of DCRG payable to employees of Central Government under NPS are as under:

- (i) The retirement gratuity is payable to the retiring Government servant. A minimum of 5 years qualifying service and eligibility to

receive service gratuity/ pension is essential to get this one time lump sum benefit. Retirement gratuity is calculated @ 1/4th of a month's Basic Pay plus Dearness Allowance drawn before retirement for each completed six monthly period of qualifying service. The maximum retirement gratuity payable is 16 XA times the Basic Pay, subject to a maximum of Rs. 10 lakhs.

- (ii) If the Government Servant dies while in service, the death gratuity shall be paid to his family at the rates furnished in the table below:

S.No.	Length of Qualifying Service	Rate of Death Gratuity
1.	Less than one year	2 times of emoluments
2.	One year or more but less than 5 years	6 times of emoluments
3.	5 years or more but less than 20 years	12 times of emoluments
4.	20 years or more	Half of emoluments for every completed six monthly period of qualifying service subject to a maximum of 33 times of emoluments.

Maximum amount of Death Gratuity admissible is Rs. 10 lakhs w.e.f. 1.1.2006.

[*Translation*]

Girl's Education

1904. SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated proportion of total education budget being utilized for girl's education in the country;

(b) whether financial assistance is given to girls students passing class VII for improving and promoting girl enrolment in secondary education;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the amount released and utilized under this scheme during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise; and

(e) the other steps being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI

THAROOR): (a) The Gender Budget of the Department of School Education and Literacy provided for a total budget of Rs. 18781.72 crore for the year 2011-12 (RE) and Rs. 22253.54 crore for 2012-13 (BE) for girls' education.

(b) and (c) There is no scheme for providing financial assistance to girl students passing class VII for improving and promoting girl enrolment in secondary education. However, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme "National Scheme of Incentive to Girls for Secondary Education" was launched in May 2008 with the objective to establish an enabling environment to reduce the drop-outs and to promote the enrolment of girl children in secondary schools. According to the scheme, a sum of R 3,000/- is deposited in the name of eligible unmarried girls below 16 years as fixed deposit, who are entitled to withdraw it along with interest thereon on reaching 18 years of age and after passing class 10. The scheme covers (i) all girls belonging to SC/ST communities, who pass class 8 and (ii) all girls who pass class 8 from Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (irrespective of whether they belong to SC/ST) and enrol in class IX in Government, Government-aided and local body schools.

(d) The amount released and utilized under the National Scheme of Incentive to Girls for Secondary Education during 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13 is given in the enclosed statement.

(e) Other steps taken to improve girls' education include the following:

- The Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya (KGBV) is a major initiative to provide for residential upper primary schools for girls from SC, ST, OBC & Muslim communities.
- National Programme of Education for Girls at Elementary Level (NPEGEL) provides additional provisions under SSA for enhancing the education of underprivileged/

disadvantaged girls at elementary level through more intense community mobilization, the development of model schools in clusters, gender sensitisation of teachers, development of gender sensitive learning materials, early child care and education facilities and provision of need-based incentives like escorts, stationery, work books and uniforms etc. for girls.

- Construction and Running of Girls'HOSTEL for Students of Secondary and Higher Secondary Schools, a centrally sponsored scheme launched in 2008-09 envisages construction of hostel with capacity of 100 girls in each of the nearly 3500 Educationally Backward Blocks (EBBs) in the country.

Statement

Amount released/ utilised under National Scheme of Incentive to Girls for Secondary Education (NSIGSE)

S.No.	Name of State	2009-10 Grant-in-aid released (Rs. in Crore)	2010-11 Grant-in-aid released (Rs. in Crore)	2011-12 Grant-in-aid released (Rs. in Crore)	2012-13 Grant-in-aid released (Rs. in Crore)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.856			
2.	Chhattisgarh			9.450	
3.	Goa	0.176	0.142	0.223	
4.	Gujarat	13.323	12.375	19.123	
5.	Himachal Pradesh		1.870	4.600	
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	1.508		2.756	3.074
7.	Jharkhand	10.417	0.930	8.068	
8.	Karnataka			23.589	
9.	Kerala	6.368	0.352		7.881
10.	Madhya Pradesh		14.407	16.553	34.115
11.	Manipur				0.089
12.	Meghalaya	0.515		1.943	1.581
13.	Mizoram	0.981	1.193	1.253	
14.	Odisha			17.832	
15.	Punjab	10.357		13.590	12.586

1	2	3	4	5	6
16.	Rajasthan		4.553	4.347	4.968
17.	Sikkim			0.119	0.190
18.	Tamil Nadu		32.751	18.468	15.778
19.	Tripura	0.890		1.373	1.172
20.	Uttar Pradesh			7.690	
21.	Uttarakhand	0.248	2.120	2.961	
22.	West Bengal				5.711
23.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.025	0.051	0.044	0.056
24.	Chandigarh	0.098	0.167	0.120	
25.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli			0.361	
26.	Daman and Diu	0.037	0.048	0.055	0.055
27.	Lakshdweep			0.148	
28.	NCT of Delhi		1.158	7.401	
29.	Puducherry		0.342	0.992	
Total		45.798	72.458	163.059	87.256

[English]

Separate Wing for Financial Analysis of Airlines

1905. SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up a separate wing to monitor and assess the financial health of airlines on the lines of Federal Aviation Administration in US;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the likely role of Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) No, Madam. No such proposal is under consideration of the Ministry at present.

(c) Does not arise.

Over Burdened Universities

1906. SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of universities in the country are over-burdened due to large number of colleges and pupils under its jurisdiction;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the University Grants Commission (UGC) has appointed a Committee headed by Prof. S.P. Thyagarajan to relieve the management of universities from burden by bifurcation or trifurcation;

(d) if so, whether the steps taken by the Government to implement the recommendations of the Committee for building reputation/goodwill; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI

THAROOR): (a) and (b) University Grants Commission (UGC) has reported that it has not fixed any norm to decide on the affiliation "overload" on universities. There are 108 affiliating universities in the country (out of a total of 248) which have more than 100 colleges affiliated to each of them. Large number of affiliated colleges lead these universities to devote a large amount of time and energies on managing these colleges. A statement, state wise, indicating number of affiliating universities and number of colleges affiliated to them, is annexed.

(c) to (e) A UGC Expert Committee, under the Chairmanship of Prof. S.P. Thyagarajan, former Vice-Chancellor of University of Madras, to formulate an action plan on "Reforms of Affiliating System" has recommended that the number of colleges affiliated to a university should be about 100. All these 108 universities mentioned above, have been created by different state legislatures and controlled and administered by respective state governments. The affiliating powers are conferred upon these universities by their respective Acts and Statutes and decision to bifurcate or trifurcate such universities lies with State Governments.

Statement

State	Number of affiliating universities in the State	No. of Colleges affiliated to such universities
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	24	4159
Arunachal Pradesh	1	17
Assam	4	447
Bihar	8	449
Chhattisgarh	9	653
Goa	1	59
Gujarat	20	1742
Haryana	4	592
Himachal Pradesh	4	335
Jammu and Kashmir	4	303
Jharkhand	6	219
Karnataka	23	3322
Kerala	5	1001

1	2	3
Madhya Pradesh	11	1987
Maharashtra	20	3696
Manipur	1	77
Meghalaya	1	67
Mizoram	1	28
Nagaland	1	58
Odisha	9	1034
Punjab	6	810
Rajasthan	12	2482
Sikkim	2	15
Tamilnadu	25	1577
Tripura	2	40
Uttar Pradesh	21	4339
Uttarakhand	6	397
West Bengal	11	674
NCT of Delhi	4	207
UT of Chandigarh	1	26
Puducherry	1	82
Total	248	3089

Subletting Government Accommodation

1907. SHRI N. PEETHAMBARA KURUP: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state

(a) the mechanism in place to identify the persons who are subletting Government accommodation;

(b) the number of cases of subletting in Delhi and other regional stations under the Directorate of Estates in which penalties were imposed during the last three years and the current year; 562

(c) whether there is any mechanism to authorize the Resident Welfare Association concerned to inform such activities in their area; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI):

(a) Surprise inspections are carried out in General Pool Residential Accommodation regularly, on receipt of complaints and suo-motu, to detect subletting therein.

(b) The number of subletting cases in Delhi and other Regional Stations in which penalties were imposed on the allottee(s) of quarters during the last three years and the current year, is given below:—

Year	Delhi	Other Regional Offices
2009	213	73
2010	308	62
2011	527	64
2012 (From 01.01.2012 to 30.11.2012)	284	82

(c) and d) Any person including Residential Welfare Association (RWA) can inform the Directorate of Estates about the case(s) of subletting in General Pool Residential Accommodation.

Disastrous Landing at Mangalore Airport

1908. SHRI R. THAMARASELVAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state: (a) whether a 2010 like crash was averted in Mangalore airport recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has ordered a probe into this disastrous landing effort;

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

(e) whether the incident happened on the same runway at the same airport as well as the same air route and flight number; and

(f) if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken by the Government to ensure that such incidents do not recur?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL): (a) to (f) An undershoot landing incident to B-737-800 aircraft VT-AXE of M/s Air India Charters Ltd., has occurred on 14th August, 2012 at Mangalore Airport while operating flight IX-814, Sector Dubai-Mangalore. The flight number, air route and runway used for landing were same as in Mangalore crash occurred in the year 2010.

Government has classified the occurrence as serious incident and constituted a Committee of Inquiry to carry out the investigation. The report is awaited.

Government has constituted the Civil Aviation Safety Advisory Council (CASAC) with expert members from industry and stakeholders. Directorate General of Civil Aviation has issued Operations Circular 12 of 2010 on 01.06.2010 reiterating strict adherence to standard operating procedures for approach and landing that would result in stabilized and safe landing.

[*Translation*]

Assistance for Metro Rail in Jaipur

1909. SHRI RAM SINGH KASWAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether State Government of Rajasthan has requested the Union Government for financial assistance for the construction of Metro Rail Network in Jaipur;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the quantum of assistance requested for;

(c) whether the Union Government has examined the proposal of the State Government;

(d) if so, the amount of financial assistance likely to be provided to the State;

(e) whether any policy/guidelines have been prepared in regard to providing financial assistance to such Metro Rail Projects; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI):

(a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The details along with the quantum of aid asked for are as under:

Rs. In Crores

Source	Proposed fund requirement
JICA/ADB Loan / Market borrowings	1781.00
Government of India Contribution	630.00

(c) and (d) No, Madam. The proposal has not yet been sanctioned for financial assistance by Government of India.

applications for setting up of colleges in the State of Andhra Pradesh during the last three years;

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

(e) and (f) Yes, Madam. The National Urban Transport Policy-2006 provides guidelines for financial assistance to Metro Rail Projects in the form of Equity or Viability Gap funding to the extent of maximum 20% of the capital cost of the project.

(c) whether such decision has any impact on the students of the colleges of the southern areas like Andhra Pradesh; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

[English]

Setting up of Colleges

1910. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The details of the application received for setting up of the colleges in the state of Andhra Pradesh and approval granted/rejected by All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) during last three years are as below:

(a) whether the AICTE has rejected more than half

Year	Total No. of Applications received	Total No. of Institute approved	Total No. of Institute rejected
2010-11	248	104	144
2011-12	76	32	44
2012-13	42	27	15

The institutions approved by AICTE are based on the Approval Process Handbook 2012-13 and the procedures therein. If an institute proposed to be set up does not meet the requirement, its application rejected.

(a) whether Air India senior and middle level management along with technical staff are in demand with foreign airlines;

(c) and (d) The impact of approving new institutes is that the access for students to engineering education has increased.

(b) if so, the number of such staff resigned from Air India, category-wise to take up jobs with other airlines including foreign airlines during each of the last three years and the current year;

Demand of Air India Officials

1911. SHRI M. RAJA MOHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(c) the main reasons for the same; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to check such exodus?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL): (a) Air India does not have this information.

(b) to (d): The category-wise details of Air India

employees who have resigned during 2009 and 2012 are given in the enclosed Statement. However, information about their employment status, after resignation, is not available with Air India:

Statement

The category-wise details of Air India employees who have resigned during 2009 and 2012.

Sl. No.	Category	2009	2010	2011	2012	Total
1.	Executive Pilot	2	1	7	1	11
2.	Gen. Cat. Officer (DGM & above)	-	-	1	1	2
3.	Technical Officer	2	1	-	4	7
4.	Gen. Cat. Officer (Upto AGM)	5	10	13	7	35
5.	Line Pilot	1	-	20	2	23
6.	Aircraft Engineer	2	1	-	-	3
7.	Cabin Crew	28	15	34	34	111
8.	Technician	7	13	11	17	48
9.	Staff (Grade 3 to 9)	9	8	9	7	33
10.	Staff (Grade 1 and 2)	4	10	8	6	28
Total		60	59	103	79	301

Dual Degree Programmes

1912. SHRI M. VENUGOPALA REDDY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Institutes of Managements (IIMs) are gearing up any joint programme in research and training with more international collaborations and dual degree programme in the Twelfth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the response received from each State in this regard; and

(c) the funds allocated and spent for this purpose, year-wise and State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) Yes Madam. The following Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs) have international

collaborations including dual degree programme with the Institutes indicated against their names in the table below:

S.No	IIM	Collaboration
1	2	3
1.	Ahmedabad	i. ESSEC Business School France. ii. The University of Bocconi Italy iii. HEC School of Management, France
2.	Calcutta	ESCP-Europe
3.	Lucknow	ESCP-EAP European School of Management, France
4.	Shillong	Ocean University China
5.	Udaipur	Krannert School of Management, Purdue University, USA

(c) The Central Government has not allocated specific funds for the purpose.

Enrolment for Higher Education

1913. SHRI SHIVARAMA GOUDA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether enrolment for higher education in the country is not satisfactory;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the details of the budgetary allocations made for

the higher education in the country during the last three years, State-wise;

(d) whether the allocated fund has been fully utilized for the purpose during the above period; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (Dr. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) The Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) of students enrolled in higher education in the country as a percentage of the population in the age group of 18-23 years during 2008-09, 2009-10 (Provisional) and 2010-11 (Provisional) is given below.

2008-09	2009-10(Provisional)	2010-11(Provisional)
13.7	15.0	18.8

The GER is estimated to be 18.8 in 2010-11, as per the provisional report on the All India Survey on Higher Education based on data collected up to 31st July, 2012.

(c) to (e) The Budget Estimate(BE), Revised Estimate (RE) and the Actual Expenditure for the Department of Higher Education during 2009-10,2010-11 and 2011-12 are given below:—

(Rs. in crore)

2009-10			2010-11			2011-12		
BE	RE	Actual Expenditure	BE	RE	Actual Expenditure	BE	RE	Actual Expenditure
9600.00	7952.00	7794.58	11000.00	9796.00	9356.77	13103.00	12812.00	12641.98

The utilization during 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 are 98%, 95% and 99% of the Revised Estimates and 81%, 85% and 96% of the Budget Estimates respectively. State-wise allocations are not made by the Department of Higher Education.

Budgetary Allocations to Social Sector Schemes

1914. SHRI C. RAJENDRAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total allocations for social sector schemes during the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether there has been slow down in the spending pattern of these outlays earmarked for schemes during the above period;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to expedite the utilisation of funds to achieve set targets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING(SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): (a) The Social Sector Schemes are implemented by different Ministries in terms of Central Sector, Centrally Sponsored and Additional Central Assistance Schemes. The Plan Allocation and Expenditure by the Ministries dealing with social sector during the last three years and for the current year is annexed as Statement.

(b) to (d) The total Plan spending of the Ministries dealing with Social Sector Schemes has increased from Rs. 1,47,938.33 crores in 2009-10 to Rs. 1,76,768.37 crores in 2010-11. The allocation of the such Ministries

has been increased from Rs. 1,94,321.01 crores in 2011-12(RE) to Rs. 2,23,053.39 crores in 2012-13 (BE). The administrative Ministries/Departments are monitoring the performance of the schemes implemented by the States on a continuous basis.

Statement

Plan Allocation & Expenditure of Ministries dealing with the social sector

(Rs.In Crores)

S. No.	Ministry/ Department	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13
		Budget Estimates	Actual Expenditure	Budget Estimates	Actual Expenditure	Budget Estimates	Revised Estimates	Budget Estimates
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Department of Food & Public Distribution	230.95	111.16	207.96	129.41	197.70	230.71	303.86
2	Health	19534.00	17646.48	22300.00	20726.44	26760.00	24315.26	30477.00
3	Education	36400.00	29640.26	42036.00	43513.62	52060.00	51772.00	61427.00
4	Ministry of Labour & Employment	900.00	791.77	1000.00	1080.44	1300.00	1254.41	2470.00
5	Ministry of Minority Affairs	1740.00	1709.41	2600.00	2008.17	2850.00	2750.00	3135.00
6	Ministry of Rural Development	80770.00	74309.07	89340.00	74672.63	76800.00	69563.54	76376.00
7	Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment	2500.00	2448.91	4500.00	4170.56	5375.00	5123.00	5915
8	Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation	7579.83	4555.15	9421.60	10279.12	7954.78	12826.56	13331.33
9	Ministry of Tribal Affairs	805.00	616.41	1200.00	1204.87	1430.00	1596.72	1573.00
10	Ministry of Urban Development	5284.15	7627.39	7605.75	8365.81	8054.00	8788.81	9545.20

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
11	Ministry of Women & Child Development	7350.00	8482.32	11000.00	10617.30	12650.00	16100.00	18500.00
Total (1 to 11)		163093.93	147938.33	191211.31	176768.37	195431.5	194321.01	223053.39

Note: Allocation/ Expenditure to Social Sector is defined to include allocation / expenditure of the Ministries/ Departments of Food & Public Distribution, Health & family welfare, Human Resource Development, Labour & Employment, Minority Affairs, Rural Development, Social Justice & Empowerment, Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation, Tribal Affairs, Urban Development and Women & Child Development. Figures includes IEBR

Central Administrative Tribunal

1915. SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chairman of the Central Administrative Tribunal (CAT), Principal Bench has recently emphasized the need for doing away with the power of the High Courts to review order of the Tribunals;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has considered that ruling of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in L. Chandra Kumar case in 1997 had defeated the very purpose for which the Administrative Tribunal Act was brought into force;

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

(e) whether the Government proposes to bring an appropriate bill before the Parliament for doing away with the powers of the High Courts to review order of the CAT; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE. (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Chairman, CAT vide his letter dated 07.3.2012 has endorsed the view of Report No. 215 of the Law Commission of India that suitable steps may be taken, so that orders passed by CAT are amenable to appeal only before the Supreme Court.

(c) to (f) Yes, Madam. The Orders of the Hon'ble Supreme Court were examined to see whether a review can be filed or an amendment be made in the Constitution to restore the position as it existed prior to the judgment in L.Chandra Kumar's case. However, this was not found to be legally tenable.

Airport Metro

1916. SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:
DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether thousands of tension clamps were found damaged and had to be replaced on the Airport Metro Express during its short stint of operation as a result of which the speed of the Metro was reduced;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Airport Metro Express was running on faulty track fitted with damaged clamps and thus endangering the lives of thousands of passengers;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the details of the experts who approved the tension clamps for use in the Airport Metro Express line;

(f) whether Delhi Metro Rail Corporation (DMRC) has incurred extra expenditure on the replacement of damaged clamps; and

(g) if so, the quantum of amount spent on it and the expected time for operation of the Line?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Delhi Metro Rail Corporation Limited (DMRC) has informed that approx. 11000 Tension Clamps were found cracked / broken on Airport Express Line and were replaced during the period January, 2012 to February, 2012.

(c) and (d) No, Madam. DMRC has informed that metro was not running on faulty track with damaged clamps. As soon as few broken Tension Clamps were observed during the daily night patrolling, intensive patrolling was started along with inspection of all the Tension Clamps by deploying extra manpower by the Concessionaire and the cracked tension clamps were replaced immediately. Hence, the passengers' lives were never endangered. In addition to that, the speed of the train was also reduced from 105 kmph to 80 kmph which reduced the incidences of breakage of Tension Clamps.

(e) Final approval of track form was given by Ministry of Railways after the track form proposal through DMRC was examined by RDSO.

(f) and (g) DMRC has informed that they have not incurred any expenditure on the replacement of damaged clamps as the same were arranged and installed by M/s DAMEPL and replacements were also arranged by them through their suppliers.

The application for re-opening of line has already been submitted to Commissioner of Metro Rail Safety (CMRS) on 19.11.2012.

Implementation of PRIS

1917. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to implement the Performance Related Incentive Scheme (PRIS) as recommended by the Sixth Central Pay Commission for its personnel;

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

(c) whether certain Ministries have expressed their reluctance to implement PRIS;

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

(e) whether bio-metric access control 565 systems have been installed in all the offices of the Central Government; and

(f) if so, the cost incurred on the installation of these systems and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) The Performance Related Incentive Scheme (PRIS) is to provide pecuniary benefit over and above the regular salary, based on the targeted performance, out of the Non-Plan budgetary savings, for the Central Government employees.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) and (f) Some Ministries and Departments have installed Bio-metric Access Control System in their offices. The instructions on punctuality envisage that necessary measures for enforcement of punctuality are to be evolved by the Head of Offices and Departments in the light of broad objective.

Acknowledgement of VIP Reference

1918. SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:
SHRI RATAN SINGH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether VIP references including from Members of Parliament are not being acknowledged by various officials of the Ministers/Ministries Subordinate offices;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the existing guidelines in this regard;

(c) whether the Government has taken any action against the erring officials;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the number of such letters received pertaining to corruption during the last one year and the current year;

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

(g) the result/outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE. (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (g) Paragraph Nos. 63 and 66 of Central Secretariat Manual of Office Procedure (CSMOP) deal with the subject of giving prompt responses and replies to the letters received from VIPs and Members of Parliament. Paragraph No.63 (1) of CSMOP states that 'Communications received from Members of Parliament should be attended to promptly' and Paragraph No.66 (1) of the CSMOP states that 'Each communication received inter-alia from a Member of Parliament, will be acknowledged within 15 days, followed by a reply within the next 15 days of acknowledgment sent'.

The Department of Administrative Reforms & Public Grievances, Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances & Pensions does not centrally maintain (a) any data/information with regard to the VIP references received by all Ministries/Departments from Members of Parliament and the action taken against erring officials by concerned Ministries/ Departments; (b) the data/information with regard to letters received from VIPs/MPs pertaining to corruption by the Ministries/Departments and on the action taken by concerned Ministries/Department on such references.

The Department of Administrative Reforms & Public Grievances has been writing from time to time to Ministries/ Departments to sensitize them on the need for following the procedure contained in the CSMOP, especially with regard to acknowledging and giving prompt replies to the letters received from the Members of Parliament. In particular, Union Ministers have been requested to set up a mechanism in their respective Ministries to periodically monitor progress in disposal of references received from the Members of Parliament.

In addition, the Department of Personnel & Training (DoP&T) in the Ministry had also issued an Office Memorandum No.11013/4/2011-Estt.(A) dated 01.12.2011 requesting all the Ministries/Departments at the centre and Chief Secretaries of all the States/UTs to follow the instructions contained in CSMOP on VIP references, both in letter and spirit. Any violation of these instructions, which is established after due inquiry, will render the Government servant concerned liable for appropriate punishment as per rule.

It is pertinent to mention that Secretary, Department of Personnel & Training had again written a D.O. letter No. 11013/4/2011-Estt.A dated 09.10.2012 to all the Chief Secretaries of States/UTs requesting them that in order to effectively implement the instructions contained in the DOP&T's O.M. dated 01.12.2011, they should periodically reiterate the instructions and review implementation of the same in the Conference of District Magistrates/ Collectors and Superintendent of their States/UTs.

Export of Heavy Rare Earth Minerals

1919. SHRI DHANANJAY SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of mining companies holding licenses for mining heavy metals such as monazite and ilmenite, State-wise;

(b) the total exports of heavy rare earth minerals during 2011-2012, including thorium containing ilmenite and monazite;

(c) whether export of thorium or thorium containing ilmenite and monazite is permitted under the Atomic Energy Act;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether illegal mining and export of thorium and other heavy minerals have been reported from the coasts of Tamil Nadu and Kerala; and

(f) if so, the details thereof including the action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) The details of mining companies holding licenses for mining of heavy metals such as monazite and ilmenite are maintained by the Indian Bureau of Mines, of the Ministry of Mines. The information obtained from the Department of Mines in this regard is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) There is no such commercially available material with a name, description or reference as "thorium containing ilmenite". Ilmenite is a mineral which occurs naturally in combination with, and as a part of beach sand minerals. Monazite also exists as a part of the same beach sand mineral raw material. Thorium does not exist in a natural form, and is one of the products obtained through processing of Monazite. However, ilmenite after completion of processing has a possibility

of containing monazite as a "contaminant" to a small percentage, for the reason that both ilmenite and monazite are extracted from the same base raw material, i.e., beach-sand. Information on the total exports of any commodity from out of the country, including heavy minerals such as ilmenite, and rare earth minerals such as monazite etc. are maintained by the Department of Commerce. The information obtained from the Department of Commerce is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) and (d) As stated earlier, there is no such commercially available material with a name, description or reference as "thorium containing ilmenite". Ilmenite is a mineral which occurs naturally. During the process of separation of ilmenite from beach-sand containing heavy minerals, there is a possibility that a small percentage of monazite gets retained with the ilmenite, the main product being produced on a commercial scale. It may also not be technically and economically viable to produce ilmenite completely (100%) free of such monazite impurity.

As per the Atomic Energy Regulatory Board directive No. 01/2010 issued in respect of "Exclusion Exemption and Clearance of Radionuclide in Solid Materials" under Rule 3,5 and 6 of Radiation Protection Rules 2000, Monazite content in ilmenite is limited to a maximum of 0.25%. Further, monazite is a naturally occurring heavy mineral present in beach sand. Processing of Monazite yields thorium as one of the products. Monazite and thorium in the form of metal, alloy, chemical compound or concentrate or any substance is considered as a "prescribed substance" under schedule of prescribed substances under the Atomic Energy Act, 1962. Sections 14, 16 and 30 of the Atomic Energy Act, 1962 prohibit acquisition, production, possession, use, disposal, export or import of any of the prescribed substance except under a license issued by Government of India.

(e) and (f) Government has not received any official report or information in the matter of illegal mining and

export of thorium and other heavy minerals from the coastal regions of Tamil Nadu and Kerala. However, in the recent past, certain press reports and other communications have been received in the matter. The official process in respect of grant of mining lease for any mineral and beach sand mineral in particular is as follows: applications for grant of mining leases for beach sand minerals are received from interested parties by the respective State Governments who forward them to Ministry of Mines, Government of India for their recommendations. The Ministry of Mines, Government of India seeks "No Objection Certificate" (NOC) from the Department of Atomic Energy if the mining lease application includes mining of atomic minerals such as ilmenite, rutile, zircon, leucosene, garnet, silimanite and monazite. Upon the Department of Atomic Energy granting the NOC, the Ministry of Mines issues recommendations to the State Governments, who in turn grant or reject the mining lease to the applicants. The Directors, Mines and Geology of respective State Governments control the mining activities in each state and ensure the compliance with relevant laws by the mining lessees. Hence the responsibility of identifying illegal mining of any mineral in a State is with the State Government Authorities. Necessary regulatory inspections of beach sand mining facilities by Atomic Energy Regulatory Board are in place, and a decision has been taken to strengthen it further, including thorough involvement of Atomic Minerals Directorate for Exploration and Research (AMD). In respect of illegal exports of monazite and thorium, the Central Excise and Customs Department is the competent authority to check illegal exports of any material. Department of Atomic Energy has confirmed that with the installation of radiation detection equipment, now under manufacture by the Electronics Corporation of India Limited (ECIL) for installation at various sea-ports in the next year, the presence of unacceptable levels of monazite in beach sand mineral export consignments will be easily detected.

Statement I

LIST OF MINING LEASES PRODUCING MINERAL SAND/MONAZITE/ILMENITE/RUTILE

SL. NO.	NAME OF LESSEE	VILLAGE	DISTRICT	AREA (Hect.)	DATE OF GRANT	DATE OF EXECUTION	Name of Minerals
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Kerala							
1.	Indian Rare Earths Ltd.	Chavara & Neendakara	Kollam	67	21/10/1998	19/04/1999	Monazite, Ilmenite & Rutile

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2.	Indian Rare Earths Ltd.	Chavara, Bhagam & Thekkum	Kollam	102.77	15/03/2006	11/5/2006	Mineral sand
3.	Indian Rare Earths Ltd.	Panmana, Alapad & Ayanivelikkulangara	Kollam	180	8/6/2007	7/6/2011	Mineral sand
4.	KERALA MINERALS & METALS LTD.	Panmana, Chavara	Kollam	203.8	11-Dec-72	9-Jul-85	Mineral sand
Odisha							
1.	Indian Rare Earths Ltd.	Matikhhal	Ganjam	2464.05	N.A.	27/10/2005	Ilmenite
Tamil Nadu							
1.	Indian Rare Earths Ltd.	keezhmidalam	Kanniyakumari	29.78	21/09/1977	15/10/1979	Monazite, Ilmenite & Rutile
2.	Indian Rare Earths Ltd.	Manavalakurichi, Lekshimipura & Colachel	Kanniyakumari	141.23	12/8/1981	27/06/1984	Monazite, Ilmenite & Rutile
3.	Indian Rare Earths Ltd.	Manavalakurichi	Kanniyakumari	7.06	1/11/1968	25/05/2001 (Renewal)	Monazite, Ilmenite & Rutile
4.	V. V. Minerals	Azhagappapuram	Kanniyakumari	2.22	21/01/2004	21/02/2004	Garnet, Ilmenite & Rutile
5.	V. V. Minerals	Azhagappapuram	Kanniyakumari	3.08	21/01/2004	21/02/2004	Garnet, Ilmenite & Rutile
6.	V. V. Minerals	Kanniyakumari	Kanniyakumari	3.07	21/01/2004	21/02/2004	Garnet, Ilmenite & Rutile
7.	V. V. Minerals	Keezhmidalam	Kanniyakumari	2.42	31/01/2006	17/03/2008	Garnet, Ilmenite & Rutile
8.	V. V. Minerals	Midalam	Kanniyakumari	0.7	31/01/2006	17/03/2008	Garnet, Ilmenite & Rutile
9.	V. V. Minerals	Midalam	Kanniyakumari	3.63	10/3/2004	18/03/2004	Garnet, Ilmenite & Rutile
10.	V. V. Minerals	Vaipar	Thoothukudi	4.18	18/04/2006	3/5/2006	Garnet, Ilmenite & Rutile
11.	Beach Mineral Sand Company (India) Ltd.	Manappadu	Thoothukudi	5	1/8/2001	6/2/2002	Garnet, Ilmenite & Rutile
12.	Indian Garnet Sands Co. (P) Ltd.	Padukkpathu	Thoothukudi	16.93	N.A.	7/2/1994	Garnet, Ilmenite & Rutile
13.	Industrial Minerals India (P) Ltd.	Vembar & Periyasampuram	Thoothukudi	36.66	27/09/2011	4/10/2011	Garnet, Ilmenite & Rutile
14.	V. V. MINERALS	CHETTIKULAM	Tirunelveli	2.19	20-Oct-05	15-Jul-06	Garnet, Ilmenite & Rutile
15.	V. V. MINERALS	CHETTIKULAM	Tirunelveli	4	19-Jan-10	10-May-10	Garnet, Ilmenite & Rutile
16.	V. V. MINERALS	IRUKKANTHURAI	Tirunelveli	9	10-May-95	22-Jun-95	Garnet, Ilmenite & Rutile
17.	V. V. MINERALS	IRUKKANTHURAI (EAST)	Tirunelveli	5	17-Mar-04	11-Apr-05	Garnet, Ilmenite & Rutile
18.	V. V. MINERALS	IRUKKANTHURAI (WEST)	Tirunelveli	5	5-Jun-02	11-Apr-05	Garnet, Ilmenite & Rutile
19.	V. V. MINERALS	K. PUDUR	Tirunelveli	0.82	5-Jun-90	30-Jul-90	Garnet, Ilmenite & Rutile

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
20.	M. RAMESH, TUTICORIN	KARAICHITHU PUDUR	Tirunelveli	1.13	22-Jan-90	17-Jul-90	Garnet, Ilmenite & Rutile
21.	V. V. MINERALS	KARAICHITHU PUDUR	Tirunelveli	4.77	20-Oct-05	13-Jul-06	Garnet, Ilmenite & Rutile
22.	V. V. MINERALS	KARAICHITHU PUDUR	Tirunelveli	3.01	14-Jan-03	13-Jul-06	Garnet, Ilmenite & Rutile
23.	V. V. MINERALS	KARAICHITHU PUDUR	Tirunelveli	2.47	15-Jun-02	9-Apr-05	Garnet, Ilmenite & Rutile
24.	V. V. MINERALS	KARAICHITHU PUDUR	Tirunelveli	3.47	20-Oct-05	12-Dec-05	Garnet, Ilmenite & Rutile
25.	V. V. MINERALS	KARAICHITHU PUDUR	Tirunelveli	2.08	19-Jan-10	4-May-10	Garnet, Ilmenite & Rutile
26.	K. THANGARAJ	KARAICHITHU PUDUR	Tirunelveli	1.91	24-May-01	11-Oct-01	Garnet, Ilmenite & Rutile
27.	V. V. MINERALS	KARAICHITHU PUDUR	Tirunelveli	2.49	5-May-95	7-Jun-95	Garnet, Ilmenite & Rutile
28.	V. V. MINERALS	KARAICHITHU PUDUR	Tirunelveli	2.29	5-Jun-02	12-Apr-05	Garnet, Ilmenite & Rutile
29.	V. V. MINERALS	KARAICHITHU PUDUR	Tirunelveli	7.87	5-May-95	7-Jun-95	Garnet, Ilmenite & Rutile
30.	V. V. MINERALS	KARAICHITHU PUDUR	Tirunelveli	36.34	19-Jul-94	12-Nov-94	Garnet, Ilmenite & Rutile
31.	TRANSWORLD GARNET PVT. LTD., CHENNAI	KARAICHITHU UVARI	Tirunelveli	10.11	12-Dec-96	3-Apr-97	Garnet, Ilmenite & Rutile
32.	TRANSWORLD GARNET PVT. LTD., CHENNAI	KARAICHITHU UVARI	Tirunelveli	2.38	9-Jul-01	23-Oct-01	Garnet, Ilmenite & Rutile
33.	TRANSWORLD GARNET PVT. LTD., CHENNAI	KARAICHITHU UVARI	Tirunelveli	4.43	9-Jul-01	23-Oct-01	Garnet, Ilmenite & Rutile
34.	TRANSWORLD GARNET PVT. LTD., CHENNAI	KARAICHITHU UVARI	Tirunelveli	2.53	30-Sep-97	22-Oct-97	Garnet, Ilmenite & Rutile
35.	TRANSWORLD GARNET PVT. LTD., CHENNAI	KARAICHITHU UVARI	Tirunelveli	4.85	9-Jul-01	22-Oct-01	Garnet, Ilmenite & Rutile
36.	TRANSWORLD GARNET PVT. LTD., CHENNAI	KARAICHITHU UVARI	Tirunelveli	1.01	17-Jul-01	23-Oct-01	Garnet, Ilmenite & Rutile
37.	TRANSWORLD GARNET PVT. LTD., CHENNAI	KARAICHITHU UVARI	Tirunelveli	1.17	9-Jul-01	23-Oct-01	Garnet, Ilmenite & Rutile
38.	TRANSWORLD GARNET PVT. LTD., CHENNAI	KARAICHITHU UVARI	Tirunelveli	0.88	9-Jul-01	23-Oct-01	Garnet, Ilmenite & Rutile
39.	TRANSWORLD GARNET PVT. LTD., CHENNAI	KARAICHITHU UVARI	Tirunelveli	3.37	25-Sep-97	22-Oct-97	Garnet, Ilmenite & Rutile
40.	TRANSWORLD GARNET PVT. LTD., CHENNAI	KARAICHITHU UVARI	Tirunelveli	0.36	9-Jul-01	22-Oct-01	Garnet, Ilmenite & Rutile
41.	TRANSWORLD GARNET PVT. LTD., CHENNAI	KARAICHITHU UVARI	Tirunelveli	0.89	9-Jul-01	23-Oct-01	Garnet, Ilmenite & Rutile
42.	TRANSWORLD GARNET PVT. LTD., CHENNAI	KARAICHITHU UVARI	Tirunelveli	0.51	9-Jul-01	23-Oct-01	Garnet, Ilmenite & Rutile

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
43.	TRANSWORLD GARNET PVT. LTD., CHENNAI	KARAICHITHU UVARI	Tirunelveli	1.6	9-Jul-01	23-Oct-01	Garnet, Ilmenite & Rutile
44.	TRANSWORLD GARNET PVT. LTD., CHENNAI	KARAICHITHU UVARI	Tirunelveli	1.03	9-Jul-01	23-Oct-01	Garnet, Ilmenite & Rutile
45.	V. V. MINERALS	KUNDANKULAM	Tirunelveli	2.47	20-Oct-05	12-Dec-05	Garnet, Ilmenite & Rutile
46.	BEACH MINERALS SAND CO.	KUTTAM	Tirunelveli	4.64	12-Jul-95	17-Mar-95	Garnet, Ilmenite & Rutile
47.	BEACH MINERALS SAND CO.	KUTTAM	Tirunelveli	2.87	16-Feb-01	12-Sep-01	Garnet, Ilmenite & Rutile
48.	BEACH MINERALS SAND CO.	KUTTAM	Tirunelveli	4.43	1-Mar-04	5-Aug-04	Garnet, Ilmenite & Rutile
49.	BEACH MINERALS SAND CO.	KUTTAM	Tirunelveli	4.76	31-Jan-01	11-Sep-01	Garnet, Ilmenite & Rutile
50.	BEACH MINERALS SAND CO.	KUTTAM	Tirunelveli	4.9	31-Jan-01	11-Sep-01	Garnet, Ilmenite & Rutile
51.	BEACH MINERALS SAND CO.	KUTTAM	Tirunelveli	2.6	31-Jan-01	12-Sep-01	Garnet, Ilmenite & Rutile
52.	BEACH MINERALS SAND CO.	KUTTAM	Tirunelveli	4.73	18-Jan-01	19-Feb-01	Garnet, Ilmenite & Rutile
53.	BEACH MINERALS SAND CO.	KUTTAM	Tirunelveli	4.15	18-Jan-01	12-Sep-01	Garnet, Ilmenite & Rutile
54.	TAMIL NADU MINERALS LTD.	KUTTAM	Tirunelveli	4.36	10-Jul-97	20-Jul-98	Garnet, Ilmenite & Rutile
55.	BEACH MINERALS SAND CO.	KUTTAM	Tirunelveli	2.47	18-Jan-01	19-Feb-01	Garnet, Ilmenite & Rutile
56.	V. V. MINERALS	LIVINJIPURAM	Tirunelveli	0.96	15-Sep-04	11-Apr-05	Garnet, Ilmenite & Rutile
57.	V. V. MINERALS	LIVINJIPURAM	Tirunelveli	4.1	17-Mar-04	11-Apr-05	Garnet, Ilmenite & Rutile
58.	V. V. MINERALS	LIVINJIPURAM	Tirunelveli	3.79	23-Aug-04	11-Apr-05	Garnet, Ilmenite & Rutile
59.	V. V. MINERALS	LIVINJIPURAM	Tirunelveli	3.36	23-Aug-04	11-Apr-05	Garnet, Ilmenite & Rutile
60.	V. V. MINERALS	THIRUVAMBALAPURAM	Tirunelveli	3.38	9-Mar-01	17-Aug-01	Garnet, Ilmenite & Rutile
61.	V. V. MINERALS	THIRUVAMBALAPURAM	Tirunelveli	2.03	18-Apr-04	23-May-06	Garnet, Ilmenite & Rutile
62.	V. V. MINERALS	THIRUVAMBALAPURAM	Tirunelveli	4.06	18-Apr-06	25-May-06	Garnet, Ilmenite & Rutile
63.	V. V. MINERALS	VJAYAPATHI	Tirunelveli	4.8	9-Mar-01	17-Aug-01	Garnet, Ilmenite & Rutile
64.	V. V. MINERALS	VJAYAPATHI	Tirunelveli	4.51	9-Mar-01	17-Aug-01	Garnet, Ilmenite & Rutile
65.	V. V. MINERALS	VJAYAPATHI	Tirunelveli	5.03	6-Sep-00	28-Sep-00	Garnet, Ilmenite & Rutile

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
66.	INDIAN RARE EARTHS LTD.	MANAVALAKURICHI	Kanyakumari	13.24	28-Oct-78	28-Jan-79	Monazite, Ilmenite & Rutile
67.	INDIAN RARE EARTHS LTD.	CHAVARA	Kanyakumari	67	21-Oct-98	19-Apr-99	Monazite, Ilmenite & Rutile
68.	V. V. MINERALS	Gopalapuram	Madurai	3.16	31-Jan-06	28-Feb-06	Garnet, Ilmenite & Rutile
69.	V. V. Minerals	Muruganeri	Madurai	3.46	31-Jan-06	28-Feb-06	Garnet, Ilmenite & Rutile

Statement II*India's Export of Rare-Earth Minerals for the year 2011-12*

ITC HS	Item Description	Qty(KGS)
25085032	SILLIMANTE FINES (INCLDNG SILLIMANTE SAND)	8835484
25132030	NATURAL GARNET	428719479
25132090	OTHER NATURAL ABRASIVES	45891711
25309040	ORES & CNCRTS OF RARE ESRTHMTLS	24000
26122000	THORIUM ORES & CONCENTRATES (Source IREL)	4000
26140010	ILMENITE UN PROCESSED	824185630
26140020	ILMENITE,UPGRADED(BENEFICIATED ILMENITE INCLUDING ILMENITE GROUND)	55337211
26140031	RARE EARTH OXIDES INCLUDING RUTILE SAND	6695931
26140039	OTHER RUTILE	4012
26140090	OTHER TITANIUM ORES & CONCENTRATES	26757940
26151000	ZIRCONIUM ORES & CONCENTRATES	43533383
26159010	VANADIUM ORES & CONCENTRATES	1250000
26159020	NIOBIUM OR TANTALUM ORES & CONCENTRARES	522657

Civil Nuclear Co-operation Agreement

1920. SHRI VARUN GANDHI:
SHRI S. SEMMALAI:

Will the MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the progress registered in the implementation of Bilateral Civil Nuclear Co-operation Agreement between India and Canada;

(b) whether Canada is willing to sell nuclear reactors to India;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether Canada and Australia have agreed to export uranium nuclear fuel only if Government allows them to scrutinize the use of its nuclear material; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) to (e) The Government of India and the Government of Canada signed an Agreement for Cooperation in Peaceful

Uses of Nuclear Energy, during the visit of Prime Minister Manmohan Singh to Canada in June 2010.

2009-10: 92

2010-11: 96

2011-12: 142

Broad-based cooperation is envisaged between India and Canada as per provisions of the India-Canada Agreement for Cooperation in Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy of 2010.

During the visit of Canadian Prime Minister Stephen Harper to India from 4-9 November 2012, the two sides initialled the Appropriate Arrangement for implementation of the India-Canada Agreement for Cooperation in Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy.

During the visit of Australian Prime Minister Julia Gillard to India between 15-17 October 2012, both sides announced that India and Australia would commence negotiations on a bilateral Civil Nuclear Cooperation Agreement.

[Translation]

NOC by CVC for Appointments in PSUs

1921. SHRI HARSH VARDHAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether NOC is issued by the CVC prior to the appointment of senior officials of Public Sector Undertakings;

(b) if so, the action taken by the Government regarding the number of such officials for which NOC was to be issued by the CVC during the last three years; and

(c) the total number of cases in which CVC gave permission after the date of joining of selected officials in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE. (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) Yes, Madam. Vigilance Clearance from CVC is obtained in case of persons working in Government/Public Sector and from Police authorities in case of Private individuals prior to their appointment as Functional Directors (including CMDs) of Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs).

(b) The number of appointments of Functional Directors including CMDs made in the last three years is as under:

In such cases of appointments, CVC clearance/Police Verification is invariably done depending on whether the candidate is being appointed from within Government/PSU or from private sources.

(c) As CVC clearance is invariably obtained before the appointment is made, the question of receiving CVC clearance after date of joining of selected officials does not arise.

[English]

Dropout Rate Among SC/ST

1922. SHRI K.P. DHANAPALAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the dropout rate of school students belonging to SCs/STs in the primary and secondary stages during the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) the reasons for the high dropout of students belonging to these communities; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) State-wise details of the dropout rate of SC/ST students for the Classes I-V and Classes I-X during 2008-09, 2009-10(Provisional) and 2010-11(Provisional) are given in the enclosed Statement-I and II.

(b) The incidence of high dropout rate may be attributed to inadequate school infrastructure and facilities, adverse pupil teacher ratio, children engaged in household or other kinds of work, seasonal migration and other socio economic factors.

(c) The Government has been making consistent progress in meeting the goals of Universal Elementary Education through implementation of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) Programme. The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act 2009, which became operational with effect from 1st April, 2010,

provides that every child in the 6 to 14 age-group shall have a right to free and compulsory education till completion of elementary education. The SSA Framework of Implementation has been revised to correspond with the provisions of the RTE Act, 2009 and the SSA programme is being implemented in accordance with the norms and standards of the RTE Act to enhance enrolment and retention of children.

A multi-pronged approach has been adopted for reducing dropout rates. This includes *inter alia* strengthening of school infrastructure and facilities, residential hostel buildings for children in habitations not covered by regular schools, provisioning for additional teachers, regular training of teachers, provision for text books and uniforms to children. SSA facilitates context-

specific interventions for girls, SC, ST and Muslim community. The Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya Scheme provides for setting up of residential upper primary schools for girls from SC, ST, OBC and Muslim communities. The Mid Day Meal Scheme is also being implemented with a view to enhance enrolment and retention of children in school. Further, the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan which has been launched for universal access to secondary education, aims at removing gender and socio-economic disparities in access to education. There is a provision for upgradation of Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas to secondary schools to enable girls to continue their education under RMSA. Enrolment drive in areas having concentration of SC and ST, special coaching/remedial teaching and sensitization programmes are some of the other measures undertaken under RMSA to reduce dropout rate.

Statement I

Dropout at Primary Stage (Classes I-V)

Sl. No.	State/UTs	SC STUDENTS			ST STUDENTS		
		2008-09 (P)	2009-10 (P)	2010-11 (P)	2008-09 (P)	2009-10 (P)	2010-11 (P)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	20.2	18.5	19.6	39.8	37.0	36.8
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	100.0	41.5	41.5	43.7
3.	Assam	6.9	26.9	26.2	-19.8	33.0	25.7
4.	Bihar	50.1	50.4	38.8	4.0	10.9	27.1
5.	Chhattisgarh	29.1	35.5	44.7	37.8	39.2	40.3
6.	Goa	-25.6	14.9	15.1	-122.6	-80.6	-
7.	Gujarat	46.9	45.2	45.2	52.6	48.0	48.0
8.	Haryana	-5.7	-5.1	2.2	-	-	-
9.	Himachal Pradesh	15.1	5.2	7.3	3.5	-3.3	-
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	-23.4	-3.2	-	4.7	29.8	29.8
11.	Jharkhand	20.1	33.2	40.6	29.9	37.5	37.5
12.	Karnataka	7.1	16.3	14.3	5.4	16.7	6.9
13.	Kerala	-7.5	-7.2	-	-13.6	-14.8	-
14.	Madhya Pradesh	18.5	24.0	28.9	17.8	20.3	37.1
15.	Maharashtra	21.8	22.8	22.7	33.2	23.8	21.1
16.	Manipur	35.5	37.3	29.3	52.2	57.9	51.3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
17.	Meghalaya	15.3	12.8	17.7	52.9	52.1	54.6
18.	Mizoram	95.5	46.9	-	40.1	46.5	38.4
19.	Nagaland	-	-	-	9.8	39.8	39.8
20.	Odisha	25.7	19.1	15.7	35.2	38.9	22.1
21.	Punjab	23.5	9.4	9.8	-	-	-
22.	Rajasthan	50.7	50.9	50.5	39.5	50.4	49.4
23.	Sikkim	52.0	27.9	31.9	37.4	21.5	19.1
24.	Tamil Nadu	-29.1	-8.6	-	-57.1	8.2	-
25.	Tripura	8.9	5.9	15.3	32.5	37.8	41.5
26.	Uttar Pradesh	31.9	37.7	26.0	-158.8	-160.9	-
27.	Uttarakhand	34.4	31.0	27.8	15.9	25.2	16.3
28.	West Bengal	22.6	21.4	25.9	49.9	42.2	28.3
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	-	-	22.7	4.76	0.2
30.	Chandigarh	-52.7	-50.1	-	-	-	-
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	21.9	12.1	14.6	24.6	20.2	12.0
32.	Daman and Diu	-	0.7	1.8	-68.2	7.8	5.0
33.	Delhi	8.9	22.9	16.3	-17.3	19.2	24.1
34.	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	6.1	12.1	9.0
35.	Puducherry	-5.7	-6.3	-	-	-	-
	INDIA	26.7	29.3	26.7	31.3	34.5 ^e	35.6

P - Provisional

(-) means either there is no SC/ST or required data for calculation of drop-out is not available

Negative drop-out is due to lateral entry or repeaters in school

Statement II*Dropout at Secondary Stage (Classes I-X)*

Sl. No.	State/UTs	SC STUDENTS			ST STUDENTS		
		2008-09 (P)	2009-10 (P)	2010-11 (P)	2009-10 (P)	2008-09 (P)	2010-11 (P)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	66.2	58.2	49.7	81.8	76.8	72.7
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	100.0	66.1	65.7	63.5
3.	Assam	83.9	82.0	-	83.6	83.1	-
4.	Bihar	88.4	85.4	79.8	98.6	97.7	71.1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5.	Chhattisgarh ¹	-	-	59.0	-	-	62.7
6.	Goa	62.9	71.2	49.8	-	-	-
7.	Gujarat	65.0	59.3	64.5	73.9	74.5	77.6
8.	Haryana	48.4	18.5	17.0	-	-	-
9.	Himachal Pradesh	39.6	40.7	32.5	18.0	1.4	2.1
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	50.7	49.7	-	65.3	71.9	-
11.	Jharkhand ²	-	-	72.3	-	-	79.8
12.	Karnataka	56.3	56.6	55.6	48.1	50.6	47.0
13.	Kerala	-4.2	5.8	6.2	35.2	21.2	29.1
14.	Madhya Pradesh	63.6	62.3	43.2	82.9	81.7	64.6
15.	Maharashtra	41.8	40.6	38.3	70.2	69.7	69.8
16.	Manipur	6.6	10.7	-	71.7	70.0	-
17.	Meghalaya	70.6	77.6	78.3	77.5	78.0	79.6
18.	Mizoram	59.1	62.1	-	68.9	63.4	54.1
19.	Nagaland	-	-	-	67.3	68.2	68.5
20.	Odisha	77.0	75.8	75.1	85.8	85.7	85.6
21.	Punjab	70.1	58.9	55.7	-	-	-
22.	Rajasthan	75.1	77.2	74.5	70.8	76.1	79.3
23.	Sikkim	86.9	84.6	75.2	63.7	69.6	52.2
24.	Tamil Nadu	11.2	16.6	10.2	50.4	19.9	31.9
25.	Tripura	63.7	53.2	47.8	78.7	73.9	71.6
26.	Uttar Pradesh	75.7	49.3	57.2	53.9	-41.9	-
27.	Uttarakhand ³	-	-	50.2	-	-	36.0
28.	West Bengal	77.7	75.5	66.2	87.1	84.9	74.6
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	-	-	28.5	45.4	31.9
30.	Chandigarh	60.0	56.1	43.3	-	-	-
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	37.4	29.5	28.1	68.6	67.5	63.3
32.	Daman and Diu	-	-20.3	-	56.6	58.1	-
33.	Delhi	47.6	39.3	-	0.1	-2.6	-
34.	Lakshadweep	-	-	100.0	29.9	23.6	33.6
35.	Puducherry	11.9	12.9	8.0	-	-	-
INDIA		66.6	59.0	56.0	76.2	75.2	70.9

P - Provisional

1-Included in Madhya Pradesh, 2-Included in Bihar, 3-Included in Uttar Pradesh for 2008-09(P) and 2009-10 (P)

(-) means either there is no SC/ST or required data for calculation of drop-out is not available

Negative drop-out is due to lateral entry or repeaters in school

*[Translation]***BRTS**

1923. SHRI UDAY PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the objective behind Bus Rapid Transit System (BRTS);
- (b) the Institutes being associated with BRTS;
- (c) the total expenditure to be incurred on this project by the Union Government; and
- (d) the agencies involved in this project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI):

(a) The objective of BRTS is to provide safe, quick, affordable, comfortable, reliable and sustainable mass transport to the public in urban areas on dedicated medium density corridors keeping in consideration the NUTP principle of moving people not the vehicles.

(b) There is no particular institute associated with only BRTS. However, Centre for Environmental Planning and Technology (CEPT) University, Ahmedabad, Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi (IIT-Delhi), Urban Mass Transit Company Limited (UMTC) and Institute of Urban Transport (IUT) are related institutes.

(c) The total project cost of 21 BRTS projects sanctioned under JnNURM is Rs. 5211.60 crore (estimated). Out of this, Government of India share i.e. Additional Central Assistance (ACA) is Rs. 2373.36 crore (estimated).

(d) In the above 21 projects, Government of India, Ministry of Urban Development, concerned State Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and West Bengal are involved. The Municipal Corporations of concerned cities of Vijaywada, Vishakhapatnam, Ahmedabad, Rajkot, Surat, Bhopal, Indore, Pune-Pimpri-Chinchwad, Jaipur and Kolkata Metropolitan Development Authority are the implementing agencies.

*[English]***Security at Airports**

1924. SHRI SANJAY BHOI:
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:
SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL
KHATGAONKAR:
SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the security at the Chhatrapati Shivaji International Airport in Mumbai was gravely compromised recently;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government has conducted any inquiry in this regard;
- (d) if so, the outcome of the inquiry and the action taken against the persons responsible for this incident; and
- (e) the steps taken by the Government to check such lapses in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL): (a) No, Madam

(b) to (e) An incident involving CISF and Custom officials, posted at the Chhatrapati Shivaji International Airport, Mumbai is reported to have happened on 03.10.2012. The Government have carried out a preliminary inquiry into the matter and found that the barriers at Gate No. 1 and Gate No. 6 were closed during the whole incident and as such security was not compromised.

Ban on Bulk SMS and MMS

1925. SHRI M. ANANDAN:
SHRI P. VISWANATHAN:
SHRI SURESH ANGADI:

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

- (a) whether the Union Government has banned circulation of bulk SMS and MMS in the country in the wake of exodus of North-Eastern people from Bengaluru;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Union Government is making any review of the ban imposed;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and is not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to regulate the mobile operators issuing mobile connections without proper verification?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) to (d) Madam, keeping in view the Security scenario at that time, Government directed all the Telecom Service Providers on 17.08.2012 to take following action with immediate effect:

- (i) Block Bulk SMS (more than 5) for next 15 days in the entire country across all states/ Union territories.
- (ii) Block bulk MMS (more than 5) and all MMS with attachment more than 25 KB for the next 15 days in the entire country across all states/ Union territories.
- (iii) This restriction of SMS/MMS does not apply on the SMS/MMS in respect of transactional messages related to institutions such banking, financial institutes and railways.

Based on review of the situation, Government decided on 23.08.2012 to revise the permissible limit of Bulk SMS/MMS to 'Twenty' in place of 'Five' and finally these restrictions were withdrawn on 30.08.2012.

(e) Telecom Enforcement Resource and Monitoring (TERM) Cells of Department of Telecommunication carry out monthly sample verification of Customer Acquisition Form/ Customer Application Form (CAF)/ Subscriber Acquisition Form (SAF) along with supporting documents to cross check the compliance on photo, identity, address

(PIA) basis. Penalty is imposed on respective Telecom Service Provider for the non-compliance cases. Further, Department of Telecommunication has issued new stringent instructions on verification of mobile subscribers vide No. 800-09/2010-VAS dated 09.08.2012 in compliance to the directions contained in the judgment and order dated 27.04.2012 by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India.

[*Translation*]

Theft of Metro Rail Tokens

1926. SHRI TUFANI SAROJ: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether tokens of Delhi Metro are being stolen;
- (b) if so, the number of Metro Rail tokens lost or stolen during the last three years and the current year;
- (c) the amount of loss suffered due to theft or loss of such tokens; and
- (d) the steps taken by the Government to check such theft in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI): (a) Delhi Metro Rail Corporation Limited (DMRC) has informed that they are losing some tokens from the system.

(b) and (c) The details of the number of Metro Rail tokens lost or stolen and the amount of loss suffered due to loss of such tokens during the last three years and the current year, as informed by DMRC are as under:—

YEAR	NO. OF TOKEN LOSS	AMOUNT OF TOKEN LOSS (IN RUPEES)
2009-10	585,545	12,026,077
2010-11	998,708	16,713,963
2011-12	1,298,639	18,734,106
April'12 - September'12	709,985	9,520,899
Total	3,592,877	56,995,045

(d) The following steps have been taken by DMRC to check such token loss:-

- (i) When the system initially commenced during 2002 the system was so optimized so as to suit the Indian conditions and help smooth movement of passengers, prevent bodily injury and prevent tailgating. A revised Token Movement Procedure Order has now been implemented in the system for accountal of tokens at stations with effect from 01.03.2012 which has started showing results. Periodic drives are launched to guide/educate/sensitize public about the use of tokens.
- (ii) The Automatic Fare Collection (AFC) system software has been modified to allow exit by tokens even if entry has not been recorded in the token. This has helped in controlling the incidents of tail gating to and consequent token loss at the exit gates.
- (iii) Every Tuesday is observed as "Token Saving day", where in every staff has been instructed to give emphasis to collect / recover and account token from all the sources.
- (iv) The Customer Facilitation Agents (CFAs) are deployed at important stations to monitors token tailgating and capturing of tokens from passengers.
- (v) The Station Manager/Controllers have been directed to spend more time to supervise the AFC gates especially during peak hours to check the leakage / loss of tokens.
- (vi) Regular announcements are made at stations that 'Carrying token away from the system in an offence under DMRC Rule'. This warning is also displayed at prominent places for the information of commuters.
- (vii) Regular drives are carried out at the stations and a training program also being organized at Revenue Cell, briefing about leakage of tokens and ways to prevent the loss of tokens from stations.
- (viii) A transparent box is placed at AFC gates for depositing tokens carried away mistakenly by passengers.
- (ix) A penalty of Rs.200/- is charged from passengers carrying away tokens without

depositing them at the gate. Rs 2,82,000 were collected as penalty from October 2011 to March 2012 in 1410 cases of tailgating observed.

- (x) Promoting use of smart cards in a big way so as to reduce the use of tokens and consequent loss of tokens and as a result usage of smart card has increased to 64%.

Delhi Rent Act, 1995

1927. SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR:
SHRI RAMKISHUN:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Delhi Rent Act, 1995 has come into force;

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor along with the time by which it is likely to come into force;

(c) whether the Government proposes to amend the said Act to protect the interests of those who were defined as landowner/landlord of the properties prior to the British rule; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI):

(a) No, Madam.

(b) The Delhi Rent Act, 1995 was enacted to replace Delhi Rent Control Act, 1958. It was to come into force on such date as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint. The notification was not issued as immediately after enactment of the Act of 1995, there were representations against provisions mainly relating to deemed rent, registration of tenancies, inheritability of tenancies, enhancement of rent and eviction of tenant. As the legislative process is yet to be initiated, no time frame can be indicated at this stage.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Question does not arise in view of the policy of the Government.

*[English]***Corporal Punishment in Schools**

1928. SHRI AVTAR SINGH BHADANA:
SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI:

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

(a) whether the Government has an assessment of the number of cases in which children were physically abused by their teachers in Government-run schools during the last three years and the current year and if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government proposes to bring stringent law to deal with cases of child abuse particularly against school officials and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) the number of schools that have formed corporal punishment monitoring cells; and

(d) the steps taken to ensure that all the schools have a corporal punishment monitoring cells?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) Education being in the Concurrent List, State/Union Territories (UTs) Government schools are under the control of the respective State Government/UT Administration. Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS), Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti (NVS) & Central Tibetan Schools Administration (CTSA) are Autonomous Bodies under the Ministry of Human Resource Development. The state-wise details of incidents of corporal punishment in respect of Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) for the year 2010-11 onwards, and for Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas (JNVs) & CTSA for the last three-year and current year are given in the enclosed Statement. Information with respect of KVs for the year 2009-2010 is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) to (d) Corporal punishment is strictly prohibited in these schools and necessary instructions/guidelines have already been issued by the KVS & NVS to all Regional Offices & Principals of KVs & JNVs. Regional Offices & Principals have been entrusted with the responsibility to monitor that these guidelines are followed in letter & spirit. As regards CTSA, a School Discipline Committee headed by School Principal/Head Master is monitoring the cases of corporal punishment to students.

Statement

Name of State	2009-2010			2010-2011			2011-12			2012-13 TILL DATE		
	KV	JNV	CTSA	KV	JNV	CTSA	KV	JNV	CTSA	KV	JNV	CTSA
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Bihar		-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Chhattisgarh		-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Delhi		-	-	1	-	-		-	-	-	-	-
Gujrat		4	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Himachal Pradesh		-	1	-	-	-		2	-	-	1	-
Haryana		-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Jharkhand		-	-	-	1	-		-	-	-	-	-
Karnataka		-	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-
Kerala		-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maharashtra		-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Puducherry		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Punjab		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Tamilnadu		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Tripura		-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Uttar Pradesh		-	-	2	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-
Uttrakhand		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
West Bengal		-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grand Total		4	2	4	7	1	6	5	1	2	4	-

Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House

Utilization of Funds in AP

1929. SHRI TAKAM SANJOY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assessment has been made by the Government on the utilization of central assistance given to Arunachal Pradesh;

(b) if so, the findings thereof and the action taken in this regard;

(c) if not, whether the Government proposes to undertake such an assessment to identify the main

impediments to the effective use of central assistance in Arunachal Pradesh; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): (a) to (d) Planning Commission allocates Central Assistance to State Plans in consultation with Ministries/ Departments and State Governments. The details of State Plan Outlay of Arunachal Pradesh, Central Assistance and Actual Expenditure during the 11th Plan are as follows:

(Rs. in Crore)

Year	Approved outlay	Central assistance (Grants Approved)	Central assistance as % of approved outlay (%)	Actual expenditure	Actual expenditure/ Plan outlay (%)
2007-08	1320	1033.31	78.28	1459.92	110.60
2008-09	2265	1886.92	83.32	1801.33	79.53
2009-10	2100	2168.96	103.28	2016.00	96.00
2010-11	2500	2255.60	90.22	2555.11	102.20
2011-12	3200	2421.05	75.66	2942.59	91.96
Total 11 th Plan	11385	9765.84	85.78	10774.95	94.64

Source: Planning Commission and State Government.

Before the release of funds on account of Central Assistance, assessment of utilization of funds released in the earlier installments is made by concerned Ministry/ Department in accordance with scheme specific guidelines.

As Arunachal Pradesh is a special category state, Special Plan Assistance (SPA) for projects is also provided to the state subject to several conditions. The State Government is required inter alia to set up a monitoring mechanism to check the progress of Utilization at regular intervals; ensure third party monitoring; conduct mandatory tendering and ensure achievement of monitorable targets against each project before release of allocated funds to the line departments. During the Annual Plan discussions with the Planning Commission, the achievements under State Plans Schemes including utilisation of Central Assistance are also reviewed.

[*Translation*]

Appointment of Lokpal and Lokayukta

1930. SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH:
SHRI P.C. GADDIGOUDAR:
SHRI BHUDEO CHOUDHARY:
SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee headed by Chairman of Central Board of Direct Taxes has made recommendations to the Government for immediate appointment of Lokpal and Lokayukta;

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

(c) the present status of appointment of Lokpal in view of the increasing corruption in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE. (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) Yes, Madam. One of the recommendations of the Committee headed by the Chairman, CBDT to examine the existing legal and administrative framework to deal with the menace of generation of black money, in its report submitted to the Government on 29.03.2012, is that the Institutions of the Lokpal and Lokayukta may be put in place at the earliest, in the centre and states, respectively, to expedite investigations into cases of corruption and bring the guilty to justice.

(b) and (c) To establish the Institution of Lokpal at the Centre level and a uniform Institution of Lokayuktas in all the States, the Government has already introduced "The Lokpal and Lokayuktas Bill, 2011" on 22.12.2011 in Lok Sabha. The Lokpal and Lokayuktas Bill, 2011 has been passed by Lok Sabha on 27.12.2011 and has been introduced in the Rajya Sabha.

[*English*]

Reservation in Promotion

1931. SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:
SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Attorney General of India has suggested to the Government that the proposed Bill for reservation of SCs/ STs in promotion in the Government jobs is erroneous;

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

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto;

(d) whether the Government proposes to include OBCs and poor minorities including Muslims in the proposed quota in promotion in the proposed Bill in view of some recent suggestions after introduction of the Bill in the Parliament; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE. (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (c) The Supreme Court in the matter of M. Nagaraj case, while upholding validity of the Constitution amendments regarding reservation in promotion to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, has laid down certain pre-requisite conditions for providing reservation in promotion to SCs and STs, namely the State has to see about inadequacy of representation, backwardness of the class and efficiency of administration. To overcome these pre-requisite conditions, the Government proposed to introduce a bill to amend the Constitution. Opinion of the Attorney General of India was sought on the proposed bill and he had not opined that the Bill on the Constitutional amendment for reservation of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in promotion in the Government jobs was erroneous.

(d) and (e) No, Madam. The Bill aims to amend Article 16(4A) so as to continue with existing provisions of reservation in promotion to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, without any impediment.

Caste-Based Segregation in Primary Schools

1932. SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN:
SHRIMATI SUSMITA BAURI:

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

(a) whether the Government has conducted any study on the persistence of caste-based segregation of children in primary schools which alleged that Dalit children have been asked to sit separately from higher caste children;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. A study on inclusion and exclusion of children in schools was commissioned by the Ministry of Human Resource Development in 6 States (Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha and Rajasthan) in 2011. The study has revealed that in Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha and Rajasthan there were incidents of segregated seating arrangements in classrooms.

(c) The Ministry of Human Resource Development has taken the issue of discriminatory practices very seriously and detailed guidelines to prevent discrimination have been issued by the Ministry on 26th October, 2012 to all States/UTs for wide dissemination and compliance.

Suicide Cases in Educational Institutes

1933. SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI:
SHRI ADHI SANKAR:

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

(a) the number of suicide cases in the Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) and other top Institutes in the country during the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether the Government is contemplating any plan to start counselling session in such Institutes to check suicide by students;

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

(d) whether the Union Government has constituted any task force for conducting a study of the circumstances leading to such suicides;

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the major recommendations made by the Committee; and

(f) the details of the recommendations which have been accepted and those not accepted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) The information regarding suicides committed by students in various premier institutes in the country is not maintained centrally. According to the information furnished by the Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs), there are 15 cases of suicides that have been reported during the last three years and the current year.

(b) and (c) In IITs, there are Counselors to address students' personal, academic, psychological and family related problems. Further, there are Student Mentors in various departments who help them in their academic and other problems by providing proper guidance and also bring to the notice of concerned authorities about their problems for timely redressal. In addition, there are Student Tutors who help them to cope up with their academic problems.

(d) to (f) Pursuant to the decision taken in the 42nd meeting of the Council of IITs, a Task Force under the chairmanship of Prof. M. Anandakrishnan, Chairman, Board of Governors, IIT-Kanpur, was constituted to study the causes of suicides in the IITs and other Centrally Funded Technical Institutions (CFTIs) and suggest remedial measures. The Task Force has since submitted its report wherein it has recommended, inter-alia, creation of systems and structure in institutions with a detailed description of the functions and responsibilities of these systems along with the nature of institutional preparedness. It has also suggested establishment of an Empowered Committee for ensuring that the recommendations are followed and a common database relating to the availability of counselling and other support

services in CFTIs, etc. are facilitated, besides promoting training programmes for in-house counsellors, faculty and others associated with the counselling services. The Empowered Committee may also work out the financial support which any CFTI may need in this regard.

The recommendations of the Task Force is being placed before the Council of IITs in its next meeting for its consideration and recommendations.

Allotment of CWG Flats

1934. SHRI KABINDRA PURKAYASTHA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for delay in the allotment of flats in the Commonwealth Games Village; and

(b) the time by which the allotment is likely to be made?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI): (a) and (b) Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has informed that out of the total of 1168 constructed flats at Commonwealth Games Village Complex, DDA's share is 711 flats. Out of these 711 flats, 110 flats were put to tender of which 74 flats have been disposed of. Rest of the flats are to be sold to the Government Departments/ Public Sector Undertakings, etc. Out of the share of Private Builder, 28 flats are yet to be sold. The disposal of these flats has been stayed by the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi in the case titled "CWG Allottees' Welfare Association Vs. DDA" in the Civil Writ Petition No. 3703/2011. These flats are to be disposed of as and when stay is vacated by the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi.

Setting up New Poverty Line

1935. SHRI AJAY KUMAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has set up a new poverty line in terms of money spent on consumption for rural and urban India;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether globally acceptable FAO (Food and Agriculture Organization) norms are followed by the Government to define poverty; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): (a) and (b) The Planning Commission defines poverty line on the basis of Monthly Per Capita Consumption Expenditure (MPCE). The methodology for estimation of poverty has been reviewed from time to time. The Expert Group headed by Prof. Suresh D. Tendulkar that submitted its report in December 2009, computed the poverty lines at all India level as MPCE of Rs. 447 for rural areas and Rs 579 for urban areas in 2004-05.

Planning Commission estimates poverty based on data obtained from Large Sample Survey on Household Consumer Expenditure carried out by the National Sample Survey Office (NSSO). These Surveys are conducted every 5 years. After 2004-05, the results are available for the survey conducted in 2009-10. Planning Commission has updated the poverty lines for the year 2009-10 as per the recommendations of the Tendulkar Committee using NSS 66th round (2009-10) data of Household Consumer Expenditure Survey. The poverty line at all India level is estimated as Monthly Per-capita Consumption Expenditure of Rs. 673 for rural areas and Rs. 860 for urban areas in 2009-10, which amounts to a monthly consumption expenditure of Rs. 3,365 in rural areas and Rs. 4,300 in urban areas for a family of five at 2009-10 prices.

(c) and (d) The Tendulkar Committee has mentioned in its report that the proposed poverty lines have been validated by checking the adequacy of actual private expenditure per capita near the poverty lines on food, education and health by comparing them with normative expenditures consistent with nutritional, educational and health outcomes. The Tendulkar Committee has also stated:

"It may be noted that although those near the poverty line in urban areas continue to afford the original calorie norm of 2100 per capita per day, their actual observed calorie intake from 61st Round of NSS of is 1776 calories per capita. This actual intake is very close to the revised calorie intake norm of 1770 per capita per day currently recommended for India by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). Actual observed calorie intake of those near the new poverty line in rural areas (1999 calories per capita) is higher than the FAO norm."

[Translation]

Constitutional Status to CVC and CBI

1936. SHRI RADHE MOHAN SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is contemplating to bring any proposal to provide constitutional status and autonomy to CVC and CBI;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which a final decision is likely to be taken; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE. (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (c) There is no proposal with the Government to provide constitutional status to the Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) and the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI). The CVC is a statutory body and derives its powers from the Central Vigilance Commission Act, 2003. The CBI derives its powers from the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1946. Both organizations have adequate functional autonomy.

[English]

Information to Disabled in Rural Areas

1937. SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by the Government to make Government information available for the disabled people in rural areas where internet penetration is very low;

(b) whether any measures have been taken to ensure that the websites of several ministries granting licences, minimum food or minimum wage cards be updated regularly;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the action taken by the Government for updation of Government websites?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) For the benefit of people with disabilities, efforts are taken to develop government websites to be universally accessible. In this regard, Government has framed the Guidelines for Indian Government Websites (GIGW), which were released in February 2009 and made part of the Central Secretariat Manual of Office Procedure by Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances (DARPG). National Portal of India (<http://www.india.gov.in>) has been developed as per these guidelines. For example, a user with visual disability can access this portal using assistive technologies, such as Screen Readers and Magnifiers. Hindi version of the portal is also made available. Many government websites are developed to provide the contents using local language. The guidelines also address the accessibility of websites on all bandwidths and devices.

(b) Yes, Madam.

(c) Efforts are taken by several ministries to update regularly the contents of the websites. Many websites have dynamic contents to provide updated details on various applications. For example, the website on MNREGA (<http://nrega.nic.in>) has job card and other details updated regularly. In the case of website of Directorate General of Foreign Trade the application status details are updated regularly.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) The Guidelines for Indian Government Websites mandate the departments to have a web information manager whose responsibility includes monitoring the content and ensuring its quality and currency. The Departments are also advised to frame a 'content review policy' to ensure regular review of the websites content. As per the direction, these guidelines are to be complied while designing, developing and maintaining the websites of Ministry/Department/States/ Districts across the country. In this regard D/o Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances has written letter to all Chief Secretaries to adopt Guidelines for Indian Government Websites in their states. The Cabinet Secretary has written to all Secretaries of Ministries/Departments of Government of India to take necessary steps to make their websites comply with the Guidelines. Details of the guidelines are available at the website: <http://guidelines.gov.in>.

New CMS by AIR India

1938. SHRI DILIPKUMAR MANSUKHLAL GANDHI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Air India has introduced new Crew Management System (CMS);

(b) if so, the salient features of the said System; and

(c) the extent to which the new System will help to rule out scope of subjectivity and favouritism in the deployment and management of staff?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Air India has initiated the launch of the Computerized Management System (CMS) for Cabin Crew deployed on both Wide Body and Narrow Body aircrafts. The Salient features of the said system are as follows:—

(i) The CMS has Cabin Crew web Portal wherein the Cabin Crew are able to see the programme on ARMS on a daily basis.

(ii) Personal details of Cabin Crew can be accessed by crew and changes can be made by them, which will be verified by the nominated Crew Web Portal Administrators.

(iii) Roster was uploaded in ARMS for Mumbai Based Cabin Crew to facilitate smooth continuation for the planned roster of December.

(c) This system will reduce the scope of subjectivity and favouritism as it will be a more transparent method of Crew Management System.

Democracy in Myanmar

1939. PROF. SAUGATA ROY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Myanmar leader Aang Sang Su Kyi has recently expressed her sadness over India's attitude towards the pro-democracy movement in her country;

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

(c) the policy of the Government towards the present regime in Myanmar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) to (c) The Chairperson of the National League for Democracy of Myanmar, Daw Aung San Suu Kyi, visited India from November 13 to 17, 2012 to deliver the Nehru Memorial Lecture. In her public remarks, Daw Aung San Suu Kyi was reported as having said that she was "saddened to feel that we had drawn away from India, or rather that India had drawn away from us, during our difficult days, but I always had faith in the lasting friendship between our two countries." She also conveyed that she would like India to assist Myanmar on the "path of democracy".

During her visit, Daw Aung San Suu Kyi called on the Vice President, Prime Minister, Speaker Lok Sabha and External Affairs Minister. Her visit enabled an exchange of views on matters of mutual interest, including India's continuing support for the ongoing democratic transition in Myanmar. Daw Aung Suu Kyi was informed of India's engagement with the multiparty polity in Myanmar, including through support for democratic institutions, capacity building efforts and facilitation of people to people contacts.

High level exchanges between India and Myanmar over the past year, including the State visits of the Prime Minister to Myanmar in May 2012 and that of the President of Myanmar to India in October 2011, have strengthened the close and friendly relations between the two countries. Several new initiatives have been agreed upon by the two sides in the fields of border area development, Trade and Investment, connectivity, security, health, agriculture, information technology, infrastructure development, border management, culture, capacity building and human resource development.

During his visit to Myanmar in May 2012, the Prime Minister had reiterated India's readiness to extend all necessary assistance in developing the capacity of democratic institutions. In this context, the Prime Minister conveyed India's readiness to provide training programmes for Myanmar Parliamentarians and staff, in which endeavour orientation courses have been organised by the Bureau of Parliamentary Studies and Training in India for Myanmar Parliamentarians in July and October, 2012.

[*Translation*]

Kanya Shiksha Parisar Scheme

1940. SHRI GOVIND PRASAD MISHRA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government is yet to sanction grants amounting to rupees 60.18 lakh for the years 2009-2010 and 2010-2011 for the Kanya Shiksha Parisar Scheme being run in Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the pending grants are likely to be released?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) The Department of School Education & Literacy, Ministry of Human Resource Development does not find any scheme named Kanya Shiksha Parisar being run in Madhya Pradesh. As such, the question of pending grants for the scheme does not arise.

Dropout at Secondary Level

1941. SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of students dropout of school before reaching secondary school level;

(b) if so, the State-wise details of the school dropout students during the last two years;

(c) whether the drop in enrolment in the secondary school level is mainly due to inadequate number of schools;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to address the issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) The dropout rate for the Classes I-V, Classes I-VIII and Classes I-X during 2010-11 (Provisional) in the country are 27.0, 40.6 and 49.3 respectively.

(b) State-wise details of dropout rates during 2009-10 (Provisional) and 2010-11 (Provisional) are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) to (e) The number of students enrolled in Classes IX-X in the country during 2009-10(Provisional) and 2010-11 (Provisional) is given below.

Year	2009-10 (Provisional)	2010-11 (Provisional)
Enrolment	30598519	31779027

The Government has been making consistent progress in meeting the goals of Universal Elementary Education through implementation of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) Programme. The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act 2009, which became operational with effect from 1st April, 2010, provides that every child in the 6 to 14 age-group shall have a right to free and compulsory education till completion of elementary education. The SSA Framework of Implementation has been revised to correspond with the provisions of the RTE Act 2009 and the SSA programme is being implemented in accordance with the norms and standards of the RTE Act to enhance enrolment and retention of children.

A multi-pronged approach has been adopted for reducing dropout rates. This includes *inter alia* strengthening of school infrastructure and facilities, residential/HOSTEL buildings for children in habitations not covered by regular schools, provisioning for additional teachers, regular training of teachers, provision for text books and uniforms to children. The Mid Day Meal Scheme is also being implemented with a view to enhance enrolment and retention of children in school. Further, the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan which has been launched for universal access to secondary education, aims at removing gender and socio-economic disparities in access to education. There is a provision for upgradation of Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalyas to secondary schools to enable girls to continue their education under RMSA. Enrolment drive, special coaching/remedial teaching and sensitization programmes are some of the other measures undertaken under RMSA to reduce the dropout rate.

Statement

Dropout Rate

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Classes I-V		Classes I-VIII		Classes I-X	
		2009-10 (P)	2010-11 (P)	2009-10 (P)	2010-11 (P)	2009-10 (P)	2010-11 (P)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	15.8	17.4	41.3	32.9	53.4	46.2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	41.3	43.0	47.0	50.5	64.9	61.7
3.	Assam	35.9	29.9	61.2	54.0	77.6	77.4
4.	Bihar	42.5	35.7	66.0	58.3	77.6	62.2
5.	Chhattisgarh ¹	34.1	31.0	40.7	48.3	-	58.0
6.	Goa	-8.5	-	-17.9	-	34.3	28.1
7.	Gujarat	25.7	25.7	39.7	46.7	62.1	57.9
8.	Haryana	-1.6	9.4	14.4	4.6	19.8	18.9
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0.7	3.8	2.4	-	20.6	16.0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	8.4	8.4	21.9	6.1	44.3	43.6
11.	Jharkhand ²	27.0	28.4	61.9	45.1	-	69.5
12.	Karnataka	11.1	8.9	25.9	20.8	46.6	43.3
13.	Kerala	-12.5	-	-14.1	-	-4.1	-
14.	Madhya Pradesh	21.2	29.5	21.4	30.7	65.7	51.1
15.	Maharashtra	21.3	20.3	25.9	25.9	40.5	38.2
16.	Manipur	36.5	45.7	57.1	52.8	56.8	45.3
17.	Meghalaya	57.6	58.4	72.3	70.4	77.9	77.4
18.	Mizoram	46.0	37.9	55.1	36.7	62.9	53.7
19.	Nagaland	39.9	39.9	31.6	45.4	74.9	75.1
20.	Odisha	26.5	7.0	54.3	55.0	68.2	64.0
21.	Punjab	-18.0	-	-19.1	-	40.4	30.5
22.	Rajasthan	50.5	50.6	50.3	53.3	71.6	68.5
23.	Sikkim	18.6	18.4	44.7	42.8	80.7	69.9
24.	Tamil Nadu	0.3	-	8.7	8.0	34.1	25.9
25.	Tripura	25.5	31.1	43.7	48.2	62.9	58.4
26.	Uttar Pradesh	42.1	34.1	52.8	49.7	23.8	24.0
27.	Uttarakhand ³	32.6	32.9	30.8	31.6	-	36.6
28.	West Bengal	20.5	28.4	50.5	49.1	71.8	64.2
29.	A&N Islands	5.0	7.8	11.6	15.1	30.1	21.1
30.	Chandigarh	-22.8	-	-23.8	-	3.8	-
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	17.5	12.7	43.3	33.7	58.8	54.7
32.	Daman and Diu	2.8	8.3	10.7	10.8	35.9	28.3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
33. Delhi		13.3	5.9	-27.1	-	2.0	22.9
34. Lakshadweep		11.1	7.1	9.0	12.7	25.1	31.3
35. Puducherry		-3.6	-	-14.9	-	7.3	6.4
INDIA		28.9	27.0	42.4	40.6	52.8	49.3

P - Provisional

1-Included in Madhya Pradesh, 2-Included in Bihar, 3-Included in Uttar Pradesh for 2009-10 (P)

(-) means required data for calculation of drop-out is not available

Negative drop-out is due to lateral entry or repeaters in school

[English]

Common Syllabus

1942. SHRI RAMESH VISWANATH KATTI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is planning to implement uniform syllabus system in the country;

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

(c) the present status of the "one nation one syllabus, one test" concept and adoption of 'core curriculum' at secondary and senior secondary levels;

(d) whether various State Education Boards and other stakeholders have been consulted in this regard; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and their response thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (e) There is no proposal to implement a uniform syllabus system in the country. The National Policy on Education (NPE), 1986 (as modified in 1992) recommends that the national system of education will be based on a National Curriculum Framework (NCF), which contains a common core along with other components which are flexible. In August 2009, the Central Advisory Board of Education (CABE) emphasized the need for all States to modify their curriculum, syllabi and textbooks on the basis of NCF - 2005.

CABE has endorsed the need for a core curriculum in Science and Mathematics at Secondary levels across

all Education Boards in the country, so as to provide a level playing field to all students to join professional courses. In a meeting of the Council of Boards of Secondary Education (COBSE) on the 16th February, 2010, 21 Boards unanimously decided to adopt a core curriculum in Science and Mathematics at Senior Secondary level. National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) has prepared core syllabi and modified textbooks in Science, Mathematics, Commerce and Economics for the Higher Secondary stage. The same is being adopted/adapted by the State Boards.

[Translation]

Complaints Against Recruiting Agencies

1943. SHRI IYARAJ SINGH:
SHRI P.K. BIJU:
SHRIMATI JYOTI DHURVE:

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

(a) the number of complaints received against recruiting agencies for their fraudulent activities in providing jobs abroad during the last three years and the current year, year-wise;

(b) the details of the complaints is still pending and the reasons therefor;

(c) the number of persons against whom action has been taken so far; and

(d) the mechanism put in place to check the activities of such agents?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) to (c) The number of complaints received and action taken against the registered recruiting agencies with pendencies, and against unregistered agencies, are given in the enclosed Statement-I and Statement-II respectively.

Action against the Recruiting Agents(RAs) are taken in accordance with the Emigration Act, 1983 and the Rules framed there under. To reach a conclusion takes some time, as an opportunity to the complainant to provide evidence and ample opportunity to the Agent to resolve issues/defend themselves is given.

Complaints filed against illegal /unauthorized agents are referred to the State Governments concerned for action as per law.

(d) Show-cause notice is served on registered Recruiting Agents against whom complaints are received and the Recruiting Agent is directed to settle/resolve the complaint, in the first instance. If the Recruiting Agent fails to respond to the Show-Cause Notice or his reply is not satisfactory, his Registration Certificate is suspended. If the complaint still remains unresolved, the Registration Certificate is suspended for an indefinite period and action is initiated for cancellation of the Registration Certificate and forfeiture of Bank Guarantee. Cases against the Recruiting Agents are dropped only after confirmation of resolution of grievance with the complainant and also, where applicable, after consulting the Mission and POE concerned.

In order to have only serious and genuine parties work as RAs, Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs has amended the Emigration Rules. The amended Rules have come into force *w.e.f.* 09 July 2009. The important changes are as under:

- (i) The amount of security to be furnished by the Recruiting Agent (RA) in the form of Bank Guarantee has been increased to twenty lakh rupees.
- (ii) The application fee for Registration Certificate has been increased from Rupees Five thousand to Rupees Twenty five thousand.
- (iii) The minimum qualification for those applying for Registration Certificate is 'Graduation' . Further, balance Sheet of the previous financial year, or a statement of accounts showing the assets and liabilities of the applicant, income tax returns for the last three consecutive years and an affidavit showing the financial status and soundness are mandatory.
- (iv) Recruiting Agents have to maintain certain basic facilities such as office space being not less than 50 Sq meters of built-up area, there being a waiting hall, adequate and duly trained staff, arrangements for skill testing for the trades for which he recruits the intending emigrants and having a modern well equipped office with adequate Information Technology(IT) facilities.

In addition to the above, Protectors of Emigrants have been asked to conduct appropriate checks and exercise abundant caution while granting emigration clearance, while taking into account the extant instructions of the Ministry. Emigration in respect of women, vulnerable categories are granted only on Embassy attested documents. Emigration to Kuwait, Jordan, Syria, Libya, Lebanon and Yemen are required to be granted only on Indian Embassy attested documents irrespective of the category.

Statement I

ACTION AGAINST REGISTERED RECRUITING AGENTS

Year	Total	SCN Issued	Suspended	Cancelled	Dropped/ Settled + Revoked	Balance
2009	158	158	20	35	82	21
2010	145	145	10	29	82	24
2011	212	212	20	44	94	54
2012 (Till 31.10.2012)	234	234	37	15	36	146

Statement II**ACTION AGAINST UNREGISTERED RECRUITING AGENTS**

Year	No. of complaints	Cases referred to State Governments for action	Prosecution Sanction Sought	Prosecution Sanction issued*
2009	136	136	14	14
2010	166	166	10	10
2011	225	225	9	9
2012 (Till 31.10.2012)	254	240	14	14

*:In cases where the complainants are emigrants/intending emigrants or their relatives, Prosecution sanction from Central Government is not required.

[English]

Joint Entrance Examination

1944. SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the reasons which necessitated change in the format of Joint Entrance Examination (JEE);

(b) whether certain States and Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) have registered their protest/objections to the new format;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken to address their objections/apprehensions;

(d) whether it is a fact that there are multiple educational boards in the country that may require standardization of scores;

(e) if so, whether the Government has evolved any such standardization formula in consultation with IITs; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) The Programme of Action (PoA) 1992 under the National Policy on Education (NPE) 1986 envisages the conduct of a Common Entrance Examination on an All India basis for admissions to professional and technical programmes in the Country.

Multiple admission tests cause immense mental and financial strain on students and their parents and also distract students from regular classroom teaching, thereby diluting the effectiveness of the school education system. The Ramasami Committee, which went into this issue, proposed, *inter alia*, a common national examination with weightage to performance in class XII examinations.

(b) and (c) After detailed deliberations amongst the Senates of IITs, Joint Admission Board of IITs, as also in the various meetings of the Council of IITs as well as that of the Council of NITs, there was a consensus that the importance of the schooling system is to be revived in the larger public interest by giving due weightage to the performance of students in the class XII Board examinations besides reducing the multiplicity of examinations and at the same time maintaining the credibility and integrity of admissions to higher educational institutions. This has been endorsed 'in-principle' by the States in the two Conferences of the State Education Ministers, with the suggestion that the States may adopt the same pattern of admission to the engineering institutions affiliated to State Universities if they deem fit. Institutions Deemed to be Universities have also generally welcomed the proposal.

(d) to (f) For admission to IITs, the final merit list would be drawn purely based on the result of the JEE-ADVANCED, conducted by the IIT system itself. However, admission would be given only to such successful candidates in JEE-ADVANCED who fall within the top 20 percentile of their respective Boards. Marks awarded by different Boards are not being equated. Instead, a candidate is being tested against his peers who have appeared in the same examination and whose performance has been evaluated in the same manner.

Huawei Technologies in Telecom

1945. SHRI KALIKESH NARAYAN SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the position enjoyed by Huawei Technologies in the Indian telecom market;

(b) whether the Government is aware that the United States, Canada and Australia have raised concerns against Huawei Technologies;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has received such warning about the possible security threat posed by Huawei Technologies; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto along with the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) Madam, Telecom Service Providers can deploy various telecom equipment including from Huawei Technologies based on their techno-commercial considerations subject to compliance of terms and conditions of license. Since, there are no restrictions of deploying the equipment from any vendor except complying with license terms and conditions, some Huawei Technologies equipment are also available in the telecom network.

(b) and (c) Government is aware about the Report of Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of US Government titled "Investigative Report on US National security issues posed by Chinese Telecommunications Companies Huawei & ZTE". It is a known fact that in the modern age, telecom equipment and networks used for provisioning of telecom services are prone to spyware/malwares etc, emanating from the equipment itself or embedded software contained in it or from antisocial or anti national individuals or agencies. Such potential threats exist in the network, irrespective of the sources like telecom gear manufactured in China or supplied by some other vendors.

(d) and (e) There is no specific instance has come to notice. However, to address the security concerns

related to telecom & telecom Network, comprehensive guidelines in the form of license Amendment have been issued to Telecom service providers on 31.05.2011 in Access Service licenses and on 3rd June' 2011 for other licenses, in consultation with MHA and after due deliberations with Industry.

Vide these amendments, it is mandated that Telecom Service Providers are responsible for the security of their network. It is also mandated that only those network elements shall be inducted into their Telecom Network, which have been tested as per relevant contemporary Indian or International Security Standards e.g. IT and IT related elements against ISO/IEC 15408 standards, for Information Security Management System against ISO 27000 series Standards, Telecom and Telecom related elements against 3GP, 3GPP2 security standards etc from any international agency/labs of the standards e.g. Common Criteria Labs in case of ISO/IEC 15408 standards until 31st March 2013. From 1st April 2013 the certification shall be got done only from authorized and certified agencies/labs in India. The copies of test results and test certificates shall be kept by the licensee for a period of 10 years from the date of procurement of equipment, which can be audited/demanded any time during this span, by the licensor.

Thus, a framework has already been mandated to deal with potential threats by the induction of Chinese Telecom Equipment or from any other source. So far, no specific issue has arisen due to equipment of any specific country. However, as and when any specific issue arises or a report is received, the regime can be further tightened for the equipments coming from a specific country or source or group of countries.

Government continues to examine all new developments related to Telecom Security and regularly reviews the security arrangement in this regard in the light of such developments.

In order to increase the share of telecom equipment manufactured in the country, based on Notification of Department of Electronics & IT vide No. 8(78)/2010-IPHW dated 10th February, 2012, Department of Telecommunications has already issued the Notification vide No. 18-0712010 dated 5th October'2012 regarding domestic telecom equipment for Government procurement and Government projects.

[Translation]

Fee Structure for Schools

1946. SHRIMATI YASHODHARA RAJE SCINDIA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is no central law or legal framework for regulating the fee structure of Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) schools;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government is considering to impose any check on the fee structure of the public schools;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) The Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) is a society registered under Societies Registration Act, 1860. Schools affiliated with CBSE are governed by the CBSE Affiliation Bye-Laws which prescribe that:

- Fee charged by schools should be commensurate with the facilities provided
- No capitation fee or voluntary donations for gaining admission in the school or for any other purpose should be charged/collected in the name of the school
- Fee should normally be charged under the Heads prescribed by the Department of Education of the respective State/UT for schools of different categories.

There is no Central Law on legal framework to regulate the fee structure of CBSE schools.

(c) to (e) No such proposal is under consideration.

[English]

AI Flights to Gulf Region

1947. SHRI P.T. THOMAS:
SHRI ANTO ANTONY:

SHRI M.K. RAGHAVAN:
SHRI K.P. DHANAPALAN:
SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Air India flights operating from Kerala cancelled/delayed during each of the last six months, sectorwise;

(b) whether the Government has received any complaints/representations in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto along with the loss of revenue incurred during the said period;

(d) whether the Government/Air India has entered into any weekly seat sharing agreement with Gulf countries;

(e) if so, the details thereof, countrywise;

(f) whether any study has been carried out in regard to actual demand and shortage of seats in this sector; and

(g) if so, the details and outcome thereof along with the steps taken by the Government to start more services in this sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL): (a) During the period June-November, 2012, out of 5984 flights operated, 91 flights were cancelled and 1131 flights were delayed beyond 15 minutes.

(b) and (c) Yes, Madam. References have been received from Prime Minister's Office/MPs/Non-Resident Keralites regarding frequent cancellation of flights/restoration of flights from Kerala to Gulf which were affected/ withdrawn due to the agitation of a section of its pilots from 7th May to 3rd July, 2012. Pilot's strike had also impacted Air India Express flights.

On Kerala-Gulf route, Air India operated 42 flights out of 45 scheduled flights for summer schedule. 3 weekly services on Calicut- Riyadh route operated with B747 aircraft were withdrawn. However, passengers were accommodated on services operated out Cochin. The two weekly services with B747 aircraft on Riyadh-Trivandrum- Cochin-Riyadh route were restructured to

operate Riyadh- Cochin-Riyadh and passengers were accommodated on services operated out of Cochin. The agitation was called off on 3rd July, 2012. However, pilots were available for operational duties in phases. The services on Calicut-Riyadh vv route were restored from 9th August, 2012.

AI was again constrained to withdraw flights on Cochin-Riyadh and vv from 19.9.2012 to 26.10.2012 due to the requirement of the aircraft for Haj operations. Passengers were accommodated on services operated out of other cities. Air India Express(AIE) was also forced to curtail some of its services on Kerala-Gulf sector due to pilots agitation. AIE had 77 flights per week on Kerala-Gulf route which were reduced by 20 per cent due to strike. However, in peak season from 1.8.2012 to 16.9.2012, AIE operated 81 additional flights. AIE had restored the complete summer schedule subsequently. Due to the exigency of Haj operations, AIE was required to release 2 aircraft which necessitated cancellation of 15 flights from Kerala to Gulf between 17.9.2012 and 28.9.2012. AIE restored its entire schedule from Kerala to Gulf from 29.9.2012. In all cases of flights cancellation, the passengers of cancelled flights were accommodated on other AI/AIE flights or given full refund as per their choice.

Air Management took various steps to maintain connectivity to the destinations served with the help of its executive pilots and narrow body aircraft so as to reduce the difficulties faced by the passenger.

In the current Winter Schedule, Air India Express has increased Kerala-Gulf operations to 88 flights per week. Kerala-Gulf is a strategic market for Air India and Air India Express. Consequently the flight schedules are finalized keeping in mind the responsibility towards travelling public by virtue of being a national carrier.

The loss suffered by Air India on account of pilot's strike was Rs.600 crores.

(d) No, Madam.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) No, Madam. There is no shortage of seats in the Gulf market.

(g) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Sexual Harassment in Schools/Colleges

1948. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to review the law relating to increasing number of sexual harassment cases in schools, colleges and other institutions of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the time by which the necessary amendments are likely to be made in the existing laws by the Government;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the details of the actions taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) The University Grants Commission (UGC) Regulations on Curbing the Menace of Ragging in Higher Educational Institutions, 2009 also contain certain provisions to curb sexual harassment in higher educational institutions. UGC has been issuing circulars to universities and colleges from time to time requesting them to setup permanent cells to address the issue of sexual harassment and violence against women.

The Government has enacted 'The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012' which seeks to protect children from offences of sexual assault, sexual harassment etc. at all places including schools, colleges and other institutions. There is no proposal to review the law.

(b) to (e) Do not arise.

[*English*]

Passport Mela

1949. DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:
SHRI DATTA MEGHE:
SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:
SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of applicants who have applied for issue of passports are facing lot of difficulties in getting their appointments in Passport Sewa Kendras (PSKs) and also in getting their passports;

(b) if so, whether various passport offices in the country have organised passport melas recently;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the number of applications received and disposed off in those melas;

(d) whether it is proposed to conduct more such melas in various parts of the country in the near future;

(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 (c) With the view to address difficulties faced by citizens in obtaining appointments and to meet increased demand for passport services during summer, Passport melas have been organised by 24 Passport Offices since 23rd June 2012. During the Melas organised from 23rd June 2012 to 20th November, 2012, 33,584 passport applications have been received out of which 25,408 passport services have been rendered. The balance 8,176 applications are at various stages of processing for issue of passports. Details of Passport Melas are enclosed as Statement.

(d) to (f) Passport Melas will continue to be organised in future based on demand for passport services.

Statement

DETAILS OF PASSPORT MELAS ORGANISED FROM 23-6-2012 to 20-11-2012

RPO /PO	PSK	23rd June - No. of appli- cations received	24th June - No. of appli- cations received	30th June - No. of appli- cations received	1st July - No. of appli- cations received	7th July - No. of appli- cations received	14th July - No. of appli- cations received	4th Aug - No. of appli- cations received	7th - 20th No. of appli- cations received*	10th Nov - No. of appli- cations received	Total No. of appli- cations received
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Amritsar	Amritsar PSK	135	266	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	401
	Sub total										401
Bangalore	Bangalore- RPO	414	435	450	477	-	-	-	-	-	1776
	Bangalore- Lal Bagh	260	630	598	743	-	-	-	-	-	2231
	Bangalore- Sai Arcade	190	272	280	330	-	-	-	-	-	1072
	Mangalore	95	273	86	177	-	-	-	-	-	631
	Hubli	57	155	107	236	-	-	-	-	-	555
	Sub total										6265
Chennai	Chennai - RPO	49	155	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	204
	Chennai-1 (Vadapalani)	84	174	65	-	-	-	-	-	-	323
	Chennai-2 (Navin)	100	277	77	-	-	-	-	-	-	454
	Chennai-3 (Thambaram)	101	129	43	-	-	-	-	-	-	273
	Sub total										1254
Delhi	ITO, Delhi	140	311	319	404	-	-	-	-	-	1174

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Gurgaon PSK	105	220	205	203	-	-	-	-	-	733
	Shalimar, Delhi	208	403	358	450	-	-	-	-	-	1419
	Bhika Ji, RK Puram	206	400	497	525	-	-	-	-	-	1628
	Sub total										4954
Ghaziabad	Ghaziabad PSK	40	92	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	132
	Ghaziabad RPO	12	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
	Sub total										144
Hyderabad	Hyderabad - RPO	92	499	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	591
	Hyderabad 1 - Begumpet	52	227	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	279
	Hyderabad 2 - Armeerpet	125	280	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	405
	Hyderabad 3 - Tolichowki	50	282	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	332
	Vijayawada	30	105	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	135
	Nizamabad	31	65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	96
	Tirupati	35	173	-	408	-	-	-	-	-	616
	Sub total										2454
Lucknow	Kanpur	2	45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	47
	Gorakhpur	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
	Sub total										59
Coimbatore	Coimbatore-RPO	-	-	571	-	-	-	-	-	-	571
	Sub total										571
Goa	Panaji	-	-	83	-	-	-	41	-	-	124
	Sub total										124
Malappuram	Malappuram	-	-	491	-	-	-	563	-	646	1700
	Sub total										1700
Nagpur	Nagpur	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
	Sub total										10
Pune	Pune	-	-	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	21
	Pune-RPO	-	-	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	35
	Sub total										56
Visakhapatnam	Visakhapatnam	-	-	496	-	-	-	-	-	-	496
	Visakhapatnam - RPO	-	-	329	-	-	-	-	10123	-	11918

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Sub total										11918
Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad - 1	-	-	-	226	-	-	-	-	-	226
	Vadodara	-	-	-	136	-	-	-	-	-	136
	Sub total										362
Madurai	Madurai	-	-	-	72	-	-	-	-	-	72
	Madurai RPO	-	-	-	48	-	-	-	-	-	48
	Sub total										120
Surat	Surat	-	-	-	242	-	-	-	-	-	242
	Sub total										242
Kolkata	Behrampore	-	-	-	-	167	-	-	-	-	167
	Kolkata	-	-	-	-	791	-	-	-	-	791
	Kolkata RPO	-	-	-	-	631	-	-	-	-	631
	Sub total										1589
Patna	Patna	-	-	-	-	70	-	-	-	-	70
	Patna RPO	-	-	-	-	143	-	-	-	-	143
	Sub total										213
Chandigarh	Ambala	-	-	-	-	84	-	-	-	-	84
	Sub total										84
Jaipur	Jaipur	-	-	-	-	409	-	-	-	-	409
	Jodhpur	-	-	-	-	176	-	-	-	-	176
	Sikar	-	-	-	-	242	-	-	-	-	242
	Sub total										827
Cochin	Thrissur	-	-	-	-	56	-	-	-	-	56
	Alappuzha	-	-	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	13
	Kottayam	-	-	-	-	23	-	-	-	-	23
	Cochin	-	-	-	-	51	-	-	-	-	51
	Aluva	-	-	-	-	113	-	-	-	-	113
	Cochin RPO	-	-	-	-	96	-	-	-	-	96
	Sub total										352
Trivandrum	Kollam	-	-	-	-	19	-	-	-	-	19
	Vazhuthacaud	-	-	-	-	26	-	-	-	-	26

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Neyyattinkara	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	3
Sub total											48
Kozhikode	Kozhikode 1	-	-	-	-	60	-	-	-	-	60
	Vadakara	-	-	-	-	39	-	-	-	-	39
	Payyanur	-	-	-	-	46	-	-	-	-	46
	Kannur 1	-	-	-	-	62	-	-	-	-	62
	Sub total										207
Trichy	Trichy						250	-	-	-	250
	Thanjavur						350	-	-	-	350
	Sub total										600
	Total	2619	5874	5121	4677	3320	600	604	10123	646	33584

*Passport Melas were organised by Passport Office, Visakhapatnam on the 7th, 8th, 9th, 12th, 14th, 15th, 16th 19th & 20th November 2012.

Electronic Transfer System for CSS

1950. SHRI JAYANT CHAUDHARY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to implement electronic transfer of funds for centrally sponsored welfare schemes;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the schemes which are to be covered under this system;

(c) if not, whether the Government has undertaken a study on the feasibility of such a system and its implications for more transparency and accountability; and

(d) if not, the steps being taken by the Government to promote transparency and accountability in the implementation and transfer of funds of centrally sponsored schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING(SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): (a) to (d) No, Madam. There is a proposal to shift to a system of Aadhaar enabled direct cash transfer for government subsidies and benefits to promote greater transparency in the implementation of government schemes. The schemes which are to be covered under this system are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

List of Central Sector/Centrally Sponsored Schemes amenable to Direct Cash Transfers

1. Post Matric Scholarship for SC Students
2. Pre Matric Scholarship for SC Students
3. Pre Matric Scholarship for children of those engaged in unclean occupations
4. Upgradation of merit of SC students
5. National Overseas Scholarship schemes for SC students
6. Post Matric Scholarships for OBC
7. National Overseas Scholarship for OBCs
8. Post Matric Scholarships for economically backward class students
9. Post Matric Scholarship for students with disabilities
10. National Overseas Scholarship for persons with disabilities
11. Scholarship for top class education for students with disabilities
12. Top Class Education Scheme

13. Scholarship to Universities/College Students.
14. Fellowship Schemes of UGC
15. Fellowship Schemes of AICTE
16. Subsidy on Fee to Students.
17. National Means cum Merit Scholarship.
18. National Schemes for Incentive for the girl child for secondary education.
19. National Overseas Scholarship for ST students
20. Post Matric Scholarship Scheme
21. Upgradation of merit scheme
22. Top Class Education Schemes
23. Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship
24. Matric Scholarship Scheme
25. Maulana Azad National Fellowship
26. Merit cum Means Scholarship Scheme
27. Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahlyog Yojana (IGMSY).
28. Dhanalakshi Scheme.
29. Janani Suraksha Yojana
30. Scholarship to the Children of beedi workers.
31. Housing subsidy to beedi workers.
32. Stipend to children in the special schools under the Child Labour Project.
33. Permanent Disablement Benefit, Dependent's benefit, Sickness Benefit by Employees' State Insurance Corporation to the insured persons and their families.
34. Pension withdrawal of PF, Premature withdrawal of pension, payment related to Employees Deposit Linked Insurance.

List of Schemes relating to Subsidy which are amenable to Direct Cash Transfers

1. Domestic LPG Subsidy Scheme.
2. PDS Kerosene
3. Targeted Public Distribution System (in UTs)

[Translation]

Procedure of Appointment in PSUs

1951. SHRI K.D. DESHMUKH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the procedure of appointment to the topmost posts of PSUs along with the points considered at the time of appointment;

(b) the details of the officers appointed to the topmost posts of PSUs during the last three years; PSU-wise;

(c) whether the investigation into the charges of corruption levelled against these officers had been completed before making appointment to the topmost posts of the PSUs;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE. (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) Public Enterprises Selection Board (PESB) advertises/circulates the top posts of PSUs after finalizing the Job Description in consultation with the Administrative Ministry/Department of the CPSE. After receipt of applications through proper channel, applicants are shortlisted by the PESB as per the laid down criteria of distribution among various categories. Generally 15 candidates are shortlisted for each post and called for the interview. Keeping in view the performance of candidates interviewed with special regard to their qualities of managerial capability, leadership, broad vision, track record, the available ACRs and the inputs given by the Administrative Secretary of the PSU, the Board recommends the person for appointment to the post to the Administrative Ministries/Departments.

The respective administrative Ministries/Departments obtain Vigilance Clearance from the authorities concerned in case of Candidate(s) recommended by the PESB and thereafter submit the proposal for approval of Competent Authority i.e. Appointments Committee of the Cabinet (ACC) in case of Schedule 'A' and 'B' PSUs and Minister-in-charge in case of Schedule 'C' and 'D' PSUs.

(b) The details of officers appointed to the top Posts i.e. Chairman & Managing Directors (CMDs) and

Managing Directors in Schedule 'A' & 'B' Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs) during the last three years, PSU-wise are given in the enclosed Statement.

Undertakings are made only after receipt of the vigilance clearance from Central Vigilance Commission for persons working in Government/Public Sectors and Police Authorities in case of Private Candidates, as the case may be.

(c) to (e) The appointments in Public Sector

Statement

Sl. No.	Ministry/ Department	PSU	Name of the incumbent S/Shri/Ms	Post	Date of ACC order
1	2	3	4	5	6
Year 2009-10					
1.	P. & N.G.	GAIL	B.C. Tripathi	CMD	1.4.2009
2.	Steel	MSTC	S.K. Tripathi	CMD	9.4.2009
3.	Atomic Energy	ECIL	Y.S. Mayya	CMD	13.4.2009
4.	Civil Aviation	AIL	Arvind Jadhav	CMD	1.5.2009
5.	Defence Production	HAL	R. Srinivasan	MD (Helicopter Complex)	19.6.2009
6.	Heavy Industry	HNL	M.V. Narasimha Rao	MD	29.7.2009
7.	Mines	NALCO	(i) C R Pradhan (ii) A.K. Srivastava	CMD	31.7.2009
8.	Steel	SAIL-(DSP)	P.K. Bajaj	MD	19.8.2009
9.	Steel	HSCL	Malay Chatterjee	CMD	21.8.2009
10.	Fertilizers	NFL	V.K. Sharma	CMD	27.8.2009
11.	P&NG	GAIL	A.K. Purwaha	CMD	30.9.2009
12.	Heavy Industry	BHEL	B.P. Roy	CMD	30.9.2009
13.	Mines	HCL	Shakeel Ahmed	CMD	1.10.2009
14.	P&NG	CPCL	K. Balachandran	MD	1.10.2009
15.	Shipping	HSL	Comde. Naresh Kumar	CMD	16.11.2009
16.	Shipping	HDPEL	Ranjit Lohari	CMD	19.11.2009
17.	Chemicals & Fertilizers	BCPL	J.K. Singh Teotia	MD	20.11.2009
18.	Railways	CONCOR	A.K. Gupta	MD	23.11.2009
19.	Atomic Energy	IREL	R.L. Patra	CMD	11.12.2009
20.	Defence Production	GSL	Rear Adm. Vineet Bakshi	CMD	19.1.2010
21.	Railways	RVNL	S.C. Agnihotri	MD	19.1.2010

1	2	3	4	5	6
22.	Defence Production	HAL	D. Balasunder	MD (Bangalore complex)	12.3.2010
23.	Food & PD	FCI	Siraj Hussain	CMD	16.3.2010
24.	P&NG	HPCL	S. Roy Choudhury	CMD	22.3.2010
Year 2010-11					
1.	Telecom	ITI Ltd.	K.L. Dhingra	CMD	1.4.2010
2.	Tourism	1TDC	LalH K. Panwar	CMD	15.4.2010
3.	Water Resources	WAPCOS	R.K. Gupta	CMD	27.4.2010
4.	Steel	SAIL	C.S. Verma	Chairman	4.6.2010
5.	Fertilizers	BVFCL	Ramashray Singh	CMD	22.6.2010
6.	Textiles	HHEC	Nirmal Sinha	CMD	9.7.2010
7.	Heavy Industry	TCIL	Brig. S.K. Mutreja	CMD	16.7.2010
8.	Steel	SAIL	S.S. Mohanty	MD(BSL)	23.7.2010
9.	Power	NTPC	A R Choudhury	CMD	27.7.2010
10.	Commerce	STCIL	H.P. Girish	MD	14.9.1000
11.	Fertilizers	RCFL	R G Rajan	CMD	30.9.2010
12.	Railways	KRCL	B P Tayal	MD	26.10.2010
13.	Heavy Industry	CCIL	RPTak	CMD	22.11.2010
14.	P&NG	BPCL	R K Singh	CMD	8.12.2010
15.	Heavy Industry	HMT International Ltd.	Girish Kumar	MD	9.12.2010
16.	Coal	ECL	Rakesh Sinha	CMD	21.12.2010
17.	Shipping	CSL	Comde. K. Subramaniam	CMD	30.12.2010
18.	Chemicals & Petrochem	HAL	K K Vijayakumar	MD	25.1.2011
19.	Coal	MCL	A N Sahay	CMD	7.2.2011
20.	P&NG	1OCL	R S Butola	Chairman	26.2.2011
21.	Textiles	CCI	B K Mishra	CMD	3.3.2011
22.	Housing & UPA	HUDCO	V.P. Baligar	CMD	15.3.2011

1	2	3	4	5	6
23.	Heavy Industry	HCL	Brig. Shekher Viswanathan	CMD	25.3.2011
24.	Textiles	BIC	Heerak Upadhyay	CMD	31.3.2011
Year 2011-2012					
1.	Urban Development	NBCC	V.P. Das	CMD	4.4.2011
2.	Petroleum and NG	NRL	Dipak Chakrabarty	MD	1.4.2011
3.	Tele-Communication	BSNL	R.K. Upadhyay	CMD	29.4.2011
4.	Railways	DFCCIL	R.K. Gupta	MD	3.5.2011
5.	Railways	CRIS	V.A. Chopra	MD	26.5.2011
6.	Defence Production	HSL	Rear Admiral Nijunj Kishore Mishra	CMD	25.5.2011
7.	Power	NEEPCO	P.C. Pankaj	CMD	2.6.2011
8.	Chemicals & Petrochemicals	HOCL	R.N. Madangeri	CMD	7.6.2011
9.	Atomic Energy	UC1L	Diwakar Acharya	CMD	4.7.2011
10.	Textiles	NJMC	Arundhati Panda	CMD	4.7.2011
11.	Steel	RINL	A.P. Choudhary	CMD	25.7.2011
12.	Fertilizers	PD1L	M. Ravi Kanth	CMD	28.7.20U
13.	Power	PGCIL	R.N. Nayak	CMD	20.7.2011
14.	Civil Aviation	AIL	Rohit Nandan	CMD	12.8.2011
15.	Pharmaceuticals	IDPL	Praveen Kumar	CMD	17.8.2011
16.	New & Renewable Energy	SEC	Anil Kakodkar	Chairman	26.8.2011
17.	Defence Production	BEL	Anil Kumar	CMD	25.8.2011
18.	Defence Production	GRSEL	Rear Admiral A.K. Verma	CMD	30.8.2011
19.	Defence Production	HAL	K. Naresh Babu	MD (Bangalore Complex)	2.9.2011
20.	Railways	RC1L	R.K. Bahuguna	MD	2.9.2011

1	2	3	4	5	6
21.	Petroleum and NG	ONGC Videsh Ltd. (OVL)	D.K. Sarraf	MD	13.9.2011
22.	Railways	MRVC	Rakesh Saxena	MD	13.9.2011
23.	Heavy Industry	HMT Ltd.	S.G. Sridhar	CMD	15.9.2011
24.	Petroleum and NG	ONGC	S. Vasudeva	CMD	3.10.2011
25.	Petroleum and NG	B&L Co, Ltd.	Virendra Sinha	CMD	5.10.2011
26.	Railways	IRFC	Rajiv Datt	MD	7.10.2011
27.	Commerce	ECGC	N. Shankar	CMD	10.10.2011
28.	Shipping	DC1	D.K. Mohanty	CMD	11.11.2011
29.	Railways	CRWC	Vinod Asthana	MD	21.11.2011
30.	Power	REC	Rajeev Sharma	CMD	29.11.2011
31.	Tele-Communications	MTNL	Ashok Kumar Garg	CMD	30.11.2011
32.	Communication	TCIL	Vimal Wakhlu	CMD	15.12.2011
33.	Heavy Industry	HPC	M.V. Narsimha Rao	CMD	16.12.2011
34.	Chemicals & Petrochemicals	BCPL	P.N. Prasad	Managing Director	22.12.2011
35.	Power	SJVNL	R.P. Singh	CMD	30.1.2012
36.	Defence Production	MDL	R.K. Shrawat	CMD	7.2.2012
37.	Steel	MECON Ltd.	K.K. Mehrortra	CMD	10.2.2012
38.	Coal	CCL	Gopal Singh	CMD	10.2.2012
39.	Coal	NLC	A. Surender Mohan	CMD	24.2.2012
40.	Defence Production	HAL	R.K. Tyagi	Chairman	29.2.2012
41.	Petroleum and Natural Gas	OIL	S.K. Srivastava	CMD	20.3.2012
42.	Heavy Industry	HMT-MT	M.D. Sreekumar	MD	21.3.2012
43.	Defence Production	BDL	S.N. Mantha	CMD	28.3.2012

Auction of 2G Spectrum

1952. SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV:
SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:
SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL:
SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI:
SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

SHRI P. LINGAM:
SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE:
SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA:
DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:
SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS LALAN
SINGH:
SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:

SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:
SHRI KAMESHWAR BAITHA:

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

(a) the name of bidders participated in the recently held 2G auction and the revenue generated by the Government from it block-wise/circle-wise;

(b) whether the revenue generated out of the auction has been far below the estimated target set by the Government and even there were no bidder for some telecom circles;

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

(d) the future plan chalked out by the Government for auction of the spectrum for remaining telecom circles;

(e) whether the Government has included only a part of the spectrum in the auction out of total available spectrum; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) The names of the bidders who participated in the recently held spectrum auction are:

- (i) M/s. Bharti Airtel Limited
- (ii) M/s. Idea Cellular Limited
- (iii) M/s. Vodafone South Limited

(iv) M/s. Videocon Telecommunications Limited.

(v) M/s. Telewings Communications Services Private Limited.

The circle-wise bid value obtained from the auction of 1800MHz band spectrum is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) The estimated revenues were Rs. 40,000 crores based on the Reserve Price of both 1800MHz & 800MHz bands put out for auction. The bid value obtained from auction of 1800MHz is Rs. 9407.64 crores. There were no bidders for Delhi, Mumbai, Karnataka and Rajasthan Telecom Service Areas in the 1800MHz band and for all Service Areas in the 800MHz band.

(d) No decision has been taken for auction of spectrum for remaining telecom circles.

(e) and (f) Spectrum in the 2G bands of 800MHz and 1800MHz were put to auction in all 22 service areas, as directed by Hon'ble Supreme Court. A total quantum of 95MHz of spectrum (CDMA) was put to auction in the 800MHz band and a total quantum of 295MHz (GSM) was put to auction in the 1800MHz band, making a total of 390MHz (as against the quantum of spectrum of 473.6MHz (413.6MHz in 1800MHz band and 60MHz in 800MHz band) allotted to the 122 licensees). In the auction conducted, no bidding interest was expressed for spectrum in the 800MHz band. The auction for spectrum in the 1800MHz band which commenced on 12.11.2012 has concluded on 14.11.2012 with each participant that bid for spectrum securing the same. There are confirmed bidders for a total of 102 blocks of 1.25MHz each *i.e.* 127.7MHz of spectrum in the auction for 1800MHz band concluded on 14.11.2012 as against 295MHz on offer in the auction.

Statement

Auction of Spectrum in 1800MHz band

Auction Start Date and Time : 12-11-2012 09:00:00

Auction End Date and Time : 14-11-2012 18:00:00

Total Rounds Conducted : 14

Service Area	No. of Allocated Blocks	Total Value of Allocated Blocks (In Crores in INR)
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	4	1147.64
Assam	7	60.69

1	2	3
Bihar	11	510.73
Delhi	0	0.00
Gujarat	8	1798.72
Haryana	6	279.12
Himachal Pradesh	1	7.78
Jammu and Kashmir	6	37.98
Karnataka	0	0.00
Kerala	1	65.30
Kolkata	4	454.88
Madhya Pradesh	6	323.94
Maharashtra	5	1314.05
Mumbai	0	0.00
North East	6	53.04
Odisha	6	121.62
Punjab	1	67.28
Rajasthan	0	0.00
Tamil Nadu	4	1224.36
Uttar Pradesh (East)	9	685.53
Uttar Pradesh (West)	10	1074.10
West Bengal	7	180.88
Total	102	9407.64

[English]

Implementation of RTE Act

1953. SHRI SURESH KALMADI:
 DR. M. JAGANNATH:
 SHRI ANANTH KUMAR:
 SHRI UDAYAN RAJE BHONSLE:
 SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID:
 SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:
 SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL:
 SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM:
 SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:
 SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL:

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

(a) whether the Right to Education (RTE) Act, 2009 is applicable to all the schools in the country;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether some State Governments have sought additional funds over and above the amount allocated to them for implementation of the Act;

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

(e) whether some of the States are facing problems in the implementation of the Act;

(f) if so, the details thereof and the action being taken in this regard;

(g) the amount released/utilized by each State/UT during each of the last three years and the current year for the implementation of the Act; and

(h) the steps being taken for effective implementation of the Act?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act (RTE), 2009 is applicable to all schools referred to in clause (n) of Section 2 of the RTE Act. However the Act does not apply to the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

(c) and (d) Funds under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), which is a centrally sponsored scheme to assist the States/UTs to achieve the objectives of the RTE Act, are allocated to the State/UT on the basis of an Annual Work Plan proposed by the State/UT concerned. The funding pattern between Centre and State for the SSA has been revised in the light of the RTE Act commitments to 65:35 in respect of States other than North Eastern States, where the sharing pattern is 90:10. The 13th Finance Commission has also awarded additional earmarked funds to States from 2010-11 to 2014-15 in order to reduce their financial burden on account of the RTE Act.

(e) to (h) All States/UTs have notified the RTE Rules and are implementing the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan programme towards meeting the norms and standards laid down by the Act. The Central share of SSA funds released and expenditure incurred in the State, is at enclosed Statement.

Statement

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13	
		#Release	*Expenditure	#Release	*Expenditure	#Release	*Expenditure	#Release (as on 22.11.12)	*Expenditure (as on 30.6.12)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	38569.90	72257.36	81000.00	144044.00	183551.72	337247.68	111049.46	18723.05
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	11427.95	12427.83	20401.77	20993.09	23880.10	26705.67	17984.73	3821.34
3.	Assam	47480.00	50780.61	76854.35	85575.16	106921.15	124930.52	90881.60	8343.14
4.	Bihar	121739.06	224870.24	204789.63	349506.91	185108.20	408963.04	272462.25	61369.24
5.	Chhattisgarh	55592.82	96340.63	87863.00	123107.25	69870.22	133902.11	85015.73	23821.26
6.	Goa	550.58	1212.60	671.27	1459.10	1079.14	1934.35	513.04	112.16
7.	Gujarat	20031.73	40058.48	44065.01	82624.00	88027.79	141781.07	83918.08	62555.53
8.	Haryana	27600.00	45620.98	32786.11	64378.71	40461.41	77193.80	29910.35	12928.43
9.	Himachal Pradesh	8608.00	14610.06	13786.66	21756.06	14192.78	25196.78	7052.93	2865.36
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	37363.27	22257.61	40348.79	64000.64	30070.50	104733.46	40805.85	9466.29
11.	Jharkhand	70940.22	119946.99	89562.26	159246.86	57903.46	117232.77	56183.87	11477.37

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
12.	Karnataka	44220.60	83028.85	66903.00	114457.93	62788.35	124995.76	39936.69	23142.39
13.	Kerala	11989.50	19233.00	19660.73	26071.88	17021.85	26046.45	13449.14	12114.25
14.	Madhya Pradesh	113249.00	194011.77	176783.00	293543.00	190427.12	342831.85	80343.30	104441.26
15.	Maharashtra	56432.00	107883.64	85537.00	143200.00	117962.58	181066.45	99574.73	12229.73
16.	Manipur	1500.00	1443.14	13253.77	10659.22	3940.55	8389.53	15862.44	3007.79
17.	Meghalaya	9383.00	12093.67	18540.90	20050.00	14410.60	19782.59	13670.78	4698.76
18.	Mizoram	6617.75	8254.45	10115.31	9073.47	10814.05	14084.57	7820.60	3249.53
19.	Nagaland	4913.00	5439.51	8636.83	10349.83	9798.33	10315.05	7791.12	483.79
20.	Odisha	63061.60	112011.89	73177.85	146508.08	92719.98	162570.06	100807.62	25121.83
21.	Punjab	20044.00	36772.00	39612.74	55943.00	48112.44	64703.06	41972.68	3111.80
22.	Rajasthan	127124.00	199893.55	146182.29	270368.00	148580.86	313064.40	143520.11	75338.71
23.	Sikkim	1736.00	2040.90	4469.19	3915.93	4022.84	4453.04	1493.85	552.71
24.	Tamil Nadu	48366.00	78267.24	69068.57	119480.84	68141.96	116817.50	38672.47	14201.40
25.	Tripura	7473.00	9196.44	17121.48	14283.80	17493.76	24263.63	8010.11	470.00
26.	Uttar Pradesh	196011.90	335048.80	310462.88	511096.00	263682.61	515804.16	362476.26	73330.27
27.	Uttarakhand	16006.29	27187.03	25793.94	36831.60	20892.49	39936.44	17941.10	7728.56
28.	West Bengal	104142.00	162540.01	174703.17	305333.13	177652.74	298627.19	258056.58	62008.52
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	412.44	724.18	357.78	885.55	907.36	1606.37	589.28	172.33
30.	Chandigarh	1100.72	2063.43	2155.89	2566.09	1611.21	3301.27	972.64	575.28
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	350.18	631.10	413.78	692.07	564.35	796.36	152.76	117.99
32.	Daman and Diu	169.00	324.15	162.99	374.81	257.06	485.42	233.12	19.95
33.	Delhi	3088.62	3684.61	3552.71	4657.72	3783.29	8008.74	3251.90	1261.16
34.	Lakshadweep	143.80	245.51	127.39	292.95	127.86	363.28	57.62	0.00
35.	Puduchery	669.96	1124.64	485.38	1296.00	757.62	1275.50	518.91	151.77
Total		1278107.89	2103526.90	1959407.42	3218622.68	2077538.33	3783409.92	2052953.70	643012.95

#Releases by Government of India.

*Expenditures include Government of India & State share release.

[*Translation*]

Introduction of Indigenous Research Projects

1954. SHRI VISHWA MOHAN KUMAR:
DR. KIRIT PREMJBHAI SOLANKI:
SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:
SHRI RAM SINGH KASWAN:

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

(a) whether the Government has received any proposals from the State Governments including Bihar, Gujarat and Rajasthan for the development of Science and Technology (S&T) and encouragement of indigenous research projects;

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

(c) the details of proposals approved/rejected by the Government during the above said period, State-wise;

(d) the details of the proposals lying pending and the reasons for their pendency; and

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

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) and (b) Although the Ministry of Science & Technology and Ministry of Earth Sciences do not implement any Centrally Sponsored Schemes and do not have any provision for making state-wise allocations for the development of Science and Technology (S&T) and encouragement of indigenous research projects, these Ministries work with State Governments for implementation of some Central Schemes like Innovation in Science Pursuit for Inspired Research (INSPIRE) Award scheme, State Science and Technology Programme (SSTP) and Patent Facilitation Cell (PFC) Programme and request proposals from them. Details on INSPIRE Award, SSTP and PFC programmes for the years 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13 (current year) are given below:

(i) Under INSPIRE Award scheme of Department of Science & Technology (DST), two students are selected

from every middle & high school of the country having classes 6 to 10 during a Five Year Plan period for an INSPIRE Award of Rs.5000/- each for preparing a Science Project/Model. Merit based selection of students is done by the State Government machinery involving Headmaster/Headmistress/Principal of the schools. Award amount is directly sent to the selected children in the form of an INSPIRE Award Warrant issued by Bank. The awardees participate in the District Level Exhibition and Project Competitions (DLEPCs) and best 5% to 10% entries from the District are selected for participation in the State Level Exhibitions & Project Competitions (SLEPCs). Best 5% entries from the State/UT, subject to a minimum of 5 are selected to participate in the National Level Exhibition and Project Competition (NLEPC). Implementation of the scheme is done by the State/UT Governments. All the 28 states and 7 UTs are participating in the scheme. Entire cost for conduct of competitions at various levels is borne by the Central Government. Money is released to State Nodal Officers in-charge of INSPIRE for organizing competitions at District and State Levels.

(ii) Under State Science and Technology Programme (SSTP) of DST annual core grant support has been provided to State Science & Technology Councils, including the States of Bihar, Gujarat and Rajasthan. Core support is provided to State S&T Councils with the objective of facilitating these councils in planning, monitoring and implementing S&T activities in the States. This core grant assistance partially covers support for Scientific, Technical & Administrative manpower, travel, office expenses and modern office equipment etc.

(iii) Under Patent Facilitation Cell (PFC) programme of DST, 24 Patent Information Centres (PICs) are supported in various states including the States of Gujarat and Rajasthan for creating awareness and extend assistance on protecting Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) including patent, copyright, geographical indication etc. at state level. These PICs are also creating Intellectual Property Cells in Universities (IPCU) of their respective states. As of now 84 IPCU's have been created in different universities of the states. No proposal is received from Bihar State S&T Council for establishing PIC.

Year-wise and State-wise details of the grants provided under the above programmes during the last three years (2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12) and the current

year (2012-13 upto Nov.) are given in the enclosed Statement. The programme-wise, year-wise grants provided during this period to the states are as under:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of Programme	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (upto Nov.)	Total
INSPIRE Award*	8283.40 (1.27 lakhs)	15125.05 (2.50 lakhs)	15095.07 (2.43 lakhs)	4335.06 (0.65 lakhs)	42838.58 (6.85 lakhs)
SSTP	935.20	1317.64	1480.14	761.75	4494.73
PFC	45.83	78.00	51.62	42.04	217.49
Total	9264.43	16520.69	16626.83	5138.85	47550.80

*Figures in brackets indicate the number of INSPIRE Awards to all states.

In addition, these two Ministries have received a limited number of proposals from the State Governments suo-moto. The State Governments seek through these proposals for establishment of S&T infrastructures such as (a) Science City/ Museum/Centre (b) New R&D Institutes and Laboratories (c) Take over of some of the State supported R&D institutions by the Central Government (d) Creation of State Spatial Data Infrastructure etc. as per the details given below:

Nature of the proposals	State	Relevant Department in Ministry of S&T and ES	Status
1	2	3	4
(a) Science City/Museum/Centre	Maharashtra, Chhattisgarh, West Bengal, Gujarat	--	Transferred to Ministry of Culture
(b) New R&D Institutes and Laboratories			
1. Regional Centre of Sree Chitra Tirunal Institute for Medical Sciences & Technology	Wayanad, Kerala	DST	In process
2. National Centre for Natural Resources	Ravishankar Shukla University, Chhattisgarh	DST	Established
3. National Agriculture Biotechnology Institute	Mohali, Punjab	DBT	Established

1	2	3	4
4. Institute for Nano Science and Technology	Mohali, Punjab	DST	In Process
5. Tropical Botanical Garden & Research Institute	Palode, Kerala	DST	In process
6. Rajiv Gandhi Institute of Creativity	Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh	DSIR	In process
7 North Eastern Centre for Technology Application & Reach (NECTAR)	Shillong, Meghalaya with Regional Centres in other NER States	DST	Approved
(c) Take over of some of the State supported R&D institutions by the Central Government			
1. Institute of Advanced Studies in Science & Technology	Guwahati, Assam	DST	Taken over
2. Rajiv Gandhi Centre for Biotechnology	Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala	DBT	Taken over
3. Centre for Earth Science Studies (CESS)	Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala	MoES	In Process
(d) Creation of State Spatial Data Infrastructure etc.	Karnataka, Kerala, Gujarat, North Eastern Region already established	DST	Under Geographical Information System - All states will be covered in phased manner

(c) and (d) Under INSPIRE Awards scheme proposals from some of the state governments are pending for 2012-13 for Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Mizoram, Tamilnadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Delhi and Puducherry as they have been received recently. The proposal for the state of Gujarat is pending due to the present Model Code of Conduct of Assembly Elections. Similarly, in SSTP, some of the State S&T Councils proposals are pending for the release

of core grant for 2012-13 for Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Goa, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya & West Bengal as they have been received recently. The proposals for the release of core grant for 2012-13 from Andaman & Nicobar, Bihar and Rajasthan are still awaited. No proposal is pending for PICs annual grant for 2012-13.

(e) The pending proposals are likely to be cleared by December, 2012.

Statement

Year-wise and State-wise details of the assistance to State Governments for development of Science & Technology during the last three years (2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12) and current year (2012-13 upto Nov.)

(Rs. in lakhs)

States	Innovation in Science Pursuit for Inspired Research (INSPIRE) Number of Awards and amount covered under the INSPIRE awards and District/State Level Exhibitions					State Science & Technology Programme (SSTP) - and Project Competitions (DLEPCs) Core Support provided to various State Councils					Patent Information Cell Programme Grant provided to Patent Information Centre and intellectual Property Cell in Universities				
	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	Total	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	Total	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Andhra Pradesh	-	2053.06 (29282)	844.65 (16893)	563.74 (8950)	3461.45 (55125)	35.00	51.00	58.00	62.74	206.74	-	7.37	-	-	7.37
Arunachal Pradesh	-	2.35 (47)	26.15 (303)	4.96 (88)	33.46 (438)	43.50	53.00	73.50	-	170.00	-	7.37	-	-	7.37
Assam	-	80.51 (1093)	102.74 (2045)	87.74 (991)	270.99 (4129)	41.00	53.00	59.00	-	153.00	4.29	4.67	4.67	4.67	18.30
Bihar	432.25 (6645)	421.95 (8439)	219.65 (4393)	429.87 (8456)	1503.72 (27933)	19.46	18.68	36.26	-	74.40	-	-	-	-	-
Chhattisgarh	-	1019.95 (20399)	1195.24 (14942)	90.33 (259)	2305.52 (35600)	31.00	55.45	62.03	74.32	222.80	-	-	-	-	-
Goa	2.50 (50)	3.55 (71)	15.01 (277)	4.45	25.51 (398)	43.00	61.50	52.31	-	156.81	-	-	-	-	-
Gujarat	962.45 (16249)	270.25 (5405)	1086.14 (21670)	766.36 (15267)	3085.20 (58591)	49.00	53.00	66.09	56.00	224.09	-	4.50	4.66	-	9.16
Haryana	113.65 (2273)	490.80 (9816)	397.07 (2748)	1.35	1002.87 (14837)	19.64	19.04	23.00	-	61.68	-	5.23	-	-	5.23
Himachal Pradesh	47.15 (943)	57.10 (1142)	404.31 (7143)	150.83 (137)	659.39 (9365)	50.00	65.00	73.00	-	188.00	-	-	-	-	-
Jammu and Kashmir	-	324.04 (4994)	221.13 (3712)	9.85	555.02 (8706)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jharkhand	-	-	438.24 (6728)	254.59 (5061)	692.83 (11789)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Karnataka	4.45 (89)	1931.98 (27084)	1972.88 (39412)	420.35 (4847)	4329.66 (71432)	48.42	72.50	79.50	-	200.42	-	-	2.89	6.75	9.64
Kerala	117.10 (2342)	113.04 (877)	164.78 (3286)	214.31 (4261)	609.23 (10766)	39.00	61.00	69.00	-	169.00	9.31	4.62	4.39	3.78	22.10
Madhya Pradesh	1905.95 (31379)	1345.00 (26900)	1552.75 (21201)	178.97	4982.67 (79480)	64.50	81.00	93.00	105.38	343.88	-	6.74	-	-	6.74

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Maharashtra	-	3463.52 (48834)	841.94 (13906)	232.81 (4596)	4538.27 (67336)	14.00	14.00	14.00	-	42.00	-	-	-	-	-
Manipur	-	16.45 (329)	44.65 (521)	0.72	61.82 (850)	51.05	59.30	74.00	-	184.35	-	-	-	-	-
Meghalaya	5.30 (106)	23.55 (471)	71.93 (1334)	16.34	117.12 (1911)	10.54	11.25	14.50	-	36.29	-	-	-	-	-
Mizoram	-	115.23 (1589)	41.46 (818)	10.23	166.92 (2407)	26.00	34.00	41.00	52.00	153.00	7.37	-	-	4.67	12.04
Nagaland	-	-	14.60 (292)	7.52	22.12 (292)	-	30.40	44.00	46.00	120.40	-	-	7.37	-	7.37
Odisha	-	281.31 (3922)	541.90 (10838)	231.81	1055.02 (14760)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.37	-	7.37
Punjab	458.65 (6173)	233.25 (4665)	55.83 (836)	335.33 (6684)	1083.06 (18358)	85.50	95.50	110.00	125.50	416.50	5.72	9.05	9.05	9.05	32.87
Rajasthan	2100.85 (35217)	1354.50 (27090)	568.26 (11318)	13.85 (277)	4037.46 (73902)	63.04	77.90	84.50	-	225.44	-	-	-	-	-
Sikkim	1.10 (22)	6.30 (126)	31.93 (483)	5.93	45.26 (631)	48.16	92.63	68.00	-	208.79	3.72	2.00	1.72	3.52	10.96
Tamil Nadu	663.35 (10267)	715.55 (14311)	722.07 (8847)	9.03	2110 (33425)	50.15	65.87	66.52	51.34	233.88	-	7.62	-	4.87	12.49
Tripura	5.35 (47)	8.50 (170)	78.96 (1500)	34.62	127.43 (1717)	20.00	27.00	33.00	-	80.00	4.73	4.83	4.63	4.73	18.92
Uttar Pradesh	1228.75 (9975)	424.60 (8492)	2940.63 (38663)	84.45 (1689)	4678.43 (58819)	70.50	86.50	96.50	110.50	364.00	3.37	2.65	-	-	6.02
Uttarakhand	-	18.65 (373)	63.61 (743)	130.01 (2592)	212.27 (3708)	37.50	55.00	61.50	77.97	231.97	-	7.37	4.87	-	12.24
West Bengal	186.80 (3736)	291.76 (2922)	271.00 (5384)	19.55 (349)	769.11 (12391)	16.15	14.77	18.83	-	49.75	7.32	3.98	-	-	11.30
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1.05 (21)	6.05 (121)	8.16 (60)	3.82 (62)	19.08 (264)	6.34	9.35	9.10	-	24.79	-	-	-	-	-
Chandigarh	4.25 (85)	2.80 (56)	16.53 (200)	8.01 (152)	31.59 (493)	2.90	-	-	-	2.90	-	-	-	-	-
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	-	8.96 (128)	6.55 (117)	15.51 (245)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Daman and Diu	2.25 (45)	-	6.90 (96)	5.19 (94)	14.34 (235)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lakshdweep	0.45 (9)	-	0.87 (8)	0.52	1.84 (17)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Delhi	33.65 (673)	31.50 (630)	110.41 (1687)	-	175.56 (2990)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puducherry	6.10 (122)	17.95 (359)	13.73 (246)	1.07	38.85 (727)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	8283.4 (126468)	15125.05 (250009)	15095.07 (242661)	4335.06 (64929)	42838.58 (684067)	935.20	1317.64	1480.14	761.75	4494.73	45.83	78.00	51.62	42.04	217.49

* Figures in brackets indicate the number of INSPIRE Awards to students in these states.

[English]

Launch of Meteorological Satellite

1955. SHRI ANTO ANTONY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) is planning to launch a meteorological satellite called INSAT-3D to monitor climatic conditions;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the salient features of the satellite INSAT-3D;

(c) the amount spent for the project so far and its present status; and

(d) the time frame for the completion of the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) Yes, Madam. Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO) is planning to launch a state-of-the-art meteorological satellite, INSAT-3D. The data obtained from this satellite along with ground based observations would help to derive information about climatic conditions.

(b) INSAT-3D will carry two instruments namely (i) Six channel Imager having one visible and five infrared channels; and (ii) Nineteen channel Sounder having one visible and eighteen infrared channels. The Imager will generate images of the earth and provide information on various parameters viz., outgoing long-wave radiation, quantitative precipitation estimation, sea surface temperature, snow cover, cloud motion winds, etc. The Sounder will provide information on various meteorological parameters viz., vertical profiles of humidity and temperature, total precipitable water, etc. The satellite mass will be around 2100 Kg. The satellite shall be operated primarily from 82°E longitude in geostationary orbit.

(c) A sum of Rs. 225 Crore (approx.) has been spent, so far, for building the INSAT-3D satellite. For procuring launch services for INSAT-3D, a sum of Rs. 221 Crore has been spent so far towards 50% advance payment. All the subsystem packages and the payload elements (Imager & Sounder and related electronics) have been assembled. The electrical and thermal tests of the assembled satellite have been completed. Presently, the satellite is in advanced stage of readiness.

(d) The satellite is planned to be launched by procured launcher during third quarter of 2013.

NAM Summit

1956. DR. M. JAGANNATH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister has attended the 16th NAM Summit in Tehran;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Prime Minister held meetings with leaders of other countries on the sidelines of the summit; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) and (b) The Prime Minister led the Indian delegation to the XVI Summit Meeting of the Heads of State and Government of the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) held in Tehran in Iran on 30-31 August, 2012. In his speech at the Summit, PM highlighted the important role for NAM in addressing the central challenges of our time relating to the management of the global economy and finance, securing stable food and energy supplies, poverty alleviation, eradication of hunger and deprivation, tackling pandemics, literacy levels, ensuring sustainable development and coping with climate change.

(c) and (d) As part of his bilateral visit to Iran before the NAM Summit, the Prime Minister had meetings with the Supreme Leader Ayatollah Sayed Ali Khamenei and President Mahmoud Ahmadinejad on 29 August 2012. During these meetings, both sides recalled our historical relations and cultural links, and reviewed the state of bilateral relations between our countries. On the sidelines of the NAM Summit, PM had meetings with the Presidents of Pakistan and Afghanistan, and the Prime Ministers of Nepal, Bangladesh and Syria, where issues of bilateral and regional importance were discussed.

Shortage of IAS and IPS Officers

1957. SHRI M.K. RAGHAVAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the existing total strength of IAS and IPS officers in the country, State-wise and the pooled figure at the centre;

(b) whether there is any shortage of officers in these two cadres;

(c) if so, the details thereof including the level at which there is shortage;

(d) the measures being taken to fill up these posts including promotion from the State services;

(e) whether the Government proposes to consider inducting CSS officers into IAS as is being done from the State service; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (c) The details of the existing Total Authorized Strength(TAS) in the country state-wise, Central Deputation Reserve (CDR),

the number of officers in position and the shortage of officers in Indian Administrative Service(IAS) and Indian Police Service(IPS) are enclosed Statement-I and II respectively. Shortage at various level in IAS and IPS is not centrally maintained.

(d) The Government has increased annual intake of IAS and IPS officers under Direct Recruit Quota. Further, a third mode of recruitment, namely the Limited Competitive Examination has been introduced for recruitment into IPS. In promotion quota prompt actions have been taken for holding of Selection Committee Meeting for appointment by promotion/selection of State Service officers to IAS and IPS.

(e) and (f) No, Madam. IAS (Appointment by Promotions) Regulations, 1955 and IAS (Appointment by Selection) Regulations, 1997 which govern the subject provide for consideration of the State Civil Service Officers/ Non State Civil Service Officers only for induction into IAS.

Statement I

Cadre Gap and Central Deputation Reserve in the Indian Administrative Service (IAS) as on 01.01.2012

Sl. No.	Cadre	Total Authorized Strength	Total officers in Position as on 1.1.2012	Central Deputation Reserve	Shortage (3-4)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	376	284	81	92
2.	AGMUT	337	221	73	116
3.	Assam-Meghalaya	248	205	54	43
4.	Bihar	326	198	70	128
5.	Chhattisgarh	178	124	38	54
6.	Gujarat	260	208	56	52
7.	Haryana	205	178	44	27
8.	Himachal Pradesh	129	101	28	28
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	137	91	30	46
10.	Jharkhand	208	108	45	100
11.	Karnataka	299	219	65	80
12.	Kerala	214	158	46	56
13.	Madhya Pradesh	417	299	90	118

1	2	3	4	5	6
14.	Maharashtra	350	295	76	55
15.	Manipur-Tripura	207	137	45	70
16.	Nagaland	91	52	20	39
17.	Odisha	226	148	49	78
18.	Punjab	221	161	48	60
19.	Rajasthan	296	184	64	112
20.	Sikkim	48	33	10	15
21.	Tamil Nadu	355	286	77	69
22.	Uttarakhand	120	84	26	36
23.	Uttar Pradesh	592	376	128	216
24.	West Bengal	314	227	68	87
TOTAL		6154	4377	1331	1777

Statement II*Cadre Gap and Central Deputation Reserve in the Indian Police Service (IPS) as on 01.01.2012*

Sl. No.	Cadre	Total Authorized Strength	Total officers in Position as on 1.1.2012	Central Deputation Reserve	Shortage (3-4)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	258	211	56	47
2.	AGMUT	295	200	64	95
3.	Assam-Meghalaya	188	127	41	61
4.	Bihar	231	164	50	67
5.	Chhattisgarh	103	77	22	26
6.	Gujarat	195	143	42	52
7.	Haryana	137	100	30	37
8.	Himachal Pradesh	89	69	19	20
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	147	120	32	27
10.	Jharkhand	135	95	29	40
11.	Karnataka	205	136	44	69
12.	Kerala	163	112	35	51

1	2	3	4	5	6
13.	Madhya Pradesh	291	235	63	56
14.	Maharashtra	302	200	65	102
15.	Manipur-Tripura	156	99	34	57
16.	Nagaland	70	31	15	39
17.	Odisha	188	107	41	81
18.	Punjab	172	109	37	63
19.	Rajasthan	205	162	44	43
20.	Sikkim	32	30	7	02
21.	Tamil Nadu	263	198	57	65
22.	Uttarakhand	69	56	15	13
23.	Uttar Pradesh	489	317	106	172
24.	West Bengal	347	227	75	120
	2011 batch of IPS probationers		150		
TOTAL		4730	3475	1023	1255

BASAs

1958. DR. PADMASINHA BAJIRAO PATIL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number and details of countries with which Bilateral Air Services Agreements (BASAs) exist;

(b) the advantages for airlines under such agreements;

(c) whether the Indian carriers have been able to utilise all such benefits;

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

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to ensure Indian carriers their entitlements?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL): (a) India has entered into Bilateral Air Services Agreements (BASAs) with 109 countries. The list of countries is enclosed as Statement.

(b) Such agreements provide bilateral rights for air connectivity between the countries.

(c) to (e) Eligible scheduled airlines viz. Air India, Jet Airways, Spicejet and Indigo are utilizing their traffic rights in conformity with AIC 8 of 2009. The Ministry of Civil Aviation is now allocating more and more bilateral traffic rights to all Indian carriers to utilize maximum traffic rights to different countries.

Statement

LIST OF COUNTRIES WITH WHOM INDIA HAS BILATERAL AIR SERVICES AGREEMENT

Sl. No.	Name of the Country	Date of signing/initialling of ASA
1	2	3
1.	Afghanistan	26.01.1952
2.	Algeria	26.06.2000
3.	Armenia	05.12.2000

1	2	3	1	2	3
4.	Australia	06.03.2006	35.	Hong Kong	10.10.1996
5.	Austria	26.10.1989	36.	Hungary	23.02.1966
6.	*Azerbaijan	28.09.2009	37.	Iceland	14.01.2010
7.	Bahrain	05.04.2000	38.	Indonesia	25.01.2011
8.	Bangladesh	05.05.1978	39.	Iran	09.07.2010
9.	*Barbados	01.07.2010	40.	Iraq	27.07.1955
10.	Belarus	27.09.1997	41.	Ireland	20.02.1991
11.	Belgium	06.04.1967	42.	Israel	04.04.1994
12.	Bhutan	22.12.2009	43.	Italy	16.07.1959
13.	Bosnia & Herzegovina	21.05.2010	44.	Japan	26.11.1955
14.	Brazil	08.03.2011	45.	Jordan	16.10.1989
15.	Brunei	06.11.1995	46.	Kazakhstan	10.09.1993
16.	Bulgaria	16.06.1992	47.	Kenya	30.09.2009
17.	Cambodia	09.04.2002	48.	Kuwait	04.01.1989
18.	Canada	20.07.1982	49.	Kyrgyzstan	08.09.1993
19.	China	22.12.1988	50.	Latvia	20.10.1997
20.	Chile	21.04.2008	51.	Lebanon	19.09.1964
21.	Croatia	12.09.2000	52.	Lesotho	16.09.1992
22.	Cyprus	18.12.2000	53.	Lithuania	20.02.2001
23.	Czech Republic	16.10.1997	54.	Luxembourg	08.01.2001
24.	Denmark	19.12.1995	55.	Macao	11.02.1998
25.	Djibouti	19.05.2003	56.	*Madagascar	23.07.1998
26.	Egypt	09.04.1997	57.	Malaysia	22.05.1974
27.	Ethiopia	03.08.1967	58.	Maldives	24.12.2008
28.	Fiji	28.01.1974	59.	Malta	05.10.1998
29.	Finland	18.07.1995	60.	Mauritius	28.01.1972
30.	France	16.07.1947	61.	Mongolia	30.11.1998
31.	*Georgia	04.11.1997	62.	Mexico	17.04.2008
32.	Germany	31.05.1963	63.	*Morocco	11.12.1996
33.	Ghana	25.01.1978	64.	Myanmar	23.01.1979
34.	*Greece	23.10.1997	65.	Nepal	16.02.2010

1	2	3
66.	Netherlands	24.05.1951
67.	New Zealand	26.08.1997
68.	Nigeria	31.01.1978
69.	Norway	19.12.1995
70.	Oman	31.05.1995
71.	Pakistan	16.07.1976
72.	Philippines	20.10.1949
73.	Poland	25.01.1977
74.	Portugal	06.02.1997
75.	Qatar	14.04.2005
76.	*Rwanda	01.07.2010
77.	Republic of Korea	16.03.1992
78.	Russia	21.12.1998
79.	Romania	04.12.1993
80.	Saudi Arabia	26.04.1973
81.	*Senegal	02.07.2010
82.	Seychelles	30.10.1978
83.	Singapore	23.01.1968
84.	Slovakia	09.10.1996
85.	Slovenia	16.02.2004
86.	South Africa	04.06.2010
87.	Spain	10.04.1987
88.	Sri Lanka	21.12.1948
89.	Sweden	19.12.1995
90.	Switzerland	02.05.2001
91.	Syria	23.04.1979
92.	Tajikistan	10.05.2001
93.	Tanzania	29.09.1982
94.	Thailand	19.12.1969
95.	*Tunisia	14.02.2004
96.	Turkey	10.04.1986

1	2	3
97.	Turkmenistan	14.09.1993
98.	Trinidad and Tobago	29.11.2011
99.	*UAE	05.02.2008
100.	UK	08.09.2005
101.	Uganda	05.10.1997
102.	Ukraine	07.07.1995
103.	USA	14.04.2005
104.	Uzbekistan	24.05.1993
105.	Vietnam	20.05.1993
106.	Yemen	20.07.1999
107.	*Yugoslavia	31.01.2003
108.	Zambia	15.11.1993
109.	*Zimbabwe	20.05.2010

[*Translation*]

Student-teacher Ratio

1959. SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL:
SHRI UDAY PRATAP SINGH:
SHRI GORAKHNATH PANDEY:
SHRI LALJI TANDON:

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

(a) whether the Government has fixed any student-teacher ratio;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the present State-wise student-teacher ratio in the country;

(d) whether the Union Government coordinates or intervenes with the State Governments in case of shortage of student-teacher ratio; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI

THAROOR): (a) and (b) The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 has become operative with effect from 1st April, 2010, and the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) norms have been revised to conform to the Student-Teacher Ratio (STR) prescribed in the Schedule to the RTE Act. The revised norms are as under:

A. For classes I to V:

- (i) Two teachers for up to sixty admitted children
- (ii) Three teachers for 61-90 children
- (iii) Four teachers for 91-120 children
- (iv) Five teachers for 121-200 children
- (v) One Head Teacher, other than the five teachers, if the number of admitted children exceeds 150; and the STR (excluding Head Teacher) shall not exceed forty if the number of admitted children is above 200.

B. For Classes VI to VIII:

- (i) At least one teacher per class so that there shall be at least one teacher each for (a) Science and Mathematics; (b) Social Studies; and (c) Languages.
- (ii) At least one teacher for every 35 children;
- (iii) Where admission of children is above 100, there shall be (a) a full time head-teacher and (b) part time instructors for Art Education, Health & Physical Education and Work Education.

(c) The present State-wise STR in the country is enclosed Statement.

(d) and (e) To improve the STR, 19.82 lakh teacher posts have been sanctioned up to 2012-13, against which 12.48 lakh teachers have been recruited till 30.09.2012 by the States/UTs. The States/UTs have been advised to fill up these teacher posts along with teacher vacancies under the State sector. They have also been advised to rationalize the deployment of teachers in order to make the schools RTE complaint.

Vocational Education for Women

1960. SHRI GHANSHYAM ANURAGI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to impart education and training in essential vocational skills to the women and girls;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to promote vocational education?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) Yes Madam. In the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for "Vocationalisation of Higher Secondary Education", there is provision to provide specific incentive and support systems to enhance participation and good performance of girls in high employment oriented courses. Under the Scheme there is also a provision for special attention to be given to the girl belonging to special focus groups, i.e. Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe, Other Backward Caste, and persons below poverty line, minority and Children with special needs.

(c) In order to promote vocational education in schools, provision under the scheme includes establishment of new vocational schools, strengthening existing vocational schools, capacity building of vocational education teachers, development of competency based curriculum and teaching material.

Vocational Education in Schools

1961. SHRI MAHESH JOSHI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to offer vocational education as a full fledged subject in all Government schools;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the norms for selection of schools to begin vocational education; and

(d) the time by which it is likely to be started?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of "Vocationalisation of Higher Secondary Education", demand driven modular vocational courses are identified and developed in collaboration with industry/employers and offered through Higher Secondary Government, Government-Aided and Private Schools as

one of the elective subjects. The scheme involves establishment of new vocational schools, strengthening existing vocational schools, capacity building of vocational education teachers, development of competency based curriculum and teaching material etc.

(c) and (d) Under the scheme, financial assistance is provided to Government Higher Secondary Schools/ Government aided Higher Secondary Schools/Private Unaided Schools/NGOs for setting up and operating Vocational Education programmes. Schools are selected by the State Government concerned. The Centrally Sponsored Scheme "Vocationalisation of Higher Secondary Education" is already under implementation.

[English]

Nuclear Energy Generation

1962. DR. THOKCHOM MEINYA:
SHRI PREM DAS RAI:
SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:
SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED:
SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY:
DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA:
SHRI JITENDER SINGH MALIK:
SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL:

Will the PRIME MINISTER pleased to state:

(a) the location of nuclear power plants in the country with respect to seismic zones, plant-wise;

(b) the details of funds allocated/spent on various atomic power plants during the last three years and the current year, plant and year-wise;

(c) the quantum of nuclear energy generated during the last three years and the current year, plant and year-wise;

(d) the ranking of the country in terms of generation of nuclear power among the Asian, developing and developed countries;

(e) whether the Government proposes to promote private participation in nuclear power generation; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE(SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) Rawatbhata in Rajasthan as well as Kalpakkam & Kudankulam in Tamil Nadu are located in seismic zone II. Tarapur in Maharashtra, Kakrapar in Gujarat & Kaiga in Karnataka are located in seismic zone III. Narora in Uttar Pradesh comes under seismic zone IV.

(b) The details of allocation/expenditure on various nuclear power plants and schemes during the last three years and current year are as under:—

(Rs. in crore)

2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13 (Upto Oct. 2012)	
Allocated	Expenditure	Allocated	Expenditure	Allocated	Expenditure	Allocated	Expenditure
2912.70	2710.86	3675	2470.32	4901	3406.33	5756	2313.93

(c) The details are as under :-

Location & State	Units	Capacity MW)	Gross generation in Million Units (MUs)				
			2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (upto Oct 2012)	
Light Water Reactors (LWRs)							
Tarapur,	TAPS-1	160	1199	1142	1371	392	
Maharashtra	TAPS-2	160	1251	1273	1337	794	

		Pressurised Heavy Water Reactors (PHWRs)				
Tarapur, Maharashtra	TAPS-3	540	2787	3582	4325	2441
	TAPS-4	540	2754	3124	2781	2214
Rawatbhata, Rajasthan	RAPS-1	100	0	0	0	0
	RAPS-2	200	950	1720	1821	802
	RAPS-3	220	1277	1564	1938	1123
	RAPS-4	220	1143	1807	1645	1081
	RAPS-5	220	301	1753	1974	908
	RAPS-6	220	3	1060	1764	1088
Kalpakkam, Tamil Nadu	MAPS-1	220	938	1260	1240	864
	MAPS-2	220	1108	980	1276	776
Narora, Uttar Pradesh	NAPS-1	220	818	1228	1047	753
	NAPS-2	220	0	658	937	726
Kakrapar, Gujarat	KAPS-1	220	0	370	1919	1104
	KAPS-2	220	1068	1077	1868	875
Kaiga, Karnataka	Kaiga-1	220	1011	1259	1270	859
	Kaiga-2	220	1111	988	1381	690
	Kaiga-3	220	1112	1334	1231	866
	Kaiga-4	220	Nil	295	1330	804

Legend:

TAPS - Tarapur Atomic Power Station
RAPS - Rajasthan Atomic Power Station
MAPS - Madras Atomic Power Station
NAPS - Narora Atomic Power Station
KAPS - Kakrapar atomic Power Station
KAIGA - Kaiga Atomic Power Station

(d) In terms of nuclear power generation, India is fifth among Asian countries after Japan, Korea, China & Taiwan. Among developing countries with nuclear power programmes, India ranks second after China. Among all countries, both developed and developing, India is at fifteenth position.

(e) and (f) Private Industries are participating in supply of nuclear components and equipment, execution of works contracts and provision of services. However, there is no

proposal for private participation in nuclear power generation.

Complaints on functioning of Private Airlines

1963. SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM:
SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAO:
RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:
SHRI RAJU SHETTI:
SHRI FRANCISCO COSME SARDINHA:
SHRI A. GANESHAMURTHI:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note of the deteriorating standard of services provided by private airlines;

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

(c) whether there is any mechanism in place at the airports to redress such complaints instantaneously;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and the existing procedure being followed to take action on the complaints against private airlines;

(e) the number of complaints resolved and relief provided to the aggrieved by each of the private airlines during each of the last three years and the current year;

(f) the number of public/private airlines against which action has been taken during the last three years consequent upon conducting enquiry into complaints; and

(g) the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K.C.VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) Passenger facilitation is a priority area for the Government. The Ministry takes cognizance if any inconvenience/difficulties are faced by passengers and policy directives are issued to address the same. This is an ongoing process,

(c) and (d) Carriage by air is a contractual matter between the passenger and carrier. The complaints are filed with the airlines by the passenger. However, some passengers choose to take up the matter with Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) also for redressal. Such complaints are taken up with the concerned airlines for redressal.

(e) to (g) No such details are available in the Ministry.

Construction of Building under SSA

1964. SHRI INDER SINGH NAMDHARI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction of school buildings under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) in the country is causing problems particularly in naxal affected States;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the left wing extremists demand heavy levy from the teachers who construct the school buildings;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government is mootng any alternative substitute so that the works of school buildings is done on tender basis; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) Construction of school buildings under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) in Left Wing Extremist (LWE) districts is not a problem in general. However, some difficulties have been reported in Chhattisgarh, Andhra Pradesh and Jharkhand, where permanent structures are being resisted by naxalites.

(c) and (d) No authentic incidence of charging levy from teachers for construction of school buildings has been reported by the State concerned.

(e) and (f) The Chhattisgarh Government has built prefabricated school buildings under SSA in LWE districts while Jharkhand has also been sanctioned prefabricated structures in such districts.

Sarva Shiksha Aabhiyan

1965. SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:
SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS:
SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:
SHRI P.L. PUNIA:

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

(a) whether the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) was subjected to any review/evaluation in the recent past;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof, State-wise and the follow-up action taken thereon;

(c) whether some State Governments have failed to achieve the targets fixed under SSA;

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

(e) whether the Government has 579 received complaints of financial and other irregularities under the said scheme;

(f) if so, the details thereof including the nature of such irregularities, State-wise; and

(g) 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 (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) The Programme Evaluation Organisation (PEO) of the Planning Commission has published an evaluation report of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) programme in June 2010.

(b) to (d) The study has brought out, inter alia, that more than 98% of the sampled rural habitations have access to elementary schools within 3 kms, while 93% of sampled slum children have access to neighbourhood schools within 1 km. The study also recommended strengthening of school infrastructure, providing free uniforms, reducing non-teaching load on teachers, non-detention policy, constitution of School Management Committees with parents' representation, etc. These recommendations have become mandatory norms under the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education

(RTE) Act, 2009 and the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) Framework of Implementation which provides for schools in neighbourhood, norms and standards for school infrastructure, distribution of uniforms to the girls and SC/ST and BPL boys, ban on engagement of teachers for non-educational purposes other than decennial population census, disaster relief duties or duties relating to elections to the local authority or the State Legislatures or Parliament, ban on private tuitions or private teaching activities, non-detention of children before completing Class VIII, continuous and comprehensive evaluation and School Management Committee for all the government schools with three-fourth members from amongst parents, etc. The Statement-I showing State-wise progress is enclosed.

(e) and (f) The complaints of financial and other irregularities received under SSA, State-wise, are as enclosed Statement-II.

(g) SSA has put in place a Manual on Financial Management and Procurement, annual statutory audit, concurrent audit of all State SSA Societies in a cycle of two years and audit by the Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) of India. Besides, 41 independent monitoring institutes and half-yearly review missions are in place.

Statement I

(As on 30.09.2012)

Sl.No.	State	Opening of School		School Buildings		Additional Classrooms		Teachers		Uniforms(*)
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8308	8006	10083	9744	103337	91313	39189	38319	6386323
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2079	1126	2173	2038	4862	4565	7262	5226	0.00
3.	Assam	5054	5017	12149	12149	66909	64451	48808	38364	0.00
4.	Bihar	39398	32388	18010	14692	272455	263583	403413	191983	2212411
5.	Chhattisgarh	17206	17206	19429	19028	48252	46171	67507	54985	1536203
6.	Goa	8	5	0	0	227	177	169	149	0.00
7.	Gujarat	0	0	835	797	59751	58421	58688	31336	0.00
8.	Haryana	2598	2558	2414	2267	29292	28742	13435	6345	33192

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1413	1158	115	16	11421	10956	5856	3553	0.00
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	16566	13398	11743	9806	23159	10914	43471	39739	0.00
11.	Jharkhand	29386	28193	29463	28825	108038	92482	120396	84672	0.00
12.	Karnataka	11323	11091	3751	3736	56672k	51063	29055	24278	0.00
13.	Kerala	144	0	529	240	8270	8270	2925	0	752880
14.	Madhya Pradesh	54321	54289	45183	44741	127309	125778	173855	98287	17514881
15.	Maharashtra	8662	8397	18775	17256	76207	70198	42091	8522	4077890
16.	Manipur	-406	0	1158	460	3664	2511	2871	1544	389156
17.	Meghalaya	5131	5131	5031	4508	7248	7193	13262	14020	0.00
18.	Mizoram	522	314	1453	1285	2010	1909	2485	1303	147406
19.	Nagaland	732	236	931	931	4709	4737	3147	590	311913
20.	Odisha	20119	17290	17818	17883	77157	61487	89901	88442	17634249
21.	Punjab	2053	1901	1507	1396	25875	24297	14090	7432	0.00
22.	Rajasthan	50590	47890	8466	8340	90297	85981	114132	94201	0.00
23.	Sikkim	112	84	108	95	586	670	724	223	0.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	7995	7259	8322	8322	36903	34291	33214	22497	0.00
25.	Tripura	2257	1697	2007	1987	4482	3784	6980	5694	0.00
26.	Uttar Pradesh	45422	44773	62925	60215	306728	291803	423553	258924	29787171
27.	Uttarakhand	2573	2440	4430	4038	8765	8018	14316	5998	0.00
28.	West Bengal	31785	21762	15117	9099	232296	185691	198253	115797	4640060
29.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	15	10	41	4	251	208	210	162	6306
30.	Chandigarh	44	18	36	32	290	213	1390	785	0.00
31.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	112	92	61	61	654	452	937	526	0.00
32.	Daman & Diu	12	8	15	12	109	96	119	95	5982
33.	Delhi	12	6	13	13	2242	1942	7104	4342	0.00
34.	Lakshadweep	13	11	9	8	25	30	38	16	0.00
35.	Puduchery	28	10	12	8	534	470	48	36	0.00
TOTAL SSA		366399	333764	304112	284032	1800986	1642867	1982894	1248385	85436023

Notes: Civi works achievements include work in progress.

(*) Uniforms are provided under SSA to girls, SC, ST and BPL boys if State is not providing uniforms from its own budget and if it is included as an entitlement in the State RTE Rules.

Statement II

S.No.	State	Nature of financial irregularities
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Embezzlement of Rs. 14.98 crore under DPEP/SSA in 2006-07.
2.	Bihar	Fraudulent withdrawal of SSA funds in three districts of Araria (Rs. 80.38 lakh), Aurangabad (Rs. 17 lakh) and East Champaran (Rs. 8.28 lakh).
3.	Chhattisgarh	Loss on account of writing off of the amount deposited with cooperative banks on its becoming insolvent in Kunkari block (Rs. 7.97 lakh) and Pathalgaon block (Rs. 11.60 lakh) of Jashpur district.
4.	Gujarat	Fraudulent purchases of charts, booklets, CDs etc., in DPO, Surendranagar.
5.	Haryana	Embezzlement of funds of Rs. 22.52 lakh in State Project Office due to lack of internal checks and non-adherence to provisions of the Manual.
6.	Himachal Pradesh	Misuse of SSA funds.
7.	Karnataka	Misappropriation of SSA funds released for civil works construction of two additional classrooms in Government Primary School Hannikeri in Baithongal Taluk district Bengaun by the Head Teacher.
8.	Madhya Pradesh	Misappropriation of SSA funds as 'FDR Suspense' in cash Balance on 31st March 2010 pertaining to Lateri block in the audited accounts for the year 2009-10 of the Zila Shiksha Kendra Vidisha.
9.	Maharashtra	In the office of the Education officer Karvir, District Kolhapur SSA funds amounting to Rs. 71.87 lakhs were misappropriated by transfer to personal Bank Accounts.
10.	Odisha	Misappropriation of funds by DPO, Jagatsinghpur, and Embezzlement of funds by Headmaster, Ganjam, Upper Primary School.
11.	Rajasthan	Misuse of SSA funds and other irregularities.
12.	Uttar Pradesh	Financial regularities including in purchase of uniforms.
13.	Tamil Nadu	Irregular salary payment of 6th Pay Commission arrears to the Block Supervisors, B.R.T.E.'s, and CRTE's of Cuddalore district and charged under Government Teachers Salary Account.
14.	West Bengal	Fraudulent withdrawal of funds of Rs. 517.80 lakhs.

FDI in Education Sector

1966. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) inflows in the education sector during the last three years;

(b) the number of foreign students who came to India for graduate or a postgraduate degree or diploma during the last three years and their country of origin;

(c) whether the Government is contemplating to encourage foreign students for greater diversity and better competition; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) As per the information by the Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion, the FDI equity inflows in

Education Sector, during the last three years is as under:-

Sl.No.	Year (Apr-Mar)	Rs. crore	US\$ million
1.	2009-10	300.50	63.35
2.	2010-11	173.24	37.94
3.	2011-12	510.95	105.62
4.	2012-13 (Apr-Aug)	784.90	146.23
Grand Total		1769.59	353.14

(b) Specific information regarding foreign students studying in different institutions in India is not maintained by the Ministry of Human Resource Development.

(c) and (d) University Grants Commission (UGC) has issued guidelines for permitting 15 per cent supernumerary seats for foreign students including NRIs/PIOs in Universities and colleges. Many programmes have been launched to attract foreign students to Indian institutions which include Direct Admission of Students Abroad (DASA) by Ministry of Human Resource Development; Scholarship Programme for Diaspora Children and Know India Programme by Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs; Fellowships and Visitors Programmes by Indian Council for Cultural Relations; Fellowships by Indian Institute of Advanced Studies, Indian Council of Social Science Research and Ministry of Science and Technology. HOSTEL facilities for foreign students are also developed in different educational Institutions having a sizeable number of foreign students.

DF at Delhi Airport

1967. SHRI S. SEMMALAI:
SHRI RAMESH RATHOD:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Operation, Management and Development Agreement (OMDA) signed by Airports Authority of India (AAI) & GMR does not envisage charging of development fee and the JV is supposed to arrange finance through debt and equity contributions;

(b) if so, the circumstances under which DIAL [Delhi International Airport (P) Limited] was allowed to charge development fee from passengers;

(c) whether allowing GMR to collect development fee violates the bidding procedure, as it was never informed to all the bidders who participated in the process of bidding and evaluation of bidding criteria; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL): (a) As per clause 13.1(a) of OMDA It is expressly understood that the JVC shall arrange for financing and/or meeting all financing requirements through suitable debt and equity contributions in order to comply with its obligations hereunder including development of the Airport pursuant to the Master Plan and the Major Development Plans. However as per 20.3.7 of OMDA under the heading Governing Law it has been specified that 'This Agreement shall be governed by and construed in accordance with the laws of India'.

(b) to (d) Development Fee (DF) has been determined at IGI Airport, Delhi under Section 22A of Airports Authority of India (AAI) Act, 1994 to bridge the funding gap as a means of last resort for funding the airport project. The said Section was specifically incorporated in the AAI Act when the Government in 2003 had decided to develop the airports with private-sector participation. The Amendment in AAI Act, 1994 was known to all the bidders upfront who participated in the bidding process during the selection of Joint Venture Partners for restructuring and modernisation of Delhi and Mumbai airports.

Growth of Telecom

1968. SHRI ANANTH KUMAR:
SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR:
SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO:

SHRI GANESH SINGH:
 SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL:
 KUMARI MAUSAM NOOR:
 SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA:
 SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAO:
 SHRI KAMESHWAR BAITHA:

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

(a) the details of telephone subscribers in the country as on date separately in urban and rural areas; State-wise;

(b) the growth of cellular telephones separately in urban and rural areas in term of number as well as percentage during the last three years and the current year, year-wise and State-wise;

(c) the reasons for variation in growth in telecom services, if any, in urban and rural areas and in different States;

(d) the targets set for growth of telephone network under Twelfth Five Year plan separately in urban and rural areas, State-wise;

(e) the details of village panchayats provided with telephone facilities and those yet to be provided with such facility, State-wise; and

(f) the action taken by the Government to give impetus to telecom sector growth in the country particularly in rural areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) The service area-wise details of telephone subscribers in the country as on 30.09.2012, separately in urban and rural areas are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) The service area-wise and year-wise details of increase in mobile telephones separately in urban and rural areas in term of number as well as percentage during the last three years and the current year are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) Variations in income levels, literacy rate, availability of infrastructure and remoteness of the area are some of the reasons for variation in growth in telecom service in urban and rural areas and in different States.

(d) The Twelfth Five Year plan is yet to be approved.

(e) The details of villages which have been covered and yet to be covered with Village Public Telephone (VPT) facilities are given in the enclosed Statement-III.

(f) The following steps are taken by the Government to give impetus to telecom sector growth in the country particularly in rural areas:

(i) The Government approved the National Telecom Policy-2012 (NTP-2012) on 31st May 2012 which addresses the Vision, Strategic direction and the various medium term and long term issues related to the telecom sector. The primary objective of NTP-2012 is maximizing public good by making available affordable, reliable and secure telecommunication and broadband services across the entire country.

(ii) Capacity expansion by Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) for its Global System for Mobile Communications (GSM) mobile network.

(iii) A scheme has been launched by Universal Service Obligation Fund to provide subsidy support for setting up and managing 7353 number of infrastructure sites (towers) in 500 districts spread over 27 states, for provision of mobile services in the specified rural and remote areas, where there is no existing fixed wireless or mobile coverage in the country. About 7310 sites and 15895 Base Transceiver Stations (BTSS) have been commissioned by Service Providers as on 31.10.2012.

(iv) Government has approved a project, at a cost of Rs. 20,000 crore, for creating a National Optical Fiber Network (NOFN) to connect all the 2,50,000 Gram panchayats in the country.

Statement I*Service area-wise Rural and Urban Telephone connections as on 30.09.2012*

Sl. No.	Name of the service area	Number of telephone connections		
		Rural	Urban	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	25948661	43932262	69880923
2.	Assam	7959595	7230606	15190201
3.	Bihar (incl. Jharkhand)	29798492	31839644	61638136
4.	Gujarat	19109242	35621997	54731239
5.	Haryana	9819007	11484060	21303067
6.	Himachal Pradesh	4506804	2791669	7298473
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	3208523	3782464	6990987
8.	Karnataka	16991934	41445417	58437351
9.	Kerala	16632253	19836507	36468760
10.	Madhya Pradesh (incl. Chhattisgarh)	21702977	32554549	54257526
11.	Maharashtra (excl. Mumbai)	32209064	38389586	70598650
12.	North East	4326880	5098600	9425480
13.	Odisha	12772907	13053822	25826729
14.	Punjab	11567624	20014998	31582622
15.	Rajasthan	23667860	26870590	50538450
16.	Tamil Nadu (incl. Chennai)	16857368	64117332	80974700
17.	Uttar Pradesh (East)	34170177	41496321	75666498
18.	Uttar Pradesh (West) (incl. Uttarakhand)	20283267	31958766	52242033
19.	West Bengal (excl. Kolkata and incl. A&N and Sikkim)	27702837	18948385	46651222
20.	Kolkata	-	-	26027816
21.	Delhi	-	-	44907302
22.	Mumbai	-	-	37063158

Statement II*Service area-wise and year-wise increase in mobile telephone connections for rural and urban areas*

Sl. No.	Name of the service area	2009-10			2010-11			2011-12			2012-13 (upto 30.09.2012)		
		Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5697673	9522424	15220097	5950334	9101738	15052072	3606584	2544038	6150622	1744300	-979432	764868
2.	Assam	2385861	559234	2945095	1493343	1421315	2914658	1230937.3	1306426.7	2537364	524623.71	258864.29	783488
3.	Bihar (incl. Jharkhand)	8008439	7986620	15995059	8310122	8257868	16567990	4799611.9	5140168.1	9939780	865133.13	-3270485	-2405352
4.	Gujarat	3047710	5191090	8238800	4858085	9750409	14608494	2785755.3	3578487.7	6364243	-226243.3	-148722.7	-374966
5.	Haryana	1970204	2262235	4232439	2166882	4087826	6254708	892113.31	1276684.7	2168798	297434.69	-2131055	-1833620
6.	Himachal Pradesh	762316	902369	1664685	1114646	1115913	2230559	456746.94	298655.06	755402	-161595.9	-808984.1	-970580
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	881114	1162179	2043293	289049	-82040	207009	100755.72	451793.28	552549	537284.28	-54636.28	482648
8.	Karnataka	3693921	9895087	13589008	4206342	8110638	12316980	3484872.1	2779410.9	6264283	529871.94	-267566.9	262306
9.	Kerala	2523984	5270504	7794488	2431955	4734432	7166387	2467224.5	187879.51	2655104	566962.51	-1251739	-684776
10.	Madhya Pradesh (incl. Chhattisgarh)	4877276	6503479	11380755	5533571	8311838	13845409	2413981.6	3383211.4	5797193	3095237.4	-1580823	1514414
11.	Maharashtra (excl. Mumbai)	6691373	5479285	12170658	8693606	9506659	18200265	3966579.2	4786559.8	8753139	142784.8	-2586132	-2443347
12.	North East	1564768	395281	1960049	741787	1132940	1874727	540375.3	793364.7	1333740	553052.7	104179.3	657232
13.	Odisha	2762708	3821729	6584437	2724171	4419471	7143642	2388573.4	1814992.6	4203566	822280.61	-2011165	-1188884
14.	Punjab	1663597	3551709	5215306	2582723	6081662	8664385	1423405.4	1768896.6	3192302	413781.61	-2190922	-1777140
15.	Rajasthan	7640020	3344117	10984137	4171581	5187919	9359500	3025240.6	3034344.4	6059585	698161.39	-428710.4	269451
16.	Tamil Nadu (incl. Chennai)	3876720	12798151	16674871	3135939	12813962	15949901	2054641.4	5991075.6	8045717	-341356.4	476397.4	135041
17.	Uttar Pradesh (East)	9104149	7778306	16882455	8996925	10650472	19647397	6204050.8	5190933.2	11394984	-21543.79	-467917.2	-489461
18.	Uttar Pradesh (West) (incl. Uttarakhand)	4366932	6785904	11152836	5263260	9856893	15120153	3548639.4	4321713.6	7870353	1261856.6	-3437948	-2176091
19.	West Bengal (excl. Kolkata and incl. A&N and Sikkim)	6468361	3039143	9507504	9011739	5484389	14496128	3627255.6	2984070.4	6611326	237264.38	-471101.4	-233837
20.	Kolkata	-	-	4758862	-	-	6811515	-	-	1776736	-	-	-118755
21.	Delhi	-	-	6319517	-	-	10525014	-	-	3664683	-	-	-518085
22.	Mumbai	-	-	7248482	-	-	8318022	-	-	1484749	-	-	-2211089

Service area-wise and year-wise increase (in percentage) in mobile telephone connections for rural and urban areas

Sl. No.	Name of the service area	2009-10			2010-11			2011-12			2012-13 (upto 30.09.2012)		
		Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	68.64%	43.08%	50.06%	42.51%	28.78%	32.99%	18.08%	6.25%	10.14%	7.41%	-2.26%	1.14%
2.	Assam	104.36%	15.87%	50.68%	31.96%	34.80%	33.29%	19.97%	23.73%	21.74%	7.09%	3.80%	5.51%
3.	Bihar (incl. Jharkhand)	104.67%	59.93%	76.25%	53.07%	38.74%	44.81%	20.02%	17.38%	18.56%	3.01%	-9.42%	-3.79%
4.	Gujarat	36.78%	32.80%	34.17%	42.86%	46.40%	45.16%	17.20%	11.63%	13.55%	-1.19%	-0.43%	-0.70%
5.	Haryana	45.64%	40.50%	42.74%	34.47%	52.09%	44.25%	10.55%	10.70%	10.64%	3.18%	-16.13%	-8.13%
6.	Himachal Pradesh	36.23%	74.17%	50.13%	38.89%	52.66%	44.74%	11.47%	9.23%	10.47%	-3.64%	-22.89%	-12.18%
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	64.66%	54.27%	58.31%	12.88%	-2.48%	3.73%	3.98%	14.02%	9.60%	20.40%	-1.49%	7.65%
8.	Karnataka	79.01%	52.44%	57.72%	50.26%	28.20%	33.17%	27.71%	7.54%	12.67%	3.30%	-0.67%	0.47%
9.	Kerala	38.45%	53.59%	47.53%	26.76%	31.34%	29.62%	21.42%	0.95%	8.47%	4.05%	-6.25%	-2.01%
10.	Madhya Pradesh (incl. Chhattisgarh)	86.73%	43.43%	55.25%	52.70%	38.70%	43.29%	15.05%	11.36%	12.65%	16.78%	-4.77%	2.93%
11.	Maharashtra (excl.Mumbai)	55.47%	28.42%	38.83%	46.35%	38.39%	41.82%	14.45%	13.97%	14.18%	0.45%	-6.62%	-3.47%
12.	North East	180.86%	15.91%	58.51%	30.53%	39.34%	35.31%	17.04%	19.77%	18.56%	14.90%	2.17%	7.72%
13.	Odisha	69.86%	80.75%	75.79%	40.56%	51.66%	46.78%	25.30%	13.99%	18.75%	6.95%	-13.60%	-4.47%
14.	Punjab	33.21%	35.98%	35.05%	38.71%	45.30%	43.11%	15.38%	9.07%	11.10%	3.87%	-10.30%	-5.56%
15.	Rajasthan	97.71%	22.39%	48.27%	26.98%	28.38%	27.74%	15.41%	12.93%	14.06%	3.08%	-1.62%	0.55%
16.	Tamil Nadu (incl.Chennai)	51.22%	43.47%	45.06%	27.40%	30.34%	29.71%	14.09%	10.88%	11.55%	-2.05%	0.78%	0.17%
17.	Uttar Pradesh (East)	94.58%	44.39%	62.18%	48.03%	42.09%	44.62%	22.38%	14.44%	17.89%	-0.06%	-1.14%	-0.65%
18.	Uttar Pradesh (West) (incl. Uttarakhand)	76.43%	49.24%	57.21%	52.21%	47.93%	49.34%	23.13%	14.21%	17.20%	6.68%	-9.89%	-4.06%
19.	West Bengal (excl.Kolkata and incl. A&N and Sikkim)	80.01%	40.13%	60.72%	61.93%	51.68%	57.60%	15.39%	18.54%	16.67%	0.87%	-2.47%	-0.51%
20.	Kolkata	-	-	40.87%	-	-	41.53%	-	-	7.65%	-	-	-0.48%
21.	Delhi	-	-	28.75%	-	-	37.19%	-	-	9.44%	-	-	-1.22%
22.	Mumbai	-	-	37.69%	-	-	31.41%	-	-	4.27%	-	-	-6.09%

Statement III*State-wise numbers of VPTs provisioned as on 31.10.2012*

Name of the State	No. of inhabited revenue villages as per Census 2001	No. of VPTs provided	Pending VPTs
Andaman and Nicobar	501	352	149
Andhra Pradesh	26613	25078	1535
Assam	25124	24502	622
Bihar	39032	38932	100
Jharkhand	29354	28807	547
Gujarat	18159	17137	1022
Haryana	6764	6678	86
Himachal Pradesh	17495	17407	88
Jammu and Kashmir	6417	6383	34
Karnataka	27481	27449	32
Kerala	1372	1372	0
Madhya Pradesh	52117	51986	131
Chhattisgarh	19744	18192	1552
Maharashtra	41442	40643	799
Meghalaya (NE-I)	5782	5109	673
Mizoram (NE-I)	707	704	3
Tripura (NE-I)	858	858	0
Arunachal Pradesh (NE-II)	3863	2763	1100
Manipur (NE-II)	2315	2170	145
Nagaland (NE-II)	1278	1263	15
Odisha	47529	44904	2625
Punjab	12301	12065	236
Rajasthan	39753	39410	343
Tamilnadu (TN Circle)	13837	13837	0
Chennai Metro	1655	1655	0
Uttar Pradesh	97942	97774	168
Uttarakhand	15761	15366	395
West Bengal (WB Circle)	37062	36474	588
Kolkata Metro	893	613	280
Sikkim (WB Circle)	450	429	21
Grand total	5,93,601	5,80,312	13,289

Individual Data Privacy

1969. SHRI PREM DAS RAI:
SHRI MANICKA TAGORE:

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

(a) whether there has been a significant increase in the fraudulent practice of inducing individuals to reveal personal information such as password, credit card details etc. through phishing attacks;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken by the Computer Emergency Response Team India (CERT-In) to curb this practice;

(d) whether the Government proposes to introduce relevant law/rules for unauthorized sharing of personal information and its disclosure and made it a cognizable offence; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) and (b) There have been increase in the incidents involving revealing of personal information such as passwords, credit card details etc. through phishing attacks in the past few years. According to Reserve Bank of India and Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In) a total number of 1618, 2124 and 2853 phishing incidents were reported to them in the year 2010, 2011 and 2012 (till October) respectively.

(c) CERT-In is taken several steps to handle phishing cases which include:

- i. Providing incident response service on 24x7 basis for handling of phishing attacks affecting the banks and other institutions in the country.
- ii. Regular training programmes are conducted by CERT-In for the Banks and other institutions for enhancing awareness on mitigating the phishing attacks.
- iii. CERT-In issues alerts and advisories regarding latest cyber threats and countermeasures on regular basis for

safeguarding computer systems from phishing attempts and unauthorized information disclosure.

CERT-In is working very closely with the Reserve Bank of India and other Banks in the country towards taking immediate steps to curb phishing attacks, adopting multi-factor authentication, technological solutions for early detection and take-down of phishing attempts and creating user awareness to deal with the phishing attacks.

(d) and (e) Section 43A of the Information Technology Act, 2000 and Rules notified there under establishes a legal framework for data privacy protection in India. It mandates body corporates to implement reasonable security practices, framework for mode of collection, transfer and disclosure of sensitive personal data or information. Further, section 66C and 72A of the Information Technology Act, 2000 provides for punishment and penalty for identity theft and breach of confidentiality & privacy respectively.

[*Translation*]

UIDSSMT

1970. SHRI GANESH SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the priorities set for the UIDSSMT scheme;

(b) whether the proposals forwarded by the State Governments have been neglected;

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

(d) whether the proposal of the State Government of Madhya Pradesh for supply of drinking water in Satna Municipal Corporation on priority basis has been overlooked;

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

(f) the time by which the neglected proposals are likely to be sanctioned; and

(g) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI): (a) The objectives of UIDSSMT are to (i) to improve infrastructural facilities (including water supply, sanitation,

sewerage and solid waste management, road etc.) and help create durable public assets and quality oriented services in cities & towns (ii) enhance public-private-partnership in infrastructural development and (iii) promote planned integrated development of towns and cities.

(b) to (e) Sanction of Projects under UIDSSMT is dependent upon availability of funds, technical appraisal and recommendation by the State Level Sanctioning Committee (SLSC). The Satna Water Supply Scheme was one of the projects approved by the SLSC of Madhya Pradesh on 13th June, 2011 involving additional central assistance of Rs. 64.14 crore and could not be considered for sanction, as having longer tenure of completion i.e., more than three years after sanctioning and release of funds.

(f) and (g) The mission period under UIDSSMT has already been completed. The Ministry has no mandate for sanctioning new projects under UIDSSMT after its completion on 31-03-2012.

Funds for Subsidy

1971. SHRI R.K. SINGH PATEL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether huge amount of funds is spent by the Government in the form of subsidy;

(b) if so, the details of the sectors to which funds were provided in the form of subsidy along with the amount of fund provided during the last three years, year-wise;

(c) whether the Government proposes to discontinue subsidy in the next few years; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): (a) to (d) Central Government spends a very large amount on various subsidies. The subsidies constitute more than one-fifth of the total non-plan expenditure. The details of the subsidies provided to various sectors during the last three years are as follows:

		(Rs. crore)		
Sl	Sector	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 RE
1.	Food	58443	63844	72823
2.	Fertilizer	61264	62301	67199
3.	Petroleum of which	14951	38371	68481
	(a) Subsidy on LPG & Kerosene for PDS	2770	2904	3000
	(b) Subsidy to oil companies for supply of natural gas for NER	159	445	458
4.	Interest subsidy	2687	4680	5791
5.	Others	4006	4224	2003
6.	Total Subsidy	141351	173420	216297
	<i>Subsidy as % of non-plan expenditure</i>	<i>19.60</i>	<i>21.19</i>	<i>24.25</i>

The Government has proposed to reduce subsidies over the Twelfth Plan period through various measures such as better alignment of prices and elimination of leakages.

Post Offices in Villages

1972. SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:
SHRI MADHU KODA:

SHRI KAPIL MUNI KARWARIA:
SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN:
SHRIMATI KAMLA DEVI PATLE:

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

(a) whether India has the largest postal network in the world but still a large number of villages are without post offices in the country;

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

(c) the time by which all the villages are provided with post offices along with the villages likely to be provided with post offices during Twelfth Five Year Plan;

(d) whether all the existing post offices have been computerized and provided with electronic money order facilities; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the time by which such facilities are provided in each of the post offices, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. KRUPARANI KILLI): (a) to (c) Yes Madam, India has the largest number of Post Offices in the world. However, 5,00,327 villages are without Post Offices in the country. Circle-wise number of villages without Post Offices (as on 31.3.2012) is given in the enclosed Statement. Opening of Post Offices is an on-going process. New Post Offices are opened as per the prescribed norms and subject to availability of Plan funds and manpower. It has been proposed to open 80 Branch Post Offices and 50 Sub-Post Offices in the country during the current financial year (2012-13). The proposal for opening of new Post Offices during the remaining years of the 12th Plan has not been finalized.

(d) and (e) No, Madam. 24,969 departmental Post Offices have been computerized, out of which 21,606 Post Offices have been provided electronic money order facilities. The Department has a plan to provide these services through all Post Offices in phased manner and it is expected to be completed during the current Plan.

Statement

*Circle-wise number of villages without Post Offices
(as on 31.3.2012)*

Sl. No.	Name of the Circles	Number of villages without Post Offices
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	24152
2.	Assam	21282

1	2	3
3.	Bihar	30679
4.	Chhattisgarh	17496
5.	Delhi	95
6.	Gujarat	9742
7.	Haryana	4441
8.	Himachal Pradesh	14833
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	5148
10.	Jharkhand	26035
11.	Karnataka	19918
12.	Kerala	0
13.	Madhya Pradesh	44969
14.	Maharashtra	29434
15.	North East	12551
16.	Odisha	43377
17.	Punjab	9201
18.	Rajasthan	29762
19.	Tamil Nadu	26579
20.	Uttar Pradesh	86435
21.	Uttarakhand	13248
22.	West Bengal	30950
Total		500327

Implementation of CIC Order

1973. DR. BALIRAM:
SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:
SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAO:

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

(a) whether the orders of Central Information Commission (CIC) are binding and mandatory to be implemented by his Ministry and the Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) under his Ministry;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for not implementing the orders of CIC No. 3297/IC(a)/2008 F.

No. CIC/MA/ C/2008/00374 dt. 18.09.2008 by the Ministry and the PSUs particularly Bharat Sanchar Nigam limited;

(c) the action taken by his Ministry for implementation of CIC orders by the various departments and PSUs under his Ministry;

(d) the time by which these orders are likely to be implemented; and

(e) the action taken by the Ministry against the officers responsible for delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) Yes, Madam. As per clause 19(7) under Chapter V of the Right to Information Act 2005, the decision of the Central Information Commission are binding.

(b) CIC vide its decision No.3297/IC(a)/2008 dated September 18, 2008 advised the complainant to approach the parent Ministry, but no representation has been received from the Complainant.

(c) to (e) CIC orders/decisions are implemented within the time frame, if any, prescribed by CIC in the order/decision itself. If any public authority is of the view that an order of the Commission is not in consonance with the provisions of the RTI Act, it may approach the High Court by way of a Writ Petition.

[English]

Cash Transfer Scheme

1974. SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:
SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:
SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to introduce direct cash transfer of subsidies in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government had conducted pilot projects of the scheme in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING(SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. There is a proposal to shift to a system of Aadhaar enabled direct cash transfer for government subsidies and benefits to promote greater transparency in the implementation of government schemes.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. In order to assess the feasibility and desirability of direct cash transfers of subsidies, some of the Central Ministries/Departments and State Governments have initiated pilot projects *inter alia*:-

The Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas has undertaken pilot project for direct transfer of subsidy for Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) in Mysore, Karnataka and Kerosene in Kotkasim Tehsil of Alwar District, Rajasthan. The Consumer Affairs, Food and Civil Supplies Department of Andhra Pradesh has initiated direct transfer of food subsidy in East Godavari District to curb leakages in the Public Distribution System.

[Translation]

Age of Retirement

1975. SHRI MAHABAL MISHRA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to increase the age of retirement of Government employees from 60 to 65;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether various Departments of the Government has fixed different age limits for the purpose of retirement; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE. (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) There is no such proposal at present.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) As per Fundamental Rule 56, except as otherwise provided in the Rule, every Government Servant shall retire from service on attaining the age of 60 years.

International Flights from Indore

1976. SHRI SAJJAN VERMA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to start the operation of international flights from Indore;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the date by which the said proposal is likely to be approved; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL): (a) No Madam. The designated Indian carriers are, however, free to operate their services from any point in India depending on their commercial judgement.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Payment of Arrear

1977. SHRI KHILADI LAL BAIRWA:
SHRI BHARAT RAM MEGHWAL:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware of the Stalemate prevailing in the payment of arrear of the 6th Pay Commission to the university and college teachers and equivalent cadres working under the State Governments;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government has agreed to give 80 percent of the additional expenditure to be incurred by the State Governments;

(d) if so, whether the Government has released any amount as its share to State Governments including Rajasthan;

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

(f) if not, the time by which the said amount is likely to be released to the State Governments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) The stalemate has been resolved and the condition relating to enhancement of age to 65

years has been delinked from payment of arrears as decided by Cabinet. A letter dated 14.08.2012 has been sent to all State Governments to take further necessary action in this regard, which is available on the Ministry's website at www.education.nic.in.

(c) The Central Government is committed to bear 80% of the additionality on account of arrears to be paid to teachers for implementation of the revised University Grants Commission (UGC) pay scales for the period 1.1.2006 to 31.3.2010. The amount however, has to be released to State Governments only as reimbursement, after the States have paid the arrears to the teachers.

(d) to (f) No amount has been released to any State till date. Funds are to be released subject to fulfilment of all the conditions and furnishing of requisite information and undertaking by the State Governments.

Construction of KV/NVs Building

1978. SHRI ZAFAR ALI NAQVI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Kendriya Vidyalaya and Navodaya Vidyalayas sanctioned in Uttar Pradesh during the Eleventh Five Year Plan;

(b) the total number of such schools out of them which have not got any land till date and are being run in rented buildings or land as well as the reasons for not making land and buildings not available for these schools;

(c) whether State Government or Central Government has issued any guidelines and time limit for construction of school building on the land made available for these schools; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) During 11th Five Year Plan i.e. 2006-07 to 2011-12, 11 Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) and one Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya (JNV) were sanctioned in the State of Uttar Pradesh.

(b) Building of one KV at Mati Akbarpur has been constructed by Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS), while 09 Kendriya Vidyalayas are functioning in temporary buildings, provided by sponsoring authorities, free of rent

as transfer of title of land in favour of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan has not been done by State Government. One Kendriya Vidyalaya in Banda, Distt., Banda could not be made functional, as the District Administration could not provide the minimum infrastructure facilities. One JNV, sanctioned in the District Rampur could not be made functional as temporary accommodation has not been provided by the State Government. Permanent land which was made available for JNV has fallen into dispute thereby resulting in abandoning construction work at the site.

(c) and (d) The construction of a KV is generally completed within 18-24 months after approval of competent authority & sanction of availability of funds. The construction work for JNVs is sanctioned in two phases. The time allowed for first phase is 21 months and 15 months for second phase except for the JNVs located in the North East Region where the time frame for its completion is 27 months for the first phase and 21 months for the second phase.

[English]

Posts Lying Vacant

1979. SHRI P. LINGAM:
SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA:
SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP:
SHRI P.L. PUNIA:
SHRI JOSE K. MANI:
SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA:
SHRI BHAGAT SUDARSHAN:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether more than 10 percent of the reserved category posts in Central Government departments are lying vacant;

(b) if so, the details of the total number of Central Government employees in different categories and out of which the percentage of SC, ST and OBC employees;

(c) the steps being taken to fill up these vacant posts;

(d) whether several Ministries have appointed employees/workers on contractual basis circumventing compliance under reservation regulations; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor along with measures taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) The data about number of reserved posts and vacancies therein is not centrally maintained.

(b) As per information received from various Ministries/Departments, the representation of SCs, STs and OBCs in posts and services of the Central Government as on 1.1.2011 is as under:-

Group	Total Employees	SCs		STs		OBCs	
		No. of SCs	%	No. of STs	%	No. of OBCs	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
A	77455	8922	11.5	3732	4.8	5357	6.9
B	190134	28403	14.9	11357	6.0	13897	7.3
C	2264795	370557	16.4	174562	7.7	346433	15.3
D (Excluding Safai- Karam- charies)	396478	77704	19.6	27595	7.0	71801	18.1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
D (including Safai- Karam- charies)	479834	110515	23.0	32791	6.8	81468	17.0

Note:- It does not include information in respect of two Ministries.

(c) The instructions exist that if sufficient number of suitable SC/ST/OBC candidates are not available to fill up vacancies reserved for them in the first attempt of recruitment, 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 to fill up these vacancies so that backlog reserved vacancies are not created. If, even after making such efforts, the reserved vacancies are not filled and backlog reserved vacancies are carried forward to the subsequent recruitment year, concerted efforts should be made to fill up the backlog reserved vacancies as soon as possible.

Apart from it, the Government of India has been launching Special Recruitment Drives to fill up the backlog reserved vacancies of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes from time to time in the services and posts of Central Government. The last such Drive was launched on November 19, 2008 to fill up the backlog reserved vacancies of SCs, STs and OBCs. There were a total of 77520 backlog reserved vacancies (SCs 24744, STs 29955 and OBCs 22821). Out of which 45438 vacancies (SCs 16690, STs 15802 and OBCs 12946) have been filled up, so far.

(d) and (e) Instructions exist that reservation is applicable also to all temporary appointments made for 45 days or more, having all the ingredients of direct recruitment even if the appointment is termed as on "Contract basis".

[Translation]

Economically Backward People

1980. SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE:
DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has set the limit of Rs. 1 lakh as annual income to identify the economically backward people;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the basis of the said criteria;

(c) whether there is a plan to revise the criteria and enhance the ceiling to Rs. 2 lakh;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): (a) to (e) No decision has been taken to prescribe any limit in terms of Rupees as annual income to identify the Economically Backward People.

National Merit Scholarship Scheme

1981. SHRI GOPAL SINGH SHEKHAWAT: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has launched National Merit Scholarship Scheme in the country;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof;

(c) whether the Government has made any evaluation of the work performance under the said scheme; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR) : (a) The National Merit Scholarship Scheme which was being operated by the Ministry of Human

Resource Development has been closed w.e.f. 31st March, 2007. In its place, two new schemes have been initiated, namely, "National Means-cum-Merit Scholarship Scheme" for students from Class IX to Class XII and "Central Sector Scheme of Scholarship for College & Students" for students pursuing higher studies, professional courses, engineering and medical studies, after passing Class XII or equivalent exam.

(b) In the "National Means-cum-Merit Scholarship Scheme" for students in Classes IX to XII and in the "Central Sector Scheme of Scholarship for College and University Students", the scholarship is disbursed electronically into the bank accounts of the students. In the "National Means-cum-Merit Scholarship Scheme", scholarships @ Rs. 500/- per month are awarded to meritorious students of economically weaker sections studying in classes IX to XII. The eligible students are selected through an examination conducted along with the "National Talent Search-Stage 1 Examination". One lakh scholarships are available each year under this scheme.

In the "Central Sector Scheme of Scholarship for College and University Students" scholarship is paid @ Rs. 1,000/- per month at the graduation level for first three years and Rs. 2,000/- per month thereafter. Students who are above the 80th percentile of the successful candidates in the relevant stream for a particular Board of examination, in Class XII of 10+2 pattern or equivalent exam and belonging to 'non-creamy layer' are eligible to be considered for the scholarship. Eighty-two thousand fresh scholarships, 41000 for boys and 41000 for girls are available every year under this scheme.

(c) and (d) Do not arise in view of (a) above.

[English]

Satellite Mapping for Schools

1982. SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:
SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY:

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

(a) whether satellite mapping is being done to assess the requirement of primary and upper primary schools in the country as per the provisions of the Right to Education Act, 2009;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the satellite mapping being done in the country at present, State-wise; and

(d) the time by which the results of the scheme are likely to be attained?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (d) Under the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act (RTE), 2009 State Governments and local authorities are required to establish schools within the area or limits of the neighbourhood as prescribed by them in the State RTE Rules.

For establishment of schools, States/UTs are doing physical mapping of habitations or/and satellite mapping, as warranted.

The States of Andhra Pradesh, Delhi, Gujarat, Manipur, Mizoram and West Bengal have carried out geo-spatial mapping for determining habitations un-served by schools. Other States like Haryana, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Assam and Uttarakhand have also used such mapping to a limited extent.

Based on outcomes of this exercise, States have opened new schools in unserved habitations.

[Translation]

Review of Jan Shikshan Sansthan

1983. SHRI BALIRAM JADHAV:
SHRIMATI BHAVANA PATIL GAWALI:

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

(a) whether the Union Government has recently conducted a review of the functioning of Jan Shikshan Sansthan (JSS) which are intended to provide skill development and link literacy with vocational schemes for the benefit of the poor, illiterates, etc.;

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

(c) whether any deficiencies have been noticed during the review; and

(d) if so, the remedial measures proposed to be taken to re-orient the scheme for the benefit of the underprivileged and other target groups?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (c) Review of functioning of Jan Shikshan Sansthan (JSSs) is a standard administrative exercise that is undertaken periodically on a regular basis internally by the National Literacy Mission Authority as well as through third party evaluation. During these reviews it has been noticed that the monitoring of JSSs requires further strengthening; the course curricula needs to be standardised; the skills for which training is imparted should be demanded; the financial norms should be adhered to; adequate infrastructure needs to be available with JSSs to administer the training, and the vocational courses should have relevance to the core clientele of the Scheme.

(d) Important remedial measures aimed at further improving the implementation of the Scheme include (i) Development of a web-based Monitoring and Information System; (ii) Technical audit to assess their capacities and build them suitably; (iii) Standardization of curriculum of vocational courses and certification; (iv) To introduce an institutionalized mechanism of standardized and regular performance audit; and (v) Inclusion of vocations which are relevant to the Scheme's clientele, that is, adults having no or rudimentary levels of education specially belonging to focus groups, namely, women, SCs, STs and Minorities.

[*English*]

Advances for NRSCs

1984. SHRI BAL KUMAR PATEL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Remote Sensing Centre continues to receive advances for special projects inspite of substantial amount of funds remaining unutilised;

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

(c) whether there has been a mismanagement of funds and total lack of monitoring of projects; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the corrective measures taken/proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) No, Madam. Since National Remote Sensing Centre (NRSC)

has become a Government entity on 01.09.2008, it receives only budget authorization for special projects of Department of Space.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Labourers in Foreign Countries

1985. SHRI PURNMA SI RAM:
SHRI JITENDRA SINGH BUNDELA:
SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that Indian labourers are ill-treated in foreign countries, particularly the Gulf countries;

(b) if so, the details of such incidents reported during the last three years;

(c) whether it is also true that many labourers have died in such incidents;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to ensure protection of our citizens in other countries?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b) The cases of employer-employee disputes are received from time to time with complaints of non-payment/delayed payment or underpayment of salaries, non-renewal of visa and labour card on time, unsatisfactory living conditions including sub-standard food at the camp site, refusal to pay for the medical treatment of the worker, denial of leave and air ticket to the hometown on completion of 2 years period of contract, physical assault/sexual harassment, etc.

Information in this regard has been received from Embassy of India, Riyadh, Kuwait, Muscat (Oman) and Consulate General of India, Jeddah for the last three years as follows:

Country	2010	2011	2012
EOI, Riyadh	3,139	2,330	2,359
CGI, Jeddah	2,111	1,326	1,243
Kuwait	4,373	2,854	2,978
Oman	2,262	2,789	2,183

(c) and (d) No incident of death of any Indian labourer due to dispute with his sponsor has been reported. However, an incident in Kuwait has come to the notice where four Indian domestic workers were shot dead on 01-08-2011 by a Kuwaiti national as the accused was reportedly suffering from mental disorder.

(e) The Government has taken several steps to address the issue of Indian emigrants, which include:—

- (i) The Ministry has notified the Emigration (Amendment) Rules, 2009 on 9th July, 2009 revising the eligibility criteria of Recruiting Agents (RAs), enhancing their recruiting capacity and increasing the security amount and service charges.
- (ii) National Awareness-cum-Publicity Campaigns are carried out regularly to create wider awareness among the general public and particularly among the potential migrants on the risks of illegal migration and safeguards against illegal practices by unauthorized intermediaries and fraudulent recruiting agencies.
- (iii) The Ministry has set up the Indian Community Welfare Fund (ICWF) in all Countries for providing onsite support and financial assistance to Indian workers in distress.
- (iv) An Overseas Workers Resource Centre (OWRC), with a 24x7 helpline supported by eight regional languages assists emigrants/emigrants intending to go abroad for employment to 17 notified Emigration Clearance Required (ECR) countries.
- (v) India has signed over the recent years Memoranda of Understanding (MOU) with United Arab Emirates (UAE), Kuwait, Oman, Malaysia and Bahrain. Additional Protocol to an existing agreement with Qatar has also been signed.

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

China Activities in Nepal

1986. SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the increased activities of China in Nepal;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether incidents of foreigners entering into India illegally through Nepal have come to the notice of the Government; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) and (b) The geographic contiguity and economic growth of China have translated, in recent years, into growth of China's investment and interaction with Nepal. Government is aware of China's enhanced economic and technological capabilities in execution of projects in developing countries including Nepal. Government closely follows all developments having a bearing on India's national interest and takes all necessary measures to safeguard it.

(c) and (d) The India-Nepal border is an open border allowing free movement of citizens of both countries. There is close cooperation between the Government of India and the Government of Nepal on security issues along the India-Nepal border.

Facility of Quality Education

1987. DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:
SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS LALAN SINGH:

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

(a) whether as per an international convention, it has been agreed to provide quality education to all deprived cities of Bangladesh, Brazil, China, Egypt, Indonesia, Mexico, Nigeria, Pakistan and India by the year 2015;

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

(c) whether the Government has achieved the target;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor along with the total percentage of persons likely to be provided the facility of quality education in India by March, 2013; and

(e) the time by which the said target is likely to be achieved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) Bangladesh, Brazil, China, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Mexico, Nigeria and Pakistan, the nine most populous countries of the developing world, constitute the E-9 initiative for Education For All (EFA). In the year 2000 they participated in the World Education Forum at Dakar, and along with other countries pledged to achieve the six EFA goals including 'improving all aspects of the quality of education and ensuring excellence so that recognized and measurable learning outcomes are achieved by all, especially in literacy, numeracy and essential life skills. During the Biennium 2012-14 the E-9 countries are focusing on the theme 'Inclusive Relevant Quality Education for All'. This does not, however, amount to an "international convention" in the legal sense of the term.

(c) to (e) The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009, which became operational with effect from 1st April, 2010, provides that every child in the 6 to 14 age-group shall have a right to free and compulsory elementary education of satisfactory and equitable quality. The Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) Framework of Implementation has been revised to correspond with the provisions of the RTE Act, 2009 and currently it is being implemented in accordance with the norms and standards of the RTE Act. SSA provides for several interventions to improve the quality of elementary education, including *inter alia* opening new schools, recruiting additional teachers, periodic in-service teacher training, provision of textbooks and uniforms, regular academic support for learning enhancement to teachers. The RTE Act has prescribed Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR) to be maintained for each school. National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE) has laid down teacher qualifications under Section 23 of the RTE Act and has also notified the Guidelines for Teacher Eligibility Test (TET). The Act provides timeframes for implementation of norms and standards regarding school infrastructure and teachers in a school and the training of untrained teachers etc.

[*English*]

Grants under JNNURM

1988. DR. KIRIT PREMJBHAI SOLANKI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Gujarat is the fourth most urbanized and also one of the fastest urbanizing States of the country;

(b) if so, whether Gujarat is allocated only 10% of the total grants under JNNURM;

(c) if so, whether Gujarat is one of the best States in terms of utilisation of funds and completion of projects;

(d) if so, whether the Government proposes to increase the fund allocation to Gujarat under JNNURM; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI): (a) and (b) As per, 2011 Census, Gujarat is ranked 6th (42.58%) in terms of most urbanized State. The total allocation for the State of Gujarat under Urban Infrastructure & Governance (UIG) Sub-Mission of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JnNURM) is Rs. 2578.81 crore which is more than 8% of the total allocation (Rs. 31500 crore) under UIG Sub-Mission of JnNURM.

(c) 72 projects have been approved for the various mission cities in the State of Gujarat with an approved cost of Rs. 5604.70 crore and Additional Central Assistance (ACA) commitment of Rs. 2475.01 crore, which is about 96% of the State allocation. So far, 41 projects have been reported physically complete in the State of Gujarat out of a total of 163 projects completed so far under UIG Sub-Mission of JnNURM.

(d) and (e) The Mission has completed its normal tenure on March 2012. Extension of two years has been given for completion of ongoing projects & reforms till March 2014. It has no mandate to consider new projects.

[*Translation*]

Fast Track Research and Development

1989. SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any plan or proposes to formulate any plan for fast track research and development in the field of defence and various other fields;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) to (c) Defence Research Development Organisation (DRDO) has formulated plans to fast-track Research and Development (R&D) in the field of Defence adopting both top down and bottom-up approaches and for working closely with the three Services for development of indigenous systems through "MAKE by DRDO" and "MAKE by Industry".

The Ministry of Science and Technology and Ministry of Earth Sciences has positioned several programmes to fast-track research and development in several other non-strategic areas like energy, environment biotechnology, nano technology, etc.

School Development Fund

1990. SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the norms fixed by the Union Government to charge school development fund from the students of the Kendriya Vidyalayas;

(b) the works on which the Kendriya Vidyalayas have spent the school development fund during the last three years and till date, year-wise;

(c) whether the Union Government has received complaints about the alleged misuse of the SDF;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government proposes to take some steps for monitoring of the SDF; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS), in the year 1999, decided to create a Maintenance and Development Fund by charging Rs. 25/- per student per month *w.e.f.* 1st April 1999. From 1st April 2000 it was decided to merge the Pupil Fund, Maintenance Development Fund and Science Fund and rename as

'Vidyalaya Vikas Nidhi' (VVN). The norms to collect VVN fee from the students are as under:-

(i) Class I to X	Rs. 240/- Per month.
(ii) Class XI - XII (Non-Science)	Rs. 240/- Per month.
(iii) Class XI-XII (Science)	Rs. 300/- Per month.

Parents of students living below poverty line and single girl child (from Class-VI onwards), children of officers and men of the Armed Forces and para military personnel killed/disabled in wars and counter insurgency operations are exempt from payment of VVN.

(b) The VVN fund was spent on the activities like payment to the part time/contractual staff, Petty Construction Work, Repairs & Maintenance of School Building, Furniture & Fixture Sports Equipments, School Excursions, Beautification and Horticulture, Library Books, Electricity & Water Charges, Examination, Security of Schools, Computer/Peripherals etc. during the last three years.

(c) and (d) 19 complaints have been received during last three years till date. The year-wise detail is as under:-

Sl. No.	Year	Number of Complaints
1	2009	06
2.	2010	02
3.	2011	07
4.	2012 (TILL DATE)	04

(e) and (f) Expenditure from the VVN is being monitored by the Regional Offices of KVS through the monthly account statements, internal audit and AG audits. KVS (Hqrs.) is also monitoring the expenditure on VVN through the special audit as and when required.

Fraud by NRIs

1991. RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether complaints are being received regarding fraud being committed by the NRIs, especially grooms, with Indian women;

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

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

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

(b) As per records, in the three years from 2009-10 to 2011-12, 102 women from 19 States in India were reported to the Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs. Details are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) Indian women needing assistance can approach Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs or Indian Missions/ Posts abroad. In eligible cases, financial assistance for taking up the cases of such complainants in foreign courts, through empanelled NGOs, is provided by MOIA

under its Scheme of legal/financial assistance to Indian women deserted by their overseas spouses.

If required, the complaints are forwarded to the authorities concerned, including Indian Missions abroad, police authorities, State Governments, National Commission for Women etc. for taking appropriate action in the matter.

Statement

S. No.	Year	Number of complaints received in MOIA
1.	2009-10	56
2.	2010-11	15
3.	2011-12	31
Total		102

State-wise break-up of these 102 complaints is as follows:

S. No.	Name of the State/Union Territory	Number of Complaints during 2009-10	Number of Complaints during 2010-11	Number of complaints during 2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	10	2	1	13
2.	Assam	0	1	1	2
3.	Bihar	2	0	0	2
4.	Delhi	6	7	3	16
5.	Gujarat	4	0	3	7
6.	Haryana	4	0	1	5
7.	Himachal Pradesh	1	0	0	1
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	5	0	0	5
9.	Karnataka	1	1	1	3
10.	Kerala	3	1	5	9
11.	Maharashtra	2	0	3	5
12.	Madhya Pradesh	2	0	2	4
13.	Punjab	6	1	6	13
14.	Puducherry (UT)	1	0	0	1

1	2	3	4	5	6
15.	Rajasthan	1	0	0	1
16.	Tamil Nadu	3	0	3	6
17.	Uttar Pradesh	3	0	1	4
18.	Uttarakhand	2	0	0	2
19.	West Bengal	0	2	1	3
Total		56	15	31	102

Inclusion of Social Evil Lesson in CBSE Curriculum

1992. SHRI RAMKISHUN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to include social evil of female foeticide and its immense effect on the sex ratio, in the syllabus;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has issued any directions to the NCERT to amend the syllabus in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) Reference of female foeticide and its adverse impact on the sex ratio is mentioned in the following Social Science Textbooks prepared by National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) i.e. Contemporary India-I, Class IX, Democratic Politics-II, Class X, Fundamentals of Human Geography, Class XII, India People and Economy and Biology, Class XII.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

[English]

Allotment of Flats

1993. SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the allottees who have been given possession of the flats of Delhi Development Authority's 2010 Housing Scheme have been provided with power and water connections;

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor along with the details of areas where the allottees have taken possession without power and water connections;

(c) whether the Government proposes to fix responsibility on the persons concerned;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action proposed to be taken against the persons found responsible; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI)

(a) and (b) Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has informed that Power & Water connections in most of the flats allotted/possessions handed over under 2010 Housing Scheme, have been provided. The basic responsibility of providing Power & Water connection lies with designated electricity companies & Delhi Jal Board. DDA has made necessary payments to the concerned agencies and has taken up the issue at the highest level for completing the installation work. Wherever Delhi Jal Board (DJB) water connection has not been made available so far, the water is supplied by DDA through tankers/tube wells after checking quality.

Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has further informed that power connection in the following areas has not been installed so far:-

- (i) 1080 LIG Houses at Sector-28 Rohini.
- (ii) 1380 LIG Houses at Sector-28 Rohini.
- (iii) 1800 LIH Houses at Sector-29 Rohini.
- (iv) Sector-18B HIH Flats Dwarka.

(c) to (e) DDA has informed that in case of slackness noticed, appropriate action is taken against the responsible officers/agencies.

Research in Weather Forecasting Services

1994. SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has initiated higher research programmes in weather forecasting in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof including the number of students involved in such research programmes at present?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) Yes Madam.

(b) In order to create a necessary pool of experts in the field of Earth System Sciences and Climate, Centre for Advanced Training in Earth System Sciences and Climate (CAT-ESSC) is established in 2011 within the Earth System Science Organization - Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology (ESSO-IITM), Pune with a task of creating large pool of trained and dedicated Climate and Earth System scientists required on regular basis to catch up with the best of the world. Upon successful completion of 18-month duration rigorous training program, the trainees would be inducted in various agencies/institutions of the ESSO of the Ministry at the level of Scientist-'B'/ Scientist-'C' as appropriate to respective academic qualifications (B. Tech./M. Tech. or M. Sc.).

Starting from 2011, 20-students per annum are selected through a national advertisement and following duly stipulated screening/written test/group discussion/interview procedures. Some of the selected trainees will be pursuing Ph. D. as well upon induction and part of the dissertation shall also be organized in celebrated academic/research institutions abroad.

In addition, Government has already fully sponsoring M.Tech. programs in Atmosphere and Oceanic sciences in Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) Delhi, IIT Chennai, Indian Institute of Science (IISc) Bangalore, University of Pune etc. along with providing research scholarships for Ph. D. and grants to establish Distinguished Chair Professors for roping in professionals from global academics/R & D professionals.

Special Package for Jharkhand

1995. SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of special package, if any, provided by the Union Government to Jharkhand to create adequate infrastructure by tapping its immense natural and mineral resources during the last three years and the current year, year-wise; and

(b) the funds allocated and released to the State for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): (a) and (b) No special package has been provided by the Union Government to the State of Jharkhand to create adequate infrastructure to tap its immense natural and mineral resources. However, an amount of Rs. 51.63 crore (at 2006-07 prices) was allocated for sub-sector Minerals (Mines and Geology) for the State of Jharkhand in the Eleventh Five Year Plan. An outlay of Rs. 2.80 crore and Rs. 4.00 crore was earmarked respectively during Annual Plan 2010-11 and 2011-12 as an allocation for various schemes being implemented for Mines and Geology in the State. Further, an outlay of Rs. 4.00 crore has been allocated for mineral survey, exploration, mines development and infrastructure during Annual Plan 2012-13 of the State.

CAR for Aviation Sector

1996. SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Civil Aviation Requirement (CAR) is a guideline that lays down requirement for aviation sector players in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Civil Aviation Ministry has requested the Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) to drop the word "financial" from the title "Assessment of Impact of Financial Stress on Safety of Operations" of the Civil Aviation Requirement;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Union Government to ensure the safety of the air passengers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) Yes Madam. Civil Aviation Requirements (CARs) are issued under rule 133A of the Aircraft Rules, 1937. These requirements are in the form of special directions issued by the Director General of Civil Aviation, which shall not be inconsistent with the Aircraft Act, 1934 or the Aircraft Rules, 1937 relating to the operations, use, possession, maintenance or navigation of aircraft flying in or over India or of aircraft registered in India.

(c) and (d) No Madam. Civil Aviation Ministry has not requested the Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) to drop the word "financial" from the title "Assessment of Impact of Financial Stress on Safety of Operations" of the Civil Aviation Requirement.

(e) Steps taken by the Union Government to ensure the safety of the air passengers are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Measures Taken to Ensure Safety of Aircraft Operations

- Implementation of Recommendations Emanating From Investigation of Aircraft Accidents and Hazardous Incidents:

Safety recommendations emanating from investigation of various aircraft accidents and incidents are followed up for implementation with the concerned agencies so as to prevent recurrence of similar accidents/incidents. A Standing Committee headed by DGCA periodically monitors the progress of implementation of the recommendations made by various Courts/Committees of Inquiries,

- Dissemination of safety information:

Safety seminars are organized by DGCA to create safety awareness amongst the operators. Further, periodical meetings with pilots, engineers, ATCOs and operators are also convened from time to time,

- Issue of Air Safety circular/Civil Aviation requirement:

Accidents are regularly analyzed and based on these analysis Air Safety Circulars are issued to bring important observation/findings to the notice of the operators to avoid the recurrence of the accidents. Safety precautions

also are circulated through the Air Safety Circulars. Whenever requirement is felt regulatory changes are done by issuing Civil Aviation Requirements. Requirement for VIP carriage, Flight Duty Time Limitations etc. are being revised. Detailed Civil Aviation Requirements covering training and operations of the Helicopter for various operators has since been issued.

- Surveillance by flight inspectors:

The Flight Inspector pilots of DGCA carry out periodic proficiency and standardization checks of pilots of various operators to ensure that laid down operating procedures are followed,

- Safety Audit of Operators;

Safety Audit teams of DGCA carry out periodically safety audit of operators and maintenance organizations. The deficiencies pointed out in the safety audit reports are immediately brought to the notice of the operators for taking necessary remedial in-house measures. DGCA, in its effort to make the operators more responsible for quality control and safety, has stressed that operators should also conduct their internal audit apart from DGCA safety audit.

- Periodic Spot Checks:

Periodic spot checks on the operations and maintenance activities of the operators have been intensified by DGCA officers to ensure observance of the laid down procedures.

- Special Operating precautions in poor weather conditions:

Operators and Airport authorities have been advised to take specific actions during periods of monsoon and fog. Airline pilots are subjected to special checks to ensure their proficiency in monsoon conditions.

- Airworthiness control on ageing aircraft:

Measures have been taken for effective airworthiness control on ageing aircraft by stipulating additional requirements like restricting certificate of Airworthiness validity to 6 months for aircraft over 20 years age

and reducing to 80% the periodicity of the inspection schedules, and restricting maximum life of 15 years/45000 cycles, whichever is less, for import of aircraft by the operators.

- Prevention of bird strike incidents:

Continuous efforts are being made in association with airport authorities and local civic authorities to take effective measures to reduce bird strike menace. As a result, the numbers of bird strike incidents have considerably reduced,

- Action against defaulters:

Whenever it is found that there is gross violation of the laid down norms or compromise of safety, strict action is taken against the defaulters.

[*Translation*]

Setting up of Remote Sensing Units

1997. KUMARI MEENAKSHI NATRAJAN: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) the areas where remote sensing units are proposed to be set up to strengthen Earthquake Disaster Management;

(b) the extent of the work already completed in setting up such units; and

(c) the time by which the work in this regard is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) Earth System Science Organization (ESSO) of the Ministry of Earth Sciences is not planning to set up any remote sensing units to strengthen Earthquake Disaster Management.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

Women Teachers

1998. SHRI RAMASHANKAR RAJBHAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of women teachers teaching in primary schools of the country; and

(b) the State-wise number of women teachers in primary schools during the year 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) As per the District Information System for Education (DISE), for the year 2011-12, 46.3% of primary school teachers were women. The details of State-wise number of women teachers in primary schools during 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 is given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Number of Female Teachers in Primary Schools (Source: DISE)

State/UT	Number of female teachers		
	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4
ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS	703	605	757
ANDHRA PRADESH	98243	114474	116659
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	2576	2468	2068
ASSAM	39412	40257	38263
BIHAR	62664	60914	62337

1	2	3	4
CHANDIGARH	199	145	120
CHHATTISGARH	33429	37888	40767
DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI	146	152	213
DAMAN AND DIU	198	246	247
DELHI	19769	18678	20009
GOA	2359	2229	2508
GUJARAT	15875	14865	15434
HARYANA	18235	19526	20573
HIMACHAL PRADESH	13459	13013	12887
JAMMU AND KASHMIR	13804	14043	13801
JHARKHAND	15353	16241	16633
KARNATAKA	28556	30476	31200
KERALA	32239	33027	38687
LAKSHADWEEP	101	117	122
MADHYA PRADESH	76812	76129	75498
MAHARASHTRA	65851	66647	68946
MANIPUR	3207	4684	5069
MEGHALAYA	11489	12601	12713
MIZORAM	3237	3079	3460
NAGALAND	4072	3701	4056
ODISHA	32253	35180	38998
PUDUCHERRY	1376	1171	1132
PUNJAB	29521	34594	33297
RAJASTHAN	34209	33915	33621
SIKKIM	1786	1761	1727
TAMIL NADU	109226	111701	112385
TRIPURA	1997	2211	2150
UTTAR PRADESH	208259	217774	235157
UTTARAKHAND	20939	21561	21988
WEST BENGAL	115817	124844	128716
Total	1117371	1170917	1212198

*[English]***Indian Workers Abroad**

1999. SHRI BADRUDDIN AJMAL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Saudi Arabia and other gulf countries are sending back Indian workers before completion of their tenure as per work agreement;

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

(c) the number of workers sent back to India by these countries so far; and

(d) the action taken by the Government to protect/support these workers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) and (b) Indian workers from Saudi Arabia and other Gulf countries generally complete their tenure as per the work Agreements before they return home, unless there is a violation of Local Laws and Regulations. Our Missions continue to take appropriate steps to ensure that no injustice is done to Indian employees by employers in respect of specific cases brought to their attention. They also keep in close touch with our expatriates through 24/7 help lines, frequent interactions with the Indian community Associations and regular open houses on specified days every month with a view to ensure their welfare and well being.

(c) and (d) Not applicable.

Setting up of IIITs under PPP Mode

2000. SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:
SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:

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

(a) whether there is any proposal to establish Indian Institutes of Information Technology (IIITs) on a 'Not-for-profit' Public Private Partnership (PPP) basis in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of terms and conditions fixed for establishment of such IIITs in the country;

(d) the details of the expenditure likely to be incurred in establishment of such IIITs;

(e) the names of the States so far identified for setting up of such IIITs in the country;

(f) whether the Government has fixed any timeframe for starting academic sessions of each of such IIITs; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (d) The Central Government has approved a Scheme for setting up of 20 Indian Institutes of Information Technology (IIITs) in Public-Private-Partnership (PPP) mode with an overall outlay of Rs. 2808.71 crore. While the land for the purpose would be made available free of cost by the concerned State Governments, an IIIT would be established at a capital cost of Rs. 128 crore each, to be contributed in the ratio of 50:35:15 (57.5:35: 7.5 in North-Eastern States) by the Central Government, the State Government, and the Industry partner, respectively. It has been envisaged that the IIITs may initially be registered as Societies under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 and a tripartite Memorandum of Understanding (MoU), spelling out the role and responsibilities of all the partners, be put in place.

(e) So far, the Central Government has conveyed 'in-principle' approval for setting up of IIITs in the States of Assam, Tripura, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Tamil Nadu.

(f) No, Madam.

(g) Does not arise.

*[Translation]***Courses in Kendriya Vidyalayas**

2001. SHRI KAPIL MUNI KARWARIYA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to make teaching of subjects like drawing, architecture and physical education compulsory in Kendriya Vidyalayas;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) the classes up to which these subjects are taught in Kendriya Vidyalayas at present;

(d) whether the said subjects are proposed to be taught from Class 1;

(e) if so, the time by which the said subjects are likely to be taught; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (d) Art Education and Physical Education are taught from Class-I to X in Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs). Physical Education is one of the optional subjects at +2 level. Architecture is not taught in KVs. The above subjects, except Architecture are already being taught from Class-I in KVs.

(e) and (f) There is no proposal to start teaching of Architecture in KVs as it is not prescribed in Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE)/National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) curriculum.

[English]

Granting Status of Deemed University

2002. SHRI KAMLESH PASWAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of private technical and non-technical institutes have requested for grant of Deemed University status during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise, year-wise and the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government on the requests of these Institutes in the country; and

(c) the details of guidelines laid down for maintaining objectivity in evaluating the private institutes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) During the last 3 years, 17 proposals have been received from private institutions of higher education for grant of deemed to be university status and the same have been sent to University Grants Commission (UGC) for consideration as per UGC (Institutions Deemed to be Universities) Regulations, 2010. Deficiencies found in the applications received up to August, 2012 have been communicated to the institutions concerned by the UGC. Year-wise and State-wise number of proposals received from private institutions of higher education is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) UGC (Institutions Deemed to be Universities) Regulations, 2010 prescribe the guidelines for maintaining objectivity in evaluating the Private Institutions of higher education for grant of Deemed to be University status. The same is available at UGC website www.ugc.ac.in.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the State	State-wise number of proposals received from private institutions of higher education and sent to UGC for Grant of Deemed to be University Status (Year-wise)		
		2010	2011	2012
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1		
2.	Punjab	1		
3.	Tamil Nadu	1		
4.	Madhya Pradesh		1	
5.	Maharashtra		2	1
6.	Odisha		1	1
7.	Tamil Nadu		2	1
8.	Uttar Pradesh		3	2
Year-wise Total		3	9	5

Grade Pay of All India Services

2003. DR. SANJAY JAISWAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government has issued an instruction to limit the grade pay of All India Services (AIS) officers to the post to which they have been initially appointed in their current central deputation tenure;

(b) if so, whether instances have come to light under which senior All India Services (AIS) officers on central deputation are drawing lesser pay or grade pay compared to their juniors in the same Ministry and in some cases from juniors from the same State cadre;

(c) if so, whether such discrimination does not lead to demoralization of officers;

(d) the number of such affected officers who have sought premature repatriation to States or transfer on the same or other grounds; and

(e) the details of the remedial measures being taken by the Central Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) The All India Service officers are appointed on central deputation under Central Staffing Scheme (CSS) and Non-Central Staffing Scheme (Non-CSS) and their pay under each scheme is regulated separately. The pay of AIS officers, on appointment under CSS, is fixed with reference to the pay drawn by them in respective State cadres as well as with reference to the pay scale of the post, whereas on appointment under Non-CSS the pay is fixed on the basis of option of pay exercised by them.

(b) So far no such case has come to notice where any senior IAS/IPS/IFS officer working under CSS and non-CSS regulated by Department of Personnel & Training (DoPT) is drawing less pay than his junior from the same State cadre who is also working under the same scheme at the same level of post.

(c) to (e) Do not arise.

Expansion of Gujarat Bhavan

2004. SHRI HARIN PATHAK:
SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Gujarat has requested Union Government for allotment of land for expansion of Gujarat Bhavan in New Delhi; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken/being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI):

(a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The proposal was examined and it is not possible to allot additional land.

Australian PM's Visit to India

2005. SHRI PRABODH PANDA:
SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR:
SHRI RAJAJIAH SIRICILLA:
SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of visits by foreign dignitaries to India during the last three months, till date;

(b) the issues on which deliberations were held with each of the dignitaries;

(c) whether any bilateral agreements were signed by them;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the details of visits undertaken by the Prime Minister and the External Affairs Minister during the above period;

(f) the details of discussions held and the outcome thereof; and

(g) the steps taken by the Government to improve the bilateral relations with these countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) to (g) Australian Prime Minister Ms. Julia Gillard paid a State Visit to India from 15-17 October 2012. Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh held delegation level talks with her. She called on the President, met the UPA

Chairperson and received the External Affairs Minister and the Leader of the Opposition. Several new initiatives aimed at consolidating and taking forward the strategic partnership were launched. Four MoUs were signed to further cooperation in Student Mobility & Welfare; Civil Space Science; Wool; and Vocational Training. A Joint Press Statement was issued.

Government has taken consistent steps to improve bilateral relations over the years and strengthen the multifaceted cooperation. In 2009, the relationship was elevated to the level of Strategic Partnership. There have been regular high level visits between the two countries. The bilateral relationship was given fresh impetus during the recent visit of Australian PM Gillard to India.

IT Professionals

2006. SHRI P.C. GADDIGOUDAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a large number of IT professional are migrating to America;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether a large number of requests for L-1 visa of Indian Companies have been rejected during 2011;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and
- (e) the action taken by the Government to address the issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) and (b) The Government is aware that several thousand Indian skilled professionals, including IT professionals, visit United States every year to work for service companies. According to the Press Release issued by the United States Embassy in New Delhi on 25 October, 2011, 67,195 H-1B visas and more than 25,000 L-1 visas were issued in India in US Fiscal 2011. No data is maintained of emigration from India.

(c) and (d) A report compiled by an independent organization, the National Foundation for American Policy in November 2011, stated that the L-1 visas issued by the United States to Indians decline by 28% in U.S. Fiscal Year 2011 compared to U.S. Fiscal Year 2010. The United States issued 25,898 L-1 visas to Indians in 2011 while 35,896 L-1 visas were issued in 2010.

(e) The Government uses every opportunity, including during trade related meetings, to raise with the U.S. Government its concerns regarding visa difficulties faced by Indian professionals.

Automated Mail Sorting Centre

[Translation]

2007. SHRI PREMCHAND GUDDU:
RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:

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

- (a) the details of Automated Mail Processing Centres opened in the country, State-wise;
- (b) the number of such centres proposed to be open in the country, State-wise and location-wise including Madhya Pradesh;
- (c) whether there has been inordinate delay in delivery of mail due to the mail sorting centres being at distant locations in many districts of various States including Uttar Pradesh; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government to shift such centre at central places?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) Four Automated Mail Processing Centres (AMPCs) have been opened in the country till date. Their location, State-wise, are at Mumbai (Maharashtra), Chennai (Tamil Nadu), Delhi (Delhi) & Kolkata (West Bengal).

(b) Subject to availability of funds and approval of the competent authority two more new AMPCs are proposed to be opened in the XIIth Plan at Hyderabad & Bangalore. There is no proposal to open an AMPC in Madhya Pradesh.

(c) No Madam. There has been no inordinate delay. The quality of service is monitored closely and measures for improvement in delivery are taken whenever needed.

(d) In view of (c) above, the question does not arise.

*[English]***Training to Teachers**

2008. SHRI FRANCISCO COSME SARDINHA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is taking steps to include provisions of all weather classrooms and sufficient teachers to match the prescribed pupil teacher ratio by 2013 and training of untrained teachers by 2015; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and the present status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) To meet the objectives of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009, 304112 new school buildings and 19.82 lakh teacher posts have been sanctioned up to 2012-13 under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA). SSA also provides financial support to the States for the training of untrained teachers. The State-wise details of new school buildings sanctioned, completed and in progress till 30.09.2012 as well as teacher posts sanctioned and recruited as on 30.09.2012 are at enclosed Statement-I. The State-wise sanction for training of untrained teachers in 2012-13 is at enclosed Statement-II.

Statement I

States/UTs	School Buildings		Teachers	
	Sanctioned (Till 30.09.2012)	Completed and in progress (Till 30.09.2012)	Sanctioned (Till 30.09.2012)	Recruited (Till 30.09.2012)
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	10083	9744	39189	38319
Arunachal Pradesh	2173	2038	7262	5226
Assam	12149	12149	48808	38364
Bihar	18010	14692	403413	191983
Chhattisgarh	19429	19028	67507	54985
Goa	00	00	169	149
Gujarat	835	797	58688	31336
Haryana	2414	2267	13435	6345
Himachal Pradesh	115	16	5856	3553
Jammu and Kashmir	11743	9806	43471	39739
Jharkhand	29463	28825	120396	84672
Karnataka	3751	3736	29055	24278
Kerala	529	240	2925	00
Madhya Pradesh	45183	44741	173855	98287
Maharashtra	18775	17256	42091	8522
Manipur	1158	460	2871	1544
Meghalaya	5031	4508	13262	14020
Mizoram	1453	1285	2485	1303

1	2	3	4	5
Nagaland	931	931	3147	590
Odisha	17818	17883	89901	88442
Punjab	1507	1396	14090	7432
Rajasthan	8466	8340	114132	94201
Sikkim	108	95	724	223
Tamil Nadu	8322	8322	33214	22497
Tripura	2007	1987	6980	5694
Uttar Pradesh	62925	60215	423553	258924
Uttarakhand	4430	4038	14316	5998
West Bengal	15117	9099	198253	115797
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	41	4	210	162
Chandigarh	36	32	1390	785
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	61	61	937	526
Daman and Diu	15	12	119	95
Delhi	13	13	7104	4342
Lakshadweep	9	8	38	16
Puducherry	12	8	48	36
Total	304112	284032	1982894	1248385

Statement II

SI.No.	State/UT	Sanction for training of untrained teachers in 2012-13
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	107
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	4360
3.	Assam	10000
4.	Bihar	39210
5.	Chhattisgarh	10045
6.	Himachal Pradesh	3627
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	10000
8.	Jharkhand	14022
9.	Madhya Pradesh	15101

1	2	3
10.	Maharashtra	5337
11.	Manipur	5401
12.	Meghalaya	7333
13.	Mizoram	1600
14.	Nagaland	1000
15.	Odisha	20208
16.	Sikkim	687
17.	Tripura	3010
18.	Uttar Pradesh	61600
19.	West Bengal	25000
	Total	237648

Providing Quality Education in Madrasas

2009. KUMARI MAUSAM NOOR:
SHRI PREMCHAND GUDDU:

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

(a) the status of Scheme for providing quality education in Madrasas;

(b) the number of Madrasas functioning in the country, State-wise;

(c) the criteria for setting up Madrasas; and

(d) the funds provided under the said scheme during the last three years and the current year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI

THAROOR): (a) The Ministry of Human Resource Development is implementing the Scheme for Providing Quality Education in Madrasas (SPQEM) from the year 2008-09 wherein financial assistance is provided to Madrasas and Maktabas, who opt for the scheme, to introduce Science, Mathematics, Social Studies, Hindi and English subjects in their curricula. Since the implementation of the scheme, 10602 Madrasas have been supported under the scheme.

(b) Information is not maintained centrally.

(c) Madrasas and Maktabas which have been in existence for three years at least and are registered under Madrasa Boards or Wakf Boards or National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS) are eligible to apply for assistance under the SPQEM.

(d) The funds provided under the said scheme during the last three years and the current year, State-wise, is at enclosed Statement.

Statement

State-wise funds released under SPQEM during the last three years and the current year

(Rs. In lakh)

S. No.	Name of State/UT	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 up to 20.11.2012
1.	Andhra Pradesh	-	260.00	-	-
2.	Assam	-	1039.00	459.53	-
3.	Bihar	-	-	-	55.54
4.	Chandigarh	0.36	-	-	-
5.	Chhattisgarh	-	811.67	229.70	592.78
6.	Haryana	-	37.50	-	-
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	347.87	538.60	-
8.	Jharkhand	497.18	-	-	-
9.	Karnataka	-	490.17	210.58	-
10.	Kerala	-	1490.09	-	-
11.	Madhya Pradesh	561.35	1343.24	1085.53	1794.48
12.	Maharashtra	-	36.59	147.52	30.94
13.	Rajasthan	-	547.46	71.95	392.66
14.	Tripura	374.18	-	-	-
15.	Uttar Pradesh	3190.47	3554.55	11175.37	9865.82
16.	Uttarakhand	-	188.86	34.62	432.34
Total:		4623.54	10147.00	13953.10	13164.56

Cyber Surveillance Agency

2010. SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:
 SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
 SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
 SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR:
 SHRI ANJAN KUMAR M. YADAV:
 SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:
 SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:
 SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:
 SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:
 SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:
 SHRI KULDEEP BISHNOI:
 SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR:
 SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:
 SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up a dedicated cyber surveillance agency to monitor the web and social media networks for malicious content which have implications of law and order etc. in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the consultations held with various stakeholders before finalization of delegation of powers to cyber surveillance agency;

(c) whether the Government has prepared a legal regime to fill the gaps in the Information Technology (IT) Act for dealing with such situations;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Ministry of Home Affairs has requested to authorize Intelligence Bureau, to monitor the web and social media services for malicious content; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the Surveillance Agency is likely to be made operational?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) There is no proposal with the Government.

(b) Does not arise

(c) and (d) The Information Technology Act, 2000 has adequate provisions to deal with such situations. Further, the Government has held several rounds of discussions with stakeholders including the social media to address the issue of proper implementation of the provisions of the Act. It has been agreed that all stakeholders would work together to minimize the unintended consequences and evolve the processes through clarifications and guidelines as necessary.

(e) No, Madam.

(f) Does not arise.

Redressal Committee

2011. SHRI M.B. RAJESH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Joint Consultative Committee, constituted for redressal of the grievances and issues of Government employees presently functioning;

(b) if so, the details of the last meeting of the Committee held;

(c) the departments in which such councils are functioning and the dates of last meetings;

(d) whether the retired persons can be a member of National Council or Departmental Council;

(e) if not, whether in any Departmental Council, retired persons have been permitted to represent; and

(f) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) The last meeting of the National Council of JCM was held on 15.5.2010; during the interregnum a National Anomaly Committee set up to resolve anomalies post 6th Central Pay Commission consisting of members of the National Council of JCM and representatives of official side met five times from 2009 to 2012 to discuss the various issues raised by the Staff Side. The last meeting was held on 14th July, 2012.

(c) The information is not centrally maintained.

(d) to (f) Nomination of members of Staff side to the Joint Councils of JCM is covered under the JCM scheme which is non statutory in nature and one mutually agreed upon between staff side and official side. It, inter alia, provides that " the employees organisations will nominate their representatives for a terms of three years; but there will be no bar to re-nomination" and that "No person who is not an employee or an honourably retired employee of the Central Government shall be a member of the Council".

Infrastructure Norms Laid Down Under RTE Act

2012. SHRIMATI INGRID MCLEOD: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether only 5% States in the country have so far met the infrastructure norms laid down under the RTE Act; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government to ensure the creation of required infrastructure as per the laid down norms within the stipulated deadline of 31 March, 2013?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR) : (a) As per District Information on Educational Statistics (DISE) 2011-12 (provisional), 87.7% elementary schools have toilets, 94.6% have drinking water, 53.6% have ramps, 70.1% have boundary walls and 79.1% have playgrounds.

(b) The Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) seeks to augment school infrastructure with the objective of meeting RTE requirements, for which so far 3.04 lakh school buildings, 17.92 lakh additional classrooms, 8.53 lakh toilets, 2.29 lakh drinking water facilities, 5.01 lakh ramps and boundary walls in 1.57 lakh schools have been sanctioned across the States/Union Territories.

Gross Domestic Expenditure on R&D

2013. SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the gross domestic expenditure on research and development (R&D) in the country has gone up from 0.72% of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in 1995 to just 0.88% of GDP as on date;

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

(c) whether any special emphasis is given for R&D in Twelfth Plan Period; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) and (b) Yes Madam. According to the latest available Research and Development Statistics, the Gross Domestic Expenditure on Research and Development (R&D) as percentage of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in the country increased from 0.69% in 1995 to 0.88% in 2007-08 mainly due to significant rise in the national R&D expenditure over the years. Details are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and d) The Government aims at increasing the total R&D expenditure as percentage of GDP to 2% by the end of XII Plan period from the current level of about 0.9 percent. This is more than double the expenditure over the past years and represents a significant allocation of resources considering the overall resources of the country. The Government proposes to achieve the targeted goal during the XII Plan period through various measures such as policy changes, increase in investment in R&D including by Industry and Strategic sectors, expansion of basic science infrastructure, aligning S&T to development needs like food and health care, evolving new models of public-private partnership in scientific research, encouraging international collaboration, etc.

Statement

National Expenditure on Research and Development in relation to GDP

Year	R&D Expenditure (Rs. Crores)	R&D as % of GDP
1	2	3
1995-96	7483.88	0.69
1996-97	8913.61	0.71

1	2	3
1997-98	10611.34	0.76
1998-99	12473.17	0.77
1999-00	14397.60	0.81
2000-01	16198.80	0.84
2001-02	17038.15	0.81
2002-03	18088.16	0.80
2003-04	20086.34	0.79
2004-05	24117.24	0.84
2005-06	28776.65	0.88
2006-07	*32941.64	0.87
2007-08	*37777.90	0.88

*Estimated

Source: Research & Development Statistics 2009, DST (GoI)

Note: GDP : Gross Domestic Product

Airfares by Private Airlines

2014. SHRI GAJENDER SINGH RAJUKHEDI:
SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the DGCA has accepted the fare band of private airlines;

(b) if so, the reasons for accepting higher band of airfares;

(c) whether the public and private sector aviation companies have recently increased the fares for various services including ticket print out fee, best seat fee, charges for unaccompanied minor, user development fee and cancellations, or reschedule charge etc.;

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

(e) whether permissions of the Government was sought for increasing such charges;

(f) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor along with the date on which Government has permitted the airlines to increase the fares/charges; and

(g) the steps taken by the Government to check inordinate hike in fares/charges by public and private airlines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL): (a) to (d) Air-fares applicable for domestic passengers are determined by the market forces and are not fixed by the Government. Airfares are dependent upon ATF prices, Airport Development Charges, Passenger Services fee, Foreign exchange rates, Service Tax, etc. Fluctuations in any of these components affect the airfares. Scheduled airlines offer different fare buckets for each flight and the airfares offered by the airlines in lower bucket are affordable. The airfares increase with the increase in demand for seat, as the lower fare buckets get sold out fast. Random monitoring of domestic airfares revealed that the airfares are remaining within the fare band made available by the scheduled airlines on their respective websites.

(e) and (f) No, Madam. Airfares applicable for domestic passengers are determined by the market forces and are not fixed by the Government.

(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 asked to display established tariff route-wise and fare category-wise on monthly basis and also to notify noticeable changes to DGCA within 24 hrs. of effecting such a change. The intention behind the above directions is to keep the passengers informed of pricing pattern of airlines.

Further, DGCA also monitors tariff on specific sectors on regular basis.

Setting up of Higher Educational/Technical Institutes in Assam

2015. SHRI SANSUMA KHUNGGUR BWISWMUTHIARY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has taken any special initiatives to set up a central university by the name "Bodoland Central University", Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Indian Institute of Management (IIM), and Indian Institute of Information Technology (IIIT) at Kokrajhar in Assam to help accelerate the speed of progress and development in the sphere of Technical Education and higher learning within Bodoland;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (c) As of now there is no proposal to setup a Central University in Bodoland region of Assam, as there are already two Central Universities namely, Assam University, Silchar and Tezpur University in the State of Assam. There is no proposal to set up any IIM and IIT in this area, as there is already an IIT at Guwahati and IIM at Shillong. As for IIIT, the State Government has recently identified land at Guwahati.

Extension of Metro Rail

2016. DR. BHOLA SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to extend the Delhi Metro services from Dilshad Garden to Mohan Nagar in Ghaziabad and Vaishali to Indirapuram;

(b) if so, whether DPR for the same has been prepared and approved by the Delhi Metro Rail Corporation (DMRC)/Central Government;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the DMRC has undertaken any study for soil testing for the same; and

(e) if so, the expenditure incurred on the preparation of the DPR and the details of final course of action decided by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI): (a) and (b) Delhi Metro Rail Corporation Limited (DMRC) has informed that on the request of Ghaziabad Development Authority (GDA), they had prepared the Detailed Project Report (DPR) for extension of Metro line from Dilshad Garden to New Bus Adda, Ghaziabad (via Mohan Nagar) in October 2005. The DPR has been updated in July, 2010 and resubmitted to GDA. No proposal for extension of metro line beyond Dilshad Garden has been received by Government of India from the Government of Uttar Pradesh.

There is no proposal to extend Delhi Metro from Vaishali to Indirapuram, at present.

(c) The DPR provides a route length of 9.41 km. with 7 stations for extension of Metro line from Dilshad Garden to New Bus Adda, Ghaziabad.

(d) Yes, Madam.

(e) The Consultancy Fees received by DMRC for preparation of DPR of the above extension was Rs.75 lakh + Service Tax. Since no proposal for extension of metro line beyond Dilshad Garden has been received by Government of India from the Government of Uttar Pradesh, the question of details of final course of action does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Amendment of Anti-Graft Law

2017. SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR CHOUDHARY:
SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY:
SHRI RAJAJIAH SIRICILLA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that large scale corruption is prevalent in private sector in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to bring corruption prevailing in private sector under the purview of Indian Penal Code;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government proposes to amend existing anti-graft laws to cover private sector and introduce ethics code to check bribing of public officials; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) The Government has no data on large scale corruption prevalent in private sector.

(c) and (d) The Indian Penal Code does not provide penal provision for bribery in private sector. However, as India is a signatory to the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC), which, inter alia, provides that act of bribery in private sector be criminalized, the Ministry of Home Affairs has a proposal to amend the Indian Penal Code, 1860 to make bribery in private sector a criminal offence. Since Criminal Law and Criminal Procedure fall in the Concurrent List of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution, they have informed that taking a view on the proposal will be subject to receipt of the comments from all the State Governments/UT Administrations.

(e) and (f) No decision has been taken by Government to amend existing anti-graft laws to cover private sector and introduce ethics code to check bribing of public officials.

[English]

Violation of Provisions of Licences

2018. SHRI RAMESH RATHOD:
SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH:
SHRI N. KRISTAPPA:
SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:

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

(a) whether the Ministry of Home Affairs has requested his Ministry for taking strict action and levying penalties on some operators for violating the provisions of licences;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by his Ministry thereon;

(c) whether the action against the operators are yet to be initiated;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken against the officials responsible for delay; and

(e) the time frame by which the DoT intends to take action against the operators?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) to (e) Ministry of Home Affairs and Ministry of Communications & IT regularly interact on security related issues. Recently, a reference was received from Ministry of Home Affairs intimating some technical difficulties while resolving the Internet Protocol (IP) addresses. Such difficulties are caused by deployment of Network Address Translating (NATing) Technique by Service Providers due to scarcity of IP (version 4) addresses. The Government regularly interacts with all stakeholders to resolve such technical issues arising from time to time.

In addition, examination of other cases which include the cases referred by LEAs (Law Enforcement Agencies) is also carried out and the action is taken as per terms and conditions of licence.

[Translation]

Market Share of BSNL and MTNL

2019. SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY:
SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:
SHRI ASHOK TANWAR:
SHRI RATAN SINGH:
SHRI IJYARAJ SINGH:
DR. BALIRAM:
SHRI S. ALAGIRI:
DR. P. VENUGOPAL:
DR. SANJAY SINGH:
SHRI ANJAN KUMAR M. YADAV:

SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:
SHRI TARACHAND BHAGORA:
SHRI KIRTI AZAD:

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

(a) whether the market share of Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) and Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL) has been declining in comparison to private operators;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the losses incurred by them during the last three years and the current year and the reasons therefor, company-wise and year-wise;

(c) whether both PSUs have taken loan and sold their properties to meet their administrative expenses;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with the interest paid on loan during the last three years and the current year; and

(e) the action plan prepared by the Government to improve the financial position of these PSUs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) and (b) The details of market share of BSNL and MTNL w.r.t. total telephone subscribers during the last three years and the current year are as follows:

As on	Market share of telephone subscribers (%age)	
	BSNL	MTNL
31.03.2010	17.34	14.21
31.03.2011	15.26	11.25
31.03.2012	13.96	11.00
30.09.2012	14.14	10.67

The details of net profit/loss of BSNL and MTNL during the last three years are as follows:

Financial Year	Profit/Loss (Rs. in crore)	
	BSNL	MTNL
2009-10	(-) 1823	(-) 2611
2010-11	(-) 6384	(-) 2802
2011-12	(-) 8851	(-) 4109

The reasons for losses in BSNL and MTNL are as follows:

- The revenue has decreased because of fixed to mobile substitution and stiff competition in mobile sector.
- Staff cost is very high as compared to the other private operators. In case of BSNL, it is around 50% and in case of MTNL it is more than 70% of the revenue.

- Both BSNL and MTNL have paid Rs. 18500 crore and Rs. 11098 crore respectively as upfront spectrum charges for 3G and Broadband wireless access.

(c) and (d) Both BSNL and MTNL have not sold their land / building assets. However, both BSNL and MTNL have taken loans. During the last three years BSNL has taken a loan of Rs. 1320 crore for CAPEX and has paid Rs.99 crore as interest on loan whereas MTNL has taken

a loan of Rs. 11264 crore to meet its ways and means position to meet its operational requirements including salaries/pension and interest and has paid Rs. 2064 crore as interest on loan till October 2012.

(e) Department of Telecommunications (DoT) reviews the performance of BSNL and MTNL periodically. BSNL and MTNL have taken the following steps to improve their financial position:

BSNL

- Strengthening of sales and distribution channel of mobile through Project Vijay.
- Augmentation of capacity in Phase-VII by 15 Million.
- Weekly meeting with Franchisees / Retailers and Sales teams of BSNL at district level.
- Fixing of target to sales team and ensuring delivery of material.
- Fixing and monitoring retailer manager wise target.
- Special camp to interact with customer willing to port out for their retention by sorting out their problems.
- Opening new sales channels in rural areas through agreement with Postal department to increase rural reach.
- Aggressively push smart devices bundled with 3G Data plans as well as wireless broadband with 3G data cards.
- Sustained Focus on Value Added Services catering to various segments of the society.
- Monitoring of Quality of Service (QoS) parameters to adhere to the benchmarks stipulated by Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI).

MTNL

- MTNL is reviewing its tariff for various products and services so as to make them customer friendly and to suit various segments of the society.
- MTNL has taken a lot of measures to facilitate easy payment of telephone bills to meet the requirement of all segment of society.

- Loyalty scheme & special care of corporate customers.
- MTNL is operating call centre/help lines for the customers to book their grievances.
- Online booking of different services and complaints for landline and mobile are now available.
- MTNL is having Sanchar Haats in Delhi and Customer Service Centers (CSCs) at Mumbai, where customer can get various services like registration for new service, duplicate bills of cellular connection, bill payment, VCC cards etc.

In addition, the National Telecom Policy (NTP- 2012) inter-alia envisages following role of Public Sector Units, including BSNL and MTNL:

- To recognise the strategic importance of Telecom PSUs in nurturing/ enhancing Government's intervention capabilities in matters of national security or international importance, including execution of bilateral projects funded by Government of India.
- To encourage Public Sector Units under the DoT to identify and exploit strategic and operational synergies so that they play a significant role in service provision, infrastructure creation, and manufacturing.
- To exploit individual strengths of organisations under DoT/Department of Information Technology (DeitY) to their mutual benefit for ensuring these organisations to effectively flourish in the competitive telecom market while adequately supporting the security needs of the nation. Efforts will be made for according preferential treatment for procurement of products and services rendered by individual organisations.

[English]

Regulation on Pesky Calls

2020. SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:
SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:
SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN:
SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA:
SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO:

SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL:

SHRI A. GANESHAMURTHI:

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

(a) the details of complaints of unwanted/pesky calls/SMSs to the mobile consumers/subscribers which have come to the notice of the Government/Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether the TRAI has issued a consultation paper to seek public views to strengthen regulations to check pesky calls/ SMSs in the recent past;

(c) if so, the response thereto along with the fresh regulations issued by TRAI in this regard;

(d) the details of registered telemarketers in the country as on date;

(e) whether several unwanted/pesky calls/SMSs are now emanating from private/individual numbers; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the corrective steps taken/being taken by the Government/TRAI in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) Madam, the current regulatory framework for controlling unwanted/pesky calls/SMSs has been laid down by the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) through "The Telecom Commercial Communications Customer Preference Regulations, 2010" dated 1st Dec '2010. All the provisions of the said regulation have come into force from 27th September 2011. TRAI has also issued several amendments to these regulations to strengthen the regulatory framework. The details of complaints of unwanted/pesky calls/SMSs to the mobile consumers/subscribers that has come to the notice of TRAI/ Government for each of the last three years and the current year are as given below:

Year	Total No. of complaints received related to unwanted/pesky calls/SMSs
2009-10	515
2010-11	412
2011-12	465
Current year (upto 27.11.2012)	786

(b) and (c) Yes Madam, in order to strengthen the current regulatory framework for controlling Unsolicited Commercial Communications (UCC), TRAI issued the Consultation paper on "Review of Telecom Commercial Communications Customer Preference Regulations, 2010" on 3.8.2012 seeking stakeholders comments. To discuss the measures required to control the unwanted/pesky calls/SMSs with the stakeholders, an open house discussion was held by TRAI on 10th October, 2012 at New Delhi. During the open house discussion, final views of the stakeholders on some of the possible solutions were sought by 25th October, 2012. The response(s) to the consultation paper were received from:-

(i) Three industry associations - Cellular Operators Association of India (COAI), Association of Unified Telecom Service

Providers of India (AUSPI), Internet & Mobile Association of India (IAMAI),

(ii) Eight service providers - M/s Reliance Communications Ltd., M/s Tata Tele Services Limited, M/s Bharti Airtel, M/s Vodafone, M/s Idea, M/s Aircel, M/s Loop & M/s BSNL,

(iii) Twelve Consumer Advisory Groups - Consumer Guidance Society (CGSI), Consumer Protection Association (CPA), Shramik Varg & Nirmal Varg Vikas Sansthan, SAMARPIT, SANRAKSHAN, Harijan Adivashi Mahila Kalyan Samiti, All India Chamber of Consumers, Amen Society, Gramvikas Parishad, Centre for Public Policy Research (CPPR), Telecom Users Group of India, Voluntary Organization in Interest of Consumer Education (VOICE),

- (iv) Three individuals - Ms. Rashi Arora, Sh. S. K. Virmani, Sh. Surendra P.A. and nine other entities.

Keeping in view the comments of the stakeholders, TRAI issued the "The Telecom Commercial Communications Customer Preference (Tenth Amendment) Regulations, 2012" on 5th November, 2012.

(d) As on 29th Nov., 2012, 2830 telemarketers have been registered with TRAI in the country.

(e) and (f) Government/TRAI has been aware that several calls and SMSs are emanated from private/individual numbers, who have not registered with TRAI as a telemarketer. The Regulation provides for disconnection of telecom resources of such 'unregistered telemarketers' on complaints received on second instance, after issuing a notice on first violation. As per the above provisions of regulations, notices have been issued to 1,48,095 subscribers and resources of 1,37,052 subscribers have been disconnected.

To address the issue and to strengthen the framework for controlling the pesky calls/SMSs, corrective measures have been taken by TRAI through issue of "The Telecom Commercial Communications Customer Preference (Tenth Amendment) Regulations, 2012" on 5th November, 2012 after due consultation with the stakeholders. A brief of the salient features/measures taken under this Regulation are given below:-

- (i) A minimum charge of 50 paisa per SMS sent in excess of 100 SMS per day has been imposed. Service providers have been mandated not to allow sending of more than one hundred SMS per day per SIM at a concessional rate. Subscribers can send SMS beyond one hundred SMS per day per SIM, however, all such SMSs will be charged at the rate, not less than fifty paisa per SMS.
- (ii) To increase consumer awareness, Access Providers have been mandated to send SMS to their subscribers on periodic basis advising them not to send any commercial communications if they are not registered with TRAI as a telemarketer and that sending of commercial communication using private/individual numbers shall result in disconnection of telecom resources.
- (iii) Access Providers have been also mandated that at the time of providing a telephone

connection, they shall obtain an undertaking from the subscriber that the SIM purchased shall not be used for telemarketing purposes.

- (iv) For making lodging of a complaint regarding Unsolicited Commercial SMS easy, provision has been made for forwarding of such SMS by appending the telephone number (or header of the SMS), from which the unsolicited commercial SMS has originated and date of receipt of such SMS to 1909.

[Translation]

VPT and Broadband to Villages

2021. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:
SHRI LALJI TANDON:
SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN:
SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA:
SHRI MANICKA TAGORE:
SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI:
SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE:
KUMARI MAUSAM NOOR:

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

(a) the number of villages provided with Village Public Telephone (VPT) facility till date and the number of villages which are yet to be provided with such facility in the country, State-wise;

(b) the time by which all the villages of the country are likely to be provided with VPT facility along with steps taken or being taken by the Government in this regard;

(c) the number of Panchayats to which the facility of broadband connection has been provided with so far and the number of Panchayats which are yet to be provided with this facility;

(d) whether the Government has set any target for providing broadband connection in all Gram Panchayats under Bharat Nirman; and

(e) if so, the efforts being made by the Government in this regard?

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

SHIPPING (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) The number of villages provided with Village Public Telephone (VPT) facility and the number of villages which are yet to be provided with such facility in the country as on 31.10.2012 are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) VPT facility is likely to be provided in remaining feasible villages by March, 2013 by Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL).

(c) 157371 numbers of Panchayats have been provided with the facility of broadband connection by BSNL and 90493 numbers of Panchayats are yet to be provided with broadband facility.

(d) and (e) Bharat Nirman phase-II covered the provisioning of Broadband bandwidth to Village

Panchayats, however the Government has approved the scheme for creation of National Optical Fibre Network (NOFN) on 25th October, 2011, for providing Broadband connectivity to 2.5 Lakh village Panchayats. The objective of this scheme is to extend the existing optical fibre network to Panchayats by utilizing the Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF). The project is proposed to be completed in 2 years. The proposed cost of initial phase of the NOFN scheme is Rs. 20,000 crore (Approx.)

NOFN project is being executed by a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) i.e. Bharat Broadband Network Limited (BBNL), a company incorporated under Indian Companies Act, 1956 fully owned by Central Government, with equity participation from Government, BSNL, RailTel and Powergrid. The Company has been incorporated on 25.02.2012 for this purpose.

Statement

State-wise numbers of VPTs provisioned as on 31.10.2012

Name of the State	No. of inhabited revenue villages as per Census 2001	No. of VPTs provided	VPTs yet to be provided
1	2	3	4
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	501	352	149
Andhra Pradesh	26613	25078	1535
Assam	25124	24502	622
Bihar	39032	38932	100
Jharkhand	29354	28807	547
Gujarat	18159	17137	1022
Haryana	6764	6678	86
Himachal Pradesh	17495	17407	88
Jammu and Kashmir	6417	6383	34
Karnataka	27481	27449	32
Kerala	1372	1372	0
Madhya Pradesh	52117	51986	131
Chhattisgarh	19744	18192	1552
Maharashtra	41442	40643	799
Meghalaya (NE-I)	5782	5109	673

1	2	3	4
Mizoram (NE-I)	707	704	3
Tripura (NE-I)	858	858	0
Arunachal Pradesh (NE-II)	3863	2763	1100
Manipur (NE-II)	2315	2170	145
Nagaland (NE-II)	1278	1263	15
Odisha	47529	44904	2625
Punjab	12301	12065	236
Rajasthan	39753	39410	343
Tamilnadu (TN Circle)	13837	13837	0
Chennai Metro	1655	1655	0
Uttar Pradesh	97942	97774	168
Uttarakhand	15761	15366	395
West Bengal (WB Circle)	37062	36474	588
Kolkata Metro	893	613	280
Sikkim (WB Circle)	450	429	21
Grand total	5,93,601	5,80,312	13,289

Revival of Civil Aviation Industry

2022. SHRI JITENDRA SINGH BUNDELA:
 SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR:
 SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:
 SHRI M. VENUGOPALA REDDY:
 SHRIMATI JYOTI DHURVE:
 SHRI P.C. MOHAN:
 SHRI P.C. GADDIGOUDAR:
 SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes any fresh measures to revive the Civil Aviation Industry;

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

(c) the current status of the proposal to allow international aviation companies/foreign airlines to invest in domestic sector; and

(d) the details of foreign airlines that have shown interest in this regard and the response of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL): (a) to (c) The Government has taken several measures to revive the aviation industry and ensure long term viability of the sector.

(1) A Working Group was constituted under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Civil Aviation with Secretary, M/o Petroleum & Natural Gas, Secretary, Financial Services, DGFT, Finance Secretary and Joint Secretary, Civil Aviation to discuss the factors causing stress in civil aviation and suggest solutions to the same. Based on its recommendations following step have been taken by government.

(i) The issue of rationalization of VAT on ATF, has been taken up with the State Govts.

(ii) Director General of Foreign Trade has allowed direct import of ATF by airlines on actual user basis.

(iii) The Ministry has undertaken a study of ATF pricing and fiscal structure through experts. The report has been submitted to Ministry of Civil Aviation.

(iv) Foreign airlines have been allowed to invest in the equity of domestic carriers up to 49 percent.

(2) ECB upto \$ USD 1 billion has been permitted for the airlines to meet their working capital requirement.

(d) No such proposal is under consideration of the Ministry.

[*English*]

India's Relation with Neighbouring Countries

2023. SHRI R. DHROVANARAYANA:
DR. RATNA DE:
DR. P. VENUGOPAL:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has entered into any agreements with our neighbouring countries viz. Pakistan, China, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Bhutan, Bangladesh to improve bilateral relations during the last three years and the current year;

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

(c) the benefits accrued or likely to accrue as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) to (c) Information in respect of the Question is being collected and would be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

[*Translation*]

Shortage of Diplomats

2024. SHRI MAHABALI SINGH:
SHRI ASHOK TANWAR:
DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:
SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of vacant posts at diplomat's level in his Ministry and the reasons therefor;

(b) whether the Government would be able to achieve the target of the IFS Expansion Plan by 2018;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Government in this regard along with the achievements made so far; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to attract the brightest and best talent to foreign service?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) There are some 25 diplomatic positions in Missions/Posts abroad currently vacant. Officers have already been selected for 21 of these positions and are in the process of joining their assignments. The selection process is underway for selecting suitable officers for the remaining vacancies.

(b) Yes.

(c) Five tranches of the posts under the IFS Expansion Plan have already been operationalised within the time frame.

(d) The recruitment to the Indian Foreign Service is through the annual Combined Civil Services Examination conducted by the Union Public Service Commission and the Service is able to attract some of the best talent from diverse fields. On its part, the Public Diplomacy Division of the Ministry of External Affairs organizes and participates in a whole range of focused activities and programs designed to foster greater awareness and stimulate interest in the foreign policy issues including amongst the student community.

[*English*]

Projects under JNNURM

2025. SHRI K. JAYAPRAKASH HEGDE:
SHRI MAROTRAO SAINUJI KOWASE:
SHRI PREMDAS:
SHRI P.T. THOMAS:
SHRI DHANANJAY SINGH:
SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU:
SHRI KHILADI LAL BAIRWA:
SHRIMATI JYOTI DHURVE:
SHRI C.R. PATIL:

SHRI BALIRAM JADHAV:
 SHRI PURNMASI RAM:
 SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT:
 SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY:
 DR. KIRIT PREMJI BHAI SOLANKI:
 DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA:
 SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:
 SHRI HARIN PATHAK:
 SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE:
 SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL:
 SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB PATIL:
 SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL:
 SHRI KADIR RANA:
 SHRI BHARAT RAM MEGHWAL:
 SHRI MAHESHWAR HAZARI:
 SHRI JITENDRA SINGH BUNDELA:
 SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL:
 SHRI A.K.S. VIJAYAN:
 SHRI P.C. MOHAN:
 SHRI M. VENUGOPALA REDDY:
 SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of projects being implemented under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) in various cities of the country, State and city-wise;

(b) the details of proposals received and fund sanctioned/released during the last three years and the current year under JNNURM, city, State, year and project-wise;

(c) whether some of the proposals of the State Governments are still pending with the Union Government;

(d) if so, the details thereof, State and project-wise and the reasons for such pendency along with the time by which these proposals are likely to be cleared;

(e) the details of the funds Government proposes to sanction and release in the next two years, city, State and project-wise;

(f) whether the Government reviews/proposes to review these projects, periodically and if so, the details thereof;

(g) whether all the projects under JNNURM are progressing timely and properly and if so, the details thereof; and

(h) if not, the reasons therefor and the action taken/being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI):

(a) Details of projects being implemented under Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG) Sub-Mission of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JnNURM) in various cities of the country, State and city-wise is at enclosed Statement-I.

(b) Details of projects and fund sanctioned/released during the last three years and the current year under (UIG) Sub-Mission of JnNURM, city, State and project-wise is at enclosed Statement-II.

(c) and (d) Details of State-wise projects appraised but not sanctioned under Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG) Sub-Mission of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JnNURM) are given in the enclosed Statement-III. The projects under UIG Sub-Mission of JnNURM are considered for approval subject to their conformity with the guidelines of the UIG, technical appraisal/compliance and availability of funds for the State.

The Mission has completed its normal tenure on 31st March 2012. The Government has extended the duration for 2 years *i.e.* upto March 2014 only for completion of reforms and ongoing projects under JnNURM. At present, there is no mandate to consider and approve fresh projects.

(e) Funds under JnNURM are released upon receipt of Utilisation Certificates to the extent of 70% of the grants (Central and States/UTs) and subject to achievement of milestones agreed for implementation of mandatory and optional reforms at the States/UTs and ULB/Parastatal level as envisaged in the Memorandum of Agreement.

(f) The projects are executed and Monitored by State Governments. The progress of the projects is assessed through Independent Review and Monitoring Agency (IRMAs), State Level Steering Committee (SLSC) and State Level Nodal Agency (SLNA). The progress of the implementation of the approved projects are also reviewed by Government of India through Quarterly Progress Reports submitted by the States and through regional review meetings.

(g) and (h) The projects under JnNURM are implemented by States through Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) and Parastatals. Out of total sanctioned 552 projects under UIG Sub-Mission of JnNURM, 163 projects

have been reported physically completed and remaining are at various stages of implementation.

Constraints experienced in implementation of projects relate to utility shifting, delay in receipt of permission from various authorities (Railways, Forests etc.), lack of capacity, land acquisition, contractual issues etc. and with respect to implementation of reforms due to their complexity and difficulty and capacity of local bodies to accomplish them.

Capacity building measures such as conducting Rapid Training Programme (RTP) of the officials of ULBs/Parastatals, supporting Programme Management Units (PMU) at the State level and Project Implementation Units (PIUs) at the ULB level, Independent Review and Monitoring Agency (IRMA) at the State level, etc. have been taken with a view to facilitate achievement of targets by the Mission Directorate.

Statement I

Amount Rs. in Lakhs
As on 31.10.2012

Sl. No.	Name of State	Name of Mission City	Number of Projects approved	Approved Cost	ACA Committed	ACA Released for Utilisation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	22	257,213.51	88,026.13	59,782.39
		Tirupati	3	8,498.00	6,798.20	3,996.70
		Vijayawada	13	77,809.02	38,904.51	32,057.87
		Visakhapatnam	14	155,310.48	77,655.24	64,844.41
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	Itanagar	3	18,048.20	16,243.38	12,565.15
3.	Assam	Guwahati	2	31,610.71	28,449.64	24,813.27
4.	Bihar	Bodhgaya	2	12,950.06	10,360.04	2,590.01
		Patna	6	58,231.35	29,115.69	7,268.93
5.	Chandigarh	Chandigarh	3	19,119.60	15,297.68	2,684.64
6.	Chhattisgarh	Raipur	1	30,364.00	24,291.20	21,862.08
7.	Delhi	Delhi	23	689,456.00	241,308.90	88,746.09
8.	Goa	Panaji	2	7,484.08	5,987.26	1,496.82
9.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	26	239,038.01	83,663.64	65,328.62
		Porbunder	2	13,811.69	11,049.36	2,762.34
		Rajkot	6	49,646.86	24,225.87	16,800.64
		Surat	25	181,828.77	90,920.54	74,812.17
		Vadodara	13	76,144.73	37,647.74	29,317.16
10.	Haryana	Faridabad	4	69,909.02	34,954.51	25,290.42
11.	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla	5	16,373.68	12,599.75	3,472.84
12.	Jammu & Kashmir	Jammu	2	14,955.03	13,459.53	5,109.49
		Srinagar	3	40,229.00	35,316.10	22,955.47

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
13.	Jharkhand	Dhanbad	2	42,170.90	21,085.60	8,015.28
		Jamshedpur	1	3,336.24	1,668.12	417.03
		Ranchi	2	33,978.58	27,182.86	10,256.42
14.	Karnataka	Bangalore	38	258,411.07	79,750.80	54,930.38
		Mysore	9	110,802.73	65,594.95	44,582.57
15.	Kerala	Cochin	6	50,922.00	25,461.00	12,105.59
		Thiruvananthapuram	5	48,867.00	39,093.60	10,925.44
16.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	7	104,042.11	51,552.90	36,014.36
		Indore	10	81,264.01	40,632.01	29,222.02
		Jabalpur	4	48,937.00	24,468.50	9,962.91
		Ujjain	2	11,425.44	9,140.35	4,424.74
17.	Maharashtra	Greater Mumbai	26	537,636.73	188,173.55	154,103.79
		Nagpur	17	149,970.01	74,985.02	38,168.10
		Nanded	11	71,983.53	57,586.83	52,236.65
		Nashik	6	79,346.56	39,673.28	28,335.64
		Pune	20	319,277.90	155,378.75	141,119.86
18.	Manipur	Imphal	3	15,395.66	13,856.10	5,542.45
19.	Meghalaya	Shillong	2	21,795.72	19,616.15	12,750.50
20.	Mizoram	Aizawl	4	12,772.16	11,494.94	3,857.62
21.	Nagaland	Kohima	3	11,594.13	10,434.72	4,061.42
22.	Odisha	Bhubaneshwar	3	57,325.66	45,860.53	18,584.73
		Puri	2	23,872.00	17,852.00	4,463.00
23.	Puducherry	Puducherry	2	25,306.00	20,244.80	7,502.20
24.	Punjab	Amritsar	5	48,400.00	24,200.00	11,655.51
		Ludhiana	1	24,139.00	12,069.50	4,827.80
25.	Rajasthan	Ajmer-Pushkar	4	50,564.80	40,450.84	24,942.93
		Jaipur	9	72,208.31	36,104.16	18,318.81
26.	Sikkim	Gangtok	2	9,653.67	8,688.30	6,185.58
27.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	35	358,543.57	129,440.63	86,790.88
		Coimbatore	5	87,295.54	41,310.27	26,494.40
		Madurai	8	84,289.17	41,925.59	32,674.70

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
28.	Tripura	Agartala	2	18,047.00	16,043.40	6,417.36
29.	Uttar Pradesh	Agra	4	33,108.49	15,758.25	14,290.52
		Allahabad	4	61,751.71	30,875.85	24,008.48
		Kanpur	6	120,422.27	59,843.13	47,594.12
		Lucknow	7	161,612.97	80,807.44	67,413.13
		Mathura	3	15,747.37	12,269.28	7,048.24
		Meerut	3	48,149.40	23,779.70	16,619.66
		Varanasi	6	95,569.73	46,326.87	29,250.22
30.	Uttarakhand	Dehradun	5	23,968.61	18,776.56	13,113.00
		Haridwar	5	11,667.34	9,334.31	6,180.92
		Nainital	4	4,620.27	3,698.22	1,726.79
31.	West Bengal	Asansol	11	72,949.71	36,474.85	16,881.52
		Kolkata	58	612,752.65	214,463.49	107,016.97
Total			552	6,203,926.52	2,869,702.90	1,829,591.75

Statement II*Details of Projects approved during the year 2009-10 and funds sanctioned/released thereon*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of State	City	Project Name	Approved Cost	ACA committed	ACA Released for Utilisation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Tirupati	Underground Drainage Scheme for Tirupati on Eastern Side of Tirumala bypass road, Tirupati, Andhra Pradesh	1613.00	1290.00	323.00
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	Comprehensive Water supply Distribution Network and implementation of sewerage Master Plan for identified priority zones of Rajendranagar Municipal Circle of GHMC	31426.00	9000.00	2500.00
3.	Andhra Pradesh	Tirupati	Storm Water Drainage System for Tirupati Municipal Corporation, Tirupati, Andhra Pradesh	4556.00	3645.00	911.00
4.	Chandigarh	Chandigarh	Augmentation of water supply phase-v, Chandigarh	13421.00	10738.80	0.00
5.	Delhi	New Delhi	Traffic Management plan for areas Around Civic centre JLN Marg, Minto Road, New Delhi	9716.00	3400.60	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
6.	Delhi	New Delhi	C/o Grade Separator on Road No.56 ISBT Anand Vihar, Delhi	9600.00	3360.00	840.00
7.	Delhi	New Delhi	C/o 3 additional clover leaves at Noida More Flyover i/c slip road, bridges, footpath, cycle track and underpass	8818.00	3087.00	771.58
8.	Delhi	New Delhi	RUB & ROB at Railway Level Crossing at Road No.68 Near Nand Nagari	10286.00	3600.00	900.03
9.	Delhi	New Delhi	Development of multilevel underground unconventional parking at various locations under the jurisdiction of MCD (AL-Block, Shalimar Bagh, Shiv Market Pitampura, QU Pitampura, Central Market Ashok Vihar, Mohammadpur Village, Malviya Nagar Market, PVR Basant Lok, PVR Saket, G-8 Rajouri Garden, Block-10 Subhash Nagar, C-4 Janakpuri, Ajmal Khan Park Karol Bagh, Krishna Market Kalkaji, Hauzrani, New Friends Colony, Jangpura Bhogal)	46980.00	16443.00	4110.75
10.	Delhi	New Delhi	Improvement and strengthening of roads of Okhla Indl. Area Phase I & II, Central Zone	14861.00	5201.00	1300.34
11.	Delhi	New Delhi	Covering of Nallah in Nauroji Nagar from Africa Avenue to Ring Road for providing parking/road cum parking under the jurisdiction of MCD	5120.00	1792.00	448.00
12.	Delhi	New Delhi	Covering of nallah from Press Enclave road passing through Sheikh Sarai, Chiragh Delhi, Panchsheel Enclave, Greater Kailash-I, Andrews Ganj upto Ring Road behind Police Station Defence Colony for providing Parking/Road cum parking under the Jurisdiction of MCD	23300.00	8155.00	2038.75
13.	Delhi	New Delhi	Imp. of road of 60 ft. ROW and above by providing RMC Pavement (Phase-I) in various zones of MCD	16510.00	5779.00	1444.63
14.	Delhi	New Delhi	Re-modeling of SSBL (Sahampur Samli Branch Line) drains in Shah. (N) Zone	15226.00	5329.00	1332.28
15.	Delhi	New Delhi	Rehabilitation of Trunk sewer	25337.00	8868.00	0.00
16.	Delhi	New Delhi	Flyover at Africa Avenue and Aruna Asaf Ali Road	12661.00	4431.00	0.00
17.	Delhi	New Delhi	Flyover at Vivekananda Marg, Nelson Mandela Marg Poorvi, Marg	12661.00	4431.00	0.00
18.	Delhi	New Delhi	C/o of Grade Separator at Raja Ram Kohli Marg Intersection on Marginal Bund Road Geeta Colony Delhi	250.00	87.50	0.00
19.	Delhi	New Delhi	C/o Grade Separator for free flow Traffic at T-Junction of Marginal Bund Road and Master Plan Road over Disusrd Canal near Shastri Nagar in East Delhi	250.00	87.50	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
20.	Delhi	New Delhi	C/o Grade Separator at the Junction of G.T. Road and Road No.56 near Apsara Border	14147.00	4951.00	0.00
21.	Delhi	New Delhi	Construction of Bridge and its Approaches over River Yamuna Down stream of existing Bridge at Wazirabad, Delhi	108740.00	38059.00	0.00
22.	Delhi	New Delhi	Alignment over Barapulla Nallah	97000.00	33950.00	0.00
23.	Delhi	New Delhi	Ring Road Bye-pass from Salimgarh Fort to Velodrom Road Package-I Velodrom Road to back of Rajghat Power Station Package-II Back of Rajghat Power Station to Salimgarh Fort	46900.00	16415.00	0.00
24.	Delhi	New Delhi	Corridor Improvement of U.P. Link Road from NH-24 Crossing (Noida More) to Chilla Regulator	25400.00	8890.00	0.00
25.	Gujarat	Rajkot	Sewerage System phase-II, part-II for Rajkot City	19195.12	9000.00	2250.00
26.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Revitalization of Bhadra Fort Precinct at Ahmedabad	7439.00	2603.65	650.91
27.	Gujarat	Vadodara	Basic Services to developing rehabilitation of Kaans in Vadodara city (a) storm Water drainage sector (b) water supply sector	16789.88	8394.94	2098.73
28.	Gujarat	Vadodara	Supplementary DPR for Water Supply in Ajwa Zone of Vadodara City	2059.26	605.50	151.37
29.	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla	Rejuvenation of sewerage Network in missing lines and left-out/worn-out sewerage in various zones of Shimla, Phase-1	5474.00	3880.00	970.00
30.	Karnataka	Mysore	Intelligent Transport system and Innovative Environment project for Mysore	2270.00	1176.00	294.00
31.	Karnataka	Mysore	Heritage and urban renewal at heritage core	3945.00	3156.00	789.00
32.	Kerala	Cochin	Broad Way and Ernakulam Market Heritage and Urban Renewal Project	2210.00	1105.00	276.25
33.	Madhya Pradesh	Ujjain	Restoration Conservation and Development of Mahakal and Gopal Virasat Kshetra	4739.00	3791.20	947.80
34.	Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur	DPR of storm Water Drains (including Gomti Nallah) at Jabalpur City for Development for infrastructure services	32649.00	16324.50	4081.12
35.	Maharashtra	Nashik	Underground sewerage project package-II	17182.92	8591.46	2147.87
36.	Maharashtra	Greater Mumbai	Solid Waste Management in Navi Mumbai UA of Greater Mumbai	4986.86	1745.40	436.35
37.	Manipur	Imphal	Storm Water Drainage work for Imphal city	10250.13	9225.12	2306.28
38.	Nagaland	Kohima	Integrated Road and Multi-level Parking Project at Kohima	5042.43	4538.19	1134.55

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
39.	Odisha	Puri	Storm water drainage system for Puri town	7182.00	4500.00	1125.00
40.	Punjab	Amritsar	Rehabilitation of existing water supply for walled city area, Amritsar	4578.00	2289.00	572.25
41.	Sikkim	Gangtok	Upgradation and modernization of raw water trunk mains and water treatment plant for greater Gangtok	7261.66	6535.49	1663.87
42.	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore	Storm Water Drainage System in the Coimbatore City Municipal Corporation (Phase-1)	22675.00	9000.00	2250.00
43.	Tripura	Agartala	Sewerage and Sewerage Treatment scheme for Zone (Priority I Area)	10221.00	9000.00	2250.00
44.	Uttar Pradesh	Agra	Agra Sewerage Scheme Phase-1 (Part-1)	19592.00	9000.00	2250.00
45.	Uttar Pradesh	Meerut	Sewerage works in sewerage Zones-5&7 of Meerut City	18589.00	9000.00	2250.00
46.	Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi	Water Supply Component (priority-II) for Trans-Yamuna Area of Varanasi City	20916.00	9000.00	2250.00
47.	Uttar Pradesh	Mathura	DPR for Sewerage Works in Sewerage Zone-II of Mathura City	6035.77	4500.00	1125.00
48.	Uttarakhand	Dehradun	Dehradun sewerage scheme (Phase-I) for L zone	6283.00	4628.00	1157.00
49.	West Bengal	Asansol	Construction, Widening and Improvement of Road from Raghunathpur to Dhupchuria and Akandara to Fuljihore at Durgapur	9492.26	4746.13	1186.53
50.	West Bengal	Asansol	Sewerage Project for Raniganj Municipality	4008.82	2004.41	501.10
51.	West Bengal	Kolkata	Comprehensive distribution network within the command zone of 30 MGD dhapa water treatment plant	21555.27	7544.34	1886.06
52.	West Bengal	Kolkata	Water Supply Scheme for Bhatpara Municipal Area	24970.42	8739.65	2184.91
53.	West Bengal	Kolkata	Rejuvenation of Dalhousie square	2062.00	721.70	180.43
54.	West Bengal	Kolkata	Drainage and sewerage project in Bidhannagar, Kolkata	2358.45	825.46	206.37
55.	West Bengal	Kolkata	Storm Water Drainage scheme in Budge Budge Municipal area within Kolkata	3480.16	1218.05	304.51
56.	West Bengal	Asansol	24x7 water supply scheme (Phase-III) for Durgapur	12681.40	6340.70	1585.18
57.	West Bengal	Asansol	24x7 water supply scheme for Kulti Municipality, Asansol UA	13370.60	6685.30	1671.33
58.	West Bengal	Kolkata	Metering of Water Supply System for Chandernagar Municipal Corporation	1369.41	479.29	119.82
59.	West Bengal	Kolkata	Surface Water supply scheme for Bally Municipality, Kolkata	13849.36	4847.28	0.00
60.	West Bengal	Kolkata	Storm Water Drainage for Bidananagar Municipal area	1915.53	670.44	167.61
Total				923458.71	387402.60	62341.56

Details of Projects approved during the year 2010-11 and funds sanctioned/released thereon

1.	Delhi	New Delhi	Laying Interceptor Sewers along the 3 major drains viz. Najafgarh, supplementary and Shahdara for abatement of pollution in Yamuna River	135771.00	47520.00	11880.00
2.	Gujarat	Porbandar	Augmentation of water supply at Porbandar	2631.04	2104.84	526.21
3.	Jharkhand	Jamshedpur	Integrated Solid Waste Management Project for Jamshedpur Urban Agglomeration	3336.24	1668.12	417.03
4.	Madhya Pradesh	Indore	Riverside Corridor of Indore BRTS Phase-I	18000.00	9000.00	0.00
5.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Construction and Commissioning of additional 120 MLD sewerage treatment Plant at Koyambedu (Phase-II) in Chennai	11610.00	4063.50	0.00
6.	Uttarakhand	Nainital	Integrated Solid Waste Management in Nainital	931.00	744.80	186.20
7.	Uttarakhand	Haridwar	Sewerage System in Zone D (Kankhal and Zone D1 (Arya Nagar-New Haridwar)	2698.00	2158.40	0.00
8.	Uttarakhand	Haridwar	Sewerage System in Zone C-2 of Haridwar	748.33	598.66	0.00
9.	West Bengal	Kolkata	Storm Water Drainage Scheme for Kamarhati Municipality, Kolkata	6733.87	2356.85	591.24
10.	West Bengal	Kolkata	BRTS from Ultadanga to Gorla in Kolkata Metropolitan Area	25291.00	8851.85	2212.96
11.	West Bengal	Kolkata	24x7 Water Supply scheme for Panihati Municipality Kolkata UA	24602.30	8610.81	2152.70
12.	West Bengal	Kolkata	Construction of Flyover Eastern Railway Main Line along with Approach Road Chandannagar	3257.00	1139.95	284.99
13.	West Bengal	Kolkata	Barrackpore Kalyani-Dum Dum Expressway Road Project within KMA	31457.00	11009.95	2752.49
14.	West Bengal	Kolkata	Elevated Corridor from Kestopur to Jora Mandir on Kazi Narul Islam Avenue	20658.85	7230.60	1807.65
15.	West Bengal	Kolkata	Improvement of Upper Bagjola Canal within Kolkata UA	5131.12	1795.89	0.00
16.	West Bengal	Kolkata	Storm Water Drainage for Baranagar Municipal area within Kolkata UA	3587.39	1255.59	0.00
Total				296444.14	110109.81	22811.47

Details of Projects approved during the year 2011-12 and funds sanctioned/released thereon

1.	Andhra Pradesh	Tirupati	Solid Waste Management in Tirupati Municipal Corporation	2329.00	1863.20	0.00
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam	Implementation of 24x7 ater supply in left out areas of south west sectors of central region of Greater Visakhapatnam Municipal Corporation(GVMC)	8349.00	4174.50	0.00
3.	Gujarat	Porbandar	Underground Drainage (sewerage) project for Porbandar mission city	11180.65	8944.52	0.00

4.	Goa	Panaji	Heritage Conservation for the city of Panaji	362.25	289.80	72.45
5.	Goa	Panaji	Water Supply for Panaji City and Surrounding areas under the jurisdiction of corporation of the city of Panaji at Goa	7121.83	5697.46	0.00
6.	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla	Sanitary Landfill site for Solid Waste Management plant at Village Bhariyal, Tehsil Dist. Shimla	1050.62	840.50	0.00
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	Jammu	Comprehensive Sewerage Scheme for left out area phase II of Division A of Greater Jammu City	2032.03	1828.83	0.00
8.	Karnataka	Mysore	Water Management through Surface and Rainwater harvesting at Sri Chamarajendra Zoological gardens	330.00	264.00	0.00
9.	Maharashtra	Greater Mumbai	Sewerage System for Ambarnath Municipal Council	10941.57	3829.55	0.00
10.	Mizoram	Aizawl	Improvement and Widening of City Road Phase-I	3873.40	3486.06	0.00
11.	Mizoram	Aizawl	Widening and Improvement of Vaivakawn to Mizoram University	1907.64	1716.88	0.00
12.	Mizoram	Aizawl	Sihmui to Mizoram University as spur of Aizawl City Ring Road	5309.32	4778.38	0.00
13.	Nagaland	Kohima	Storm Water Drainage Development Scheme for Kohima City Phase-I	4026.10	3623.49	905.87
14.	Uttarakhand	Nainital	Restoration and Conservation of Raj Bhawan	1182.27	945.82	236.45
15.	West Bengal	Kolkata	Water supply project (Ph-II) for Uluberia Municipality in Kolkata	12478.23	4367.38	1091.85
16.	West Bengal	Kolkata	Rail over Bridge (ROB) on A.P. Banerjee Road connecting Ghosh Para Road, Kalyani Highway in Ward Nos. 5,6,7,8 of Bhatpara Municipality within Kolkata Metropolitan	1293.00	452.55	0.00
17.	West Bengal	Kolkata	Bus terminus Near Kalyani Railway Station	650.69	227.74	0.00
18.	West Bengal	Kolkata	Four Lane Fly Over at Kamalgazi Intersection on EM Bypass connector at the Starting point of Adi Ganga Kolkata	10016.62	3505.81	0.00
19.	West Bengal	Asansol	Improvement, Upgradation & strengthening of road from Gammon Bridge to Gandhi More(NH-2) Via Maya Bazar in Durgapur	7781.79	3890.89	0.00
20.	West Bengal	Kolkata	Trans-municipal Water Supply project for Municipal Towns of Madhyamgram, New Barrackpore and Barasat	44547.77	15591.72	0.00
21.	West Bengal	Kolkata	Trans-municipal Water Supply project for Municipal Towns of Titagarh and Khardan	19484.00	6819.40	0.00
22.	West Bengal	Asansol	Improvement widening to 4 Lane and Strengthening of road from Jublee Dhaba to SCOB gate at Asansol	4316.61	2158.30	0.00

23.	West Bengal	Kolkata	Construction of elevated road between Jinzira Bazar and Batanagar on Budge Trunk Road	25573.00	8950.55	0.00
24.	West Bengal	Kolkata	Construction of Bus Terminus with Office building/ Cafeteria on the Outskirts of Nabadiganta Industrial Township Area (NDITA)	624.34	218.52	0.00
25.	West Bengal	Kolkata	Barrackpore Kalyani Dum Dum Express Road Project from Sodepur to MB Road (Phase II)	4433.49	1551.72	0.00
26.	West Bengal	Kolkata	Storm Water Drainage System for Madhyamgram Municipality, Kolkata	7204.37	2521.53	0.00
27.	West Bengal	Kolkata	Integrated storm water drainage System for Barasat Municipality, Kolkata	8548.33	2991.92	0.00
Total				206947.92	95531.02	2306.62

Details of Projects approved during the year 2012-13 and funds sanctioned/released thereon.

The Mission has completed its normal tenure on 31st March 2012. The Government has extended the duration for 2 years i.e upto March 2014 only for completion of reforms and ongoing projects under JnNURM. At present, there is no mandate to consider and approve fresh projects as such no release of funds.

Statement III

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name of the Project	Project cost (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Optimization of Water Supply System in Greater Visakhapatnam Municipal Corporation and recycle & reuse of waste water for industrial use (Package-I)	21289.00
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Implementation of Cycle lane, footpath and Public Bicycle scheme	1000.00
3.	Gujarat	Augmentation of Karanj Sewage Treatment Plant under East Drainage Zone under JnNURM	4158.60
4.	Gujarat	Augmentation of Singapore Sewage Treatment Plant under North Drainage Zone under JnNURM	5922.31
5.	Gujarat	Water Supply System for East Zone of Surat Municipal Corporation, Surat	5590.51
6.	Gujarat	DPRs for Automation (SCADA based) of the Sewerage System of Ahmedabad City	2367.35
7.	Gujarat	Automation (SCADA base) of the Water Supply System of Ahmedabad City	3439.14
8.	Karnataka	Construction of Grade Separator at Kittur Rani Chennamma Circle at Bangalore, Karnataka	3200.00
9.	Jharkhand	Sewerage project for Jamshedpur City	14698.8
10.	Jharkhand	Sewerage Scheme of Dhanbad	28081.7

1	2	3	4
11.	Maharashtra	North Sewerage Zone project for Nagpur	27052.00
12.	Nagaland	Construction of Retaining Wall along road from NH-61 to North Field School	147.26
13.	West Bengal	Comprehensive Water Supply Scheme for Maheshtala Municipal area (Phase-II)	33122.1
14.	West Bengal	Storm Water Drainage Scheme for Rishra Municipality	6304.5
15.	West Bengal	Drainage Scheme of Baruipur	6086
16.	West Bengal	Storm Water Drainage Scheme for Kolkata Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose International Airport	3364.51
17.	West Bengal	Integrated Storm Water Drainage System Rajahat Gopalpur Municipality	9476.1

[Translation]

Unsafe Runways

2026. SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA:
 SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA:
 SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:
 SHRI MANGANI LAL MANDAL:
 SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN:
 SHRI O.S. MANIAN:
 SHRI RAM SINGH KASWAN:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether several runways/airstrips at airports in the country are reportedly either unsafe or short for smooth landing and takeoff;

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

(c) whether the Government has conducted any survey in this regard;

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

(e) the steps taken by the Government to improve/modernise/expand the runways of various airports in the country; and

(f) the time by which the repair/renovation work is likely to be carried out/completed, along with the expenditure likely to be incurred thereon, airport-wise and airstrip-wise?

THR MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) There is no operational aerodrome which can be termed as unsafe. Information on facilities available at aerodromes is published through Aeronautical Information Publication for use by airline operators. This includes the information on non-compliance on applicable standards. Aircraft operations are carried out by the aircraft operators after assessing the availability of facilities and their suitability for the type of aircraft, including operational mitigation measures. Declared runway lengths at all the operational airports of Airports Authority of India (AAI) where scheduled flights fly are safe to operate,

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Regular inspections are carried out by the DGCA (Regulator) and the Directorate of Aviation Safety in AAI and action taken accordingly.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) and (f) Expansion and Modernization of runways is subject to requirements projected by the airlines for operation of wide bodied aircraft and availability/handling over of land by the State Governments to AAI.

Extension and strengthening of runway for operation of wide bodied aircraft at Jaipur airport in Rajasthan is being taken up at a cost of Rs. 76.47 crore and the work is targeted for completion by March, 2015.

Extension of runway and parallel taxi track at Gondia Airport in Maharashtra is in progress at a cost of Rs. 34.49 crore and the work is likely to be completed by June, 2013.

Universal Service Obligation Fund

2027. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY:
 SHRI RATAN SINGH:
 SHRI P. LINGAM:
 SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA:
 RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:
 SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT:
 SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY:

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

(a) the aim and objective of Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF) and the funds collected from and disbursed to telecom operators by the Government and the works undertaken by each of the operators during the last three years and the current year, year-wise and company-wise;

(b) whether some telecom companies are not fulfilling their obligation under USOF despite receiving the grant;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government against the erring operators during the last three years and the current year, operator-wise;

(d) the details of funds remained unspent under USOF during the last three years and the current year till date, State-wise and the manner in which the balance funds is being utilized by each of the States;

(e) whether some States including Jharkhand has sought permission for utilization of balance/unspent USOF; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Union Government thereto, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) The Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF) has been established with the fundamental objective of providing access to various telecom services [basic, mobile, broadband, Optical Fibre Cable (OFC) infrastructure etc.] to people in the rural and remote areas at affordable and reasonable prices.

The details of funds collected from and disbursed to telecom operators by the Government during last three years and the current year are given in the enclosed Statements-I and II.

The details of works undertaken by USOF during last three years are given in the enclosed Statement-III.

(b) and (c) No, Madam. However, there have been delays in implementation of USOF schemes by the companies. Financial penalties have been imposed on these companies for such delays as per the provisions of the agreement(s) signed with concerned company.

Apart from above, M/s Reliance Communications Limited and M/s Reliance Telecom Limited switched off their mobile Base Transceiver Stations (BTSs) at 1191 and 228 USOF supported sites respectively causing suspension/interruption of mobile services in concerned areas during November, 2010 to February, 2011.

A financial penalty of Rs. 4,63,22,000 has been imposed and recovered from M/s Reliance Communications Limited and Rs. 1,07,67,500 from M/s Reliance Telecom Limited for the period of interruption in mobile services caused due to shutting down of services by these companies. This is in accordance to provisions of the agreement signed by USOF with these companies.

Year-wise detail of financial penalties (Liquidated Damages) imposed & recovered by USOF for the delay in rollout of USOF schemes are given in the enclosed Statement-IV.

(d) (i) Funds collected under USOF is utilized by Central Government and not by the State Governments. The funds collected under Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF) from the telecom companies are being utilized by Central Government in implementation of various schemes for provision of telecom services in rural & remote areas of country.

(ii) A total fund of Rs. 47,035.33 crore has been collected under USOF till 31.10.2012. A subsidy of Rs. 15,489.53 crore has been disbursed through USOF till 31.10.2012 and a payment of Rs. 6,948.64 crore has been made to BSNL towards reimbursement of LF and Spectrum Charges. Thus, a total of Rs. 22,438.17 crore of USOF has been utilized till 31.10.2012 and available balance is Rs. 24,597.16 crore.

(iii) National Optical Fibre Network (NOFN) for providing broadband connectivity to 2.5 lakh Gram Panchayats will be funded by USOF with an estimated cost of Rs.20,000 crore in two years. Remaining amount will be utilized for implementation of other ongoing & upcoming schemes of USOF.

(e) No, Madam.

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

Statement I*USO Fund collected for the last three years and upto second quarter of current year*

(Rupees in crore)

Name of the Operator	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Upto 2nd Qtr. of 2012-13
1	2	3	4	5
Aditya Birla Telecom Ltd.	11.55	17.85	0.00	0.00
Aircel Ltd.	74.35	102.78	113.10	58.00
Aircel Cellular Ltd.	19.04	21.80	20.56	9.93
Alliance Broadband Services Pvt. Ltd.	0.04	0.15	0.34	0.13
Allianz Infratech Private Limited	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.00
Apna Tele Link Pvt. Ltd.	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Arvind Mills Pvt. Ltd.	0.11	0.01	0.00	0.00
Arya Offshore Services	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
Arya Omnitalk Radio Trunking Svs P. Ltd.	0.01	0.57	0.61	0.42
Aryadoot Transport Pvt. Ltd.	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00
Asianet Satellite Communications Ltd.	0.01	0.13	0.01	0.07
Astro Network India Pvt. Ltd.	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.01
AT and T Global Networks Sves	20.43	23.09	27.31	17.14
Atria Convergence Technologies Pvt. Ltd.	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00
Beam Cable System Pvt. Ltd.	0.02	0.02	0.11	0.05
Bharti Airtel Ltd.	1518.01	1594.12	1753.51	897.86
Bharti Hexacom Ltd.	90.40	99.51	112.98	56.34
Bharti Televentures Ltd.	2.47	2.38	2.51	1.60
Bhilwara Telenet Services Pvt. Ltd.	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.02
Blazenet Ltd.	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.02
BPL Mobile Communications Ltd.	23.85	26.76	25.58	9.76
Broadband Pacenet India Pvt. Ltd.	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
Broadlyne Infoservices Pvt. Ltd.	0.00	0.00	0.16	0.00
BSNL	1390.98	1069.53	1134.77	364.96
BT Global Comm India Pvt. Ltd.	21.53	24.62	26.18	16.64

1	2	3	4	5
CJM Consultancy Services Pvt. Ltd.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
CJ Online Pvt. Ltd.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
Cable and Wireless Network India Pvt.	8.11	7.32	8.54	5.36
Capture Network Systems Pvt. Ltd.	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.00
Chemical and Metallurgical Design Co. Ltd.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02
City Online Services Ltd.	0.05	0.03	0.03	0.08
City Com	0.40	0.39	0.70	0.42
Citycom Network Pvt. Ltd.	0.01	0.08	0.08	0.09
Comsat Max Ltd.	0.16	0.07	0.04	0.02
Cordia LT Communications Pvt. Ltd.	0.01	0.10	0.00	0.04
D Vois Broadband Pvt. Ltd.	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00
Data Infosys Ltd.	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02
Del DSL Internet Pvt. Ltd.	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Delhi Metro Rail Corporation Ltd.	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.01
Del DSL Internet Pvt. Ltd.	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Den Networks Limited	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Descon Ltd.	0.00	0.02	0.07	0.00
Devas Multimedia Pvt. Ltd.	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
Digital 2 Virtual ISP Pvt. Ltd.	0.04	0.02	0.01	0.00
Dishnet Wireless Ltd.	80.72	103.35	129.37	72.86
Equant Network Services India Pvt. Ltd.	8.63	6.00	6.25	3.96
ESSEL SHYAM LTD	0.50	0.46	0.51	0.27
Etisalat DB Telecom Private Limited	6.43	0.31	1.31	0.33
Eurus Network Services Pvt. Ltd.	0.14	0.10	0.03	0.01
Excell Media Pvt. Ltd.	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
FINANCIAL TECHNOLOGIES COMMU LTD.	0.10	0.20	0.27	0.16
Gas Authority of India Ltd.	0.86	0.21	0.15	0.06
Gateway Systems India Ltd.	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
German Express Ltd.	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
GTL Ltd.	0.01	0.03	0.00	0.00
Gujarat Info Petro Ltd.	0.03	0.10	0.17	0.06

1	2	3	4	5
Hathway Cable and Datacom Pvt. Ltd.	0.23	0.15	0.23	0.25
HCL COMNET SYSTEMS AND SERVICES LTD.	2.10	2.23	2.04	1.51
HCL Infonet Ltd.	3.24	0.97	3.62	1.55
HFCL Infotel Ltd.	6.68	7.08	5.50	3.52
Hughes Communications India Ltd.	0.02	0.27	0.16	0.05
Hughes Escorts Communications Ltd.	4.12	3.37	4.83	2.48
Icenet Net Ltd.	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
Idea Cellular Ltd.	383.25	416.42	564.15	346.34
Idea Mobile Communications Ltd.	140.39	128.43	173.96	107.77
IKF Technologies Ltd.	0.03	0.00	0.02	0.01
In2cable india Ltd.	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.00
Infinium India Limited	0.28	0.13	0.11	0.01
Infotel Broadband Services Private Limited	0.01	0.01	0.04	0.01
Infotel Satcom Pvt. Ltd.	0.10	0.63	0.55	0.32
Jet AIU Skyline Talk Pvt. Ltd.	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00
Karuturi Networks Ltd.	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.02
L and T Finance Ltd.	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Limras Eronet Broadband Service Pvt. Ltd.	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00
Loop Telecom Ltd.	0.00	0.38	0.13	0.00
Manipal E Commerce Ltd.	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.01
Microsense Private Limited	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02
Meghbela Cable and Broadband Services Pvt. Ltd.	0.00	0.01	0.07	0.00
MTNL	177.99	172.02	112.50	58.83
My Own Infotech Pvt. Ltd.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
Narmada Cyberzone Pvt. Ltd.	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00
Nettlinx Ltd.	0.01	0.03	0.00	0.00
Newgen Communications Pvt. Ltd.	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00
Noida Software Technology Park Ltd.	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00
Novanet Limited	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.03
Oil India Ltd.	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00
Online Media Solutions Ltd.	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5
Opto Network Pvt. Ltd.	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.04
Ortel Communications Ltd.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05
O-Zone Network Pvt. Ltd.	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
P3 Technologies Pvt. Ltd.	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00
Pacific Internet India Pvt. Ltd.	0.10	0.11	0.21	0.13
Peak Air Private Limited	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
Pioneer eLabs Limited	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00
Pipetal Communications Pvt. Ltd.	0.00	0.00	0.43	0.27
Power Grid Corporation of India Ltd.	8.00	8.76	9.88	6.14
Procall Pvt. Ltd.	0.42	0.45	0.56	0.21
Pulse Telesystems Pvt. Ltd.	0.19	0.35	0.31	0.13
Quickcalls Pvt.	0.22	0.27	0.25	0.13
Railtel Corporation of India Ltd.	12.75	8.88	11.82	6.19
Reach Network India Pvt. Ltd.	0.00	0.00	6.08	0.24
Readylink Internet Services Covia Pvt. Ltd.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04
Reliable Internet Sves Ltd.	6.87	7.40	6.23	4.20
Reliance Communications Ltd.	493.44	466.49	447.60	188.84
Reliance Telecom Ltd.	76.52	65.00	91.60	55.66
RI Networks Pvt. Ltd.	0.11	0.01	0.01	0.04
S and A Internet Services Pvt. Ltd.	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00
S Tel Private Limited	0.13	2.68	2.47	0.00
S V Teletech Private Limited	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00
SAB Infotech Ltd.	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Sify Communications Ltd.	8.32	8.09	9.00	5.88
Sing Tel Global India Pvt. Ltd.	0.00	2.08	3.09	1.65
SISTEMA SHYAM TELESERVICES LTD.	9.10	22.31	51.26	32.61
Smartalk Pvt. Ltd.	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.03
Softcell Technologies Ltd.	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Software Technology Parks of India	0.00	0.00	0.29	0.08
Southern Online BIO TECHNOLOGIES Ltd.	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00
Spice Communications Ltd.	52.16	57.47	64.81	38.13

1	2	3	4	5
Spice Innovative Technologies Private Ltd.	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
Swift Mail Communications Ltd.	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01
Syntel Telecom Ltd.	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
Syscon Infoway Pvt. Ltd.	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Tata Communications Ltd.	60.09	56.52	65.39	35.88
Tata Net Services Ltd.	1.44	1.63	1.90	1.10
Tata Power Broad Band Company Ltd.	0.39	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tata Teleservices Ltd.	344.04	352.02	416.62	238.86
Tata Teleservices Maharashtra Limited	83.22	136.07	99.37	53.04
Tikona Digital Networks Private Limited	0.15	0.76	0.29	0.24
Trak Online Net India Pvt. Ltd.	0.63	0.74	0.22	0.00
Trans Virtual Pvt. Ltd.	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00
Trikon Electronics Pvt. Ltd.	0.09	0.13	0.12	0.09
Tulip IT Services Ltd.	13.63	22.64	8.27	3.93
Tulip Telecom Limited	0.00	0.09	0.06	0.05
UNITECH LONG DISTANCE COMMUNICATION SERVICES LTD	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.70
Unitech long Distance Communication Services Pvt. Ltd.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.15
Unitech Wireless Delhi Pvt. Ltd.	0.20	0.02	0.00	0.16
Unitech Wireless East Pvt. Ltd.	1.01	10.86	35.08	23.44
Unitech Wireless Kolkata Ltd.	0.17	1.08	3.60	2.01
Unitech Wireless Mumbai Pvt. Ltd.	0.18	1.45	4.44	3.33
Unitech Wireless North Pvt. Ltd.	0.70	3.57	10.66	6.77
Unitech Wireless South Pvt. Ltd.	1.10	4.74	12.77	8.10
Unitech Wireless Tamil Nadu Pvt. Ltd.	0.37	1.41	3.71	1.94
Unitech Wireless West Pvt. Ltd.	0.38	4.17	18.06	13.96
United Liner Agencies Pvt. Ltd.	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00
Urban Communications Infrastructure Private Ltd.	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
Vainavi Industries Ltd.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02
Value Healthcare Ltd.	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5
VCARE Call Centers India	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Verizon Communications India Pvt. Ltd.	12.97	20.33	30.85	17.81
VIDEOCON TELECOMMUNICATIONS LTD.	0.00	5.00	10.40	3.80
Videsh Sanchar Nigam Limited	1.17	2.03	2.72	1.65
Viva Communications Pvt. Ltd.	0.04	0.04	0.09	0.04
Vodafone Essar Cellular Ltd.	111.15	116.61	146.09	76.91
Vodafone Essar Digilink India Ltd.	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.00
VODAFONE ESSAR DIGILINK LTD.	154.14	195.84	215.17	116.29
Vodafone Essar East Ltd.	33.53	33.77	37.64	19.26
Vodafone Essar Gujarat Ltd.	98.23	105.57	121.78	60.07
Vodafone Essar Ltd.	81.85	86.92	90.38	44.03
Vodafone Essar Mobile Services Ltd.	64.01	73.88	90.47	48.04
Vodafone Essar South Ltd.	356.66	441.60	505.57	286.24
Vodafone Essar Spacetel Pvt. Ltd.	24.18	48.74	72.74	43.76
VSNL Internet Services Ltd.	0.30	0.29	0.50	0.36
Wireless Business Services Pvt. Ltd.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.23
Wish Net Private Limited	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.01
World Phone Internet Service Pvt. Ltd.	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.00
You Telecoms India Pvt. Ltd.	0.06	0.15	0.05	0.00
Zylog Systems (India) Limited	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00

Note: The above figures are based on MIS reports.

Statement II

Year-wise details of funds disbursed to telecom operators (last three years and current year up to 31.10.2012)

(Figures in Crore)

Telecom Operators	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (upto 31.10.2012)
1	2	3	4	5
BBNL	0	0	0	215.00
BAL	0	0	0	0
BSNL	2009.06	3001.70	1634.62	97.80

1	2	3	4	5
DWL	0.99	1.23	2.99	1.07
GTL	6.01	8.93	7.88	2.98
HFCL	0	0	0	0
KEC	6.61	9.20	7.61	5.61
QTIL	0.66	0	0.00	2.42
RCIL	3.29	4.38	9.55	1.95
RCL	0	0.08	0.05	0.01
RIL	83.20	17.30	16.53	-0.80
RTL	0	0	1.09	0.49
SHYAM	0	0	0	0
TATA	184.57	31.25	2.51	1.19
TERI	0	0	0.53	2.39
TTML	98.98	19.17	2.21	0
VECL	1.56	2.29	0.46	0
VESL	5.05	4.47	1.96	0.02

Abbreviations & Contractions used:

BBNL	Bharat Broadband Network Limited
BAL	Bharti Airtel Limited
BSNL	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited
DWL	Dishnet Wireless Limited
GTL	GTL Infrastructure Limited
HFCL	Himachal Futuristic Communication Limited
KEC	KEC International Limited
QTIL	Quippo Telecom Infrastructure Limited
RCIL	Reliance Communications Infrastructure Limited
RCL	Reliance Communications Limited
RIL	Reliance Infocomm Limited
RTL	Reliance Telecommunication Limited
SHYAM	Sistema Shyam Teleservice Limited
TERI	The Energy Resource of India
TTML	Tata Teleservices (Maharashtra) Limited
VECL	Vodafone Essar Cellular Limited
VESL	Vodafone Essar South Limited

Statement III

Works undertaken under Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF) scheme

On-going USOF Schemes**1. Creation of General OFC Infrastructure****a) National Optical Fibre Network (NOFN):**

The optical fibre has predominantly reached state capitals, districts and blocks, at present. NOFN is planned to connect all the 2,50,000 Gram Panchayats in the country through optical fibre utilizing existing fibers of PSUs viz. BSNL, RailTel and Power Grid and laying incremental fiber wherever necessary to bridge the connectivity gap between Gram Panchayats and Blocks.

Size of the incremental network is Approx. 0.5 Million Km. Dark fiber network thus created will be lit by appropriate technology to ensure a bandwidth of at least 100 Mbps at each Gram Panchayat.

Non-discriminatory access to the network will be provided to all the telecom service providers. These access providers like mobile operators, Internet Service Providers (ISPs), cable TV operators, content providers can launch various services in rural areas.

Various applications for e-health, e-education, e-governance etc. will be provided. The project will be funded by USOF and initial estimated cost of project is Rs.20,000 crore in 2 years. The project is being executed by a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) namely Bharat Broadband Network Limited (BBNL), which has been incorporated on 25.02.2012 under Indian Companies Act, 1956.

Present Status:

NOFN Project envisaged as a Centre-State joint effort. State Governments are expected to contribute by way of not levying any RoW charges thus require suitable tripartite MoU to be signed by GOI, State Governments & BBNL.

Tri-partite MoU has been signed with 13 States viz. Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Manipur, Mizoram, Rajasthan, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and 3 Union Territories viz. Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu and Puducherry. Total 1,40,727 Gram Panchayats will get

covered by Optical Fibre Network in these States and UTs, as details tabulated below. Process for signing the MOU with remaining States/UTs is underway.

Three Pilot Projects have been sanctioned to cover Gram Panchayats of Arain Block in Ajmer District (Rajasthan), Panisagar Block in North Tripura District (Tripura), Paravada Block in Visakhapatnam District (A.P.). As on 15.10.2012, a total of 58 have been Gram Panchayats provided with 100 Mbps bandwidth each in these three blocks.

b) Optical Fibre Network Augmentation, Creation and Management of Intra-District SDHQ-DHQ OFC Network in North Eastern Region**(i) Scheme for Assam**

This Scheme has been launched in Oct. 2009 to provide sufficient back-haul capacity to integrate the voice and data traffic from the access network in the rural areas to their core network by strengthening the OFC network. This scheme considers OFC Network augmentation between the blocks' HQ and Districts' HQ.

USOF, through this Scheme, shall provide subsidy support for augmentation, creation and management of intra-district SDHQ-DHQ OFC Network on the condition that it will be shared with other Telecom Operators at the rates prescribed in the Agreement.

At least 70% of the subsidized bandwidth capacity, created under the scheme, shall be shared with the licensed service providers in the area of ASSAM at a rate not more than 26.22% of the current TRAI ceiling tariffs.

Salient Features of the Scheme:

This OFC Scheme would be undertaken on BOO model, i.e. build, operate & own basis, and accordingly, BSNL would build, operate, own and manage all the equipment/infrastructure for the provisioned intra-district augmented/created OFC Transport network.

All locations shall be connected on physical OFC Ring Route(s) with the DHQ node ensuring the cable route diversity and ring capacity of at least 2.5 Gbps, with the capability to efficiently transport various protocols, including TDM, IP, Frame Relay, ATM, etc., for integrated voice, data and video signals in all districts of Assam.

(ii) Scheme for North East-I Circle

The states of Meghalaya, Mizoram & Tripura have been taken up in this scheme for OFC Augmentation, Creation and Management of Intra-District SDHQ-DHQ OFC Network.

At least 70% of the subsidized bandwidth capacity, created under the scheme, shall be shared with the licensed service providers at a rate not more than 12% of the current TRAI ceiling tariffs.

(iii) Scheme for North East-II Circle

The states of Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur & Nagaland have been taken up in this scheme for OFC Augmentation, Creation and Management of Intra-District SDHQ-DHQ OFC Network.

At least 70% of the subsidized bandwidth capacity, created under the scheme, shall be shared with the licensed service providers at a rate not more than 27% of the current TRAI ceiling tariffs.

Details of above OFC schemes of North Eastern Region are tabulated below

S.No.	Item	Assam	NE-I (Meghalaya, Tripura, Mizoram)	NE-II (Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Nagaland)
1	No of Districts	27	19	30
2	No of Nodes (locations)	354	188 Meg(71)+Miz (62)+Tri (55)	407 A(226)+M(62)+ N(119)
4	Prescribed leasing charges	26.22%	12% of TRAI rates	27% of TRAI rates
5	Roll Out Period	18 months	24 months	30 months
6	Agreement period	7 years	8 years	8 years
7	Project Capital Cost		Rs. 161.38 Cr.	Rs. 434.67 Cr.
8	Phasing of subsidy	40% (District)+10% (Circle)+4x 12.5% (EAS)	40%(District)+20% (Circle)+4x 10% (EAS)	40%(District)+20% (Circle)+4x 10% (EAS)
9	Operators (executive Agency)	BSNL	RailTel	RailTel
10	Representative Rate (Subsidy)	Rs.98.89 Cr.	Rs. 89.50 Cr.	Rs. 298.50 Cr.
11	Agreement signing date	12 Feb. 2012	16 Jan. 2012	16 Jan. 2012
12	Projections for BE 2012-13	Rs.24.75 Cr.	Rs.17.9 Cr.	Rs.59.7 Cr.
13	Progress	about 224 nodes out of 354 installed	Just commenced	Just commenced

2. Rural Broadband Scheme for expanding provision of Wireline Broadband Connectivity upto village level

For providing broadband connectivity to rural & remote areas, USOF has signed an Agreement with BSNL on January 20, 2009 under the Rural Wireline Broadband

Scheme to provide wire-line broadband connectivity to rural & remote areas by leveraging the existing rural exchanges infrastructure and copper wire-line network. The speed of each of the broadband connections shall be at least 512 kbps always on.

Under this scheme, BSNL will provide 8,88,832 wire-line Broadband connections to individual users and Government Institutions and will set up 28,672 Kiosks over a period of 5-years, i.e. by 2014.

The subsidy disbursement is for (i) broadband connections, Customer Premises Equipment (CPE), Computer/Computing devices (ii) setting up of Kiosks for public access to broadband services. The estimated subsidy outflow is Rs.1,500 crore in 5 years' time that includes subsidy for 9 lakh broadband connections, CPEs, computers/computing devices and Kiosks.

As on 31.08.2012, a total of 3,91,245 broadband connections have been provided and 10,076 kiosks have been set up in rural and remote areas.

3. Shared Mobile Infrastructure Scheme

A scheme has been launched by USO Fund to provide subsidy support for setting up and managing 7,353 infrastructure sites/towers in 500 districts spread over 27 states for provision of mobile services in the specified rural and remote areas, where there was no existing fixed wireless or mobile coverage.

Villages or cluster of villages having population of 2000 or more and not having mobile coverage were taken into consideration for installation of the tower under this scheme.

The number of towers was subject to change based on actual field survey and coverage achieved thereof as per the terms and conditions of the Agreements. The agreements effective from 01.06.2007 were signed with the successful bidders in May 2007.

Agreements were signed with the following bidders in Part-A of the scheme for setting up of infrastructure sites:

- (i) Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited
- (ii) KEC International Limited
- (iii) Reliance Communications Infrastructure Ltd.
- (iv) Viomnetworks Limited

(v) GTL Infrastructure Limited

(vi) Vodafone Essar Cellular Limited

Agreements were signed with the following bidders in Part-B of the scheme for provisioning of mobile services using infrastructure sites set up under Part-A of the scheme:

- (i) Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited
- (ii) Reliance Communications Limited
- (iii) Reliance Telecom Limited
- (iv) Bharti Airtel Limited
- (v) Bharti Hexacom Limited
- (vi) Dishnet Wireless Limited (Aircel)
- (vii) Aircel Limited
- (viii) Idea Cellular Limited
- (ix) BTA Cellcom Limited
- (x) Idea Mobile Communications Limited
- (xi) Vodafone Essar Cellular Limited
- (xii) Vodafone Essar South Limited
- (xiii) Vodafone Essar Gujarat Limited

As on 31.10.2012, 7,310 towers i.e. about 99.42% have been set up under this scheme.

The infrastructure so created is being shared by three service providers for provision of mobile services. As on 31.10.2012, 15,895 BTSs (Base Transceiver Stations) have been commissioned by Service Providers for provisioning of mobile services.

4. Public Access:

a) Village Public Telephones

As on 31.10.2012, 5,80,312 villages i.e. 97.76% of the Census 2001 inhabited revenue villages have been covered with Village Public Telephones (VPTs). BSNL has submitted that VPTs are likely to be provided in remaining inhabited revenue villages by March 2013 through on-going USOF scheme of VPTs in newly identified uncovered villages as per Census 2001.

USOF Scheme for VPTs in newly identified uncovered villages as per Census 2001: Reconciliation of the VPTs working in the inhabited villages as per Census 2001

was carried out taking into account the existing VPT and those provided under Bharat Nirman. All the remaining 62,443 inhabited villages as on 01.10.2007 as per Census 2001 irrespective of criteria of population, remoteness, accessibility and law and order situations have been included for provision of VPTs with subsidy support from USO Fund under this scheme. Agreements in this regard were signed with BSNL on 27.02.2009. As per the terms and conditions of the agreement the VPTs installed between the periods 01.10.2007 to 26.02.2009 are also eligible for subsidy support. As on 31.10.2012, 53,471 VPTs out of the 62,443 i.e. 85.63% VPTs have been provided under this scheme.

b) Provisioning of VPTs under Bharat Nirman-I

Agreements were signed with BSNL in November 2004 to provide subsidy support for provision of VPTs in 62,302 uncovered villages in the country excluding those villages having population less than 100, those lying in deep forests and those affected with insurgency.

The provision of VPTs in these villages has been included as one of activities under Bharat Nirman Programme. 62,101 VPTs have been provided under this scheme till the closure of rollout period on 31.08.2012.

Remaining villages of the scheme would be provided with VPT facility under USOF scheme of VPTs in newly identified uncovered villages as per Census 2001.

c) Replacement of MARR based VPTs (MARR-A & MARR-B)

Agreements were signed with M/s BSNL in the year 2003 for replacement of 1,85,121 number of VPTs with reliable technologies, which were earlier working on Multi Access Radio Relay (MARR) technology and installed before 01.04.2002. These included 47,075 MARR VPTs already replaced before 30.06.2003 (MARR-B) and 1,38,046 MARR VPTs to be replaced from 01.07.2003 onwards (MARR-A).

A total number of 1,84,794 MARR VPTs (99.83%) have been replaced till the closure of the scheme on 30.06.2012. Remaining villages of the scheme would be provided with VPT facility under USOF scheme of VPTs in newly identified uncovered villages as per Census 2001.

Completed USOF Schemes

(i) Operation & Maintenance of Village Public Telephones (VPTs) [VPT OPEX]

The scope of this Agreement was aimed at operation and maintenance of all the VPTs by the Universal Service Provider (USP) for which Agreement has been entered into. The effective date of Agreement was 28th March, 2003, which was valid for 7 years from the effective date. The scheme has already been closed on 31.03.2010. The salient features of the scheme were:

- The subsidy under the Agreement was payable from the date of operation and maintenance of VPTs or 1.4.2002, whichever was later, till the duration of the Agreement.
- Multi Access Radio Relay (MARR) VPTs, on their replacement were not eligible for subsidy under this Agreement.
- The Universal Service Provider may change the location of VPTs to provide better access to the public within the same village. No payment for relocating the VPTs was made from USOF on the expenditure incurred on relocation.
- The USP was to be solely responsible for provision and operation of necessary equipment and systems, treatment of subscriber complaints, collection of call charges and issue of receipt thereof, & attending to claims and damages arising out of operations.
- The USP was to work within the framework of the terms and conditions of the basic service license.

(ii) Provision of Rural Household Direct Exchange Lines (RDELs) in specified Short Distance Charging Areas (SDCAs) - Installed between 01.04.2002 and 31.03.2005 [RDEL-B]

The scope of this Agreement was the operation & maintenance by the Universal Service Provider (USP), of RDELs installed by it between 01.04.2002 and 31.3.2005 in the specified SDCAs in the service areas covered

under the Agreement. Rural DELs means the DELs installed in rural areas as defined in conducting the Census of 2001 and located in net cost positive SDCAs. PCOs, RCPs and WLL Mobile including other mobile connections shall not qualify as Rural DELs for the purpose of this Agreement. The scheme has already been closed on 31.03.2010.

- RDELs installed on landline as also on any wireless technology and having fixed wireless terminals (FWTs) as subscriber end equipments qualified for subsidy support under this Agreement.
- The effective date of Agreement was 01.04.2002 and validity of the Agreement was 8 years from the effective date.
- Under the Agreement, payment of one time front loaded subsidy (FLS) was made only for net additions of RDELs in a local exchange area. Net addition means the number of RDELs added after making adjustments of RDELs closed permanently on account of non-payment or shift out of local exchange area.
- Subsidy was payable towards RDELs installed between 01.04.2002 and 31.03.2005. The equated annual subsidy, wherever payable, was given upto a maximum period of 5 years from the date of installation of these RDELs.
- The USP was allowed to shift the RDELs during the validity of the Agreement as per demand of the customer. No subsidy support towards shifting of RDELs was payable to the USP.
- The USP was solely responsible for provision and operation of necessary equipment and systems, treatment of subscriber complaints, collection of call charges and issue of receipt thereof, attending to claims and damages arising out of operations.
- The USP was to work within the framework of the terms and conditions of the basic service license.

(iii) Provision of Rural Household Direct Exchange Lines (RDELs) in specified Short Distance Charging Areas (SDCAs) - Installed w.e.f 01.04.2005 [RDEL-A and RDEL-X]

Agreements were signed in March 2005 with M/s BSNL, Reliance Infocom Limited, Tata Teleservices Limited and Tata Teleservices Limited (Maharashtra) for installation of individual rural household Direct Exchange Lines (RDELs) in the country during 01.04.2005 and 31.03.2007 [RDEL-A]. The scheduled date for installation of the RDELs was extended to 31.03.2010 [RDEL-X]. As per the Agreements signed, these RDELs were to be provided on Land Lines or on Fixed Wireless Terminals in case of any wireless technology. These RDELs were to be installed in the eligible 1685 Short Distance Charging Areas (SDCAs) out of total 2647 SDCAs, where cost of providing telephone connection was more than the revenue earned. The contracted SDCAs amongst these companies were 1267, 203, 172 and 43 respectively. About 79.3 lakh RDELs have been provided under this scheme till the closure of the scheme on 31.03.2010.

(iv) Support for operational sustainability of Rural Wireline Household DELs installed prior to 01.04.2002 [RDEL-P]

A MoU has been signed with BSNL on 12.03.2009 wherein subsidy support of Rs.6000 [Rs.2000 Crore per annum] has been provided to BSNL for a period of three years with effect from 18.07.2008 for operational sustainability of their Rural Wire lines installed prior to 01.04.2002 in lieu of ADC having been phased out.

(v) Provision of Rural Community Phones (RCPs)

Agreements were signed on 30.09.2004 for providing 40,694 Rural Community Phones (RCPs) [BSNL: 21,958, RIL: 18,736] in villages with population more than 2000 and not having PCO facility. All of these 40694 RCPs have been provided.

(vi) Pilot Projects

Financial support is being provided for mobile charging stations in villages through The Energy Research Institute (TERI) project of Lighting a Billion Lives (LaBL). The Agreement to this effect has been signed on 29.04.2010. The solar mobile charging stations have been established in 1900 villages under the project.

Statement IV*Year-wise detail of financial penalties (Liquidated Damages) imposed & recovered by USOF*

BOOKED FIGURES OF LIQUIDATED DAMAGE CHARGES up to 31-10-2011

Financial Year	Amount recovered (in Rs.)
2007-08	27728902
2008-09	53538383
2009-10	-20812532*
2010-11	18554019
2011-12 (Up to 31-10-2011)	31380505
TOTAL	Rs. 11.04 Crore

*Note: Adjustment made due to waiver of penalty at later stage considering the difficulties in implementation of scheme(s).

Utilisation Certificate

2028. SHRIMATI BHAVANA PATIL GAWALI:
SHRI GANESHRAO NAGORAO
DUDHGAONKAR:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any time limit has been fixed for submitting utilisation certificate of loan taken from National Capital Region Planning Board (NCRPB) by Work Executing Agencies responsible for the implementation of any housing or other projects financed by NCRPB;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the name of the agencies which have not submitted the utilisation certificates and the action taken by the NCRPB against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI):
(a) and (b) NCRPB has informed that no time limit has been fixed for submitting utilization certificate of loan taken from National Capital Region Planning Board by Executing Agencies responsible for the implementation of any housing or other projects financed by it. However, the second and subsequent installments of loans are released only on receipt of Utilization Certificate (UC)/ progress report from the borrower for previous installments released for the project as well as after physical and financial verification by the officers of the NCRPB. As per

the terms and conditions issued along with the sanction letter, the Borrowers are required to furnish a Completion Report on successful completion of the project within three months of the date of completion of the Project in the prescribed format by the NCRPB.

(c) NCRPB has also informed that wherever progress report of a project is not satisfactory, 2nd and subsequent installments of the sanctioned loan are not released by the Board.

Following agencies have reported completion of infrastructure development projects without furnishing completion certificates so far:

1. PWD(B&R), Government of Haryana
2. Haryana Slum Clearance Board
3. Haryana Urban Development Authority
4. Haryana Power Generation Corporation Ltd.
5. Uttar Haryana Bijli Vitran Nigam Ltd.
6. Technical Education Department, Government of Haryana
7. Jaipur Vidyut Vitran Nigam Ltd.
8. Rajasthan Rajya Vidyut Prasaran Nigam Ltd.
9. Patiala Urban Planning & Development Authority

NCRPB has further informed that the matter is reported to the respective state Governments as well as

brought to the notice of Project Sanctioning and Monitoring Group of the Board.

[English]

Closure of Technical/Professional Colleges

2029. SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:
SHRI SANJAY BHOI:
SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN:
SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN:
SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:

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

(a) whether more technical/professional colleges of both undergraduates and post graduates have been closed down in 2011 as compared to a decade ago;

(b) if so, the details of the number of technical/professional colleges that have been closed since 2011, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government has studied the reaction for their closure;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to address the issue;

(f) whether the Government is contemplating to permit setting up of new professional colleges in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (g) Yes, Madam. The list of closure of the Technical/Professional institutions State-wise is enclosed as Statement. The closure may be due to lack of admission, which may be because of location (rural), poor interaction with industries, poor infrastructure, etc. However, in the year 2011-12, 140 institutes were closed and 540 new institutes were opened. Similarly in the year 2012-13, 79 institutes were closed and 210 new institutes were opened.

All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) has requested the State Governments to prepare prospective plans for the development of Technical Education in the respective States. AICTE has not yet received such prospective plans from any of the State Governments.

Statement

Closure of Technical/Professional Colleges

State	Number of Institutes
Andhra Pradesh	48
Bihar	1
Chhattisgarh	2
Delhi	1
Gujarat	2
Haryana	9
Himachal Pradesh	2
Jammu and Kashmir	2
Karnataka	7
Kerala	5
Madhya Pradesh	10
Maharashtra	14
Odisha	3
Punjab	8
Rajasthan	10
Tamil Nadu	5
Uttar Pradesh	11
Grand Total	140

Privatisation of Air India

2030. SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA:
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:
SHRI SANJAY BHOI:
SHRI P.T. THOMAS:
SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU:
SHRI P. LINGAM:
SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:
SHRI K. SUDHAKARAN:
SHRI SADASHIVRAO DADOBA MANDLIK:
SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:
SHRI ANANTHA VENKATARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a study report on Competitive Framework of Civil Aviation Sector in India has suggested that Air India should be partly privatized;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with the reaction of the Government thereto;

(c) whether Air India is also considering a proposal to monetize some of its assets spread all over the country and abroad;

(d) if so, the details of the properties identified for the purpose; and

(e) the other steps taken/being taken by the Government to bail out the loss-making Government carrier?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) No, Madam.

(b) No such report has come to the notice of the Government.

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) Air India has appointed a global real estate consultant to examine its properties in India and abroad and to suggest a road map for the monetization of the same. The Consultant is in the process of identification of the properties.

(e) The Government has approved Air India's Turn-Around Plan and Financial Restructuring Plan on 12.04.2012, which includes financial support from the Government, on achievement of specified milestones, as under:-

(i) Induction of upfront equity of Rs.6,750 crore, including Rs.1,200 crore provided in the budget of 2011-12 and already released, in the Financial Year 2011-12.

(ii) Equity for Cash deficit support of Rs.4,552 crore from FY 2012-13 to FY 2017-18.

(iii) Equity for already guarantee aircraft loan of Rs.18,929 crore till FY 2021

(iv) GOI Guarantee for repayment of Principal amount and payment of Interest on the Non-Convertible Debentures (NCDs) of Rs.7400 crore proposed to be issued by Air India to the financial institutions, Banks, LIC, EPFO etc.

Aviation Security Force

2031. SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA:
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:
SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:
SHRI SANJAY BHOI:
SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:
SHRI JOSE K. MANI:
SHRI BANSA GOPAL CHOWDHURY:

SHRI SADASHIVRAO DADODA MANDLIK:
SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:
SHRI K. SUGUMAR:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the International Civil Aviation Organization has recommended that a special force under the Ministry of Civil Aviation be constituted to guard the airports;

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

(c) whether Central Industrial Security Force (CISF) presently maintaining security at airports is likely to be replaced by the said Aviation Security Force;

(d) if so, the time by which this change is likely to be made effective; and

(e) the role of CISF thereafter in airport security?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL): (a) to (e) To strengthen the Civil Aviation Security in the country, Ministry of Civil Aviation engaged a team of experts from the International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO) to carry out a detailed study of the existing security system at the airports and suggest measures to improve the same. The ICAO study report, which has been accepted by the Government, has suggested establishing a dedicated Aviation Security Force (ASF) under the command and control of the Ministry of Civil Aviation which is supposed to be completely integrated with the aviation industry, in line with the practices across the world. To pursue the matter further, a Sub-group was constituted by the Ministry of Civil Aviation to examine the recommendations of ICAO study report on creation of a dedicated specialized ASF. This Sub-group has also recommended constitution of a dedicated, specialized ASF under the command and control of Ministry of Civil Aviation. Further necessary action has been initiated to approach Cabinet Committee on Security for seeking its approval.

Indian Research Scientists Overseas

2032. SHRI SADASHIVRAO DADODA MANDLIK:
SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN:
SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:

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

(a) whether according to the US National Science Foundation Survey, India sends the largest proportion of its research scientists overseas;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor including the percentage of the scientists return to India; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to impress upon the Indian scientists to work for the country after completing their research?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) The information requested is not available with this Ministry.

(c) The Government has taken several steps to retain scientists in the country. These steps include sharing of proceeds from contractual Research and Development, consultancy, premia and royalty received from the transfer of technology with scientists, mobility of scientists between Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR), academia and industry, setting up of knowledge enterprises while being in service, induction of new and attractive fellowships such as Innovation in Science Pursuit for Inspired Research (INSPIRE), increase in the outlay for science and technology sector in successive Five Year Plans, better pay scales to scientists as per the 6th Pay Commission, creation of additional posts in Scientist 'H' grade, enhancement in the fellowship emoluments etc.

Charges on Excess Spectrum

2033. SHRI PRABHATSINH P. CHAUHAN:
SHRI N. KRISTAPPA:
SHRI KHAGEN DAS:
SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH:
SHRI RAMESH RATHOD:

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

(a) whether the Empowered Group of Ministers (EGoM) has overruled the recommendations of the Telecom Commission and thereby decided to charge excess spectrum prospectively;

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

(c) the details of the operators who gained from allotment of extra spectrum since 2002, operator-wise and the estimated loss to the exchequer as a result thereof;

(d) whether the final decision has been taken by the Government on the modalities for charging the

excess spectrum beyond contractual spectrum separately for GSM and CDMA; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons for delay in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) and (b) Empowered Group of Ministers (EGoM), considering various issues, including Telecom Commission recommendations, Ld. Attorney General's opinion, etc. on the issue of one time spectrum charge, made, among others, the following recommendations:

(i) For spectrum holding up to 4.4 MHz (GSM)/ 2.5 MHz (CDMA), no one-time charge be levied.

(ii) For all spectrum holdings beyond 4.4 MHz (GSM)/ 2.5 MHz (CDMA), one time charge be levied prospectively at 2012 auction determined price. Date of charging will be the date of commencement of the first quarter following the Cabinet decision.

(iii) For spectrum held above 6.2 (GSM)/ 5.0 MHz (CDMA), one time charge be levied from July 2008 onwards. There will be two prices. The price, pro-rated for the period July 2008 up to the date of applicability of auction determined price, would be the 2001 entry fee divided by 6.2, duly indexed using State Bank of India Prime Lending Rate (SBI PLR). The auction determined price be levied for spectrum beyond 6.2 (GSM)/ 5.0 MHz (CDMA) with effect from the date of commencement of the first quarter following the date of the Cabinet decision.

(c) In the absence of policy decision on the charging of excess spectrum for the said period, no quantification of the same can be done.

(d) and (e) The Government has decided, among others, the following:

(i) for spectrum holding up to 4.4 MHz (GSM), no one time charge be levied.

(ii) for all spectrum holdings beyond 4.4 MHz (GSM), an one time charge be levied prospectively upon the existing operators at 2012 auction determined price. The date of applicability of the charge shall be the date of commencement of the first quarter following the date of the Cabinet Decision.

- (iii) for spectrum held above 6.2(GSM), a one-time charge be levied from July 2008 onwards. There will be two prices. The price, pro-rated for the period July 2008 up to the date of applicability of auction determined price, would be in the 2001 entry fee divided by 6.2, duly indexed using State Bank of India Prime Lending Rate (SBI PLR). The auction determined price be levied for spectrum beyond 6.2 (GSM)/ with effect from the date of commencement of the first quarter following the date of the Cabinet decision.
- (iv) licensees may be given the option to surrender the spectrum beyond 4.4 MHz (GSM) if they did not wish to pay this charge.
- (v) No decision has been taken yet regarding pricing of CDMA spectrum.

Pending Proposals for New IITs

2034. SHRIMATI J. HELEN DAVIDSON:
 PROF. SAUGATA ROY:
 SHRI RAMESH VISWANATH KATTI:
 SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN:
 SHRI UDAY PRATAP SINGH:
 SHRI B.Y. RAGHAVENDRA:

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

- (a) the details of the norms/criteria for setting up of institutes of Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) in the country;
- (b) whether the Government proposes to open more IITs in the country including Karnataka and Madhya Pradesh;
- (c) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;
- (d) whether the Government has received requests/proposals from various States and people's representatives for setting up IITs in their States;
- (e) if so, the details thereof and the present status of each of those proposals, State-wise and the time by which the pending proposals are likely to be cleared;
- (f) whether several States have failed to provide land for setting up of new IITs in their States; and
- (g) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) Based on the recommendations of the

Scientific Advisory Council to the Prime Minister (SAC-PM) and also having regard to the regional imbalance, the Government has, during the XI Five Year Plan established eight new IITs in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Rajasthan, Odisha, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Gujarat and Himachal Pradesh. Proper connectivity, physical infrastructure and basic facilities have been kept in view while deciding the locations for setting up these IITs.

- (b) No, Madam.
 (c) Does not arise.

(d) and (e) Requests/representations have been received from various quarters for setting up new Indian Institutes of Technology in the State of Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Maharashtra. At present there is no proposal to establish any Indian Institute of Technology in the country and any proposal in this regard has to await the approval of XII Five Year Plan by the National Development Council.

- (f) No, Madam.
 (g) Does not arise.

Bilateral Health Care Agreement with Ireland

2035. SHRI NALIN KUMAR KATEEL:
 PROF. SAUGATA ROY:
 SHRI SHIVARAMA GOUDA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Ireland and India has signed any bilateral healthcare agreement for medical treatment of Indians residing there;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether the Government is aware of the demise of an Indian dentist due to lack of proper medical care by hospital authorities in Ireland;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government in this regard including the assistance given to the family of the victim and for transparent and fair investigation into the incident; and
- (e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to avoid recurrence of such incidents in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) and (b) No bilateral healthcare agreement exists between India and Ireland. The Irish and Indian medical healthcare systems differ in form and substance.

(c) to (e) Government is aware of the tragic death of Mrs. Savita Halappanavar, an Indian citizen, in Ireland. Government has taken up this matter with the Irish Government at various levels and requested to be kept informed of the inquiry. The Embassy of India, Dublin has extended all necessary consular assistance to the family of the deceased.

The safety and security of Indian nationals abroad is an area of primary concern of the Government of India. Their welfare is constantly monitored through Indian Missions in various countries. As and when Government is made aware, it takes up such cases with the governments concerned.

Crisis of Air India

2036. DR. M. THAMBIDURAI:
SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH:
SHRI M.B. RAJESH:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Air India faces the risk of being declared a non-performing asset by financial institutions and banks;

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

(c) the details of the loan taken/proposed to be taken by Air India from financial institutions/banks during the last three years and the current year, institution-wise;

(d) the details of default in repayment till date; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken to pay the dues to lenders?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Details of outstanding total loans taken by Air India from financial institutions/banks are

As on 31.03.09	30931.19 crore
As on 31.03.10	38422.78 crore
As on 31.03.11	42629.00 crore
As on 31.03.12	43441.56 crore (Unaudited)

(d) Till date no default in repayment has occurred.

(e) As per the Financial Restructuring Plan, Air India will be discharging the Long Term Loan amounting to Rs.10,448 crore in quarterly installments starting from 31.12.2013 and ending on 30.9.2026, the Short Term Loans amounting to Rs.7,400 crore from the proceeds of Non Convertible Debentures being issued by Air India and the Funded Interest Term Loan in quarterly installments starting from 31.12.13 and ending on 30.09.2026. The Government guaranteed loans for aircraft acquisition are planned to be paid from the equity to be received from the Government.

[*Translation*]

Development of Airports

2037. SHRI SANJAY SINGH CHAUHAN:
SHRIMATI YASHODHARA RAJE SCINDIA:
SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the land acquired by the State Governments for the development of airports in their States has been handed over to the Airports Authority of India;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise including Uttar Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor along with the corrective steps taken by the Union Government including payment of compensation to the land owners, project-wise;

(d) the status of development work at various airports; and

(e) the details of the airports in Madhya Pradesh which are ready for operation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) The State-wise details of airports, including Uttar Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh, where acquisition of land has been completed are given in the enclosed Statements I-V.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The details of development works completed/work in progress at various airports are given in the enclosed Statements-VI and VII respectively.

(e) Airports at Bhopal and Indore have been completed and put into operations after completion of modernizations works.

Statement I

NORTHERN REGION

S. No.	Name of Airport	(a) & (b)	(c)
1	2	3	4
Uttar Pradesh			
1.	Lucknow	77.69 acres handed over in June 2000	Land was acquired for Government of UP for Runway extension for lease for 30 years at token and licence fee of Re. 1/- per year.
2.	Varanasi	64.73 acres—Free of Cost	Land handed over by State Government to AAI for departmental work. Land acquisitioned by Government of UP for extension of Runway & handed over to AAI free of cost. The work is completed.
Punjab			
1.	Amritsar	1.92 acres handed over in 1987—Free of cost	Land handed over by State Government to AAI free of cost.
		14.17 acres handed over in 1997—Free of Cost	Land handed over by State Government to AAI free of cost.
		125.3 acres handed over in 1998—Free of Cost	Land handed over by State Government to AAI free of cost.
		23 acres handed over in 2000—Free of Cost	Land handed over by State Government to AAI free of cost.
		45.37 acres handed over in 2008—Free of Cost	Land handed over by State Government to AAI free of cost.
2.	Chandigarh/Mohali	There is no land handed over by State Government either free of cost or on payment basis at Civil Air Terminal Chandigarh since 1986 onwards except State Government of Punjab acquired Land measuring 305 acres 07 Kanal, 17 Marla as per the provisions of MoU and handed over to AAI for development of Chandigarh International Airport (Mohali side).	
3.	Ludhiana	7.5 acres handed over in 2010—Free of Cost	5 acres for isolation bay and 2.5 acres for DVOR.
4.	Pathankot	47 acres handed over in 2006—Free of Cost	The land acquired from HP Government
		27.84 acres handed over in 2006—Free of Cost	The land acquired from Punjab Government

1	2	3	4
Uttaranchal			
1.	Dehradun	326.42 acres handed over in 2004—Free of Cost	326.42 acres of land is provided in 2004 on free of cost for airport development which includes the land retained by State Government for their uses.
2.	Pantnagar	173.81 acres handed over in 2006—Free of Cost	Total area to be handed over 173.81 acres, actual area handed over 134.4 acre in 2006, 39.41 acres area yet to be handed over.
Rajasthan			
1.	Jaisalmer	57.6 acres handed over in July 2003—Free of Cost	--
2.	Jaipur	40 acres handed over in 1986	Land parcels belonging to Government
		0.69 acres handed over in 1987	have been transferred free of cost
		4.25 acres handed over in 1989	and rest land on payment basis.
		9 acres handed over in 1995	Cost of land Rs. 2,96,550.00
		295.7 acres handed over in 1995	Cost of land Rs. 39,22,400.00
		62.47 acres handed over in 2002	Cost of land Rs. 13,57,51,997.00
		147.62 acres handed over in 2010	Cost of land Rs. 1,14,25,203.00
			Cost of land Rs. 42,34,29,777.00 (distribution of compensation to beneficiaries is in progress. The possession will be taken subsequently).
3.	Kishangarh	221 acres handed over in 2009	Free of Cost
		442 acres handed over in 2011	Free of cost (Acquisition is under process land is not handed over to AAI).
4.	Udaipur	Total 301.73 acres of land acquired since 1986. Total 6.99 acres of land was transferred on payment of Rs. 14,22,371.00 by AAI. Rest 294.74 acres of the land was acquired free of cost.	
Jammu & Kashmir			
1.	Jammu	9.06 acres handed over in 1987	On payment of Rs.14.32 lakhs
			To establish VOR, on payment of Rs.14.32 lakhs (Work completed).

1	2	3	4
	14.38 acres handed over in 1997	On payment of Rs. 258.69 lakhs	For Extn. of Runway Ph-1 (Work completed) on payment of Rs. 258.69 lakhs.
	12.8 acres handed over in 2004-05	On payment of Rs. 304.98 lakhs	To est. ILS Cat-1 Light (work completed). On payment of Rs. 304.98 lakhs.
	34.5 acres handed over in 2001	Lease for 40 years on Re. 1 per annum	Land transferred by State Government free of cost for 40 years on Re. 1/- per annum.
	5.29 acres handed over in 2010	Free of Cost	For extension of apron (work in progress) taken over from State Government free of cost.
	17.05 acres handed over in 2012	Free of Cost	Army land handed over through the State Government for expansion of runway.
2.	Leh	Of the total 28.63 acres of land 20.276 acres of land is on lease @ Rs. 20/- per Marla per annum and for remaining land lease is pending.	
Himachal Pradesh			
1.	Kangra	116.14 acres handed over in 1992—Free of Cost	At the of handing over of Gaggal Airport by H.P.Government to NAA.
		9.88 acres handed over in 2001—Free of Cost	For Runway extension.
2.	Kullu Manali	13.02 acres handed over in 2001—Free of Cost	--
3.	Shimla	191.82 acres approx. handed over in 1991—Free of Cost	Land handed over by HP Government to AAI free of Cost.
Madhya Pradesh			
1.	Khajuraho	387.31 acres handed over in three stages after 1986 For 14.05 acres land Rs. 964274.00 was paid as compensation, this land was included in 122.89 acres of land acquired in 1st phase. Rest of the land was given free of cost.	For 14.05 acres land Rs. 964274.00 has been given as compensation.
Delhi			
1.	Safdarjung	5.5 acres handed over in 1987 on payment of Rs. 44 lakhs.	Acquired from LDO, Ministry of UD on payment of Rs. 44 lakhs.

Statement II

Southern Region

S. No.	Name of Airport	(a) & (b)	(c)
1	2	3	4

Tamil Nadu

1.	Madurai	580.14 acres proposed; Not yet handed over	Land acquisition work in progress by the District Administration. Expenditure of diversion of ring road (Tuticorin-Aruppukkottai road) was sought from AAI. AAI has requested State Government to go by the G.O. issued in this regard, that the lands will be handed over free of cost and free from encumbrances.
2.	Coimbatore	594 acres proposed, Not yet handed over.	<p>a. (i) Indian Navy is reluctant to hand over the land measuring 6.38 acres;</p> <p>(ii) Matter is under persuasion with Navy.</p> <p>b. 134 acres of land belonging to Airforce. They are not coming forward to handover the land as the land is required for their establishment.</p>
3.	Tuticorin	Total 586 acres; Not yet handed over.	Land acquisition work in progress.
4.	Trichy	Total 510.30 acres; Not yet handed over.	164.68 acres military land - NOC not given by DEO, Chennai. Remaining land acquisition work in progress.
5.	Salem	Total 563 acres; Not yet handed over.	Land acquisition work in progress.
6.	Vellore	Total 1046 acres; Not yet handed over.	Confirmation not yet received from State Government

Andhra Pradesh

1.	Warangal	Total 438 acres; Not yet handed over.	Water bodies present in the subject land / Diversion of HT/ LT powerlines; GM(CIC) submitted Form-I on 15.10.2012 to Revenue Authorities for Land acquisition. Fund is yet to be released by the State Government
2.	Rajahmundry	Total 851 acres; Not yet handed over.	Work in progress; Rs. 81 crores released by State Government towards land acquisition cost.

1	2	3	4
3.	Vijayawada	LPS submitted for 491.82 acres; Not yet handed over.	Pursued State Government; Rs. 50 crores sanctioned by State Government
4.	Tirupati	Advance possession given for 230.73 acres; Balance land requested to be expedited.	Land acquisition work in progress.
5.	Cuddapah	Out of 550 acres, 23 acres not yet handed over. 'No construction zone' for the remaining land requested to State Government	Land acquisition work in progress.
Karnataka			
1.	Bangalore	Acqn. of 5 acres proposed for residential qtrs. on payment.	Out of total land cost of Rs. 9 crores, Rs. 1.80 crores advance payment made by AAI. MOU also signed in June 2012. Work in progress; Land to be handed over in three months.
2.	Mangalore	77.05 acres handed over on 21.03.2009; 3.21 to be handed over.	Work in progress; Release of 309 lakhs sanction accorded by Government of Karnataka.
3.	Mysore	Out of 735 acres, 362.46 handed over.	Pursued with State Government for handing over remaining land.
4.	Hubli	Out of 615 acres, 600 handed over; 15 not yet handed over.	Matter is under persuasion with State Government for handing over the remaining land.
Kerala			
1.	Calicut	137 acres proposed; Not yet handed over.	Heavy resistance from Local residents; 2 writ petitions by claimants. Revised alignment is under consideration for avoiding the thickly populated area.
2.	Trivandrum	Out of 120 acres, 81.29 yet to be handed over 38.71 acres already handed over.	Pursued with State Government
Union Territory			
1.	Puducherry	Phase I : 370 acres proposed; 50 acres handed over Not yet completed	Balance to be handed over.
2.	Agatti	32.30 acres proposed; Not yet handed over.	Structure/Technical obstructions exists.

Statement III

WESTERN REGION

S.No.	Name of the Airport	(a) and (b)		(c)
		Land Area Requested for (In Acres)	Land Area Handed over by State Government (In Acres)	
A. Maharashtra				
1.	Aurangabad	147.00+182.00	147.00	Requisition pending with Government of Maharashtra
2.	Akola	174.67	0.00	Requisition pending with Government of Maharashtra
3.	Gondia	19.90	0.00	Requisition pending with Government of Maharashtra
4.	Pune	5.00	0.00	Recently proposed to be acquired
B. Gujarat				
1.	Ahmedabad	67.289	0.00	Survey completed/pending with State Government
2.	Jamnagar	17.38	0.00	Proposal pending
3.	Kandla	282.07	0.00	Proposal pending with State Government
4.	Porbandar	276.00	0.00	Proposal pending with State Government
5.	Surat	784.05	784.05	Fresh requirement of 2619.43 Acres
6.	Vadodara	24.28	0.00	Pending with State Government
C. Madhya Pradesh				
1	Indore	137.67+28.00+13.45	137.67	Pending with State Government
2.	Jabalpur	469.52	0.00	Survey work going on.
3.	Bhopal	387.85	387.85	-
D. Goa				
1.	Goa	7.50 to 10.00	0.00	Pending with State Government
E. Karnataka				
1.	Belgaum	370.00	0.00	Demarcation process over/likely to be handed over.

Statement IV

EASTERN REGION

S.No.	Name of the Airport	(a) and (b)		(c)
		Land Area Requested for	Land Area Handed over by State Government	
A & N Islands				
1.	VSI Airport, Port Blair	2.9 Acres for installation of Glide Path. 4.25 hec for airport development & 6.42 hec for AAI Colony.	0.00	Under Progress. Rs. 20 Lakh has been paid by AAI to A&N Revenue Dept. Notification under Section 4(1) has been issued, land not allotted yet (the land pertaining to Pvt. Owners)
Bihar				
1.	Patna Airport	(a) 5.02 Acres for enhancement of the operational efficiency of runway.	5.02	Land transferred as permanent settlement of land by State Government during the year 2002-03 on payment basis.
		(b) 1.4 Acres of Railway land for enhancement of the operational efficiency of runway.	1.4	Long term lease basis from Railway during the year 2002-03 on payment basis.
		(c) 227 Acres for development of airport.	0.00	Under progress.
2.	Gaya Airport	100 Acres for operation of A-310 Aircraft.	0.00	Under progress.
3.	Katihaer ACS Station	10.52 Acres (2.23+8.29) for ACS & office MSSR and DVOR/DME	10.52	Land transferred during the year 1958 and 2006 respectively on payment basis (for 8.29 Acres only)
Chhattisgarh				
1	Swami Vivekanand Airport, Raipur	2206 Acres. Ph-I-1158 Acres & Ph-II-1048 Acres for development of airport	0.00	Under progress.
Jharkhand				
1.	B.M. Airport, Ranchi	582 Acres for operation of wide bodied aircraft.	0.00	Pending with State Government.
2.	Deoghar	659.41 (53.41 Acres + existing 606 Acres)	0.00	The Airport belongs to State Government Coordination is being done for acquiring additional land for development of airport.

S.No.	Name of the Airport	(a) and (b)		(c)
		Land Area Requested for	Land Area Handed over by State Government	
Odisha				
1	B.P. Airport, Bhubaneswar	133.631 Acres	18.964	18.964 Acres of land has been taken over by AAI from Government of Odisha in the year 2011
2	Jharsuguda	191 Acres for Ph-I development (total 684 Acres for operationalisation of the airport.	0.00	Application for acquiring Government land has been submitted. Coordination is being done.
3	Berhampur (MSSR Stn.)	0.949 Acres taken over for MSSR Stn.	0.949 Acres	
		1.005 Acres for residential colony.	1.005 Acres	
West Bengal				
1	Behala	38.35 Acres for development of Behala Airport	0.00	Pending with State Government
2	Malda	61 Acres for operation of ATR-42 Aircraft.	0.00	Pending with State Government

Statement V**North Eastern Region**

Sl.No.	Name of Airport	(a)	(b)	(c)
1.	Pakyong (Sikkim)	Yes	Land Acquisition of 200.91 Acres completed	Airport under development/Mutation under process.
2.	Guwahati	No	-	Relocation of Radar. Boundary wall at DVOR. Demarcation and mutation of area—Raised the points with D.C. Kamrup, Secy. Dept of TPT GoA.
3.	Barapani	No	-	Boundary wall (only 39%). Opposition by villagers.—Time and again meeting with Dist. Admin and Government of Meghalaya (including NEC advisor)
4.	Jorhat	No	-	Car Parking Area 1.7656 Acres not yet handed over due to Assam Rifles structure for which it demands cost compensation. Raised the point with Principal Secretary Transport GoA. (free of cost & free from encumbrances).
5.	Dibrugarh	No	-	Basic Strip criteria (32 Acres)—Pursuing in Meeting with GoA.
6.	Bagdogra	No	-	Not meeting CAT-I app. Light requirement (600M length along the O/C of R/way)—Pursuing with Government of West Bengal. (free of cost & free from encumbrances)

Statement VI**UPGRADATION/MODERNIZATION OF AAI AIRPORTS (COMPLETED WORK)**

Sl. No.	Name of Airport	Name of Work	A/A & E/S/ Completion Cost (Rs. In crore)	Date of Completion
1	2	3	4	5
1.	CHENNAI	Extension of secondary Runway 12-30 by 1032 mtrs, construction of parking bays, parallel taxiway etc.	1808 (Combined A/A & E/S)	Mar-11
		Construction of RCC/Pre stressed Bridge across River Adyar.		Mar-11
		Development of Kamraj Domestic Terminal (Ph-II) Expansion of Anna International and face lifting of Existing Terminal		Apr-12
		Construction of new fire station building for Cat-X at Chennai Airport.	14.13	Dec-11
		Integrated Cargo Terminal (Ph-III)	144.93	Aug-12
		Upgradation of existing Terminal Building to match with the new Terminal Building	14.08	Aug-12
2.	KOLKATA	ii) Extension of secondary runway 01L-19R by 431 mtrs.	1942.51 (Combined A/A & E/S)	Dec-10
NORTHERN REGION				
1.	AGRA	Refurbishing of Terminal Building	3.38	Dec-09
2.	AMRITSAR	Up-gradation & Development of Amritsar airport (Ph-I)	87.50	2006
		Construction of 4 nos. remote parking bays	9.56	Nov-07
		Extension of runway and associated works.	17.04	Jun-08
		Shifting of ORPs (34)	9.65	Dec-08
		Modular Expansion of terminal building for integrated operations	149.1	Jun-09
		Construction of 2 nos.contact parking bays		
		Construction of 3 nos. additional parking bays	13.19	Jul-09
		Shifting of Mail Section	5.76	Aug-09
		Land Acquisition		
		SH: Construction of boundary wall around newly acquired land	2.21	Dec-10
		Construction of perimeter road, drain & culvert i/c security hut	3.04	July-11
3.	BHATINDA	Construction of apron i/c link taxiway	6.37	May-12
		Construction of Terminal Building	2.50	Jul-12
4.	CHANDIGARH	Construction of New Integrated Terminal Building	78.00	Mar-11
5.	DEHRADUN	Construction of New Terminal Building, Substation cum AC Plant room, car park etc.	35.00	Sep-09

1	2	3	4	5
		Construction of Runway, Apron, link taxiway	44.50	Nov-07
		Construction of Technical Block cum control tower, fire station and emergency medical centre	5.99	Dec-09
6.	JAIPUR	Construction of New Terminal Building	115.77	Jul-09
		Construction of New Apron and taxiway	32.00	Sep-09
7.	JAISELMER	Construction of Apron & Taxi track	9.94	Apr-10
8.	JAMMU	Extension of Apron	15.00	Sep-12
9.	KULLU	Construction of New Terminal Building & Pavement works	10.00	Jun-07
10.	KHAJURAHO	Construction of New Apron and taxiway	13.47	Mar-08
11.	LUCKNOW	Construction of New Apron for four wide-bodied aircraft and taxiway.	41.30	Dec-09
		Construction of New Integrated International Terminal Building.	129.38	Oct-11
		Construction of Technical Block cum Control Tower at Lucknow airport	3.61	Sep-07
12.	LUDHIANA	Resurfacing of Existing Runway, Taxiway & Apron	9.80	
13.	PANT NAGAR	Extension of runway and associated works.	6.00	Feb-08
14.	SRINAGAR	Expansion and Modification of Terminal Building for integrated operations	101.33	Apr-09
		Expansion of apron Ph-II and car park	28.00	Mar-11
15.	UDAIPUR	Construction of New Terminal Building	77.44	Apr-08
		Extension and Strengthening of Runway and allied works	44.31	May-09
		Construction of Apron including link Taxiway- Ph I	4.56	Feb-08
		Construction of Apron including link Taxiway- Ph-II	10.32	Jun-11
		Construction of Admin Block	4.64	Jun-10
		Construction of fire station and emergency medical centre	3.29	Jun-09
		Construction of Technical Block cum Control Tower	7.37	Mar-10
16.	VARANASI	Construction of New Integrated Terminal Building	139.50	Aug-10
		Extension and Strengthening of Apron and Extension of Runway	40.00	Apr-10
EASTERN REGION				
1.	BHUBANESWAR	Expansion of Apron, Strengthening of Existing Apron and taxiway, Construction of additional taxiway.	15.00	Jan-07
2.	COOCH BEHAR	Construction of New Terminal Building and allied work.	12.46	Jun-09
3.	GAYA	Construction of New Terminal Building & Allied Structure.	62.52	Aug-06
4.	PORTBLAIR	Expansion of Apron and additional taxiway.	34.38	Dec-09

1	2	3	4	5
5.	PATNA	Re-carpeting of Runway, taxiway & apron and allied works at JPNI Airport.	23.08	Aug-11
6.	RAIPUR	Strengthening & extension of apron	6.85	Jan-08
		Construction of Integrated Terminal Building.	129.65	Oct-12
7.	RANCHI	Expansion of Apron and Construction of isolation bay	12.52	May-10
		Resurfacing of Runway	15.07	Jan-11
		Construction of New Integrated Terminal Building	137.79	Oct-12
NORTH-EAST REGION				
1.	AGARTALA	Strengthening of Existing Runway	37.00	Jul-09
		Expansion and Strengthening of Apron	18.66	Apr-09
		Construction of Technical Building	4.99	Mar-09
		Construction of Control Tower	9.67	May-12
		Construction of Doppler Radar Building	3.24	May-12
2.	BAGDOGRA	i) Expansion of Apron	20.70	Sep-09
		City Side Expansion of Terminal Building and Other Associated Work	3.20	Mar-11
3.	BARAPANI (SHILLONG)	Construction of New Terminal Building and Expansion of Apron	29.70	May-10
4.	DIBRUGARH	Construction of New Terminal Building.	71.71	Aug-09
		Strengthening of Existing Runway and taxiway	17.71	Dec-10
		Expansion of apron	21.82	Jun-07
		Construction of Doppler Weather Radar for Metrological Department at Dibrugarh Airport	2.18	Jul-12
		Construction of Fire Station	3.24	Jul-12
5.	DIMAPUR	Expansion of Apron and Construction of Link Taxiway	13.35	Jul-11
6.	GUWAHATI	Extension of Runway and Construction of New Apron with link taxiway	60.82	Jun-09
		Construction of Isolated aircraft parking	14.15	Mar-10
		Filling of low lying area and development of internal drainage system of newly acquired land at Guwahati Airport	29.78	Jan-11
		Construction of air link corridor i/c provision of aerobridges, escalators & lifts	1.61	Mar-07
		Construction of boundary wall in the newly acquired land for rwy extn and construction of new apron etc.	8.68	Jun-10
7.	IMPHAL	Resurfacing of Runway, Construction of Isolation Bay, Extension of Apron & Link Taxiway.	21.00	Dec-04
9.	SILCHAR	Extension of Runway, Acquisition of Land & Construction of Boundary Wall	41.49	Feb-09

1	2	3	4	5
WESTERN REGION				
1.	AHMEDABAD	Construction of New Domestic arrival block	56.94	Apr-08
		Construction of new domestic departure block	46.09	Aug-05
		Ext. of existing domestic apron at Ahmedabad Airport	101.32	Nov-08
		Contraction of New International Terminal Building	328.00	Aug-10
2.	AURANGABAD	Construction of New integrated Terminal Building, Technical Block, Control Tower, Fire Station, MT Pool etc.	99.70	Dec-08
		Extension of Runway including electrical works	25.68	Jan-10
		Construction of New Apron	7.55	Oct-07
3.	BHOPAL	Extension of Runway	35.00	Jul-09
		Construction of New integrated Terminal Building	135.00	Dec-10
		Construction of New Apron and associated works	63.78	Sep-10
4.	GONDIA	Construction of Parallel Taxiway	18.61	Mar-10
		Construction of NIATAM	52.33	Jan-11
		Construction of II module Passenger lounge and allied works	12.97	Feb-12
5.	GOA	Construction of New Apron for new ITB	14.86	Feb-09
6.	INDORE	Extension and strengthening of Runway and Construction of isolation bay & taxiway	79.00	Jul-09
		Construction of New integrated Terminal building	135.60	May-11
7.	JALGAON	Development of Jalgaon Airport	61.00	Dec-11
8.	NAGPUR	Expansion & modification of Terminal Building for integrated operations	79.00	Aug-08
9.	PUNE	i) Extension and strengthening of Existing Apron and taxi-track Phase II at Pune Airport	15.42	Jul-08
		ii) Extension & Modification of Terminal Building for integrated operations	78.00	Sep-10
		iii) Construction of Parallel Taxiway at Pune Airport	16.64	Oct-07
10.	SURAT	Development of Surat Airport for ATR-72 type Aircraft Terminal Bldg work	53.33	Jun-08
		City Side Drainage	1.18	Nov-08
		Construction of City Side Operational Compound Wall	2.02	Feb-09
		Extension of Runway to 2250 M for AB 320 type aircraft	21.30	Apr-09
		Damaged/Broken Operational Compound Wall	2.84	April-09
		Construction of Barrack type accommodation for Security personnel	0.95	April-09
		Extension of Car Park & Widening of Road etc.	2.81	May-09
		Civil and Electrical Works for Installation of ILS	3.16	July-09
		Upgradation of Fire Station	1.10	July-11
		Construction of Terminal Building Ph-II first floor	23.68	Dec-09

1	2	3	4	5
11.	VADODARA	Construction & Maintenance of Night parking stand with associated works	17.12	Dec-08
SOUTHERN REGION				
1.	AGATTI	Strengthening of Runway at Agatti	11.26	Nov-10
2.	CALICUT	Strengthening of Runway & allied works	27.00	Mar-09
		Expansion and Modification of International Terminal Building including electrical packages for integrated operations	89.50	Feb-08
3.	COIMBATORE	Extension of runway	42.00	Oct-07
		Construction of part parallel taxiway and Expansion of apron	41.51	Feb-10
		Expansion & modification of Terminal Building for integrated operations	78.00	Sep-11
4.	CUDDAPAH	Construction of Runway, taxiway and Apron	26.12	Jan-10
5.	MADURAI	Strengthening & Extension of Runway	35.25 27.83	Oct-08
		Construction of New Integrated Terminal Building and allied works	128.76	Jul-10
6.	MANGALORE	Construction of New integrated Terminal Building	147.00	Oct-09
		Construction of Apron		Sep-08
		Construction of Technical Block cum control tower		
7.	MYSORE	Construction of New Runway	85.00	Mar-08
		Construction of New Apron and taxiway		Mar-08
		Construction of New Terminal Building and other ancillary Buildings i/c Residential Quarters		Sep-10
8.	PUDUCHERRY	Development of Puduchery Airport SH: Construction of Runway	24.34	Mar-09
9.	RAJAMUNDARY	Construction of New Terminal Building including Car Park	43.29	Oct-11
10.	TRICHY	Construction of New integrated Terminal Building	74.70	Oct-08
		Strengthening & Extension of Runway	25.94	Mar-08
		Strengthening of Apron, Construction of new taxiway	17.76	Jan-08
11.	TIRUPATI	Resurfacing and strengthening of runway, taxitrack, apron, isolation bay etc.	17.30	
		Construction of New Apron	13.00	Jun-12
12.	TRIVANDRUM	Provision of aerobridges at Int'l Terminal, Apron work	12.35	Sep-07
		Construction of RESA at 14 end of runway at Trivandrum Airport, Thiruvananthapuram SH: Construction of box culvert in place of open drain in RESA 14 area	3.47	Nov-07
		Provision of aerobridges at Trivandrum International Airport, Thiruvananthapuram SH: Building works	12.35	Dec-07

1	2	3	4	5
		Extension of Apron & Construction of addl. Paking bays at Trivandrum Airport	8.38	Mar-08
		Diversion of existing Storm Water Drain and cross drainage works at Trivandrum Airport, Thiruvananthapuram	6.96	Mar-08
		Construction of 8 nos bays,taxiway,GSE area & shoulders	30.92	May-09
		Construction of international Terminal Building i/c Apron & car park etc.	259.00	Apr-10
		Construction of Sub-Station - 66 kv	59.29	Apr-10
		Construction of RCC Ramp connecting bridge over Chackai Canal and Car Park on both sides in AAI land at Trivandrum Airport, Thiruvananthapuram	14.65	June-10
		Construction of Barracks at Trivandrum International Airport, Thiruvananthapuram	4.74	Sept-10
		Construction of parallel taxi track (Ph-I) towards Chackai Canal side at Trivandrum International Airport, Thiruvananthapuram	13.12	Sept-11
		Strengthening & Widening of perimeter road from existing International Terminal side of NIPTC, Chackai i/c contraction of new link road by the side of Fire station & in front of Air India Hanger at Trivandrum Airport, Thiruvananthapuram	5.48	May-12
		Setting of Sewage Treatment Plant i/c connected sewer lines at Trivandrum Airport, Thiruvananthapuram	1.71	June-12
13.	VIZAG	Construction of New integrated Terminal Building	94.95	Jun-09
		Construction of new runway, apron, taxi track, isolation bay i/c shoulder and other associated works	147.74	Feb-07
14.	VIJAYAWADA	Expansion of Terminal Building		
		Extension of Runway	47.87	Dec-09

Statement VII .**UPGRADATION/MODERNIZATION OF AAI AIRPORTS (WORK IN PROGRESS)**

Sl. No.	Name of Airport	Name of Work	Physical Progress as on 30.10.2012	Expected Date of Completion
1	2	3	4	5
ASSAM				
1.	GUWAHATI	Construction of Hangars at LGBI Airport, Guwahati	9.5%	Dec-2013
ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS				
2.	PORTBLAIR	Construction of Hangar, Annexe Building, Apron and Link Taxiway etc.	90%	Mar-2013
ARUNACHAL PRADESH				
3.	TEZU	Construction of Terminal Building, Runway, Apron, Fire station etc.	5.1%	Jun-14

1	2	3	4	5
ANDHRA PRADESH				
4.	CUDDAPAH	Construction of New Terminal Building	85%	Feb-13
CHANDIGARH				
5.	CHANDIGARH	Extension of Apron and allied works	67%	June-2013
		Development of New International Airport at Chandigarh Airport (Mohali Side)	11%	Feb-2015
		a) Terminal Building		
GOA				
6.	GOA	Construction of New Integrated Terminal Building	82.50%	May-2013
GUJARAT				
7.	AHMEDABAD	Construction of State Government Hangar	99%	Dec-2012
8.	VADODARA	Construction of New Integrated Terminal Building	13%	Mar-2014
KARNATAKA				
9.	MANGALORE	Construction of ATC tower and technical Block at Mangalore Airport, Mangalore	26%	Aug-2013
MADHYA PRADESH				
10.	KHAJURAHO	Construction of New integrated Terminal Building (Risk & Cost)	49.5%	Aug-2013
MAHARASHTRA				
11.	GONDIA	Extension & Strengthening of Runway and parallel Taxi way	77%	June-2013
12.	PUNE	Construction of Hangars and CIP Lounge cum admin block at Pune Airport, Pune	Under Mobilization	Sept-2013
MEGHALAYA				
13.	BARAPANI	Providing wall fencing for newly acquired land at Barapani Airport	39%	Oct-2013
MANIPUR				
14.	IMPHAL	Expansion of Apron with link taxiway	52%	Mar-2013
		Construction of Boundary Wall around of Newly Acquired land at Imphal Airport	60%	Aug-2013
		Construction of Fire Station and allied works	40.25%	Jun-2013
		Expansion of Security Hold Area	71%	May-2013
ODISHA				
15.	BHUBANESWAR	Construction of New Terminal Building	92%	Jan-2013

1	2	3	4	5
PUDUCHERRY				
16.	PUDUCHERRY	Construction of New Terminal Building including car park	97%	Jan-2013
PUNJAB				
17.	AMRITSAR	C/o parallel taxi track (PTT) from Runway 34 beginning upto Twy F at Amritsar Airport	23%	Oct-2013
RAJASTHAN				
18.	BIKANER	Construction of Terminal Building, Apron and Car park	91%	May-2013
19.	JAIPUR	Extension and strengthening of Runway for operation of wide bodied jet aircraft of E category i/c provision of cat-II lighting system at Jaipur airport	7%	Mar-2015
SIKKIM				
20.	PAKYONG	Construction of New Airport at Pakyong, Sikkim (SH: Earth work in cutting and filling, geogrid reinforced retaining wall, drainage system including box culvert, aerodrome pavement etc.)	65%	Dec-2014

[English]

Auction/Lease of Land at IGI

2038. DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH:
SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN:
SHRI GANESH SINGH:
SHRI KHAGEN DAS:
SHRI JITENDRA SINGH BUNDELA:
SHRI HARI MANJHI:
SHRI RAMESH BAIS:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether an audit report has observed that there is a big loss to the Government due to auction/lease of prime land at Indira Gandhi International Airport in Delhi to a private operator;

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

(c) the losses incurred by the Government/AAI as a result of violations committed by the said private operator and escalation of costs by dubious means;

(d) the details and names of those companies to whom land has been given on meagre rates and since when;

(e) whether the Government proposes to conduct any investigation in this regard and to take stringent action against the guilty for violating the terms and conditions of the Agreement;

(f) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor along with the reason for allotment of land at a higher rate to Government departments by Airports Authority of India; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL): (a) to (c) No, Madam. In para 2.6 of his report tabled in Parliament about Delhi airport, the Comptroller & Auditor General (C&AG) has, *inter-alia*, observed that "using Delhi International Airport Pvt. Ltd. (DIAL)'s own projection for earning potential of Rs. 681.63 crore per acre, the same amounts to Rs. 1,63,557 crore for 240 acres of land for 58 years. 45.99 per cent of the same amounting to Rs. 75220 crore would be Airports Authority of India's share.

The net present value at a discount rate of 10 per cent amounts to Rs. 3566 crore. The share of DIAL would amount to Rs. 88337 crore, net present value of which is Rs. 4187 crore."

(d) Task of restructuring and modernisation of Delhi airport has been assigned to a Joint Venture Company namely M/s DIAL under PPP model. The airport has been given on lease to the Company for a period of 30 years further extendable to 30 years. The private partner was selected through an international bidding process. Highest revenue share, which also captures the earning potential of land assigned for commercial development, was the sole bidding criterion. The lease deed, however, was executed on a stamp paper of Rs. 100/-.

(e) No, Madam.

(f) and (g) Terms and conditions of the agreement have not been violated.

Shortage of Teachers

2039. SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:
DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:
SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:
SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA:
DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH:
SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH:
SHRI RAMASHANKAR RAJBHAR:
SHRI P.C. MOHAN:
SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED:
SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR:

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

(a) whether more than eleven lakh posts of teachers are lying vacant in Government schools in various States;

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

(c) whether acute shortage of teachers remains an obstacle in the implementation of the Right to Education Act;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether any target has been fixed by the Government to meet the shortage of teachers; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (f) Under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), a total of 19.82 lakh teacher posts have been sanctioned till 2012-13, against which 12.48 lakh teachers have been recruited by the States/UTs, leaving 7.34 lakh vacancies. In addition, the States/UTs have reported 5,65,905 teacher vacancies upto end of March 2012 against teacher posts borne on the State budget. A State-wise statement of teacher vacancies reported by State Governments/UT administrations is enclosed.

The Central Government has laid emphasis with State Governments & UT Administrations to expedite recruitment of teachers and to carry out redeployment of existing teachers to ensure that all schools have pupil teacher ratios as laid down in the Schedule of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009. 25 States/UTs have conducted the mandatory Teacher Eligibility Test (TET) for recruitment of teachers. The Government of India has granted relaxation under Section 23 (2) of the RTE Act, 2009 in the minimum teachers qualification in respect of 13 States, since these States had inadequate teachers preparation capacity in relation to demand for teachers of classes I to VIII.

Statement

Teacher Vacancies in States/UTs

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Vacancies against posts sanctioned under SSA	Vacancies reported against teacher posts borne on the State Budget as on 31st March 2012
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	870	15379

1	2	3	4
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2036	0
3.	Assam	10444	13757
4.	Bihar	211430	55464
5.	Chhattisgarh	12522	50766
6.	Goa	20	86
7.	Gujarat	27352	0
8.	Haryana	7090	13906
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2303	1009
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	3732	5438
11.	Jharkhand	35724	23656
12.	Karnataka	4777	15336
13.	Kerala	2925	88
14.	Madhya Pradesh	75568	16244
15.	Maharashtra	33569	6729
16.	Manipur	1327	0
17.	Meghalaya	-758	0
18.	Mizoram	1182	0
19.	Nagaland	2557	7
20.	Odisha	1459	23679
21.	Punjab	6658	19161
22.	Rajasthan	19931	32622
23.	Sikkim	501	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	10717	14495
25.	Tripura	1286	0
25.	Uttar Pradesh	164629	147593
27.	Uttarakhand	8318	7746
28.	West Bengal	82456	98473
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	48	125
30.	Chandigarh	605	109
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	411	294
32.	Daman and Diu	24	145
33.	Delhi	2762	3006
34.	Lakshadweep	22	40
35.	Puducherry	12	552

Suspension of Licence of Airlines

2040. PROF. RANJAN PRASAD YADAV:
SHRI ANTO ANTONY:
SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has suspended the operating licence of any airline in the country;

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

(c) whether the Government has taken any measures to protect the interest of the passengers who had booked their seats with airlines and the employees of such airlines;

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

(e) the other steps taken by the Government to improve the civil aviation sector to meet the requirements of global standards and competition?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K. C. VENLGOPAL): (a) and (b) Yes Madam. Operator permit of M/s Kingfisher Airlines, a Scheduled operator has been suspended w.e.f. 20.10.2012 due to failure of the company to reestablish a safe, efficient and reliable air transport services.

(c) and (d) The airline was asked to inform all the passengers in advance regarding cancellation and ensure prompt settlement of refunds. The airline was also asked to submit a concrete and reliable revival plan to the satisfaction of the DGCA.

(e) Civil Aviation is a dynamic sector which requires continuous adjustments according to global and domestic needs. The Government has constantly been responding to changing scenario and undertaking sector specific measures to facilitate and enable growth of the sector.

Entry of Corporate Sector in Technical Education

2041. SHRI A. SAI PRATAP:
DR. PADMASINHA BAJIRAO PATIL:
SHRI JOSE K. MANI:

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

(a) whether the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) has taken a decision to allow public/private limited companies and industries running with 100 crore turnover to start their own colleges and educational institutions;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the AICTE has issued any notification detailing the criteria and procedure to be followed by the applicants in this regard and if so, the details thereof;

(d) the number of companies that have come forward to avail this opportunity and start their own colleges;

(e) whether the said decision would equip students graduating from such industry-captive institutions to be industry-ready and instantly employable and if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether the Government has sounded the corporate sector of the said decision and assessed their keenness to invest in higher technical education; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) has allowed Public/Private Limited Company/Industries with 100 crore turnover for the last three years to establish a new Technical Institution in Engineering and Technology, Pharmacy, Architecture & Town Planning, Hotel Management & Catering Technology (HMCT). Such Institutes shall be governed by the rules as in the Chapter-I of the Approval Process Handbook 2013-14. The detailed procedure for approval is given in the approval Process Handbook 2013-14 issued by AICTE which is available in the website www.aicte-india.org.

(d) AICTE has invited online applications for establishment of the Colleges under this scheme and the last date for receiving applications is 30.12.2012.

(e) to (g) Technical Education, in whichever discipline it is conducted, needs to provide meaningful jobs in the various disciplines at all level within the industry in the various colleges. Hence the theoretical and practical training that is imparted to the students through their four year programme in the college affiliated to the University system needs to be contemporary viz-a-viz the curriculum.

It is further observed that the industry interaction within the framing of the curriculum has been limited to

the point of view of being assisted by a few industry experts and a few projects given by the industry at the final year level. Hence there are several reports by industry based organizations commenting on the lack of adequate skills in the technical education imparted to the students, leading to reduced employability.

In the light of the above, AICTE has reviewed the curriculum and has come up with a model curriculum to involve industry best practices. In order to facilitate the stake-holders, the model curriculum is available on the AICTE website.

Salaries to AI Pilots and Other Staff

2042. SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED:
SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL:
SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI:
DR. M. THAMBIDURAI:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Air India is still withholding the salary/ payments to some of its pilots, staff and sub-staff;

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

(c) whether the Indian Commercial Pilots Association has expressed its concern in this regard;

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

(e) the time by which the payment along with all the dues is likely to be made and the overall expenditure likely to be incurred in this regard; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government to ensure that the employees are paid their dues at the earliest and to prevent the recurrence of such delays?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) Air India has paid the salary to all categories of its employees up to the month of October, 2012. The licensed category of employees have been paid the PLI up to the month of June, 2012 (which was payable in July, 2012). The Flying and other allowances payments to licensed categories for July, 2012 onwards is still to be made. The non-licensed category employees are yet to be paid the PLI for the month of June 2012 (which was payable in July, 2012). Effective July, 2012, PLI to

all categories of employees has been abolished. However, payment of some more allowances, including Flying allowances, Engineering allowances to the licensed categories is under consideration of the Government.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. Indian Commercial Pilot Association has written letters to the Management expressing its concern over the delay in payment of salaries and allowances. Pilots monthly compensation comprises of salary and other flying related allowances. Despite the financial crisis faced by the Company, all attempts are being made to release some payments per month. Pilots have been paid salary upto the month of October, 2012 and flying allowances upto the month of June, 2012.

(e) All efforts are being made to pay the dues to employees on time. There are no dues payable to employees on accounts of salary. PLI/Allowances will be paid as soon as funds are available with Air India.

(f) The Government has approved Air India's Turn-Around Plan (TAP) and Financial Restructuring Plan (FRP) on 12.04.2012. As part of that, Air India is to receive fresh equity infusion over the period, which would be used by it to repay its borrowings. With improved financials, the salary payments are expected to be regular.

[Translation]

Expansion of Air Services

2043. SHRI LAXMAN TUDU:
SHRIMATI DARSHANA JARDOSH:
SHRI GHANSHYAM ANURAGI:
SHRI UDAY PRATAP SINGH:
SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:
SHRI KAPIL MUNI KARWARIA:
SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH:
KUMARI SAROJ PANDEY:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of new domestic air routes launched by public as well as private airlines during the last six months;

(b) whether all the main cities of the country have been connected with air services;

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

(d) whether the Government has received any new proposals for introduction of new flights from various places in the country especially to Allahabad;

(e) if so, the details thereof and the response of the Government thereto along with the new routes, if any, identified for the purpose, location-wise;

(f) whether any target has been fixed in this regard; and

(g) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the said services are likely to be introduced along with the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL): (a) The number of new domestic air routes launched by public as well as private airlines during last six months is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) to (g) Yes Madam. All the States' Capitals (except Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland & Sikkim) and major cities, including Allahabad, are connected by air services. Government has laid down route dispersal guidelines (RDG) with a view to achieve better regulation of Air transport services taking into account the need for air transport services of different regions of the country. As per RDG, all scheduled operators are required to deploy in Category II (which includes the North-Eastern region, Jammu & Kashmir, Andaman & Nicobar Islands and Lakshadweep) at least 10 percent of the capacity deployed by them on routes in Category I and of the capacity thus required to be deployed on Category II routes, at least 10 percent would be deployed on services or segments thereof operated exclusively within the North-Eastern region, Jammu & Kashmir, Andaman & Nicobar Islands and Lakshadweep. It is, however, upto the airlines to provide air services to specific places depending upon the traffic demand and commercial viability. As such the air lines are free to operate anywhere in the country subject to compliance of route dispersal guidelines issued by the Government.

Statement

New Domestic Air Routes in last Six Months

Air India:	Chennai-Pune-Chennai Srinagar-Delhi-Mumbai-Goa Delhi-Mumbai-Mangalore
Alliance Air:	Cochin-Madurai-Cochin (withdrawn w.e.f. 28/10/2012)

IndiGo: Hyderabad-Pune-Hyderabad
Mumbai-Chandigarh-Mumbai

Go Air: Mumbai-Chennai-Mumbai
Chennai-Port Blair-Chennai
Chennai-Pune-Chennai
Bangalore-Goa-Bangalore
Mumbai-Lucknow-Mumbai
Delhi-Ahmedabad

Jet Airways & Jetlite: Chennai-Pune-Chennai
Bhopal-Lucknow-Bhopal
Kolkata-Varanasi-Kolkata
Bangalore-Visakhapatnam-
Bangalore
Kolkata-Visakhapatnam-Kolkata
Nagpur-Bhopal

Spice Jet: Delhi-Amritsar-Delhi
Delhi-Chandigarh-Delhi
Delhi-Dehradun-Delhi
Bangalore-Hubli
Chennai-Port Blair-Chennai
Kolkata-Port Blair-Kolkata
Delhi-Jabalpur-Mumbai
Mumbai-Jabalpur-Mumbai
Bangalore-Belgaum

Mantra: Amritsar-Chandigarh-Amritsar
Amritsar-Chandigarh-Jammu-
Chandigarh-Amritsar

ICT in Schools

2044. SHRI JAYWANT GANGARAM AWALE:
SHRI UDAY PRATAP SINGH:

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

(a) the number of Government and Government-aided Upper Primary, Secondary and Higher Secondary Schools in the country covered under the scheme of "Information and Communication Technology (ICT) in Schools", State-wise;

(b) the details of the poor students belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and other backward classes benefited from this scheme;

(c) the number of urban/rural students who benefited from the Centrally sponsored "Information and Communication Technology (ICT) in Schools" scheme

during each of the last three years and the current year; and

(d) the details of the funds released under the scheme during the above period, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) funds are released to State Governments based on the Computer Education Plans received from the State Government. This Ministry has approved coverage of 96007 Secondary and Higher Secondary schools under the Scheme till date. A Statement-I indicating the details of State-wise schools is enclosed. A separate programme titled Computer Aided Learning (CAL) is under implementation for the Upper Primary Schools for the students in the age group 6-14 years. 99369 Upper Primary schools have been covered under CAL till date (State-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement-II).

(b) Under the Scheme priority is given to educationally backward blocks and areas with

concentration of scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, minority and weaker sections. However, separate allocation for scheduled caste and scheduled tribe has been started under the scheme from the Financial Year 2011-12. During the current Financial Year 2012-13 a sum of Rs. 7000.00 lakhs for coverage of SC students and Rs. 3745.00 lakhs for ST Students has been earmarked separately.

(c) During the last three years and the current year the following number of students (both urban and rural) have benefited under the scheme:

2009-10	-	2869742
2010-11	-	12617362
2011-12	-	7941933
2012-13 (till date)	-	416333

(d) Statement-III indicating the details of State-wise funds released during the last three years including the current year is enclosed.

Statement I

Details of schools State/UT-wise covered under the centrally sponsored scheme information & communication technology in schools

Name of State/UT	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	No. of Smart Schools approved
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Andaman and Nicobar Islands		—	12	—	14	—	28	—		—
Andhra Pradesh	500	—	200	5000	2000	—	4031	—		05
Arunachal Pradesh		154	—	35	—	55	24			—
Assam		—	—	641	—	—	1240	969		—
Bihar		180	—	1000	—	—	—	—		—
Chandigarh		—	20	67	—	—	—	—		—
Chhattisgarh		—	100	200	800	1100	—	—		—
Dadra and Nagar Haveli		—	06	06	—	—	13	01		02
Daman and Diu		15	—	22	—	—	00	—		02

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Delhi		—	—	—	—	—	594	1110		—
Goa		230	—	432	—	—	—	—		—
Gujarat		—	—	1150	2500	2730	—	—		—
Haryana		100	—	500	1000	1000	1617	—		—
Himachal Pradesh		—	—	—	628	—	618	848		05
Jammu and Kashmir		140	—	—	—	200	—	—		—
Jharkhand		—	—	1074	—	—	—	—		—
Karnataka	150	480	—	2279	4396	—	—	—		—
Kerala		125	—	1016	3055	—	—	—		05
Lakshadweep		—	12	—	—	—	—	—		—
Madhya Pradesh		230	—	320	—	2000	—	2000		—
Maharashtra		—	200	500	2500	—	—	5000	—	—
Manipur		—	—	65	—	—	260	—	—	04
Meghalaya		—	—	75	75	100	241	164	—	04
Mizoram		60	—	—	100	—	37	181	—	04
Nagaland		53	147	284	—	—	82	—	121	04
Odisha		200	—	—	—	—	4000	—	2000	—
Puducherry		—	25	169	—	—	—	182	—	04
Punjab		200	—	—	2000	870	494	—	134	05
Rajasthan		100	—	2500	2000	—	2000	—	—	—
Sikkim		103	—	02	—	—	46	—	—	04
Tamil Nadu		125	—	400	400	1880	461	1999	—	05
Tripura		—	200	400	282	—	282	—	—	—
Uttar Pradesh		—	200	2500	1500	—	1500	1608	—	05
Uttarakhand		25	—	100	—	—	500	—	—	—
West Bengal		200	—	343	1400	—	2000	—	—	05
Total	650	2720	1110	21080	24650	9935	19482	14062	2255	63

Statement II

Details of upper primary (U.P.) schools State/UT-wise covered under the centrally sponsored computer aided learning (CAL) scheme

S.No.	Block/Municipal Area	No. of U.P. Schools	Schools Covered under CAL till 2010-11	New School covered in 2011-12	Total till Date
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	161	43	39	82
2.	Andhra Pradesh	33871	2487	1680	4167
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1160	531	425	956
4.	Assam	14428	2179	1380	3559
5.	Bihar	23953	620	619	1239
6.	Chandigarh	159	77	21	98
7.	Chhattisgarh	17397	1880	288	2168
8.	Daman and Diu	124	12	0	12
9.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	59	46	13	59
10.	Delhi	2409	970	970	1940
11.	Goa	436	105	116	221
12.	Gujarat	28876	5188	14856	20044
13.	Haryana	8806	1427	5567	6994
14.	Himachal Pradesh	6005	602	797	1399
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	11377	470	0	470
16.	Jharkhand	15725	575	260	835
17.	Karnataka	31982	3280	335	3615
18.	Kerala	5736	1215	0	1215
19.	Lakshadweep	24	21	3	24
20.	Madhya Pradesh	43761	3441	3441	6882
21.	Maharashtra	47067	4446	805	5251
22.	Manipur	1537	225	0	225
23.	Meghalaya	3496	198	0	198
24.	Mizoram	1387	495	140	635
25.	Nagaland	1026	345	346	691
26.	Odisha	21508	2418	1800	4218

1	2	3	4	5	6
27.	Puducherry	393	125	268	393
28.	Punjab	9110	4558	0	4558
29.	Rajasthan	55497	6650	2508	9158
30.	Sikkim	412	108	0	108
31.	Tamil Nadu	20588	5688	810	6498
32.	Tripura	1913	35	0	35
33.	Uttar Pradesh	62764	4844	1550	6394
34.	Uttarakhand	6783	2020	419	2439
35.	West Bengal	13865	2149	440	2589
Total		493795	59473	39896	99369

Statement III

Details of funds released State/UT-wise during the last three years and current year under the centrally sponsored scheme information & communication technology in schools

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Name of State/UT	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
1	2	3	4	5
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	17.25	67.2	67.2	67.2
Andhra Pradesh	0	6600	6923.5	3487.5
Arunachal Pradesh	105.52	645.59	584.37	69.12
Assam	0	641	2182.4	2483.44
Bihar	0	0	0	0
Chandigarh	182.75	0	0	0
Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	31.2	31.2	0
Daman and Diu	0	14.4	18.75	0
Delhi	0	399	639.98	0
Goa	432	432	0	0
Gujarat	1871.78	6915.57	5107.649	0
Haryana	1500	0	0	0
Himachal Pradesh	0	753.6	2205.68	0

1	2	3	4	5
Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0
Jharkhand	0	0	0	0
Karnataka	0	0	6229.48755	0
Kerala	4071	2600	5562	0
Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	0
Maharashtra	2250	0	0	0
Manipur	391.95	65.65	0	0
Meghalaya	0	386.59	20	0
Mizoram	301.5	408.06	672.84	0
Nagaland	111.21	486.82	542.673	348.48
Odisha	0	0	400	4000
Puducherry	0	0	0	0
Punjab	4305	4603	2890	7291.3595
Rajasthan	2300	4500	0	6000
Sikkim	0	418.97	0	0
Tamil Nadu	318.72	0	4360	0
Tripura	0	946.32	927.723	184.977
Uttar Pradesh	0	3984.82581	6268.174	4302.7275
Uttarakhand	151.5	500	0	0
West Bengal	0	3500	3646.83792	0
Total	18310.18	38899.79581	49280.46447	28234.804

[English]

Security Lapses at Airports

2045. SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:
SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN:
SHRI A. SAI PRATAP:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of instances of security lapses at different airports reported during the last three years and the current year, airport-wise and year-wise;

(b) whether the functioning of the Bureau of Civil Aviation Security (BCAS) has been reviewed by the authorities in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the shortcomings noticed during all these reviews;

(d) whether the BCAS has requested the Government to do away with the practice of permanent passes including airport entry permits/passes to VIP protocol and transferable passes issued by embassy personnel;

(e) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with the number of passes issued to various Government officials and embassy officials;

(f) whether any alternative arrangement has been envisaged to replace the system; and

(g) if so, the details thereof along with other specific measures being proposed to restructure BCAS and lay down adequate operational framework for aviation security?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL): (a) The number of reported instances of intrusions and other cases during last 3 years and the current year, region-wise are as under:

S.No.	Airport Region-wise	2009	2010	2011	2012 (up to Oct)
01.	Mumbai Region	1	2	-	-
02.	Delhi Region	-	5	1	3
03.	Kolkata Region	6	6	3	-
04.	Chennai Region	2	6	5	-

(b) and (c) Yes, Madam. The review of working of Bureau of Civil Aviation Security (BCAS) is done from time to time. Recently, the Government engaged a Study Team from the International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO) to carry out a detailed study on the aviation security arrangements and procedures in India and to make suggestions for restructuring of BCAS. The study team has, inter-alia, recommended creation of a dedicated Aviation Security Force and re-structuring of BCAS to tide over acute shortage of manpower.

(d) and (e) No such proposal is under consideration of this Ministry. The total number of passes issued to Government and Embassy Officials are 1486.

(f) Does not arise.

(g) As mentioned in reply to parts (b) and (c) above.

[Translation]

Non-Furnishing of Information under RTI

2046. SHRIMATI USHA VERMA:
SHRI MAHESH JOSHI:
SHRIMATI SEEMA UPADHYAY:
SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ:
SHRI MAHESHWAR HAZARI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has probed the complaints regarding non-furnishing of information on time under the Right to Information Act, 2005;

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

(c) the number of cases in which the information could not be provided due to non-availability of records during the last three years and the current year;

(d) whether the persons found guilty for not providing the information on time were punished;

(e) if so, the details thereof during the last three years; and

(f) the action taken by the Government in cases where the records are not available?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) It is the duty of the Central Information Commission to receive and inquire into a complaint from any person, inter-alia, who has not been given a response to a request for information or access to information within the time limit specified under this Act.

(c) Data is not maintained.

(d) and (e) Since 2007-08 the Central Information Commission imposed penalty of Rs. 16023275 in 853 cases for non-supply of information as on 20.11.2012, of which an amount of Rs. 9767589/- has been recovered.

(f) The Public Information Officer is bound to provide access to information held under its control.

Navodaya Vidyalayas

2047. SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE:
SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM:

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

(a) the number of Navodaya Vidyalayas (NVs) functioning in the country at present, State-wise;

(b) the number of NVs opened during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government is planning to open more NVs during the Twelfth Plan period;

(d) if so, the details including the locations thereof, State-wise and the time by which these are likely to be opened;

(e) whether the Government proposes to provide same facilities in NVs as are given in kendriya vidyalayas; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) 586 Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas (JNVs) are functional in the country in all states except Tamil Nadu. State-wise list of functional JNVs is enclosed as Statement.

(b) Five new Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas were opened during 2009-10, two new JNVs were opened in 2010-11 and no new JNV has been opened during 2011-12 and the current year.

(c) and (d) The Twelfth Plan proposals for new JNVs have not been finalized by the Planning Commission.

(e) and (f) Navodaya Vidyalayas are residential schools and are being provided all the required facilities

such as boarding, lodging, books, uniform etc. free of cost. As such these cannot be compared with Kendriya Vidyalayas.

Statement

S. No.	State	No. of JNVs
1	2	3
1.	Madhya Pradesh	50
2.	Chhattisgarh	17
3.	Odisha	31
4.	Punjab	21
5.	Himachal Pradesh	12
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	17
7.	Chandigarh	1
8.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2
9.	Andhra Pradesh	24
10.	Karnataka	28
11.	Kerala	14
12.	Puducherry	4
13.	Lakshadweep	1
14.	Haryana	20
15.	Delhi	2
16.	Rajasthan	33
17.	Uttar Pradesh	68
18.	Uttarakhand	13
19.	Bihar	39
20.	Jharkhand	24
21.	West Bengal	18
22.	Maharashtra	33
23.	Gujarat	23
24.	Goa	2
25.	Daman and Diu	2
26.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1
27.	Arunachal Pradesh	16

1	2	3
28.	Assam	27
29.	Meghalaya	8
30.	Manipur	9
31.	Mizoram	7
32.	Nagaland	11
33.	Sikkim	4
34.	Tripura	4
Total		586

[English]

Nuclear and Radiation Safety Policy

2048. SHRI O.S. MANIAN:
 SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:
 SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:
 SHRI DHANANJAY SINGH:
 SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:
 SHRI P.L. PUNIA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of cases of radiation leakage from functioning and under shut down condition nuclear power plants reported during the last three years and the current year;

(b) the details of steps taken/proposed to be taken to prevent radiation leakage;

(c) whether there exists any national level nuclear and radiation safety policy;

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

(e) the details of penalties/fines that exist against offences and contraventions related to nuclear and radiation accidents;

(f) whether the Government proposes to increase these penalties/fines which serve as deterrents;

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

(h) the details of the legal powers vested with the nuclear regulator of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) There have been no instances of any release of radiation beyond stipulated limits, either in the environment or in public domain from any of the nuclear power reactors in operation and under shutdown in the last three years and current year.

(b) Question does not arise as the discharges have been within the stipulated limit and through designed routes.

(c) and (d) The policies concerning nuclear and radiation safety that are regulated by Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB) are enshrined in the high level documents of AERB, namely the Atomic Energy (Radiation Protection) Rules, 2004, the mission statement and the 'Codes' of AERB. These documents include the policies, principles and/or safety objectives that apply to the relevant activity/field and the specific regulatory requirements that are to be followed for fulfilling the same. The above mission, principles and objectives form the broader policy of AERB for regulation of nuclear and radiation safety in the country.

(e) As per section 30 (3) of the Atomic Energy Act, 1962, "Rules made under this Act may provide that a contravention of the rules shall, save as otherwise expressly provided in the Act, be punishable with fine, which may extend up to five hundred rupees". However, as per Section 24 of the Act, contravention of any rules made under Section 17 (special provisions as to safety) shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to five years, or with fine, or both.

(f) and (g) No, Madam. Provisions of penalties against the offences and contraventions in nuclear and radiation facilities that serve as deterrents, have been specified in Section 24 and Section 30(3) of Atomic Energy Act, 1962. There are different kinds of enforcement actions available with AERB. These enforcement actions are commensurate with the seriousness of the non-compliance and range from written warnings to withdrawal/suspension of the consent. Withdrawal of consent by itself is a very severe economic penalty and has the potential of seriously affecting the financial health of the stakeholder.

(h) AERB has legal powers to carry out certain regulatory and safety functions envisaged under Sections 16, 17 and 23 of the Atomic Energy Act, 1962 and the following rules framed there under:

- Atomic Energy (Working of the Mines, Minerals and Handling of Prescribed Substance) Rules, 1984.
- Atomic Energy (Safe Disposal of Radioactive Wastes) Rules, 1987
- Atomic Energy (Factories) Rules, 1996
- Atomic Energy (Control of Food Irradiation) Rules, 1996
- Atomic Energy (Radiation Protection) Rules, 2004

AERB is also empowered to perform the functions under Section 10(1) (powers of entry) and 11(1) (powers to take samples) of Environmental Protection Act, 1986 and Rule 12 (agency to which information on excess discharge of pollutants to be given) of the Environmental Protection (Amendment) Rules, 1987 with respect to radioactive substances.

Desalination Plants

2049. SHRI K. SHIVAKUMAR ALIAS J.K.
RITHEESH:
SHRI ANANTH KUMAR:

Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Low Temperature Thermal Desalination plants set up by the Government in the country with the details of capacity, year of commissioning and the project cost plant-wise;

(b) whether any proposals are under consideration to set up some more desalination plants particularly in coastal areas to ameliorate drinking water shortage;

(c) if so, the details thereof State/ UT-wise;

(d) whether the Government also proposes to implement large scale desalination of sea water using solar energy; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) Four Low Temperature Thermal Desalination (LTTD) plants have been successfully commissioned in the country, one each at Kavaratti (2005), Minicoy (2011), Agatti (2011) islands of Lakshadweep and at North Chennai Thermal Power Station (NCTPS), Chennai (2008). The capacity of each of these LTTD plants is 1 lakh liter of potable water per day. The capital cost of LTTD plant at Kavaratti was Rs. 5 crores, at Minicoy Rs. 13 crores, at Agatti Rs. 21 crores, and at NCTPS, it was Rs. 5 crores.

(b) Yes, Madam.

(c) Government proposes to set up a LTTD plant with a capacity of generating 2 million litres of potable water per day (2 MLD) at Tuticorin Thermal Power station, Tamil Nadu and six LTTD plants funded by Lakshadweep Administration, one each in the islands of Lakshadweep viz., Amini, Chetlet, Kadamath, Kalpeni, Kiltan and Andrott with a capacity of generating one lakh litre of potable water per day.

(d) and (e) National Institute of Ocean Technology (NIOT), an autonomous body of the Ministry of Earth Sciences, proposes to set up an experimental Solar-Multi Effect Distillation (MED) plant at Ramanathapuram, Tamil Nadu.

Restriction on RTI Implementation

2050. SHRI K. SUDHAKARAN:
SHRI P. LINGAM:
SHRI RAKESH SINGH:
SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether demand is being made to expand the ambit of the Right to Information;

(b) if so, the fields for which demands are being made for their inclusion;

(c) whether any decision has been taken by the Government in this regard and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government proposes to limit or reduce the ambit of the RTI Act; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) Requests have been received from various quarters and RTI activists for bringing private banks, private corporations, Public Private Partnership (PPP) Project, media, education institutions, etc. under the purview of the RTI Act, 2005.

(c) The RTI Act, 2005 is applicable to public authorities as defined under Section 2(h) of the Act, which include bodies owned, controlled or substantially financed by the Government and non-Government organizations substantially financed directly or indirectly by funds provided by the appropriate Government. Further, as per Section 2(f) of the Act, information relating to any private body, which can be accessed by public authority under any other law for the time being in force, is already within the purview of the RTI Act, 2005.

(d) and (e) There is no proposal to limit or reduce the ambit of the RTI Act with regard to the private entities.

[Translation]

Impact of Corruption on Administration

2051. SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS LALAN SINGH:

SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether high level corruption in the country has adverse effects on the entire administrative functioning;

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

(c) whether several allegations of high level corruption in the country have come to light during the last three years;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to redress the image of the country due to the impact of corruption?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) 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 Government's ability to provide basic services, feeding inequality and injustice. Further, corruption is an impediment to faster growth. It not only dilutes but also negates our efforts at social inclusion and dents our international image.

(b) Corruption thrives where transparency is lacking, procedures are complicated, discretion of a high order is permitted and where there is a demand supply gap. Government is tackling these situations by encouraging greater transparency, introducing simplified procedures, reducing scope for discretion, etc.

(c) and (d) As per information provided by the CBI, it has registered 109 cases [81 Regular Cases (RCs) and 28 Preliminary Enquiries (PEs)] against officials of the rank of Joint Secretary & above during the last 3 years. The corruption cases/PEs have been registered on the allegations of irregularities in award of contracts, Disproportionate Assets cases, Trap cases, Criminal Misconduct etc. Besides these cases, the CBI has several important cases involving allegations of high level corruption during last 3 years i.e 2009 to 2012 (up to 31.10.2012) such as :-

(i) 2G Cases (3 RCs & 1 PE)

(ii) CWG Cases (19 RCs & 10 PEs)

(iii) NRHM Cases (20 RCs & 5 PEs)

(iv) Tatra Truck Case

(v) Coal Block Cases (9 RCs & 3 PEs)

(vi) Iron ore Cases (12 RCs)

(vii) Adarsh Society Case etc.

(e) The fight against corruption is an ongoing process and it is the endeavour of the Government to strengthen its anti-corruption laws and other mechanisms from time to time so as to ensure that the corrupt, irrespective of their status, are punished effectively and expeditiously. To strengthen the anti-corruption mechanism, the Central Government has introduced a number of legislations in the Parliament in the recent past. Some of them are—

(i) The Lokpal & Lokayuktas Bill, 2011;

- (ii) The Whistle-blowers Protection Bill, 2011;
- (iii) The Prevention of Bribery of Foreign Public Officials and Officials of Public International Organizations Bill, 2011;
- (iv) The Right of Citizens for Time Bound Delivery of Goods and Services and Redressal of the Grievances Bill, 2011; and
- (v) The Public Procurement Bill, 2012.

Besides the legislation, necessary revamping of administrative practices and procedures are on fast-track. The Government is fully alive and committed to implement its policy of "Zero Tolerance against Corruption" and has already taken several steps in the recent past to combat corruption and improve the functioning of Government. These include:—

- (i) Enactment of Right to Information Act, 2005;
- (ii) Issue of comprehensive instructions on transparency in tendering and contracting process by the CVC;
- (iii) Issue of instructions by the CVC asking the organizations to adopt Integrity Pact in major Government procurement activities; State Governments have also been advised to adopt Integrity Pact in major procurements;
- (iv) Introduction of e-Governance and simplification of procedures and systems;
- (v) Issue of Citizen Charters;
- (vi) Ratification of United Nations Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC) in 2011;
- (vii) Placing of details of immovable property returns of all Members of the All India Services and other Group 'A' officers of the Central Government in the public domain;
- (viii) Introduction of the Judicial Standards and Accountability Bill, 2010 in the Parliament (passed by the Lok Sabha on 29.3.2012); and
- (ix) Setting up of 71 additional Special Courts exclusively for trial of CBI cases in different states. (66 Courts have already started functioning).

Postal Saving Scheme

2052. SHRI JITENDER SINGH MALIK:
DR. SANJAY SINGH:
DR. BHOLA SINGH:
SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH:
SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:
SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL:

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

(a) whether the expert group constituted under Shyamala Gopinath has recommended for raising the interest rate of Postal Saving Scheme;

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

(c) the rate at which remuneration is paid to the postal department by the Government for performing agency of small savings schemes;

(d) whether the postal department has demanded an increase in the rate of remuneration recently; 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 (DR. KRUPARANI KILLI): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The recommendations of the Committee were as follows:-

1. The maturity period for Monthly Income Scheme (MIS) and National Savings Certificate (NSC) to be reduced from 6 years to 5 years.
2. A new NSC Instrument, with maturity period of 10 years, be introduced.
3. The annual ceiling on investment under Public Provident Fund (PPF) Scheme to be increased from Rs 70000/- to Rs 100000/-.
4. Liquidity of Post Office Time Deposit (POTD)— 1, 2, 3 & 5 years – to be improved by allowing pre-mature withdrawal at a rate of interest 1% less than the time deposits of comparable maturity. For pre-mature withdrawals between 06-12 months of investment, Post Office Savings Account (POSA) rate of interest be paid.

5. The rate of interest on small savings schemes should be aligned with G-Sec rate of similar maturity, with a spread of 25 basis point (bps) with two exceptions. The spread on 10 year NSC (New Instrument) should be 50 bps and on Senior Citizens Savings Scheme 100 bps. The interest rates should be reviewed and notified for every financial year before 1st April of that year.

The Government considered these recommendations in detail, taking into account views/comments from States/ Union Territories and representation received from various agents' Associations, Members of Parliament and others. The Government has, *inter-alia*, accepted these recommendation and notified new interest rates for 2012-13 from 01.04.2012 which are as follows:-

Scheme	Rate of interest w.e.f. 01.04.2012
1	2
Savings Deposit	4.0

1	2
1 year Time Deposit	8.2
2 year Time Deposit	8.3
3 year Time Deposit	8.4
5 year Time Deposit	8.5
5 year Recurring Deposit	8.4
5 year SCSS	9.3
5 year MIS	8.5
5 year NSC	8.6
10 year NSC	8.9
PPF	8.8

(c) Department of Posts is getting remuneration from Ministry of Finance, Department of Economic Affairs for performing agency of Small Savings Schemes at the following rate:-

Financial Year	Rate of Remuneration (in Rs)			
	Per Live Account	Per Certificate Issued + Discharged	Per IVP Discharged	Per Silent Account
2012-13	163.22	55.77	14.77	24.75

(d) No, Madam.

(e) Does not arise in view of above.

Atomic Power Plants

2053. SHRI MAHESHWAR HAZARI:
SHRI HARSH VARDHAN:
SHRIMATI USHA VERMA:
SHRIMATI SEEMA UPADHYAY:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the locations where Atomic Power Plants (APPs) are under construction in the country post Indo-US Nuclear Deal and the places where atomic power plants are proposed to be set up;

(b) the quantum of electricity estimated to be generated from these power plants, plant-wise and the time by which power generation is likely to start;

(c) the locations where protests are going on; and

(d) the details of the concerns raised by protesters, plant-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) Post International cooperation, construction has been started on two indigenous nuclear power projects in the year 2010 and 2011 viz. Kakrapar Atomic Power Project Units 3&4 (KAPP Units 3&4 - 2X700 MW) at Kakrapar in Gujarat and Rajasthan Atomic Power Project Units 7&8 (RAPP Units 7&8 - 2X700 MW) at Rawatbhata in

Rajasthan. As per schedule power generation from these four units, amounting to 2800 MW, is planned to begin by end of XII Five Year Plan. In addition, the construction

of six indigenous nuclear power projects are planned to commence during XII Five year Plan. The details thereof are as under:

Indigenous Reactors

Project	Location	Capacity (MW)
Gorakhpur, Units 1&2	Gorakhpur, Haryana	2X700
Chutka, Units 1&2	Chutka, Madhya Pradesh	2X700
Mahi Banswara, Units 1&2	Mahi Banswara, Rajasthan	2X700
Kaiga, Units 5&6	Kaiga, Karnataka	2X700
Fast Breeder Reactor Units 1&2	Kalpakkam, Tamil Nadu	2X500
Advanced Heavy Water Reactor	Site to be decided	300

Reactors with Foreign technical cooperation

Project	Location	Capacity (MW)
Kudankulam Units 3&4	Kudankulam, Tamil Nadu	2X1000
Jaitapur Units 1&2	Jaitapur, Maharashtra	2X1650
Kovvadda Units 1&2	Kovvada, Andhra Pradesh	2X1500
Chhaya Mithi Viridi Units 1&2	Chhaya Mithi Viridi, Gujarat	2X1100

The power generation from the proposed projects is planned to commence in the XIII/ earlyXIV Five Year Plan period based on their actual start date.

(c) and (d) There has been opposition by certain sections of the people at most of the new sites, mainly on issues of compensation, Resettlement & Rehabilitation (R&R) and apprehensions about safety of nuclear power plants.

Mobile Network in Border Areas

2054. SHRI RAMESH BAIS:
SHRI HARI MANJHI:
SHRI P.L. PUNIA:

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

(a) whether mobile spill over signal for neighbouring country particularly on China Border near Nathula has been reported as a result the mobile subscribers including army personnel have to pay international roaming charges for their calls;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to augment mobile network in border areas and install more signal towers for the purpose; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the time by which mobile towers are likely to be installed in the bordering areas including Nathula?

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

SHIPPING (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) and (b) Cases have been reported wherein spillage of mobile signals from neighbouring countries has been observed. Accordingly it has been decided to take up these issues at International level. However, complaints regarding payment of International roaming charges on China Border near Nathula by mobile subscribers including army personnel have not been reported to this Ministry.

(c) and (d) Prior to July 2008, No service zone of 500 Meters width along the International border within Indian territory for wireless/ mobile service was there. Further, deployment of Cell site(s)/Base Transceiver Stations (BTSs)/ Radio transmitters in the buffer zone of 10 Km width in certain areas of Jammu and Kashmir was also barred. Vide Department of Telecom (DoT) letter dated 11-07-2008 deployment of Cell site(s)/Base Transceiver Stations (BTSs)/ Radio transmitters in the buffer zone of 10 Km width have been permitted and now the Telecom Service Providers (TSPs) have to ensure that their radio signal(s) fade out or become unusable within a reasonable distance across such borders.

The areas near International Borders including China Borders are covered by one or other TSPs. However, in some rural/ remote areas the provisioning of telecom services is at lower side due to difficult terrain, poor roads and power supply. Further, since now there are no restrictions on installing the towers within 10 Km of border, Telecom Service Providers are free to install the BTSs in border areas as per their techno commercial consideration. Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF) also implements various schemes with financial support for providing access of telecom services in the rural and remote areas including border areas. BSNL also plans to install a BTS near Nathula.

UNSC Expansion

2055. SHRI RAM SUNDAR DAS:
SHRI KAPIL MUNI KARWARIA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Pakistan has strongly opposed India's claim for permanent Membership in United Nations Security Council;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) and (b) Pakistan has made known its opposition to India's bid for permanent membership of the UN Security Council. Pakistan's National Assembly and its Cabinet adopted separate resolutions in November 2010, which, *inter alia*, stated that the US endorsement of India's candidature for permanent membership of the UN Security Council was a threat to peace, security, regional balance and stability in South Asia.

(c) The Government of India continues to strongly put across to the international community India's credentials for permanent membership of the UN Security Council based on its deep commitment to the United Nations and extensive contributions to its activities. Several countries have endorsed India's credentials to be a permanent member of an expanded Security Council.

[English]

Criteria for Carriers to Fly Abroad

2056. SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to relax eligibility criteria for domestic carriers to fly abroad;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the likely benefits to domestic carriers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL): (a) No Madam.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Research Facilities in Bio-technology

2057. SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any need to develop world class research facilities in the field of bio-technology;

(b) if so, the details of new initiatives taken by the Government in this regard; and

(c) the details of achievements made during the current year as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) Yes Madam. Department of Biotechnology, Ministry of Science and Technology in partnership with other S&T departments and relevant ministries and departments of Government of India in the last two decades has established several world class research facilities in universities and institutions. These facilities include 14 autonomous research institutions and 50 centres of excellence for disciplinary and interdisciplinary research covering the R&D areas of agriculture and healthcare; several high end expansive state-of-the-art equipments; repositories for biological materials; technology platforms and incubators; and bioinformatics facilities for education, research and services to scientists and private sector.

(b) The new initiatives in life sciences and biotechnology proposed during 12th Plan include: inter-institutional and partnership centres in emerging areas; centralized life science research resource centre for networking all research facilities; state-of-the-art experimental animal disease model and knockout research facilities; GLP certified regulatory testing laboratories; genomic platforms for molecular breeding of crops; translational research facilities for biologicals; and facilities for new state-of-the-art shared instrumentation in high performance computing, molecular and cellular structural biology technologies, biomedical engineering, non-invasive imaging and spectroscopy, mathematical modelling and computer simulations.

(c) During the current year the achievements include establishment of two state-of-the-art new generation animal facilities, six academia-industry incubators. Modern post graduate laboratories and central instrumentation

facilities in seven universities; partnership centres each for basic biology, chemical biology and synthetic biology; and new generation sequencing facilities.

[English]

Allocation under ACA

2058. SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission allocate Additional Central Assistance (ACA) to States;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the details of the ACA funds available with the Planning Commission during the last three years, year-wise;

(c) the State-wise and year-wise details of ACA allocated during the Eleventh Plan Period; and

(d) the criteria for allocation of ACA?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): (a) Yes, Madam. Planning Commission allocates Additional Central Assistance (ACA) for various Schemes/ Programmes for the Annual Plan of the States in consultation with Administrative Ministries/ Departments and States.

(b) to (d) Allocation of funds under different ACA schemes such as Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP), Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) to different States is governed by the Scheme-specific guidelines framed by line Ministries/ Departments. The State-wise and year-wise allocation of ACA to various States during Eleventh Plan period, which includes the period of last three years, namely, 2009-10, 2010-11 & 2011-12, is given in the enclosed Statements-I to V. The release of funds is subject to the Scheme-specific guidelines and submission of utilisation certificates.

Statement I**Allocation of State-wise Additional Central Assistance - Grants [As Per Approved Scheme of Financing] for 2007-2008 (AP)**

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	STATES	ACA for EAPs	AIBP	APDRP	Shifting Cultivation	BADP	HADP	WGDP	TSP	Roads and Bridges	NSAP	NPAG	Grants in Aid (Art. 275-1)	ERGF	NEGAP	JNNURM	One-Time ACA
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
I. SPECIAL CATEGORY STATES (SCSs)																	
1.	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	8.98	60.00	9.00	3.00	32.98	0.00	0.00	0.00	16.22	7.59	0.08	2.20	15.45	9.75	2.42	38.77
2.	ASSAM	886.42	49.50	90.00	4.00	13.52	74.40	0.00	15.68	25.28	62.36	3.07	12.77	165.00	11.25	50.21	0.00
3.	HIMACHAL PRADESH	4.59	50.00	49.50	0.00	7.43	0.00	0.00	8.90	18.40	15.30	2.57	1.31	39.39	11.28	9.93	0.00
4.	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	318.13	50.00	219.90	0.00	105.00	0.00	0.00	11.97	50.36	17.16	1.79	4.70	48.77	6.88	60.50	0.00
5.	MANIPUR	62.11	110.00	10.00	3.50	7.50	0.00	0.00	3.98	5.09	13.21	0.17	2.86	42.04	6.25	9.86	0.00
6.	MEGHALAYA	82.07	10.00	100.00	5.00	4.94	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.57	12.54	0.43	6.10	39.98	5.25	10.62	23.72
7.	MIZORAM	118.80	22.50	17.95	5.50	13.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.74	3.45	0.07	3.24	24.97	5.96	14.77	46.80
8.	NAGALAND	56.58	45.00	45.00	6.00	4.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.09	5.45	0.38	4.26	31.01	4.75	19.76	67.50
9.	SIKKIM	34.65	4.00	8.00	0.00	5.72	0.00	0.00	0.97	1.99	3.78	0.14	0.36	13.96	10.55	1.20	18.43
10.	TRIPURA	105.81	29.70	60.30	3.00	16.62	0.00	0.00	10.80	3.35	10.00	0.94	3.84	26.14	5.23	8.77	76.50
11.	UTTARAKHAND	530.26	330.00	23.39	0.00	18.95	0.00	0.00	0.50	19.07	32.17	1.10	0.99	44.77	7.43	149.98	247.50
Total (11 SCSs)		2208.40	760.70	633.04	30.00	229.84	74.40	0.00	52.80	156.16	183.01	10.74	42.63	491.48	84.58	338.02	519.22
II. GENERAL CATEGORY STATES (GCSs)																	
1.	ANDHRA PRADESH	143.16	1250.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	27.06	134.63	154.89	14.97	18.58	347.19	15.46	750.00	45.00
2.	BIHAR	100.00	115.00	30.00	0.00	25.00	0.00	0.00	5.00	39.70	399.46	13.80	2.29	1640.26	26.58	300.00	21.00
3.	CHHATTISGARH	113.10	100.00	12.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	47.96	39.67	73.21	5.02	25.55	247.93	10.73	200.00	10.50
4.	GOA	0.00	15.00	15.54	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.50	1.33	8.18	1.11	1.06	0.61	0.00	2.55	6.63	7.50
5.	GUJARAT	178.80	350.00	27.50	0.00	11.29	0.00	0.00	38.91	99.21	56.01	9.30	27.22	107.07	13.69	586.06	27.00
6.	HARYANA	20.32	10.00	14.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	58.10	32.96	1.24	0.00	30.40	11.28	64.28	24.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
7.	JHARKHAND	4.52	30.00	19.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	52.83	32.73	127.47	5.10	24.29	342.95	30.00	160.00	15.00
8.	KARNATAKA	433.81	200.00	25.00	0.00	0.00	14.01	0.00	6.94	95.13	112.38	12.93	7.70	107.88	7.45	604.91	24.00
9.	KERALA	329.62	22.00	44.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	13.13	2.46	47.17	69.01	5.84	1.30	34.27	9.08	127.60	18.00
10.	MADHYA PRADESH	199.00	550.00	44.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	88.17	96.23	173.88	5.35	47.23	451.39	21.95	210.51	33.30
11.	MAHARASHTRA	312.54	350.00	22.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	23.17	36.86	160.85	234.21	16.79	32.33	362.25	19.20	991.68	60.00
12.	ORISSA	72.21	390.00	44.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	87.14	52.01	170.21	4.88	31.44	454.26	18.43	60.92	24.00
13.	PUNJAB	8.93	200.00	65.59	0.00	18.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	62.90	16.02	1.37	0.00	16.62	11.83	249.99	45.00
14.	RAJASTHAN	239.70	125.00	38.50	0.00	51.50	0.00	0.00	42.14	123.04	88.71	2.42	27.40	187.68	12.05	202.61	21.00
15.	TAMILNADU	330.52	3.00	10.00	0.00	0.00	47.29	0.00	2.91	107.58	155.82	5.16	2.51	84.93	13.95	447.73	60.00
16.	UTTAR PRADESH	248.80	140.00	40.87	0.00	24.73	0.00	0.00	4.96	143.11	504.33	6.01	4.47	634.71	25.25	526.34	0.00
17.	WEST BENGAL	847.64	15.00	13.75	0.00	39.56	0.00	0.00	19.82	55.68	177.09	16.95	15.32	256.60	14.25	625.87	30.00
Total (17 GCSs)		3582.67	3865.00	466.40	0.00	170.78	61.30	40.80	464.49	1355.92	2546.77	128.19	268.24	5306.39	263.72	6115.13	465.30
TOTAL STATES (28)		5791.07	4625.70	1099.44	30.00	400.62	135.70	40.80	517.29	1512.08	2729.78	138.93	310.87	5797.87	348.30	6453.15	984.52

Statement II

Allocation of Additional Central Assistance - Grants [As Per Approved Scheme of Financing] for 2008-09 (AP)

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	STATES	ACA for EAPs	AIBP	APDRP	Shifting Cultivation	BADP	HADP	WGDP	TSP	Roads and Bridges	NSAP	NPAG	Grants in Aid (Art. 275-1)	BRGF	NEGAP	JNNURM	One-Time ACA	FKVY
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
I. SPECIAL CATEGORY STATES (SCSs)																		
1.	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	9.00	30.00	9.00	3.00	52.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	17.34	7.08	0.08	2.42	15.60	9.79	2.42	0.00	9.78
2.	ASSAM	744.48	74.50	90.00	4.00	13.52	81.84	0.00	17.25	26.91	109.70	3.07	14.05	165.00	11.25	50.21	75.00	102.89
3.	HIMACHAL PRADESH	75.60	150.00	0.00	0.00	11.19	0.00	0.00	9.79	18.07	26.83	2.83	1.44	30.46	12.41	10.36	450.00	13.00
4.	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	326.05	136.38	250.00	0.00	105.00	0.00	0.00	13.17	53.92	18.88	1.97	5.17	48.00	7.57	70.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
5.	MANIPUR	62.11	192.00	50.00	6.00	12.00	0.00	0.00	9.50	5.50	14.00	0.50	3.00	42.04	6.25	30.00	0.00	0.00	
6.	MEGHALAYA	90.28	30.00	140.00	5.00	6.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.04	11.32	0.43	6.34	39.98	4.93	53.30	27.00	18.29	
7.	MIZORAM	234.70	22.50	17.95	5.50	13.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.74	3.45	0.07	3.24	24.97	5.96	14.77	63.00	0.00	
8.	NAGALAND	62.24	60.00	60.00	6.00	5.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.34	6.04	0.38	4.43	31.01	4.46	39.75	0.00	4.92	
9.	SIKKIM	2.70	4.00	8.00	0.00	5.72	0.00	0.00	1.07	2.05	6.65	0.14	0.40	13.96	1.43	1.20	75.00	12.92	
10.	TRIPURA	22.50	50.00	70.30	3.00	18.79	0.00	0.00	10.80	3.45	31.52	0.97	4.00	26.14	5.23	35.00	99.00	55.75	
11.	UTTARAKHAND	748.29	510.00	23.39	0.00	18.95	0.00	0.00	0.55	19.07	35.39	1.21	1.09	44.77	8.17	214.98	270.00		
Total (11 SCSs)		2377.95	1259.38	718.64	32.50	261.36	81.84	0.00	62.13	163.43	270.86	11.65	45.58	481.93	77.45	521.99	1059.00	217.55	
II. GENERAL CATEGORY STATES (GCSs)																			
1.	ANDHRA PRADESH	179.24	2000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	29.82	143.63	222.90	14.97	19.32	347.19	14.51	1250.00	49.50	326.88	
2.	BIHAR	0.00	450.00	49.20	0.00	31.72	0.00	0.00	5.50	40.89	455.77	13.80	2.52	1637.67	26.58	330.00	30.00	66.34	
3.	CHHATTISGARH	201.71	187.22	12.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	71.55	39.97	89.20	8.00	37.95	260.00	14.07	316.50	15.00	0.00	
4.	GOA	0.00	25.00	15.54	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.44	1.47	8.43	1.60	1.06	0.63		37.39	60.00	10.50	2.70	
5.	GUJARAT	96.21	800.00	300.00	0.00	13.79	0.00	0.00	42.88	102.19	80.60	9.30	28.31	107.07	12.85	734.17	39.00	355.21	
6.	HARYANA	14.64	10.00	6.43	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	61.56	36.26	1.36		30.44	12.40	70.71	30.00	21.22	
7.	JHARKHAND	0.00	130.00	30.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	58.10	33.70	191.30	5.60	26.70	343.00	33.00	176.00	15.00	88.90	
8.	KARNATAKA	317.19	215.00	50.68	0.00	0.00	26.32	0.00	7.63	103.82	161.73	12.93	8.01	108.17	6.99	665.40	30.00	316.57	
9.	KERALA	271.13	40.00	44.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	20.00	2.46	47.17	100.00	5.84	1.30	34.27	20.00	200.00	30.00	0.00	
10.	MADHYA PRADESH	476.64	605.00	48.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	96.99	105.84	191.27	5.89	51.95	496.53	24.15	231.56	45.00	400.00	
11.	MAHARASHTRA	161.27	1700.00	116.94	0.00	0.00	0.00	28.00	40.62	170.00	355.27	16.79	33.62	362.25	16.70	2582.57	75.00	292.00	
12.	ORISSA	219.21	800.00	49.28	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	90.93	158.25	190.64	5.47	40.00	454.00	20.64	95.23	30.00	100.00	
13.	PUNJAB	10.20	100.00	65.59	0.00	18.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	62.90	17.62	1.51	0.00	16.62	13.01	275.00	60.00	100.00	
14.	RAJASTHAN	205.20	200.00	43.84	0.00	76.59	0.00	0.00	46.35	119.95	97.58	2.66	30.14	262.29	13.26	202.61	30.00	68.88	
15.	TAMILNADU	295.50	3.00	10.00	0.00	0.00	52.01	0.00	3.20	110.81	274.10	5.16	2.76	113.78	13.95	492.50	75.00	71.52	
16.	UTTAR PRADESH	385.20	175.00	20.09	0.00	24.73	0.00	0.00	5.46	145.54	554.76	6.61	4.92	636.09	27.78	578.97	75.00	450.00	
17.	WEST BENGAL	273.06	150.00	37.60	0.00	39.60	0.00	0.00	19.80	57.40	265.30	18.60	15.30	256.60	15.70	688.50	45.00	119.20	
Total (17 GCSs)		3106.40	7590.22	900.09	0.00	205.13	78.33	53.44	522.76	1512.05	3285.90	135.55	303.43	5465.97	322.98	8949.72	684.00	2779.42	
TOTAL STATES (28)		5484.35	8849.60	1618.73	32.50	466.49	160.17	53.44	584.89	1675.48	3556.76	147.20	349.01	5947.90	400.43	9471.71	1743.00	2996.97	

Statement III**Allocation of Additional Central Assistance - Grants [As Per Approved Scheme of Financing] for 2009-10 (AP)**

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	STATES	ACA for EAPs	AIBP	APDRP	Shifting Culti- vation	BADP	HADP	WGDP	TSP	Roads and Bridges	NSAP	NPAG	Grants in Aid (Art.275-1)	BRGF	NEGAP	JNNURM	Ore- Time ACA	RKVY	TFP
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
I. SPECIAL CATEGORY STATES (SCSs)																			
1.	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	9.00	20.00	0.00	3.00	58.49	0.00	0.00	0.00	20.43	10.51	0.06	7.38	15.47	5.46	50.00	0.00	16.99	0.00
2.	ASSAM	689.49	74.50	0.00	4.00	24.24	89.93	0.00	17.26	31.37	178.26	2.77	34.83	168.19	36.09	150.00	330.00	79.86	0.00
3.	HIMACHAL PRADESH	99.73	200.00	0.00	0.00	12.31	0.00	0.00	10.77	22.12	40.24	3.11	3.50	30.46	13.65	50.00	0.00	15.32	0.00
4.	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	446.80	254.27	134.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	13.17	61.88	28.02	1.97	12.43	48.00	12.12	120.00	0.00	42.05	0.00
5.	MANIPUR	62.11	190.00	50.00	6.00	0.00	13.36	0.00	9.50	6.60	18.81	0.25	7.83	42.09	8.54	51.00	0.00	5.86	0.00
6.	MEGHALAYA	90.55	30.00	0.00	5.00	12.47	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.79	9.36	0.31	20.97	40.01	7.09	61.00	30.00	24.68	0.00
7.	MIZORAM	226.91	50.00	0.00	5.50	24.95	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.79	4.23	0.15	8.82	24.98	3.94	50.33	70.00	4.15	0.00
8.	NAGALAND	72.00	97.30	0.00	6.00	5.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.32	9.49	0.38	10.65	31.01	4.46	72.06	0.00	4.92	0.00
9.	SIKKIM	9.00	40.00	0.00	0.00	11.50	0.00	0.00	1.07	2.51	10.45	0.14	0.96	13.96	3.72	120.00	82.70	10.48	0.00
10.	TRIPURA	72.00	81.08	0.00	3.00	18.79	0.00	0.00	10.80	4.23	49.53	0.97	9.62	26.14	5.23	63.45	50.00	55.75	0.00
11.	UTTARAKHAND	821.00	550.00	0.00	0.00	22.61	0.00	0.00	1.32	24.04	53.88	1.21	2.70	44.85	7.70	177.00	400.00	58.56	0.00
Total (11 SCSs)		2598.59	1587.15	184.00	32.50	290.44	103.29	0.00	63.89	194.08	412.78	11.32	119.69	485.16	108.00	964.84	962.70	318.62	0.00
II. GENERAL CATEGORY STATES (GCSs)																			
1.	ANDHRA PRADESH	138.47	2000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	38.62	166.29	303.12	14.97	52.83	348.28	17.72	1350.00	62.50	410.00	5.00
2.	BIHAR	0.00	600.00	0.00	0.00	31.72	0.00	0.00	5.50	40.89	555.77	13.80	2.52	1637.67	26.58	1000.00	33.00	66.34	0.00
3.	CHHATTISGARH	254.64	300.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	63.22	67.88	173.52	4.02	69.66	248.48	12.31	316.50	18.76	119.12	0.00
4.	GOA	0.00	25.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.44	1.60	10.54	2.37	1.06	1.71	0.00	1.05	40.00	12.00	11.87	0.00
5.	GUJARAT	1.23	800.00	0.00	0.00	27.69	0.00	0.00	56.36	121.45	66.12	9.30	78.75	107.31	29.91	850.00	0.00	386.19	0.00
6.	HARYANA	3.30	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	67.72	39.89	1.50	0.00	33.48	13.64	415.76	33.00	81.40	0.00
7.	JHARKHAND	0.00	130.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	58.11	40.16	283.12	5.61	64.13	342.95	33.00	300.00	16.50	88.85	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
8.	KARNATAKA	301.68	600.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	26.32	16.48	120.30	272.43	12.93	36.45	108.17	14.91	500.00	79.04	410.00	0.00
9.	KERALA	91.35	40.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	22.39	0.00	3.50	57.03	157.14	5.84	3.12	34.33	20.00	485.00	33.00	61.00	323.14
10.	MADHYA PRADESH	444.90	1167.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	96.99	114.41	444.51	3.58	124.68	452.40	24.15	500.00	60.00	202.39	0.00
11.	MAHARASHTRA	161.27	1700.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	35.60	51.55	204.06	407.58	16.79	90.27	265.57	12.83	2512.00	82.50	407.34	0.00
12.	ORISSA	162.72	1200.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	101.84	64.42	282.15	6.12	96.00	324.00	23.12	250.00	33.00	120.00	0.00
13.	PUNJAB	7.60	110.00	0.00	0.00	21.88	0.00	0.00	0.00	76.79	50.00	1.66	0.00	18.28	14.31	358.58	75.00	65.29	0.00
14.	RAJASTHAN	129.50	300.00	0.00	0.00	84.25	0.00	0.00	50.99	149.86	144.83	2.93	72.45	262.29	14.59	500.00	33.00	219.55	0.00
15.	TAMILNADU	303.80	4.86	0.00	0.00	0.00	57.19	0.00	3.20	129.61	354.36	4.18	6.84	114.04	22.41	800.00	82.50	127.90	8.84
16.	UTTAR PRADESH	143.25	500.00	0.00	0.00	28.69	0.00	0.00	5.46	161.07	901.86	6.61	12.60	636.09	61.16	1225.00	82.00	390.97	0.00
17.	WEST BENGAL	763.82	300.00	0.00	0.00	39.60	34.63	0.00	19.80	57.40	365.30	18.60	15.30	256.60	15.70	938.50	50.00	119.20	0.00
	Total (17 GCSs)	2907.53	9786.86	0.00	0.00	233.83	114.21	67.36	573.22	1649.88	4804.07	129.50	727.31	5189.94	357.39	12341.34	785.80	3287.41	336.98
	TOTAL STATES (28)	5506.12	11374.01	184.00	32.50	524.27	217.50	67.36	637.11	1843.96	5216.85	140.82	847.00	5675.10	465.39	13306.18	1748.50	3606.03	336.98

Statement IV

Allocation of Additional Central Assistance - Grants [As Per Approved Scheme of Financing] for 2010-11 (AP)

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	STATES	ACA for EAPs	AIBP	Shifting Cultivation	BADP	HADP	WGDP	TSP	Roads and Bridges	NSAP	Grants in Aid (At.275-1)	BRGF	NEGAP	JNURM	One- Time ACA	FKVY
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
I.	SPECIAL CATEGORY STATES (SCS)															
1.	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	9.00	37.50	3.00	58.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	33.59	4.87	7.38	15.47	2.21	55.00	0.00	29.24
2.	ASSAM	758.00	220.00	4.00	40.00	89.93	0.00	17.26	36.90	191.94	34.83	168.19	14.61	180.00	0.00	206.19
3.	HIMACHAL PRADESH	246.60	288.50	0.00	12.31	0.00	0.00	10.77	26.06	25.06	3.50	30.46	5.53	20.00	0.00	43.03
4.	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	332.10	200.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	14.05	91.96	32.92	13.00	48.00	4.91	120.00	0.00	112.70
5.	MANIPUR	62.11	290.00	6.00	13.36	0.00	0.00	9.50	9.54	20.24	7.83	42.09	3.46	50.00	0.00	20.00
6.	MEGHALAYA	90.55	130.00	5.00	12.47	0.00	0.00	0.00	11.20	11.99	21.93	40.01	2.87	128.95	0.00	42.49

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
7.	MIZORAM	276.71	60.10	5.50	24.95	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.81	6.54	8.82	24.98	1.59	30.00	0.00	8.37
8.	NAGALAND	72.00	125.00	6.00	25.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.97	12.00	11.14	37.00	1.81	75.48	0.00	39.60
9.	SIKKIM	34.58	94.24	0.00	20.00	0.00	0.00	1.07	3.30	10.43	0.96	13.96	1.50	150.00	0.00	5.64
10.	TRIPURA	91.00	150.42	10.00	35.79	0.00	0.00	13.80	4.95	63.35	9.62	26.14	2.12	62.00	0.00	108.81
11.	UTTARAKHAND	969.52	500.00	0.00	22.61	0.00	0.00	1.41	27.35	64.45	2.82	44.85	3.12	215.00	0.00	22.79
Total (11 SCSs)		2942.17	2095.76	39.50	364.99	89.93	0.00	67.86	260.63	443.79	121.83	491.15	43.73	1086.43	0.00	638.86
II. GENERAL CATEGORY STATES (GCSs)																
1.	ANDHRA PRADESH	170.44	2000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	41.19	161.52	326.39	55.26	348.28	7.17	1500.00	50.00	605.50
2.	BIHAR	0.00	700.00	0.00	37.15	0.00	0.00	9.29	50.84	704.48	8.38	2637.67	30.51	445.00	42.00	279.07
3.	CHHATTISGARH	175.74	403.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	67.43	62.96	188.39	72.86	248.48	7.54	325.00	51.00	439.02
4.	GOA	0.00	44.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.04	1.71	5.87	2.54	1.79	0.00	0.43	50.00	260.00	24.06
5.	GUJARAT	1.35	800.00	0.00	28.00	0.00	0.00	60.11	113.62	104.23	82.37	107.31	12.11	895.00	63.00	353.45
6.	HARYANA	1.50	60.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	52.50	46.22	0.00	33.48	10.32	300.00	39.00	190.97
7.	JHARKHAND	200.00	117.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	86.71	41.85	246.86	78.04	342.95	13.35	135.00	40.00	160.80
8.	KARNATAKA	200.00	800.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	26.32	16.48	96.01	308.83	36.45	108.17	14.91	550.00	65.00	169.09
9.	KERALA	0.00	77.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	24.88	3.73	38.18	79.24	3.26	34.33	8.09	485.00	58.00	174.92
10.	MADHYA PRADESH	412.04	1225.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	124.69	144.45	399.41	134.62	452.40	9.78	390.00	70.00	532.74
11.	MAHARASHTRA	57.03	2200.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	39.56	54.98	189.42	444.33	94.42	265.57	16.44	2700.00	82.50	605.50
12.	ORISSA	253.00	1200.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	108.63	75.62	293.91	100.42	574.00	18.77	250.00	40.00	193.51
13.	PUNJAB	16.00	637.28	0.00	22.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	48.09	50.26	0.00	16.65	12.18	235.00	100.00	170.16
14.	RAJASTHAN	111.00	406.00	0.00	86.96	0.00	0.00	54.39	168.13	198.42	75.78	262.29	18.45	500.00	50.00	491.30
15.	TAMILNADU	205.00	115.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	57.19	3.41	103.52	385.76	7.15	114.04	9.07	825.00	150.00	219.41
16.	UTTAR PRADESH	100.92	615.00	0.00	29.05	0.00	0.00	5.82	149.77	1083.22	13.18	636.09	24.76	1150.00	82.00	516.81
17.	WEST BENGAL	309.99	967.00	0.00	39.60	34.63	0.00	21.12	55.19	441.65	16.00	256.60	6.36	875.00	50.00	357.52
Total (17 GCSs)		2214.01	12366.43	0.00	243.01	34.63	153.99	659.69	1557.54	5304.14	779.98	6438.31	220.24	11610.00	1292.50	5483.83
TOTAL STATES (28)		5156.18	14462.19	39.50	608.00	124.56	153.99	727.55	1818.17	5747.93	901.81	6929.46	263.97	12696.43	1292.50	6122.69

Statement V

Allocation of Additional Central Assistance - Grants [As Per Approved Scheme of Financing] for 2011-12 (AP)

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	STATES	ACA for EAPs	AIBP	Shifting Cultivation	BADP	HADP	WGDP	TSP	Roads and Bridges	NSAP	Grants in Aid (Art275-1)	BRGF	NEGAP	JNUJFM	One- Time ACA	RKVY
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
I. SPECIAL CATEGORY STATES (SCSs)																
1.	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	0.00	85.76	3.33	85.73	0.00	0.00	0.00	39.51	5.17	8.45	15.47	1.86	59.27	0.00	17.92
2.	ASSAM	1074.24	747.56	7.92	31.61	98.86	0.00	19.70	43.62	173.81	39.86	168.19	14.23	296.20	0.00	238.99
3.	HIMACHAL PRADESH	312.30	250.00	0.00	20.00	0.00	0.00	12.29	30.66	27.65	4.01	30.50	5.53	26.00	0.00	95.00
4.	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	315.00	350.00	0.00	125.00	0.00	0.00	16.03	108.61	37.43	14.88	48.85	4.23	146.90	0.00	71.84
5.	MANIPUR	100.00	290.00	8.33	20.00	0.00	0.00	10.84	11.23	16.25	8.96	42.09	3.46	77.04	0.00	41.80
6.	MEGHALAYA	133.68	135.29	6.67	20.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	13.17	15.87	25.10	39.01	2.99	138.97	0.00	13.48
7.	MIZORAM	209.34	75.00	4.58	37.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.36	7.15	10.09	24.98	1.59	52.34	0.00	16.61
8.	NAGALAND	72.00	140.00	12.50	18.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.42	12.82	12.75	40.05	2.53	96.34	0.00	38.15
9.	SIKKIM	105.99	131.47	0.00	20.00	0.00	0.00	4.00	3.89	5.00	3.00	13.97	1.50	161.55	0.00	14.61
10.	TRIPURA	40.00	150.00	6.67	41.26	0.00	0.00	15.75	5.83	41.72	11.01	13.21	3.81	75.00	0.00	27.00
11.	UTTARAKHAND	962.00	321.09	0.00	32.98	0.00	0.00	1.61	32.60	60.87	3.23	44.85	3.36	231.71	0.00	167.48
Total (11 SCSs)		3324.55	2676.17	50.00	451.60	98.86	0.00	80.22	307.90	403.74	141.34	481.17	45.09	1361.32	0.00	742.88
II. GENERAL CATEGORY STATES (GCSs)																
1.	ANDHRA PRADESH	50.00	1800.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	46.96	187.65	378.26	63.00	348.28	6.85	1605.00	60.00	658.57
2.	BIHAR	0.00	700.00	0.00	55.77	0.00	0.00	10.60	60.89	747.38	9.59	3316.99	12.10	479.58	48.00	547.73

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
3.	CHHATTISGARH	15.00	540.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	76.95	73.63	198.17	83.38	548.48	8.45	350.25	0.00	182.16
4.	GOA	0.00	32.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.98	1.71	6.48	1.29	1.79	0.00	3.63	50.00	60.00	64.30
5.	GUJARAT	1.35	2000.00	0.00	41.64	0.00	0.00	68.53	132.58	89.98	93.90	107.31	11.70	900.00	70.00	561.49
6.	HARYANA	0.00	145.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	62.29	50.77	0.00	30.44	10.32	323.31	42.00	176.28
7.	JHARKHAND	0.00	1200.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	98.94	49.66	270.69	89.31	763.55	7.32	463.00	51.00	152.08
8.	KARNATAKA	306.60	744.36	0.00	0.00	0.00	29.07	18.50	131.28	332.67	41.50	108.17	9.01	575.00	60.00	610.27
9.	KERALA	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	24.74	0.00	4.26	44.48	70.28	3.73	34.33	8.06	522.69	96.00	242.84
10.	MADHYA PRADESH	339.06	1119.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	142.28	169.93	419.96	154.06	692.39	8.86	420.30	70.00	293.96
11.	MAHARASHTRA	57.03	1941.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	39.32	62.68	221.50	417.20	107.64	326.57	9.57	2889.00	90.00	647.96
12.	ORISSA	156.70	1100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	123.96	89.83	475.19	102.56	919.95	18.77	269.43	50.00	322.48
13.	PUNJAB	32.00	570.00	0.00	32.92	0.00	0.00	0.00	57.06	50.34	0.00	16.65	12.18	253.26	120.00	115.37
14.	RAJASTHAN	69.37	240.00	0.00	114.09	0.00	0.00	62.06	199.49	180.64	86.72	262.98	18.45	538.85	60.00	651.59
15.	TAMILNADU	43.15	175.00	0.00	0.00	62.96	0.00	3.89	121.57	399.62	8.18	114.04	10.47	888.75	160.00	253.83
16.	UTTAR PRADESH	111.01	637.32	0.00	45.46	0.00	0.00	6.27	177.06	1146.82	14.20	666.09	14.42	1239.36	200.00	775.00
17.	WEST BENGAL	182.06	752.14	0.00	142.91	38.07	0.00	36.62	65.43	474.67	55.48	285.90	7.75	942.99	144.80	538.98
	Total (17 GCSs)	1363.33	13796.60	0.00	432.79	125.77	74.37	764.21	1850.81	5703.93	915.04	8542.12	177.91	12710.77	1381.80	6794.89
	TOTAL STATES (28)	4687.88	16472.77	50.00	884.39	224.63	74.37	844.43	2158.71	6107.67	1056.38	9023.29	223.00	14072.09	1381.80	7537.77

*[Translation]***ITS Officers in MTNL and BSNL**

2059. SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:
SHRI ANJAN KUMAR M. YADAV:
SHRI RAKESH SINGH:

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

(a) whether ITS officers on deemed deputation and who have not given options for absorption on MTNL and BSNL have been repatriated to Department of Telecom;

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

(c) whether the Government has revised their period of deputation in these PSUs;

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

(e) the action taken by the Government to repatriate all the ITS officers from these PSUs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) to (e) Department of Telecommunications issued an Office Memorandum dated 3rd November, 2011 whereby Group 'A' officers including ITS officers working on deemed deputation to BSNL/MTNL who had either not exercised their option for absorption in BSNL/MTNL or had opted for Government service or had exercised conditional option by the last date prescribed for exercising option, i.e. 8th November, 2011 in the option letter dated 22.09.2011, were ordered to be reverted to Government from 9th November, 2011 onwards. Till 29.11.2012, 393 (354 by BSNL and 39 by MTNL) unabsorbed ITS officers have been repatriated to Department of Telecommunications. On applications filed by BSNL and MTNL, High Court of Delhi by its order dated 07.11.2012 has allowed retention of the unabsorbed Group 'A' officers in BSNL/MTNL till 15.12.2012.

In the meantime, a Committee of Secretaries (COS) headed by Cabinet Secretary has been constituted to consider the issues relating to absorption of Group 'A' officers including ITS officers in BSNL/MTNL. Two meetings of COS have already been held.

*[English]***Differently Abled Persons in Flights**

2060. SHRIMATI JYOTI DHURVE:
SHRI PRATAP SINGH BAJWA:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether 'Carriage by Air of Persons with Disability or Reduced Mobility under Provision of Rule 133A of the Air Craft Act, 1937' does not specify any punitive action against Airlines violating the rules;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the number and details of cases reported during each of the last three years and the current year about ill-treatment meted out to some differently abled persons, airline-wise; and

(d) the actions taken so far by the DGCA against airlines which do not adhere to rules for flying disabled persons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) Yes Madam. There is no punitive action specified in the Civil Aviation Requirements dealing with this subject. However, violation or non-compliance of Civil Aviation Requirements as contained under Rule 133A of the Aircraft Rules, 1937 is punishable with imprisonment for a term not exceeding 6 months or with fine not exceeding 2 lakh rupees, or with both under SI. No. 13 of Category III of Schedule VI to the Aircraft Rules, 1937.

(c) and (d) As per records available in this office, four cases of harassment faced by physically challenged passengers were reported to DGCA, two in the year 2011 and two in 2012, the details of which are enclosed along with action taken by concerned airline and DGCA at enclosed Statement. DGCA has issued Civil Aviation Requirement on 'carriage of passengers by air with disability and/or with reduced mobility', which is being strictly adhered to by the airlines.

Statement**Action taken Report:**

1. In the case of Mrs. Mansuri Shabana and Master Mansuri Lukmaan (Child), Kingfisher Airlines has taken following corrective actions to avoid recurrence of such incidents:

- (a) The crew and the concerned ground services staff at Ahmedabad have been issued warning letters and have been strongly briefed.
- (b) A reiteration of the carriage policy for such travel has been circulated to all concerned.
2. In the case of Sh. Mohammed Asif Iqbal, Kingfisher Airlines have terminated all staff involved, including the Airport Manager at Patna airport, in view of this, Kingfisher Airlines reiterated the guidelines to all airports indicating following:
- (a) A Blind Guest who has no medical complications and is perfectly capable of taking care of his/her personal needs must be accepted on our flights and is not required to sign an Indemnity form.
- (b) Such a guest is allowed to travel alone and no companion/ escort is required to travel along.
- (c) Staff should treat such guest with special care and be sensitive to their needs.
- (d) In the event of flight disruptions, staff should ensure that these guests are handled with priority.
3. In the case of Ms. Jeeja Ghosh, Spicejet has re-examined the responsibilities of the pilot-in-command with reference to the provisions of the applicable Civil Aviation Requirements and he is being counseled to display more empathy to deal with such situations in future. Spicejet has also informed that they are issuing necessary instructions to reinforce the existing procedures on handling of persons with disability.
4. In the case of Mrs. Anjalee Agarwai, Jet Airways has informed that the complaint of Mrs. Agarwal had no substance as she was demanding a slim wheelchair which was provided to her in some time. However, Jet Airways staff was reiterated the guidelines and procedures to handle persons with disability and/or reduced mobility.

In view of growing concerns experienced by physically disabled persons while travelling by air, the Director General of Civil Aviation has held an interactive session with scheduled domestic airlines on 20th March 2012. Following issues were addressed during meeting:

- CAR issued by DGCA on "Carriage by Air of Persons with Disability and/or Persons with Reduced Mobility" should be followed by all concerned in letter and spirit.
- A detailed do's and don'ts, will be prepared by DGCA for handling of persons with reduced mobility while travelling by air. Scheduled domestic airlines shall display these on their respective website.
- Airlines will create a separate button on their web home page to display the instructions in this regard.
- Airlines will organize an oriental programme of all Airport Managers regarding their responsibility while handling of persons with reduced mobility travelling by air, who in turn will sensitize all the ground staff working under them.

Long Range Forecasts

2061. SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether most of the long range forecasts issued by the Indian Meteorological Department (IMD) during the just concluded South-West monsoon season went wrong;

(b) if so, whether the Government has conducted any study to ascertain the reasons for making the wrong forecasts by IMD and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the measures taken to improve the working of IMD and to remove the shortcomings in the functioning thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) Long range forecasts of monsoon rainfall always have certain degree of error. The endeavour of the Earth System Science Organization (ESSO) - IMD has always been to reduce this margin of error through continuous efforts to improve. Quantitatively, monsoon season rainfall for the country as a whole has been only to the extent of 92% of its long period average (deficit by 8%) as against normal monsoon outlook issued on

- 26th April, 2012 that has kept at 99±5% of long period average
- 22nd June, 2012 that has kept at 96±4% of long period average

In addition, the monsoon rainfall outlooks issued for four homogeneous regions of the country, monthly outlook for the all India monsoon rainfall for the months of July and August 2012, that are presented below:

Region	Period	In % of long term average		
		Issued on 22nd June	Issued on 2nd August	Actual Rainfall verification
Northwest India	June to September	93 ± 8		93
Central India	June to September	96 ± 8		96
Northeast India	June to September	99 ± 8		89
South Peninsula	June to September	95 ± 8		90
All India	July	98 ± 9		87
All India	August	96 ± 9	96 ± 9	101
All India	August-September		91 ± 8	104

(b) Yes Madam. The deficiency to certain extent is attributed to the delayed onset and advance of monsoon over various parts of the country (in a range of 1-2 weeks). The lower frequency of the formation of principal rain bearing cyclonic weather systems (monsoon depressions) over the Bay of Bengal and Arabian Seas during the current season (as none of the low pressure systems formed this year got intensified into depressions as against the normal frequency of 4-6 monsoon depressions per season) is seen to be the main contributing factor for the deficit rainfall distribution observed over the country. Detailed studies on the above seasonal scale monsoon circulation anomalies and associated characteristics along with the examination of their realized impacts on the seasonal rainfall during 2012 is underway.

(c) ESSO-IMD has been using a suite of statistical models for prediction of seasonal monsoon rainfall over India. This year the forecast using dynamical model of USA was also prepared. We are examining the performance of coupled ocean-atmospheric models of USA and UK towards their suitability for seasonal monsoon rainfall predictions over India so as to enhance their capabilities under the National Monsoon Mission.

North East Space Applications Centre

2062. SHRI ASHOK TANWAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the functioning of North East Space Applications Centre (NESAC);

(b) the current projects and programmes undertaken by NESAC; and

(c) the total budgetary allocation made during the last three years and the current year, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) The North Eastern Space Applications Centre (NESAC) is a joint initiative of Department of Space (DOS) and the North Eastern Council (NEC) to provide developmental support to the North Eastern Region (NER) of the country using space science and technology. NESAC is registered as a society in September, 2000 with 50:50 funding from NEC & DOS.

A Governing Council provides directions to the activities of the Centre. The decisions of the Governing

Council are reviewed and ratified by the Society. An appointed Director carries out the day-to-day activities of the Centre. The scientific programmes of the Centre are guided by the needs of the region and are periodically reviewed by NESAC Society and Governing Council. The Centre carries out applications projects in the fields of Earth Observations Applications (EOA), Satellite Communications (SATCOM), Disaster Management Support (DMS) and Space Science.

(b) The current projects and programmes undertaken by NESAC in NE region include Remote Sensing & Geographical Information System (GIS) application Projects in the areas of Forestry & Ecology, Agriculture & Soils, Water Resources & Hydrology, Geology, Infrastructure Planning, Natural Resources Census etc.; Satellite Communication application projects such as Telemedicine, Tele education and Village Resource Centre; Space Science Projects related to the study of aerosol radiative forcing, atmospheric trace gases; and Disaster Management Support Projects such as Flood Early Warning System, drought monitoring and Hazard Risk Vulnerability Assessment.

(c) Budgetary Allocation made under Department of Space budget for NESAC during the last three years & Current year are as follows:

Year	Budget allocation for NESAC made in DOS budget (Rs. in Lakhs)
2009-2010	700.00
2010-2011	800.00
2011-2012	800.00
2012-2013	800.00

Financial Assistance for Mahila Samakhya Programme

2063. SHRI NILESH NARAYAN RANE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the financial assistance provided to voluntary organizations under Mahila Samakhya Scheme during the last three years and the current year, State-wise/year-wise;

(b) whether the Government has evaluated the performance of the said voluntary organizations;

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

(d) the action taken against voluntary organizations with unsatisfactory performance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) No financial assistance has been provided to voluntary organizations under Mahila Samakhya Programme by the Ministry during the last three years and the current year.

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

Leakage of Question Papers

2064. SHRI RAJIAH SIRICILLA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has issued any guidelines to check leak out of question papers, cheating and impersonating cases in various examinations conducted by the educational institutions in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the action taken by the Government against erring persons, State-wise; and

(d) the steps being taken by the Government to improve the quality education in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR) : (a) to (c) Education being in the Concurrent list of Constitution, it is upto the respective States/UTs to take suitable action in this regard. However, the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) takes various measures for the probity of examinations conducted by it, viz. it keeps the question papers of the examinations conducted by it in cloth lined envelopes bearing security seals and question papers are kept with the Nationalized Banks which are handed over to the Centre Superintendent just before the commencement of examinations. On receiving complaints, CBSE lodges an FIR against the erring persons and issues charge sheets. The University Grant Commission (UGC) has not issued any guidelines in this regard.

(d) CBSE has introduced the scheme of Continuous & Comprehensive Evaluation (CCE) in its schools for improvement of quality of education. Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) provides for several interventions to improve the quality of elementary education, including *inter alia* opening new schools, recruiting additional

teachers, periodic in-service teacher training, provision of text books and uniforms, and regular academic support for learning enhancement to teachers. Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan has been launched in 2009 with the objective of universalizing access to quality secondary education. A Centrally Sponsored Scheme, "Information and Communication Technology in Schools", promotes computer-enabled learning and ICT usage in Government and Government-aided secondary and higher secondary schools, and thereby enriches teaching learning processes.

School Management Committees

2065. SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is mandatory for every school under the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education, 2009 to constitute a School Management Committee (SMC);

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the total number of schools that were required to constitute an SMC and the total number of schools that have constituted such committee during the last two years, State-wise and year-wise;

(c) whether these SMCs have been discharging the roles entrusted to them;

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

(e) whether the National University of Education Planning and Administration (NUEPA) had conducted a study to review the functioning of these SMCs across the country;

(f) if so, the details thereof along with the major findings by NUEPA;

(g) the details of the recommendations that have been accepted along with the action taken by the Government thereon; and

(h) the steps being taken by the Government to improve the functioning of these SMCs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 mandates the constitution of a School Management Committee (SMC) in all Government and Government aided schools. As per State Government/UT Administration reports, the updated position for 2011-12 regarding the number of schools that were required to constitute SMCs and the schools that have constituted such committees State-wise is at enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) It has been reported by most States/UTs that SMCs are discharging the functions assigned to them as per the RTE rules notified by the States.

(e) and (f) The National University of Educational Planning and Administration (NUEPA) had conducted a study on the functioning of education committees entrusted with the responsibility of school management and supervision under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) Programme in 14 States in 2009. Education committees associated with 1006 schools located in 897 villages/wards and spread over 42 districts were covered in the study.

The study *inter alia* recommended granting a statutory status to education committees and giving higher representation to parents in such committees including 50% representation for women.

(g) The RTE Act, 2009 provides for a statutory SMC in all Government and Government aided schools and also *inter alia* stipulates, that 75% of the members would be parents/guardians of children admitted in that school, proportionate representation shall be given to parents/guardians of children belonging to disadvantaged groups and weaker sections and that fifty percent of members of the SMC shall be women.

(h) Regular training is imparted to SMC members under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan for improving their understanding of their roles and responsibilities and to improve their functioning.

Statement

Sl. No.	State	2011-12	
		No. of Schools	Total no. of SMCs constituted
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	309	309
2.	Andhra Pradesh	79673	79673

1	2	3	4
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	3071	3071
4.	Assam	48475	40095
5.	Bihar	70029	61656
6.	Chhattisgarh	47396	47394
7.	Chandigarh	104	104
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	270	270
9.	Daman and Diu	85	85
10.	Delhi	3154	0
11.	Goa	1064	0
12.	Gujarat	34116	34116
13.	Haryana	15014	14974
14.	Himachal Pradesh	15083	15083
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	31808	31808
16.	Jharkhand	39849	39849
17.	Karnataka	45679	45679
18.	Kerala	12647	12647
19.	Lakshadweep	44	44
20.	Madhya Pradesh	111891	111891
21.	Maharashtra	84834	84834
22.	Meghalaya	12774	12774
23.	Manipur	2762	2762
24.	Mizoram	2402	2402
25.	Nagaland	2672	0
26.	Odisha	56335	55111
27.	Puducherry	427	427
28.	Punjab	20183	20183
29.	Rajasthan	68905	68905
30.	Sikkim	781	781
31.	Tamil Nadu	44535	38569
32.	Tripura	4309	4309
33.	Uttar Pradesh	149985	149985
34.	Uttarakhand	17760	17760
35.	West Bengal	79608	14263

[Translation]

Financial Assistance to NGOs

2066. SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the financial assistance provided by the Government to Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) in the country including Odisha in the field of education during each of the last three years and the current year, NGO-wise and State-wise;

(b) the details of the schemes under which assistance has been provided;

(c) the details of the NGOs found involved in various irregularities along with the nature of irregularities committed, State-wise;

(d) whether the Government has taken action against such NGOs for the irregularities committed by them;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to check such irregularities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (b) The Scheme of Support to Voluntary Agencies for Adult Education and Skill Development has three components, viz. Jan Shikshan Sansthan, State Resource Centre and Assistance to Voluntary Agencies for Innovative Projects. The details of grants released during last three years from (2009-10 to 2011-12) and the current financial year in respect of JSSs & SRCs in States, including Odisha are given in the enclosed Statement-I(A) and I(B). No grants have been released to the voluntary agencies for innovative projects.

Under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) grants are released to Government agencies, educational institutions, panchayati raj institutions, registered societies, public trust and non profit making companies. The details of financial assistance provided by the Government to Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) in the country including Odisha in the field of education during each of the last three years and the current year are enclosed as Statement-II.

(c) to (e) Insofar as SSA is concerned, a complaint has been received against a voluntary agency viz. Katha, New Delhi for financial irregularities during their project conducted from 1-4-2010 to 31-3-2012 in Delhi. In this connection, a Committee has been constituted to investigate the matter.

(f) For effective implementation of these projects, Grant-in-aid Committee (GIAC) periodically reviews the functioning of NGOs. After completion of one year of the project or likely date of completion of the first year of the project, the voluntary agencies get evaluated by a Joint Evaluation Team, which consist of one member of GIAC, one nominee of State Project Director of SSA of concerned state and a representative of MHRD, Deptt. of School Education & Literacy. Further funds are released on the basis of the report received from Joint Evaluation Team.

Statement I(A)

DETAILS OF GRANTS RELEASED TO JAN SHIKSHAN SANSTHANS IN STATES DURING THE YEARS 2009-10 TO 2012-13

S. No.	Name of the JSSs	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	ANDHRA PRADESH	32941649.00	41064041.00	44152418.00	20351473.00
2.	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	2948395.00	3000000.00	2993000.00	1495330.00
3.	ASSAM	9828416.00	14985523.00	14570484.00	7267113.00
4.	BIHAR	28074065.00	33629308.00	37626109.00	19390759.00
5.	CHHATTISGARH	10786157.00	20768542.00	20208283.00	9868738.00
6.	DELHI	11072600.00	8944624.00	8951517.00	4455433.00
7.	GOA	2578893.00	2958621.00	2650469.00	1217316.00
8.	GUJARAT	23690253.00	29918640.00	28994053.00	13861124.00
9.	HARYANA	14565270.00	14997613.00	14974649.00	7468631.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
10.	HIMACHAL PRADESH	1315802.00	2999997.00	2990130.00	1496000.00
11.	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	4312361.00	6301571.00	5772661.00	3219062.00
12.	JHARKHAND	13122952.00	15128708.00	14971527.00	7433858.00
13.	KARNATAKA	22191033.00	27775300.00	26061135.00	13717344.00
14.	KERALA	25620911.00	27816964.00	25455328.00	13100798.00
15.	MADHYA PRADESH	79711211.00	98130528.00	94528114.00	47305093.00
16.	MAHARASHTRA	48174155.00	63846325.00	57908122.00	30629817.00
17.	MANIPUR	6661045.00	9000000.00	8938901.00	4448105.00
18.	MIZORAM	2565328.00	2996336.00	--	--
19.	NAGALAND	2894505.00	1497991.00	2998922.00	1389424.00
20.	ORISSA	44834352.00	51710857.00	51565420.00	25874701.00
21.	PUNJAB	5192436.00	5958584.00	5977797.00	2973000.00
22.	RAJASTHAN	19584452.00	22506514.00	22418774.00	10790595.00
23.	TAMILNADU	23311243.00	31418000.00	28058733.00	12655194.00
24.	TRIPURA	2203450.00	2723424.00	2728394.00	1274224.00
25.	UTTAR PRADESH	132476268.00	155448728.00	149595516.00	73225540.00
26.	UTTARAKHAND	14351863.00	17677549.00	16625739.00	8242844.00
27.	WEST BENGAL	21554732.00	29500000.00	24366710.00	12241710.00
28.	CHANDIGARH	2735688.00	3493516.00	3491133.00	1750000.00
29.	DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI	1339455.00	2954833.00	2762566.00	1460440.00

Statement I(B)**DETAILS OF GRANTS RELEASED FROM THE YEARS (2009-10 TO 2012-13)
TO 33 STATE RESOURCE CENTRES**

S. No	Name of the SRC	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
1	2	4	5	6	7
1.	State Resource Centre for Adult Education & Continuing Education - SPACE, Andhra Mahila Sabha Academic Campus, Osmania University Road, Hyderabad	1,00,00,000	49,61,000	99,68,429	49,67,851
2.	State Resource Centre, Assam Mandovi Apartments, Unit C&D 1st Floor GNB Road Ambari, Guwahati	69,75,945	98,35,064	95,97,555	49,31,504

1	2	4	5	6	7
3.	State Resource Centre, Asian Development Research Institute (ADRI), BSIDC Colony, Off. Boring, Patliputra Road, Patna	93,76,732	58,74,982	73,40,719	30,96,307
4.	State Resource Centre, DEEPAYATAN, Buddha Colony, Patna	99,90,509	67,68,385	97,26,003	50,00,000
5.	Jandarshan Media Centre, Deshbandhu Complex, Ramsagarpara, Raipur, (Chhattisgarh)	66,24,124	63,19,338	68,84,689	35,00,000
6.	State Resource Centre for Adult Education, Gujarat Vidyapeet, Ashram Road, Ahmedabad	66,93,164	57,78,229	69,99,566	35,00,000
7.	State Resource Centre, SEARCH, 42/29, Chanakya Puri, Behind Shiela Cinema, Rohtak (Haryana)	68,67,000	89,22,000	77,01,211	27,08,492
8.	State Resource Centre Rajya Gyan Vigyan Kendra Shiwalik Sadan, Engine Ghar, Sanjauli, Shimla	66,20,000	68,60,000	71,65,488	36,25,000
9.	State Resource Centre, University of Kashmir 1/17, Nasim Bagh Campus Hazratbal, Srinagar (J&K)	20,80,000	70,00,000	62,29,888	34,54,467
10.	State Resource Centre, Asian Development Research Institute (ADRI), 219-C/Road No. 2, Ashok Nagar, Ranchi (Jharkhand)	93,23,904	57,12,841	83,70,429	27,84,811
11.	State Resource Centre, Karnataka State Adult Edu. Council, P.O.Box 301, Old H.D. Kote Road, Mysore (Karnataka)	1,00,00,000	50,00,000	97,73,002	44,84,492
12.	State Resource Centre, Pattom P.O., Thiruvananthapuram (Kerala)	100,00,000	22,57,379	72,68,656	47,36,093
13.	State Resource Centre for AE,] Bhartiya Grameen Mahila Sangh, Sector-R, Mahalaxmi Nagar, Indore (MP)	62,53,916	83,64,954	87,44,890	38,10,432
14.	State Resource Centre, Abhivyakti, E-8/195, Trilanga, Bhopal (MP)	44,91,540	85,59,510	72,67,447	38,03,730
15.	State Resource Centre, Pune, Rashtra Sewa Dal, Sane Guruji Smarak, S.M. Joshi Kala Krida Sankul, Pune (MS)	50,00,000	82,11,252	96,07,504	48,15,520
16.	State Resource Centre, Maharashtra State Institute of Adult Education, Station Road, Aurangabad (MS)	69,97,820	55,07,169	69,99,566	34,99,800

1	2	4	5	6	7
17.	State Resource Centre, North Eastern Hill University, Bijni Complex, Laitumkhrah, Shillong (Meghalaya)	69,59,083	51,36,639	67,52,027	34,68,010
18.	State Resource Centre, Jamia Millia Islamia, Jamia Nagar, New Delhi	63,87,000	47,56,000	56,79,131	24,49,766
19.	State Resource Centre for Adult Education, Odisha, Janasiksha Bhawan, Unit-V, Bhubaneswar (Odisha)	35,00,000	70,00,000	58,36,835	
20.	State Resource Centre for Adult & Continuing Education, Punjab University, Chandigarh	---	---	---	---
21.	State Resource Centre, Rajasthan Adult Education Association, 7-A Jhalana Doongri Institutional Area, Jaipur	91,16,563	67,69,224	32,72,796	10,00,000
22.	State Resource Centre No. 20, First Street, Venkatratnam Nagar Extension, Adyar, Chennai	1,00,00,000	41,91,177	41,91,177	---
23.	State Resource Centre, Bharat Gyan Vigyan Samiti, Tripura, Gana Siksha Bhawan, Melarmath, Near Najrul Chhatrabash, Agartala	49,16,776	22,57,684	24,43,519	12,17,675
24.	State Resource Centre, Literacy House, Post Manas Nagar, Kanpur Road, Lucknow	80,95,054	50,00,000	1,00,00,000	22,70,166
25.	State Resource Centre for Adult Education, 68/1, Suryalok Colony, Rajpur Road, Dehradun	60,30,480	38,39,000	86,25,562	25,46,673
26.	State Resource Centre for Adult Education, West Bengal, 50, Beliaghata Main Road, Kolkata	99,97,387	79,62,114	99,57,190	47,49,522
27.	State Resource Centre, Arunachal Pradesh 2nd Floor, Diyana Apartments, Near Police Station, Naharlagun, 791110 Arunachal Pradesh	---	55,00,000	59,99,638	32,66,178
28.	State Resource Centre, Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh	---	62,00,000	67,34,000	14,06,520
29.	State Resource Centre, Jodhpur, Rajasthan	---	50,00,000	70,00,000	26,09,429
30.	State Resource Centre, New SRC ASSAM	---	---	30,00,000	---

1	2	4	5	6	7
31.	State Resource Centre, New SRC Palamu, Jharkhand	---	---	30,00,000	---
32.	State Resource Centre, Rayagada, Odisha	---	---	25,00,000 (non-recurring)	---
33.	State Resource Centre, Bharuch, Gujarat	---	---	25,00,000 (non-recurring)	5,00,000

Statement II**GRANTS RELEASED TO NGOs UNDER SARVA SHIKSHA ABHIYAN (SSA)****2009-10**

Sl. No.	States	Name of Voluntary Agency	Amount Released
1.	Chhattisgarh	Rupantar, Chhattisgarh.	1,19,902/-
2.	Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Rajasthan & Uttarakhand	Bharat Gyan Vigyan Samiti (BGVS), New Delhi	65,00,000/-
3.	Delhi	Katha, New Delhi	73,19,000/-
4.	Maharashtra	Door Step School, Mumbai	13,68,244/-
5.	Uttar Pradesh	Pratham, Mumbai for U.P. Project	1,41,52,997/-
Total			2,94,60,143/-

2010-11

1.	Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Rajasthan & Uttarakhand	Bharat Gyan Vigyan Samiti (BGVS) New Delhi (for projects in Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Rajasthan & Uttarakhand)	92,27,249/-
2.	Bihar	Pratham, Mumbai (Bihar Project)	1,06,20,392/-
3.	Delhi	Nirantar, New Delhi	20,31,425/-
4.	Delhi	Katha, New Delhi	62,37,164/-
5.	Maharashtra	Sabrang Trust, Mumbai	58,72,500/-
Total			3,39,88,730/-

2011-12

1.	Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Rajasthan & Uttarakhand	Bharat Gyan Vigyan Samiti (BGVS) New Delhi (for projects in Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Rajasthan & Uttarakhand)	76,40,705/-
2.	Delhi	Katha, New Delhi	1,45,50,200/-
3.	Delhi	Nirantar Trust, New Delhi	15,00,000/-
4.	Bihar	Deshkal Society, Delhi (Bihar Project)	15,89,925/-
Total			2,52,80,830/-

2012-13

As on 3.12.2012

Sl. No.	States	Name of Voluntary Agency	Amount Released
1.	Bihar	Deshkal Society, (Bihar Project) 220 SFS Flats, Dr. Mukherjee Nagar, Delhi-110009	12,62,898/-
2.	Maharashtra	Sabrang Trust, Nirant, Juhu Tara Road, Juhu, Mumbai - 400032	26,66,570/-
Total			39,29,468/-

*[English]***Merger of Telecom PSUs**

2067. SHRI K. SUGUMAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has asked Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) and Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL) to prepare a work plan for their merger;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the progress made in this regard so far;

(c) whether both BSNL and MTNL had prior consultations with the employees of both these organisations on the issue; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) No, Madam.

(b) to (d) Do not arise in view of (a) above.

ICCR

2068. SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY:
SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:
SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of research activities taken up by Indian Council for Cultural Relations (ICCR) during the last three years;

(b) the particulars of cultural groups sponsored/deputed by ICCR for performing in other countries during

the last three years indicating country, specific occasion and type of programmes in detail;

(c) the list of artist or groups from the North-Eastern Region who were sponsored/deputed for such occasions;

(d) whether it has been decided to depute traditional art and cultural groups from the north-east region in future;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) Although Indian Council for Cultural Relations (ICCR) is not a research institution, it extends facilities to foreign scholars to undertake research in the field of culture and Indian studies under its Senior & Junior Fellowship scheme. Besides the above scheme, the Council also supports International students to pursue PhD and Post-Doctoral research in India under its various scholarship schemes.

Apart from the above two schemes meant for foreign scholars, Council also extends support to Indian academicians to do field research in an International university for a period of 3 months under its scheme, 'Study Visits of Indian Scholars abroad'.

(b) The groups sponsored/deputed by ICCR for performance of art, culture and other activities during the last three years indicating country, specific occasion, period and type of programmes are enclosed at Statement-I.

(c) The artists/groups from North Eastern Region who were Sponsored/deputed for such occasions is enclosed at Statement-II.

(d) and (e) Yes. As can be seen from the annexures, the Council has always endeavoured to include traditional art and cultural groups from the region.

(f) Not Applicable.

Statement I**Outgoing Cultural Delegations***Implementation report from 1st April, 2009 to 31st March, 2010*

Sl.No.	Countries to be visited	Name of the Group	Date	Purpose of Visit	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	China	9-member Mohiniattam Dance group led by Ms. Geeta Radhakrishnan, Maharashtra	5-8 April, 2009	To give cultural performance	
2.	Tanzania, Lesotho, South Africa, Zimbabwe, Mozambique	5-member Bharatanatyam Dance group led by Ms. Susheela Mehta, Andhra Pradesh	7 April-6 May, 2009	To participate in the 10th Harare International Festival of Arts in Zimbabwe and give performance in other countries	
3-5.	Mauritius, Reunion Islands Reunion Islands	(i) 10-member Kalarippayattu group, Delhi (ii) Two craftsman; one Heena artiste, Delhi and one Decoration (Rangoli/Kolam) artiste, Kerala (iii) One Kathakali artiste demonstrating Kathakali make-up, Kerala	7-20 April, 2009 13-20 April, 2009 13-20 April, 2009	To participate in the Festival organized by ARRCC to coincide with the Tamil New Year Celebrations in Reunion Islands and to give cultural performance in Mauritius	
6.	USA	Four travel grants to Ustad Ali Ahmed Hussain Khan (Shehnai), West Bengal	9 April-11 May, 2009	To give cultural performances	
7.	Malaysia, China	13-member Bhangra group led by Shri Kanwarpreet Singh, Delhi	14 April-4 May, 2009	To give cultural performances	
8.	Nepal	5-member Ghazal group led by Shri Vinod Kumar, Delhi	18-20 April, 2009	To give cultural performances	
9.	Spain	13-Member Contemporary dance group "Drishtikon" led by Ms. Aditi Mangaldas, Delhi	20-23 April, 2009	To coincide with the visit of President of India to Spain	
10.	U.K.	One travel grant to Shri Deepak Kumar Chakraborty (Tabla), West Bengal	25 April-7 June, 2009	To give cultural performances	

1	2	3	4	5	6
11.	Bangladesh	17-member Modern Dance group "Dancers' Guild" led by Jonaki Sarkar, West Bengal	27 to 30 April, 2009	To participate in the "World Dance Day"	
12.	USA	Three travel grants to Ms. Mom Ganguly (Mohiniattam) along with two accompanists, Delhi	29 April to 7 May, 2009	To give cultural performances	
13.	Guyana	9-member Composite group	02 May to 08 June, 2009	To participate in the 171st	
14.	Trinidad & Tobago, Suriname, Venezuela, USA, St. Marteen, Aruba	(i) 4-member Light Classical Music group led by Ms. Kumud Diwan, Delhi and		Anniversary Celebrations of Arrival Day of Indians in Guyana, Trinidad & Tobago and Suriname and to give cultural performances in other countries	
	Guyana, Trinidad & Tobago, Colombia, Venezuela, USA, St. Marteen, Aruba	(ii) 5-member Kathak Dance group led by Ms. Mahua Shankar, Delhi	02 May to 08 June, 2009		
15.	Bangladesh	14-member Dance Drama group of Aurobindo Anushilan Society led by Dr. D.P. Bandyopadhyay, West Bengal	13-17 May, 2009	To present the Dance Drama "Savitri"	
16.	U.K.	12-member Gujarati Folk dance group of "Shree Vasuki Sanskrutik Group" led by Shri Kumar Pal Rana, Gujarat	01-22 June, 2009	To participate in the Glasgow, Nottingham & Belford Mela	
17.	South Korea China	22-member Choir group from North East Zonal Cultural Centre "Shillong Chamber" from Nagaland	25 June to 7 July, 2009	To give cultural performances	The group was sponsored by Ministry of Culture, Govt. of India to South Korea. The Council sponsored the group to China to give cultural performances.

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18.	Spain	9 travel grants to artistes to:	30 June -03 July, 2009	To give cultural performances	The Council had sponsored Bombay Jayashri Ramnath group to Spain for performances.
19.	Austria	(i) 4-travel grant to Ms. Bombay Jayashri Ramnath (Carnatic Vocal), Tamil Nadu			
	Austria	4 travel grant to T.M.Krishna (Carnatic Vocal), Tamil Nadu travel		To participate in the Indian Classical Music Festival in Salzburg	Rest of the five members availed
	Austria	1 travel grant to Shri Durjoy Bhowmik (Tabla), Delhi			grant only for Austria
20.	USA	Three travel grants to Choir group of Vishwa Bharati University, West Bengal	2-12 July, 2009	To participate in the North American Bengali Conference titled "From the Traditional to the Contemporary" at the invitation of University of California, Berkeley	The Council had provided travel grants for the sector San Francisco and sponsored the group to Houston for performances
21.	South Africa	6-member Manipuri dance group led by Ms. Sruti Bandopadhyay, West Bengal	6-14 July, 2009	To participate in the National Arts Festival in Grahamstown	
22-23.	Jordan	9-member Composite group; (i) 5-member Bharatanatyam Dance group led by Ms. Jayanthi Subramaniam, Tamilnadu (ii) 4-member Flute group led by Ms. Mala Chandrashekhar, Tamilnadu	15-21 July, 2009	To participate in the Jordan Festival	
24.	Syria	12-member Rajasthani Folk Dance group led by Shri Dhane Khan Langa, Rajasthan	6-13 August, 2009	To participate in the Bosra Internatiional Festival-2009	
25.	Trinidad & Tobago, Barbados	5-member Odissi Dance group led by Ms. Sangeeta Dash, Orissa	7-20 August, 2009	To participate in the Festival of India in Trinidad and Tobago and to give performances in Barbados	
26.	Bhutan	13-member Katfeak dance group led by Ms. Aditi Mangaldas, Delhi	13-17 August, 2009	To give cultural performances on the occasion of India's Independence Day Celebration	

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27.	Sri Lanka	6-member Kathak Dance group led by Shri Hari and Ms. Chethna, Karnataka	13-21 August, 2009	To give cultural performances on the occasion of India's Independence day celebration	
28.	China	14-member Sarabhuji group led by Shri Tarun Pradhan, West Bengal	13-26 August, 2009	To participate in the 11th Asia Arts Festival	
29.	Bangladesh	6-member Rabindra Sangeet group led by Debarati Mitra, West Bengal	14-19 August, 2009	To give cultural performances on the occasion of India's Independence Day Celebration	
30.	Nepal	4-member Santoor group led by Shri Bhajan Sopori, Delhi	14-16 August, 2009	To give cultural performances on the occasion of India's Independence Day Celebration	
31.	Maldives	11-member Magic group led by Shri K.S. Ramesh, Karnataka	17-20 August, 2009	To give cultural performances on the occasion of India's Independence Day Celebration	
32.	Maldives	5-member Bharatanatyam Dance group led by Ms. Shilpa Uthapa, Karnataka	19-22 August, 2009	To give cultural performances on the occasion of India's Independence Day Celebration	
33.	Trinidad & Tobago	4-member Poet group	22-28 August, 2009	To participate in the Festival of India in Trinidad and Tobago	
34.	Trinidad & Tobago	6-member Bhakti Sangeet group led by Ms. Vidya Shah, Delhi	22-30 August, 2009	To participate in the Festival of India in Trinidad and Tobago	
35.	Bulgaria, Macedonia, Greece	12-member Folk Dance group "Chureshwar Lok Nritya Sanskritik Mandal" led by Shri Joginder S.Habbi, Himachal Pradesh	24 August, 14 September, 2009	To participate in the 37th International Folklore Festival (IFF) in Bourgas and Thessaloniki International Fair in Greece	
36.	Uzbekistan	8-member Rajasthani Folk dance group led by Bhugra Khan, Rajasthan	24-31 August, 2009	To participate in the International Festival of Music "Sharq Taronalari"	
37.	Sri Lanka	12-member Kargam & Kavaadi Folk Dance group, Tamilnadu	3-10 September, 2009	To participate in the National Literary and Arts Festival of Sri Lanka	
38.	Germany	7-member Bharatanatyam Dance group led by Ms. Souraja Tagore and Shri Milan Adhikary, West Bengal	3-13 September, 2009	For DIG Chain Tour	

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39.	Greece	5-member Odissi Dance group led by Ms. Arushi Mudgal, Delhi	4-14 September, 2009	To participate in the Thessaloniki International Fair in Greece	
40.	South Africa	6 travel grants to Ms. Daksha Seth Dance Company, Kerala	9-18 September, 2009	To participate in the Shared Histories Festival-2009	
41-42.	France	(i) 4-member Shubhada Music group of Auroville Foundation, Puducherry (ii) 5-member Bharatanatyam Dance group led by Ms. Roja Kannan, Tamilnadu	14-18 September, 2009	To perform on the occasion of the unveiling of Sri Aurobindo's statue at UNESCO	
43.	Thailand, Vientiane, Singapore	15-member Kathak Dance group "Punarnava" from Kathak Kendra, Delhi	15-24 September, 2009	To give cultural performances	
44.	Japan	6-member Kathak Dance group led by Ms. Moumala Nayak and Hemanta Kalita, Delhi	17-30 September, 2009	To give cultural performances on the inaugural of the opening of the new Indian Cultural Centre in Tokyo and to participate in the Namaste India Festival & Fukuoka Asian Art Festival	
45.	Japan	5-member Sitar group led by Pandit Debu Chaudhuri, Delhi	24-27 September, 2009	To give cultural performances on the inaugural of the opening of the new Indian Cultural Centre in Tokyo	
46.	Bhutan	12-member Rajasthani Folk Dance Group led by Ms. Gulabi Sopera, Rajasthan	29 September-9 October, 2009	To participate in the Imtrat Raising Day Celebrations	
47.	Mauritius	6-member Ghazal group led by Ahmad Hussain and Mohammad Hussain, Rajasthan	30 September-5 October, 2009	To give cultural performances on the occasion of National Eid Celebrations	
48.	Italy	5-member Puppet group led by Shri Naurang Lal, Delhi	1-13 October, 2009	To give cultural performances	
49.	South Korea	50% of 11 travel grant to Contemporary Dance group of Attakalari Centre for Movement of	5-8 October, 2009	To participate in the Seoul International Dance Festival	

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		Arts led by Shri Joychandran Palazhy, Karnataka			
50.	Yemen, Qatar	5-member Kathak Dance group led by Ms. Pratishtha Sharma, Delhi	6-13 October, 2009	To give cultural performances	
51.	Australia, Malaysia, Singapore	8 travel grants to Bharatanatyam Dance group led by Shri V.P. Dhananjayan & Ms. Shanta Dhananjayan, Tamilnadu	7 October-10 November, 2009	To give cultural performances	
52.	Syria	2 -member Sitar group led by Shri Adip Ghosh, Chhattisgarh	7-16 October, 2009	To participate in the Syria Silk Road Festival	
53.	New Zealand	12-member Gujarati Folk Dance group of "Saurashtra Lok Kala Kendra" led by Shri Amardeep Sinh J.Jadeja, Gujarat	8-25 October, 2009	To participate in the Diwali Celebrations	
54.	South Africa, Lesotho	11-member Light Classical group of "Feels International Group" led by Shri Ashwani Kumar, Delhi	8-26-October, 2009	To participate in the Diwali Celebrations	
55.	Singapore, Lao PDR	12-member Lavani Folk group of Shri Jay Ganesh Lok Kala, Maharashtra	9-17 October, 2009	To participate in the Diwali Utsav	
56.	Tajikistan, Uzbekistan	8-member Qawaali group led by Shri Ghulam Qadir	8-15 October, 2009	To participate at the International Festival- symposium "Falak" in Tajikistan and to give cultural performances in Uzbekistan	
57.	Australia	10-member Manipuri Dance group "Jagoi Marup", Manipur	9-19 October, 2009	To participate in the Diwali Celebrations	
58.	Japan, South Korea	5-member Kuchipudi Dance group led by Ms. Manju Hemamalini, Delhi	9-29 October, 2009	To give cultural performances on the occasion of Diwali Celebrations	
59.	Trinidad & Tobago, Saint Vincent, Grenadines, Barbados	11-member Folk Dance group of Rang Puhar led by Ms. Shubhra Mehdiretta, Maharashtra	13-30 October, 2009	To participate in the Diwali Festival	

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60.	Ethiopia	6-member Fusion group led by Shri Abhijit Pohankar, Maharashtra	16-21 October, 2009	To participate in the Diwali Celebrations	
61.	France	5 travel grants to Vocal group led by Shaguna Purushotaman, Tamilnadu	17-19 October, 2009	To participate in the Thyagaraja Festival	
62.	Nepal	One travel grant to Pandit Vishwamohan Bhatt (Guitar), Rajasthan	20-23 October, 2009	To give cultural performances	
63.	Nigeria	One travel grant to Ms. Manisha Gulyani (Kathak), Rajasthan	3-9 November, 2009	To participate in the Trufesta International Dance Festival 2009	
64.	Mexico	10-member UP Folk dance group led by Ms. Geetanjali Sharma	4-10 November, 2009	To participate in the Nao de China Festival	
65.	Egypt, Libya, Malta	12-member Contemporary group of "Anart" led by Ishira Parikh and Shri Maulk Shah, Delhi	9-26 November, 2009	To participate in the Cairo International Film Festival and to give cultural performances in Libya and Malta	
66.	Combodia	10-member Bihu Dance group of Aimoni Gogoi Bihu Dal led by Shri Someswar Taran, Assam	10-13 November, 2009	To participate in the India-Combodia Trade and Investment Business Forum	
67.	Italy	4-member Violin group led by Shri Rghunathan Sridhar, Delhi	12-15 November, 2009	To participate in the "Suoni Dal Mondo" Festival	
68.	Bangladesh	16-member "Vivaadi" Theatre group from NSD led by Ms. Anuradha Kapur, New Delhi	13-19 November, 2009	To stage the Play "John Gabriel Borkman" at the Interational Ibsen Theatre Festival "Ibsen through New Eyes"	
69.	Israel	Carnatic Vocal group led by Ms. Sudha Raghunathan, Tamilnadu	16-20 November, 2009	To participate in the OUD Festival	
70.	Israel, Turkey	5-member Odissi Dance group led by Ms. Rajashree Chintak Behera, Delhi	20 November-1st December, 2009	To give performances organized by the Hebrew University in Israel and to give performances in Turkey	
71.	Sri Lanka	10-member Contemporary Dance "Samudra" group led by Shri Madhu Gopinath and Vakkom Sajeev, Kerala	21-25 November, 2009	To give cultural performances at the 3rd SAARC Business Leaders Conclave (SBLC)	

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72.	Thailand	11-member Puppet group led by Shri Bhaskar Kogga, Kamath (Karnataka)	1-8 December, 2009	To participate in the International Culture Festival in celebration of H.M. the King's Birthday Anniversary	
73.	Australia	Three travel grants to Ms. Manjiri Kelkar (Hindustani Vocal), Maharashtra	3-9 December, 2009	To represent India at the Parliament of World Religious, Melbourne	
74.	USA	5-member Hindustani Vocal group led by Ms. Shanti Hiranand, Delhi	3-13 December, 2009	To give cultural performances	
75.	Colombia Trinidad & Tobago, Barbados, USA, Canada, St Lucia	5-member Bharatanatyam Dance group led by Ms. Priya Venkataraman, Delhi	25 November -17 December, 2009	To participate in the "Festival of India"	
76.	Nepal	7-member Odissi Dance group "Shinjan Nrityalaya" led by Ms. Aloka Prava Kanungo, West Bengal	7-14 December, 2009	To give cultural performances	
77.	Myanmar	8-member Qawaali group led by Nizami Khusro Bandhu	7-15 December, 2009	To perform during the "URS" Festival	
78.	USA	5-member Odissi Dance group led by Ms. Sujata Mohapatra	9-14 December, 2009	To participate in the Alsdorf Anniversary Celebration at Art Institute	
79.	Mauritius	Seven travel grant to the Gulwadi Quartet of Ms. Shaila Hattangadi	13-19 December, 2009	To participate in the 24th Remembrance Day of the Father of the Mauritian Nation and the First Prime Minister of Mauritius	
80.	Algeria	12-member Rajasthani Folk Dance group "Meera Kala Mandir" led by Shri Prakash Verma, Rajasthan	17-22 December, 2009	4th Festival of Desert People	
81.	Greece	5-member Kuchipudi Dance group led by Ms. Yashoda C. Rao	20 December, 2009-10 January, 2010	To participate in the Volos International Festival	
82.	Vietnam	A Modern Dance group led by Shri Naresh Kumar .	30 December, 2009-5 January, 2010	To participate at the Da Lat Flower Festival	
83.	Mexico, Belize, Guatemala	5-member Kathak Dance group led by Ms. Kum Kum Dhar	14-28 January, 2010	To give cultural performances on the occasion of India's Republic Day	

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84.	South Africa	6-member Kathak Dance group led by Shri Arjun Mishra	23-30 January, 2010	To give cultural performances on the occasion of India's Republic Day Celebrations	25-29 January, Capetown
85.	Bhutan, Phuentshiling	14-member Bihu Dance group led by Ms. Bhanu Deka, Assam	23-29 January, 2010	On the occasion of India's Republic Day Celebrations	
86.	Sri Lanka	5-member Bharatanatyam Dance group led by Shri S.Shridhar and Ms. Anuradha Shridhar	24 January-2 February, 2010	On the occasion of India's Republic Day Celebrations	
87.	China	3-member Kuchipudi Dance group led by Ms. Rashmi Vaidyalingam and 3-member Bharatanatyam Dance group led by Ms. Ragini Krishnan	25-30 January, 2010	On the occasion of India's Republic Day Celebrations	
88.	U.K.	8-member Bharatanatyam Dance group led by Ms. Geeta Chandran	3-14 February, 2010	On the occasion of India's Republic Day Celebrations	
89.	Malaysia	7-member Kuchipudi Dance group led by Shri Jayarama Rao and Ms. Banasri Rao, New Delhi	8-12 February, 2010	To give cultural performances on the occasion of the opening of the new Indian Cultural Centre in Malaysia	
90.	Afghanistan	3-member Esraj group led by Shri Allauddin Khan, New Delhi	16-26 February, 2010	To give cultural performances on the occasion of the International Students Day	
91.	Syria	15-member Modern Dance (Bollywood) group of "Jasvinder Paras" led by Shri Jasvinder Singh Paras, Delhi	21 February-6 March, 2010	On the occasion of India's Republic Day Celebrations	
92.	Oman	12-member, Himachal Folk group "Sutradhar Kala Sangam" led by Shri Dinesh Sen	23 February - 1 March, 2010	To participate in the Indo-Oman Folk Art Festival	
93.	Trinidad & Tobago	10-member Charkula Dance group led by Shri Murarli Lai Sharma, U.P.	26 February-20 March, 2010	To participate in the Holi Festival in Trinidad and Patrick Day Celebrations in Montserrat	
94.	Australia	14-member Kathakali group of Kerala Kala Mandalam (Travel grant)	2-12 March 2010	To participate in the 2010 WOMA Delaide Festival in Adelaide	Mohinder Dhellon "Nataraj"

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95.	Bangladesh	8-member Sufi Kathak group led by Ms. Manjari Chaturvedi, Uttar Pradesh	10-20 March, 2010	To give cultural performances on the occasion of inauguration of ICC	
96.	France	Two travel grants to Shri Kaushik Bhattacharya (Tabla) and his accompanist, Shri Rajnarayan Bhattacharya, West Bengal	10 March-1 April, 2010	To give cultural performances	
97.	France	Five travel grant to Ms. Kshemawati Kalamandalam (Mohiniattam), Kerala	12 March-3 April, 2010	To participate at the 14th Edition of the Festival titled "Festival de l'Imaginaire"	
98.	Serbia, Croatia, Slovenia, Hungary	12-member Modern/Contemporary Dance group "Mamta Shankar Ballet" led by Ms. Mamta Shankar, West Bengal	16 March-2 April, 2010	To give cultural performances in Slovenia to coincide with a Conference on Tagore	
99.	Nepal	8-member Kathakali Dance group of the International Centre for Kathakali led by Shri V.Unnikrishnan	19-26 March, 2010	To give cultural performances	
100.	France	6-member Kathak Dance group led by Shri Deepak Maharaj, New Delhi	24 March-9 April, 2010	To give cultural performances	

OUTGOING CULTURAL DELEGATIONS

APRIL, 2010-MARCH, 2011

S.NO.	COUNTRIES VISITED	NAME OF THE GROUP	DATE	PURPOSE OF VISIT	REMARKS
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Reunion Island	10-member Manipuri Dance group "Meitei Traditional Dance" led by Ms. Indira Devi, Manipur	4-19 April, 2010	To participate in the Tamil New Year Celebrations in Reunion Island	
2.	USA	Prof. T.R. Subramanyam and Dr. Radha Venkatachalam (Carnatic Vocal), Tamilnadu <i>Two travel grants</i>	14 April-29 June, 2010	To give cultural performances to coincide with the G.N. Balasubramaniam (GNB) Global Centenary Celebrations	
3.	Singapor	10-member Punjabi Theatre group of "Amritsar Natak Kala Kendra led-by Ms. Areet Kaur, Punjab	22-24 April, 2010	To participate in the Baisakhi Mela	

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4.	Malaysia	14-member Bhangra and Giddha group "Jugni Cultural and Youth" led by Shri Davinder Singh, Punjab	22-26 April, 2010	To perform at the Baisakhi Celebrations	
5.	Cambodia	6-member Manipuri Dance group led by Ms. Rina Devi, Manipur	24 April-1 May, 2010	To give cultural performances on the occasion of "Trail of Civilization" in Siem Riep, Cambodia	
6.	Zimbabwe, South Africa	12-member Gujarati Folk Dance group "Yuvak Mandal Gadhavi" led by Shri Bhoje Shivaji Kaprubhai, Gujarat	25 April-9 May, 2010	To participate in the Harare International Festival of Arts (HIFA) in Zimbabwe and to give cultural performances in South Africa	
7.	Germany	14 travel grants to Children group from Bangalore Music School, Karnataka <i>Fourteen travel grants</i>	1-10 May, 2010	To participate in the Children Choir Festival	
8.	Singapore, Malaysia	4-member Rabindra Sangeet group led by Shri Prabuddha Raha, West Bengal	10-15 May, 2010	To give cultural performances during a Conference "An Age in Motion: The Asian Voyage of Rabindranatha Tagore"	
9.	Italy, Turkey	3-member Flute group led by Shri Hari Mohan Srivastava, Uttar Pradesh	12-20 May, 2010	To perform during the Turin International Book Fair in Italy and to give cultural performances in Turkey	
10.	Trinidad & Tobago, Suriname	10-member Rajasthani Folk group led by Ms. Gangabai Kamad, Rajasthan	25 May-8 June, 2010	To give cultural performances on the occasion of Indian Arrival Day	
11.	Myanmar	5-member Music Band Group "Abiogenesis Music Band" led by Shri Moasubong, Nagaland	27-31 May, 2010	To give cultural performance at the National Theatre, Yangon and at the National Theatre Mandalay	
12.	Japan	5-member Kuchipudi Dance group of Shri Kalakrishna, Andhra Pradesh	28 May-10 June, 2010	To give cultural performances on the occasion of the Golden Jubilee celebration of the Vedanta Society	
13.	UK	10-member Rajasthani Folk Music group "Lok Rang Parishad" led by Shri Samandar Khan Manganiar, Rajasthan	2-21 June, 2010	To participate in the Preston Mela, Bradford Mela & Glasgow Mela	
14.	Vietnam	5-member Odissi Dance group led by Ms. Arundhati Roy, West Bengal	5-13 June, 2010	To participate in the Hue Festival	

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15.	Cyprus	5-member Mahila Tal Vadya Kacheri group led by Ms. Sukanya Ramgopai (Ghatam with Taalvadya Kacheri), Karnataka	6-11 June, 2010	To give cultural performances	
16.	Malaysia	5-member Bharatanatyam Dance group led by Ms. Urmila Sathyanarayanan, Tamilnadu	10-14 June, 2010	To participate in the "2nd Festival of Bharatanatyam" and to conduct lecture demonstrations and workshops	
17.	Italy	9-member Bharatanatyam Dance group led by Shri Syed Sallauddin Pasha, New Delhi	10-20 June, 2010	To give cultural performances	
18.	Malaysia	7-member Bollywood group led by Ms. Shubra Bhardwaj, Maharashtra	11-17 June, 2010	To perform during the Queen's Baton Rally	Diversion from Festival of India in China
19.	Congo, Kinshasha	12-member U.P. Folk group "Brij Lok Kala Manch and Jagriti Mandat" led by Shri Ashok Sharma, Rajasthan	22-28 June, 2010	To give cultural performances on the occasion of the 50th Anniversary of Independence of Kinshasha	
20.	USA	Ms. Sreyashi Mitra (Rabindra Sangeet), West Bengal <i>Three travel grants</i>	26 June-8 July, 2010	To give cultural performances	
21.	USA	Shri Rangaputhali Raghunandan, Karnataka <i>One Travel Grant</i>	28 June-20 July, 2010	To perform at the Navika World First Kannada Summit	
22.	Italy, U.K.	8-member Odissi Dance group led by Ms. Ileana Citarisit, Orissa	30 June-16 July, 2010	To give cultural performances	
23.	South Africa	8-member Qawaali group led by Shri Ghulam Sabir and Shri Ghulam Waris, Delhi	1-20 July, 2010	To participate at the Saberi Urs Festival	
24.	Russia	8-member Puppet group led by Ms. Anurupa Roy, Maharashtra	2-20 July, 2010	To participate in the VI International Eco-authentic Festival of Puppet Theatre "Chir Chayayn" (Spirit of the Earth)	
25.	Norway	Four travel grants to Ms. Jyotsna Shourie (Bharatanatyam), New Delhi Four travel grants	8-11 July, 2010	To participate in the Forde Dance and Music Festival in Norway	

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26.	Oman, Doha, UAE (Dubai, Abu Dhabi)	6-member Composite Music group of Ms. Charanjeet Soni and Shri Fareed Ahmed Khan, New Delhi	10-25 July, 2010		To give cultural performances
27.	Vietnam	6-member Fusion Band/Hindustani Instrumental group 'IMPULSE' led by Shri Arunangshu Chaudhury, Delhi	21-26 July, 2010		To participate in the Beach Festival in Ho Chi Minh City
28.	Ireland	12-member Yakshgana group "Sanjeeva Suvarna", led by Shri Moodanidamboor Sanjeeva Poojary, Karnataka	22-28 July, 2010		To participate in the Festival of World Cultures (FWC)
29.	Uzbekistan	Shri Suranjan Das, Vice Chancellor of Kolkata University, West Bengal	25-30 July, 2010		To deliver lecture on the India-Uzbek Friendship as part of the "Year of India" in Uzbekistan
30.	Canada	Shri Kadri Gopalnath (Saxophone), Chennai <i>Five travel grants</i>	28 July-3 August, 2010		To perform during the grand consecration (Kumbabishekam) celebrations of the SBVF organized by Sringeri Vidya Bharati Foundation
31.	Mauritius	7-member Fusion group "SARGAM" led by Shri Johar Ali, New Delhi	28 July-4 August, 2010		To give cultural performances on the occasion of the commemoration of the Bicentenary of the Naval Battle of Grand Port
32.	Israel	6-member Puppet group led by Shri Raj Kumar Bhatt, New Delhi	1-9 August, 2010		To participate in the 35th International Arts and Crafts Fair-2010
33.	Maldives	15-member Magic group of Shri Muthukad, Kerala	2-6 August, 2010		To give cultural performances to celebrate the India-Maldives Friendship Month
34.	Oman	12-member Bhangra group led by Shri Sandeep Kumar Khiva, Punjab	5-9 August, 2010		To participate at the Khareef Festival in Salalah, Oman
35.	Bhutan	5-member Sitar group led by Shri Shujaat Hussain Khan, Delhi	13-16 August, 2010		To give cultural performances on the occasion of Independence Day
36.	Sri Lanka	8-member Odissi Dance group led by Ms. Sharmila Biswas, West Bengal	13-21 August, 2010		To give cultural performances on the occasion of Independence Day

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37.	USA, Canada	8-member Kathakali group led by Guru Radhamohan, Delhi	14-22 August, 2010	To participate in the "Erasing Borders Festival of Indian Dance 2010" in USA and to give cultural performances in Canada	
38.	Turkmenistan	11-member Punjabi group "Feels International" group led by Shri Ashwani Kumar, Delhi	14-22 August, 2010	To participate in the "Avaja 2010" Festival-Festival of Music, Song and Dances	
39.	Greece	10-member Odissi Folk group led by Sri D.Balaram Reddy, Orissa	20- 30 August, 2010	To participate in the 48th International Folklore Festival of Lefkas	
40.	Egypt	8-member Rajasthani Folk group led by Shri Mohd. Rafiq Langa, Delhi	23 August-5 September, 2010	To participate in the Sufi Samma Festival	
41.	South Africa	20-member Folk group choreographed by Ms. Maitreyee Pahari, Delhi	28 August-3 September, 2010	To participate in the India Show	
42.	South Africa	18-member Mohiniattam Dance group from Centre for Mohiniattam Institution, New Delhi	6-20 September, 2010	To present their production "Swan Lake" during Shared Histories Festival-2010	
43.	Australia	5-member Carnatic Violin group led by Professor T.N. Krishnan, Tamilnadu	9 September-5-October, 2010	To give cultural performances	
44.	USA	Shri Uday Bhalvaikar (Dhrupad), Maharashtra <i>Two travel grants</i>	9 September-9 November	To give cultural performances	
45.	USA	Ms. Lushin Dubey (Theatre), New Delhi <i>Eight Travel grants</i>	10 September-13 October, 2011	To stage the Musical Play "Salaam India"	
46.	Maldives	14-member Punjabi Folk Dance group led by Shri Surinder Sagar & Party, Punjab	15-20 September, 2010	To give cultural performances	
47.	U.K.	Kathakali group led by Shri Kalamandalam Gopi, Kerala' <i>Five travel grants</i>	15 September-3 December, 2010	To give cultural performances and conduct workshops in U.K.	
48.	Bangladesh	5-member Bharatanatyam Dance group led by Ms. Nivedita Parthasarathy, Tamil Nadu	15-24 September, 2010	To give cultural performances	

1	2	3	4	5	6
49-51.	Qatar, Muscat, UAE (Abu Dhabi)	(i) 12-member Rajasthani Folk Dance group led by Smt. Govardhan Kumari, Rajasthan (ii) 8-member Qawaali group of Nizami Bandhus (Shri Chand Nizami), New Delhi (iii) 7-member Kathak Dance group led by Ms. Rekha Mehra, New Delhi	25 September-5 October, 2010 25 September-8 October, 2010 25-29 September, 2010	To participate in the Indian Cultural Festival in Doha	
52-54.	Egypt	(i) 5-member Talaash Musical Band led by Shri Ritesh Ranjan Sahai, Uttar Pradesh (ii) 14-member Manipuri Dance group "Ranganiketan" led by Shri Amarjeet Singh, Manipur (iii) 12-member Gujarati Folk Dance group "Haler Lok Kala Kendra" led by Shri J.C. Jadeja, Gujarat	26 September-4 October, 2010	To participate in the India Week in Egypt	
55.	South Korea, Thailand	21-member Ballet group "Ritu Samhara" choreographed by Pandit Birju Maharaj, New Delhi; consisting of (i) 3-member Kuchipudi Dance group led by Ms. Deepika Reddy (ii) 3-member Bharatanatyam Dance group led by Ms. Priya Venkataraman (iii) 3-member Odissi Dance group led by Ms. Parwati Dutta (iv) 4-member Kathak dance group led by Ms. Parmita Maitra (v) 3-member Manipuri Dance group led by Ms. Bimbawati Devi	28 September-18 October, 2010	To participate in the 12th International Dance and Music Festival in Thailand and 10th Anniversary of the Jeonju International Sori Festival in South Korea	
56.	Bhutan	6-member Fusion group led by Shri Abhijit Pohankar, Maharashtra	29 September-6 October, 2010	To participate in the Imtrat Raising Day Celebrations	
57.	South Africa	10-member Contemporary Dance group "Padatik" led by Ms. Chetna Jalan, West Bengal	30 September-5 October, 2010	To participate in the 4th Regional PBD Convention in Durban	
58.	USA	Kathakali group "Satvikam Kalasadanam" led by	30 September-8 October, 2010	To participate in the Festival of Indian Classical Dances "Traditions	

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		Shri Sadanam Hari Kumar Vsantham, Kerala <i>Seven travel grants</i>		Engaged"	
59.	Vietnam, Taiwan	8-member Kalaripayattu group "CVN Kalari Nada Kkavu Calicut" led by Shri Gopa Kumar Kumman, Kerala	1-17 October, 2010	To participate in the Nan Ying International Folklore Festival	
60.	Nepal	5-member Baul group led by Shri Prahlad Brahmachari, West Bengal	2-6 October, 2010	To give cultural performances	
61-62.	New Zealand	(i) 12-member Rajasthani group led by Shri Gazi Khan, Rajasthan (ii) 4-member Magic group led by Shri Uday Jadugar, Karnataka	13 October- 3 November, 2010	To perform on the occasion of Diwali	
63.	Kenya, South Africa	12-member Manipuri Dance group "N. Ibohanbi" led by Shri Umakanta Singh Nameirakpam, Manipur	13 October- 1 November, 2010	To give cultural performances	
64.	Norway	Bharatnatayam Dance group led by Ms. Rukmini Chatterjee, New Delhi <i>Four travel grants</i>	15-23 October, 2010	To participate in the "National Norwegian Opera and Ballet" programme	
65.	Dubai	3-member Hindustani Vocal group "Aahang" led by Shri Neel Rajan Mukherjee, New Delhi <i>Three travel grants</i>	13 -17 October, 2010	To give cultural performances	
66.	Syria	6-member Kathak Dance group led by Shri Harish Gangani, New Delhi	17-22 October, 2010	To participate in the Palmyra Festival in Syria	
67.	Trinidad & Tobago	7-member Qawaali group led-by Shri Shahadat Hussain, Uttar Pradesh	19-28 October, 2010	To give cultural performances	
68.	Uzbekistan, Russia	8-member Qawaali group led by Shri Aftab Sabri and Shri Hashim Sabri, Maharashtra	19-25 October, 2010	To give cultural performances as part of the "Year of India" in Uzbekistan	
69.	Mexico	7-member Kathak Dance group led by Ms. Mangala Bhatt, Andhra Pradesh	20 October- 5 November, 2010	To participate in the Cervantino Festival and La Nao Festival	

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70.	Australia	15-member Rajasthani Folk group of Shri Rehmat Khan Langa, New Delhi	27 October-13 November, 2010	To give cultural performances on the occasion of Diwali	
71.	Italy	5-member Kuchipudi Dance group led by Ms. Sarvepally Madhavimala, Andhra Pradesh	29 October-4 November, 2010	To give cultural performances on the occasion of Diwali	
72.	Trinidad & Tobago, Suriname, USA	12-member Bhavi Bahrupi & Acrobatic group led by Shri Joravarsingh Jadav, Gujarat	29 October-14 November, 2010	To give cultural performances	
73.	Cuba, St. Dominigo	8-member Martial Art group "Hindustani Kaiari Sangham" led by Shri Remesan Marakkar Vallapil, Kerala	1-10 November, 2010	To give cultural performances	
74.	Russia	Rajasthani Folk Dance group led by Shri Bacchu Khan Langa, Rajasthan	4-11 November, 2010	To give cultural performances on the occasion of Diwali	
75.	Ethiopia, South Africa	16-member Punjabi Music (Variety) group led by Shri Subhash Goyal and Ms. Anju Goyal, New Delhi	5-23 November, 2010	To give cultural performances on the occasion of Diwali	
76.	China	5-member Bharatanatyam Dance group led by Ms. Aishwarya Nityananda, Andhra Pradesh	10-16 November, 2010	To give cultural performances	
77.	Japan, Indonesia, Russia	12-member Lavani group led by Ms. Rajashri Kale Nagarkar, Maharashtra	11-25 November, 2010	To give cultural performances	
78.	Vietnam	9-member Band group "Parikarma" led by Shri Subir Mallik, New Delhi	12-16 November, 2010	To give cultural performances on the occasion of Diwali	
79.	China	12-member Rajasthani Folk Dance group led by Shri Babu Khan, Rajasthan	15-29 November, 2010	To participate in the 2nd Fubao Rural Cultural Festival in Guangzhou, China	
80.	Israel	5-member Hindustani Vocal group led by Ustad Iqbal Ahmed Khan	20-22 November, 2010	To participate in the OUD Festival	
81-85.	Bangladesh	(i) Shri Rajendra Gangani (Kathak) x 7, Delhi (ii) Ms. Rita Ganguly (Hindustnai Vocal) x 7, Delhi	26 November-3 December, 2010	To participate in the "Ananda Jagya" the Indian Festival in Bangladesh	

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		(iii) Shri Debojyoti Bose (Sarod) x 3, West Bengal (iv) Shri Subhash Goel and Ms. Anju Goel (Punjabi Folk) x 15, Delhi (v) Shri Manoj Mitra (Theatre) x 20, West Bengal			
86.	Nigeria	12-member Rajasthani Folk Dance group led by Ms. Rakhi Sapera, Rajasthan	27-30 November, 2010	To participate in the "Abuja Carnival"	
87.	U.K.	Shri Muzaffar Ali, Choreographer, New Delhi <i>Two travel grants</i>	1-8 December, 2010	Advance visit for the project "Jahan-E-Khusro"	
88.	Senegal	10-member Siddi Goma group led by Ms. Siddi Roomanaben Chotubhai, Gujarat	21-26 December, 2010	To participate in the World Festival of Black Arts and Cultures	
89.	Myanmar	5-member Qawaali group led by Shri Anwar Sabri Brothers, Uttar Pradesh	11-19 January, 2011	To give cultural performances in the various cities of Myanmar	
90.	Mauritius	5-member Carnatic Vocal group led by Shri Govinda Rajan Elangovan, Delhi	11-21 January, 2011	To give cultural performances on the occasion of Republic Day	
91.	Singapore	13-member Kathak Dance group led by Ms. Shovana Narayan, Delhi	12-15 January, 2011	To participate in the "India Show"	
92.	Bhutan	14-member Bhangra and Giddha group led by Shri Parvinder Singh, Punjab	22-27 January, 2011	To give cultural performances on the occasion of Republic Day	
93.	Qatar (Doha)	14 Member Bhangra group led by Shri Rajinder Tonk, New Delhi	24-27 January, 2011	To give cultural performances during Asian Football Cup Games	
94.	Sri Lanka	8-member Kathakali group led by Shri Kottakkal Chandrasekharan, Kerala	24 January- 2 February, 2011	To give cultural performances on the occasion of Republic Day	
95.	Nepal	6-member Vocal group led by Shri Satish Babbar, New Delhi	24-28 January, 2011	To give cultural performances on the occasion of Republic Day	
96-97	UAE (Abu Dhabi)	Two cultural groups; (i) 12-member Rajasthani Folk Dance group led by	25 January- 2 February, 2011	To participate in the Indian Cultural Week and Republic Day Celebration	

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		Shri Jaipu Khan Langa, Rajasthan (ii) 8-member Qawaali group led by Ustad M.Zafar Nizami			
98.	Thailand	5-member Kathak Dance group led by Ms. Shweta Mishra, U.P.	25-28 January, 2011	To give cultural performances on the occasion of Republic Day	
99.	Yeman (Sana'a)	10-member Rajasthani Folk group led by Shri Bhugra Khan, Rajasthan	25-29 January, 2011	To give cultural performances on the occasion of Republic Day	
100.	China	10-member Kathak Dance group led by Ms. Namrata Pamnani, Delhi	25-29 January, 2011	To give cultural performances	
101.	Turkey	12-member Kathak Dance group led by Ms. Manjari Chaturvedi, Uttar Pradesh	2-5 February, 2011	To participate in the India Show to coincide with the visit of Minister of State for Commerce and Industry	
102.	Germany, Poland	10-member Bhojpuri group led by Ms. Seema Tiwari, NCR, Uttar Pradesh	8-15 February, 2011	To give cultural performances	
103.	Kyrgyzstan, Russia	8-member Sattriya group led by Ms. Anita Sharma, Assam	9-21 February, 2011	To give cultural performances	
104.	Australia	8-member Pung and Dhol Cholan group led by Shri N. Narayan Singh, Delhi	11-19 February, 2011	To give cultural performances	
105-106.	Philippines	(i) Shri Zunain Halim Khan (Sitar) x 3, Maharashtra (ii) Shri Abhijeet Roy Chaudhury (Sarod) x 4, Uttar Pradesh	12-26 February, 2011	To participate in the 3rd International Rondalla Festival	
107.	Hungary, Slovenia, Romania	7-member Contemporary group led by Ms. Priyadarshini Shome, West Bengal	14-23 February, 2010	To participate in the 27th Sarajevo Winter Festival	
108.	Nepal	4-member Light Music (Sufi) group led by Ms. Zila Khan, Delhi	17-21 February, 2011	To give cultural performances	
109.	Mauritius	6-member Devotional group led by Ms. Piyoosha Kailash Anuj, Delhi	25 February - 3 March, 2011	To give cultural performances	
110.	Bangladesh	4-member Hindustani Vocal (Devotional) group led by Ms. Vidya Shah, Delhi	1-5 March, 2011	To give programme "Women on Record" on the occasion of Republic Day Celebrations	

1	2	3	4	5	6
111.	Mauritius	12-member Cultural group of Goa Kala Academy led by Ms. Fernanda Maria Melita Menezes E. Dias, Goa	6-14 March, 2011	To participate in the "Carnival of Victoria International"	
112.	Mexico, Belize	5-member Odissi Dance group led by Ms. Kakoli Bose, West Bengal	11-24 March, 2011	To participate in the "India Week"	
113.	Trinidad & Tobago	10-member Mayur Bhanj Chhau group "Dakshina Sahi Chhau Nritya Mandir" led by Shri Kartikeshwer Rana, Orissa	14-24 March, 2011	To participate in Holi/Phagwa and St. Patricks Day Celebrations	
114.	USA	Ms. Shivani Wazir Pasrich, New Delhi, an empanelled artiste of ICCR	Mid March, 2011	To stage the Play "Draupadi"	The Council provided a lum sum amount of Rs. 5 lakh to the group
115.	Bangladesh	5-member Vocal group led by Pandit Jasraj, New Delhi	16-20 March, 2011	To give cultural performances	
116.	Austria, Switzerland	10-member Contemporary Kathak Dance group led by Ms. Vidha Lai, New Delhi	17-27 March, 2011	To participate in the India Cultural Week in Austria and to give cultural performances arranged by the Gems and Jewellery Export Promotion Council in Basel, Switzerland	
117-118.	Germany	6-member Violin group led by Shri Johar Ali, New Delhi	18-21 March, 2011	To give cultural performances in an Event entitled "Reihe Eins-First Row" organized by Mitteldeutscher Rundfunk (MDR)—Middle German Radio Station	
	Germany, Algeria, Switzerland	10-member Bharatanatyam Dance group led by Ms. Saroja Vaidyanathan, New Delhi	18 March-4 April, 2011		
119.	Austria, Ukraine	10-member Rajasthani Folk group led by Shri Anwar Khan, Rajasthan	19-30 March, 2011	To participate in the India Cultural Week in Austria	
120.	Switzerland	8-member Manipuri Dance group' led by Ms. Laishram Bina Devi, Manipur	22-27 March, 2011	To give cultural performances arranged by the Gems and Jewellery Export Promotion Council in Basel, Switzerland	
121.	Ukraine	12-member Contemporary Kathak group led by Ms. Anurag Verma, Rajasthan	23-29 March, 2011	To give cultural performances	

1	2	3	4	5	6
122.	USA, France	Shri Wasifuddin Dagar (Devotional Music) <i>Five travel grant</i>	28th March, 2011	To give cultural performances	
123.	USA	Ms. Vijayalakshmi (Mohiniattam), New Delhi <i>Five travel grants</i>	30 March-8 April, 2011	To give cultural performances	
124.	Muscat	8-member Bhojpuri group led by Shri Rakesh Upadhyay, Uttar Pradesh	30 March-2 April, 2011	To give cultural performances	

OUTGOING CULTURAL DELEGATIONS

1st April, 2011-31st March, 2012

S.NO.	COUNTRIES VISITED	NAME OF THE GROUP	DATE	PURPOSE OF VISIT	REMARKS
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Vietnam	13-member Jammu & Kashmir Folk Dance group of Northern Arts and Culture Society led by Shri Tsering Sonam Sopari	5-13 April, 2011	To participate in the Buddhist Conference as well as Conference on Tagore	
2-9.	U.K	(i) 8-member Sufi group led by Shri Hans Raj Hans (ii) 2-member Sufi Kathak group led by Ms. Manjari Chaturvedi (iii) 6-member Qawaali group led by Shri Wajahat Hussain (iv) 7-member Light Classical Music group led by Ms. Malini Awasthi (v) 4-member Bharatanatyam Dance group led by Ms. Malavika Sarukkai (vi) 8-member Bharatanatyam Dance group led by Shri Navtej Singh Johar (vii) 5-member Hindustani Vocal group led by Shri Ghulam Nabi Namthahali (viii) 11 travel grants to Rumi Foundation	14-17 April, 2011	To participate in the Jahan-E-Khusaru Festival	

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10.	Zimbabwe	12-member Gujarati Folk group "Kankan" led by Ms. Sangathia Sonalben Hansdevji	25 April-5 May, 2011	To participate in the Harare International Festival of Arts (HIFA)	
11.	USA	8-member Qawwali group led by Shri Syed Salman Chisthy (Shahi Qawwali group)	25 April-17 May, 2011	To participate in the Sufi Conference at Smithsonian Museum	
12.	Australia	6-member Bharatanatyam Dance group led by Ms. Sneha Chakradhar	28 April-8 May, 2011	To participate in the Annual Ugadi Festival	
13.- 15.	Israel	Travel grants to Teamwork: (i) 11-member Kathak Dance group led by Ms. Aditi Mangaldas (ii) 5-member Instrumental group led by Pandit Hari Prasad Chaurasia (iii) Four scholars ; Ms. Alka Pande (Curator), Ms. Namita Gokhale, Shri Tarun Tejpal and Ms. Urvashi Butalia (Writers)	2-23 May, 2011	To participate in the festival "Celebrating India in Israel"	
16.- 17.	Iran	(i) 8-member Rajasthani Folk Music group led by Shri Bundu Khan (ii) 06-member Santoor group led by Shri Abhay Rustum Sopori	10-17 May, 2011 09-18 May 2011	To participate in the "Days of Indian Culture"	
18.	Mauritius	10-member Rajasthani Group led by Shri Umrao Khan	12-19 May, 2011	To participate in the Maharana Pratap Divas Event	
19.	USA	8 Travel grants to Theatre group Prime Time led by Ms. Lillete Dubey	12-23 May, 2011	To perform her Play "Wedding Album"	
20.	Slovenia	12-member Kathak group led by Ms. Radhika Shah	23-26 May, 2011	To participate in the Event "Harmony Amongst Culture"	
21.	Trinidad & Tobago, Grenada, Barbados, Suriname	16-member "Naksh Virsa" Bhangra and Gidda group led by Shri Sandeep Sharma	28 May-18 June, 2011	To participate in the 166 th Indian Arrival Day in Trinidad and Tobago and to give cultural performances in the region	
22.	Suriname, Barbados	14-member Bihu group "Asom Jyoti Sanskritik Gosthi" led by Shri Siva Prasad Das	28 May-18 June, 2011	To participate in the ceremony to celebrate "the Indian Arrival Day"	

1	2	3	4	5	6
23.	Germany	05 travel grants to Dhruvad group led by Shri Prem Kumar Mallick	6 June-5 July, 2011		For their concert tour "Mallik Family Dream Tour 2011- a New Generation on Stages"
24.	South Africa	8-member Fusion Band group led by Shri Abhijit Ajay Pohankar	16-26 June, 2011		To participate in the Mini Festival of India in various cities of South Africa
25.	Azerbaijan	5-member Sarod group led by Shri Amman Ali Bangash	23 June-3 July, 2011		To participate at the Second International Music Festival "Silk Way" to be held in the cities Ganja and Sheki
26.	South Africa, Mauritius	15-member Kathak Dance group led by Ms. Uma Sharma	23 June-10 July, 2011		To participate in the "Mini Festival of India" in various cities of South Africa
27.	Malaysia	4-member Sitar group led by Shri Mohsin Ali Khan	24-28 June, 2011		To give cultural performances
28.	Indonesia	10-member Kathakali group led by Shri Balakrishnan Nair Jagadeesan	1-4 July, 2011		To participate at the Solo International Performing Arts (SIPA)
29.	South Africa	12-member Rajasthani Folk group led by Shri Yar Mohd. Langa	1-8 July, 2011		To participate in the Grahamstown Festival
30.	Turkey, Russia	14-member Gujarati group led by Shri Sindhav Karnabhai Bhayabhi	7-12 July, 2011		To give cultural performances in the International Golden Karagoz Folk Dance Competition
31.	USA	07 travel grants to "Rhythm of Rajasthan", Rajasthani Folk group led by Shri Nitin Nath Harsh	8 July-30 August, 2011		To give cultural performances
32.	Spain, Algeria	14-member Rajasthani group led by Shri Ridmal Khan	10-22 July, 2011		To perform in Cultural Festival
33.	Finland, Estonia	12-member Bihu Dance group "Dakshyini Sanaskritic Gosthi" led by Ms. Monimala Borah	20-30 July, 2011		To give cultural performances
34.	Australia	03 Travel grants to Ms. Kalapini Komkali (Hindustani Vocal)	19-26 July, 2011		To give cultural performances

1	2	3	4	5	6
35.	U.K.	14-member Goan Cultural group from Goa Kala Academy led by Shri Caetano Francisco Napoleao Batteto Martins	22-24 July, 2011	To participate in the Global Goan Convention-2011	
36.	Malaysia, Singapore	5-raember Light Classical (Ghazal) group led by. Ms. Suman Devgan	22-26 July, 2011	To give cultural performances	
37.	Muscat	10-member Gujarati group "Kankan" led by Ms. Sangitha Sonalben Hansadevi	27 July-2 August, 2011	To participate in the "Khareef Festival" in Salalah	
38.	Netherlands	8-member Bhojpuri group led by Shri Rakesh Upadhya	29 July-1 August, 2011	To participate in the "Milan Festival" in The Hague	
39.	South Africa	04 travel grants to Shri Amit Chaudhuri	29 July-2 August, 2011	To give cultural performances	
40.	France	02 travel grant to the members of Prithvi Theatre; Shri Gopala and Ms. Kani Knsruti	2-21 August, 2011	To attend Footsbarn's Annual Theatre Workshop	
41.	Trinidad and Tobago, Grenada	14-member Goa Folk Dance group "Goenchim Noketram" led by Ms. Marianela P. Mascarenhas Edias	6-16 August, 2011	To give cultural performances	
42.	Egypt	8-member Qawaali group led by Ms. Urmila Devi "Chanchal Bharati"	11-26 August, 2011	To give cultural performances at the "Samaa" Sufi Festival	
43.	USA	05 travel grants to the group of Shri Ashish Khokhar	11 August-11 September, 2011	For display of Mohan Khokar Dance Exhibition experience with a live costume demonstration by 5 dancers, representing 3 main Indian classical dance forms	
44.	Bhutan	4-member Band group "Abiogensis" led by Shri Moanungsang Subong, Nagaland	12-20 August, 2011	To give cultural performances on the occasion of Independence Day	
45.	Sri Lanka	10-member Kathak Dance group led by Ms. Nalini and Ms. Kamalini	13-21 August, 2011	To give cultural performances on the occasion of Independence Day	
46.	Fiji	12-member Odissi Dance group led by Ms. Meera Das	13-23 August, 2011	To give cultural performances on the occasion of 40 years of establishment of Indian Cultural Centre	

1	2	3	4	5	6
47.	Hungary	12-member Bollywood group led by Ms. Shipra Goyal	14-22 August, 2011	To participate at the Annual Flower Festival	
48.	South Africa	5-member Carnatic Vocal group led by Shri Thekke Veedu Manikandan	14-23 August, 2011	To give cultural performances	
49.	Nepal	12-member Kathak Dance group led by Ms. Shovana Narayan	15-20 August, 2011	To give cultural performances on the occasion of Independence Day	
50.	Canada	19 travel grants to Shillong Chamber Choir group led by Shri Ike Sinha, Nagaland	18-22 August, 2011	To participate in the Toronto Festival	
51.	Vietnam	12-member Rajasthani Folk group led by Ms. Mohini Roopnath	18-29 August, 2011	To give cultural performances	
52.	Uzbekistan	6-member Qawaali group led by Shri Nazeer Ahmed Khan, Hyderabad	25-30 August, 2011	To participate in the "Sharaq Taronalari" (melodies of Orient) Festival	
53	Nepal	5-member Vocal group led by Ms. Deepmala Mohan	30 August - 9 September, 2011	To give cultural performances	
54	USA	02 travel grants to Shri Amol Palekar and his wife, Ms. Sandhya Gokhale	1-3 September, 2011	To direct two plays for Natya Bharati, a non-profit organization	
55-56.	Bangladesh	(i) 11-member Kathak Dance group led by Ms. Sharmistha Mukhejee, New Delhi (ii) 5-member Vocal group led by Ms. Jayati Ghosh	6-8 September, 2011	To give cultural performances in connection with the SAARC meeting	
57.	Kyrgyzstan	11-member Gujarati group led by Ms. Sonal Sagathia	6-11 September, 2011	To participate in the 2 nd World Festival of Epic People of the World"	
58.	Tanzania, Kenya	8-member Qawaali group led by Shri Ghulam Qadir	14-23 September, 2011	To give cultural performances	
59-61.	South Africa	(i) 08 travel grants to Shri Salim Khan Rajasthani Folk group (ii) 6 air-tickets to Lillete Dubey (iii) Shri Astad Debo (Contemporary dance) x 10	2-12 September, 2011 7-16 September, 2011 13-24 September, 2011	To participate in the 5th Edition of Shared History–The Indian Experience in South Africa organized by E/I & Teamworks	

1	2	3	4	5	6
62.	USA U.K. USA	02 travel grant to Ms. Kaushalya Reddy Ms. Bhavana Reddy (Kuchipudi)	18 September-6 October, 2011 18 September-17 March, 2011	To give cultural performances and conduct lecture- demonstration	
63.	U.K.	02 travel grants to vocal artists Shri Sarish Babbar and Ms. Vani Babbar	22-September-22 October, 2011	To give cultural performances organized by the Society of Friends International on the occasion of Gandhi Jayanti	
64.	Georgia	09 travel grants to the group "Ranan" led by Shri Vikram Iyenga	23-30 September, 2011	To participate in the Tbilisi International Theatre Festival	
65.	U.K.	05 travel grants to Baul Fakiri group consisting of Golam Fakir, Babu Fakir, Akkas Fakir, Gopen Debnath and Nur Alam	26 September-9 October, 2011	To give cultural performance	
66.	Armenia	15 travel grants to the Kangiei Mime Theatre Repertory group led by Dr. Yumnam Sadananda Singh	28 September-9 October, 2011	To participate in the HIGH FEST International Performing Arts Festival 2011	
67.	USA, Canada	10-member Kalakshetra group of Ms. Leela Samson	28 September-13 October, 2011	To give cultural performances as a part of "Year of India"	
68.	France	04 travel grants to Shri G.S.Rajan (Flute)	30 September-12 October, 2011	To give cultural performances	
69.	Sri Lanka	04 travel grants to Shri T.M. Krishna (Carnatic Vocal)	1-8 October, 2011	To give cultural performances to coincide with the Navarathri Festival	
70.	Australia	15 travel grants to Manganiar Seduction group led by Mr. Roysten Abel	3-10 October, 2011	To participate in the Melbourne Festival	
71.	Germany	09 travel grants to Attakalari group of Attakalari Centre for Movement Arts led by Shri Jayachandran Palazhy	5-16 October, 2011	To present their dance production "Traces" and Mei Dhvani"	
72.	Bhutan	3-member group from "SEHER" led by Shri Sanjeev Bhargav	10-14 October, 2012	To give cultural performances to coincide with the Royal Wedding of HM, the King of Bhutan	

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73-74.	New Zealand	(i) 4-member Puppet group of Ms. Seethalakshimi Shahukaru (ii) 11-member Manipuri Dance group led by Ms. Amusana Devi Nongthomban	6-17 October, 2011	To participate in the Diwali Celebrations	
75.	Mexico	6-member Percussion group "Laya Naadamrit"- led by Shri Amrit Nataraj	10-25 October, 2011	To participate in the 9 th Edition of the International Festival of Cervantino	
76.	Beirut, Finland, Turkmenistan, Russia	14-member Bollywood "Matrix" group led by Shri Suresh.K. Nair	10 October-7 November, 2011	To give cultural performances	
77.	Taiwan	"Srjan" Odissi Dance group led by Shri Rati Kanta Mohapatra, Orissa x 10	12-23 October, 2011	To give cultural performances	
78.	Trinidad & Tobago, Suriname	8-member Qawaali group led by Shri Iftekhar Ahmed	13-23 October, 2011	To participate in the Eid festival	
79.	Germany	6-member Kuchipudi Dance group led by Ms. Alekhya Punjala	15-21 October, 2011	To participate in the "India Cultural Week"	
80.	Canada	6-member Kathak Dance group led by Ms. Sharmistha Mukherjee	15-23 October, 2011	To give cultural performances at "India Show"	
81.	Austria	01 Travel grant to Ranajit Sengupta (Sarod)	15-31 October, 2011	To give cultural performances	
82.	Bhutan	5-member Odissi Dance group led by Ms. Reela Hota	18-23 October, 2011	To give cultural performances on the occasion of IMTRAT raising day celebration	
83.	Qatar	15 travel grants to Goa Folk group led by Shri Elvis Goes	19-25 October, 2011	To give cultural performances at the "World Goa Day"	
84.	Czech Republic	12-member Rajasthani Folk group led by Shri Salim Khan Langa	19-22 October, 2011	To give cultural performances	
85.	Austria, Qatar	8-member Qawaali group led by Shri Neelay Khan Mohdsadeeque	19-25 October, 2011	To participate in the Salam Orient Festival	
86.	Ethiopia	12-member Gujarati Folk "Sidi Dhamal Sidi Goma" group led by Shri Akbarmiya Gulmali Kadari	21-29 October, 2011	To give cultural performances	

1	2	3	4	5	6
87.	Austria	13-member Contemporary "Sadhya" group led by Shri Santosh Kumar Nair	25-31 October, 2011	To participate at the Pinzgau Festival	
88.	Austria, Fiji	5-member Ilusion Magic group led by Ms. Kruti Subhashchandra Parekh	25-31 October, 2011	To participate at the Pinzgau Festival	
89.	Canada, UK, UAE	20-member Theatre group "Mahim Junction" led by Ms. Sohaila Charnalia (Kapoor)	31 October- 21 November, 2011	To give Theatre performances	
90.	Indonesia, Fiji	23-member Ramayana group " Brij Lok Kala Ramayana" led by Shri Sanjay Kumar Sharina	2-16 November, 2011	To perform at Yogyakarta to mark 60 years of diplomatic relationship between India and Indonesia	
91.	Colombia	9-member Gujarati Folk group "Aavishkar" led by Shri Kalpesh Dalai	7-26 November, 2011	To give cultural performances	
92.	Spain	Production "Ritu Rang" led by Ms. Geetanjali Lai x 12	11-13 November, 2011	To give cultural performances during the celebrations of the 5th Anniversary of Casa de la India	
93-95.	Algeria	(i) 7-member Sufi Kathak group led by Ms. Rani Khanam (ii) Shri Annis Siddiqui, Arabic Calligraphist (iii) Shri Mohammed Baba Mohiuddin	21-28 November, 2011	To participate at the "India Week" at Tlemcen-the Islamic Cultural Capital of the World for the year-2011	
96.	Hong Kong	04 travel grants to Koodiyattam group led by Shri Madhu Margi, Kerala	22-29 November, 2011	On the occasion of the 10th Anniversary celebrations of the Intangible Heritage Programme	
97.	Tanzania	7-member Puppet group and one magician led by Shri Puran Bhatt	23-28 November, 2011	To give cultural performances	
98.	Nigeria	15-member Thaiyyam group of "Anushtana Kendra Koval" led by Shri Chandu Panikar	25 November - 4 December, 2011	To participate in the "Abuja Carnival-2011"	
99.	UAE	15-member Rangla Punjab group led by Shri Tehal Singh Kheeva	26 November - 6 December, 2011	To participate in their 40th National Day Celebrations	

1	2	3	4	5	6
100.	Nepal	10-member Aji Lhamu Mask Dance group led by Shri Tsering Darjee Megji	2-5 December, 2011	To give cultural performances at the "Himalayan Odyssey event"	
101.	Thailand	15-member Kathakali group led by Shri Raman Kutty Nair	3-10 December, 2011	To participate in the International Ramayana Festival	
102.	Mauritius	06-member Kuchipudi dance group led by Ms. Payal Ramchandani	4-10 December, 2011	To give cultural performances	
103.	Tanzania	10-member Gujrati group led by Shri J.C. Jadeja	6-14 December, 2011	To give cultural performances	
104.	Cuba	06 travel grants to Naad Brahma Band group led by Shri Joe Alvares	14-20 December, 2011	To participate in the World Music Festival	
105.	Malaysia, Fiji	15-member Bollywood group "Karmic Connection" led by Shri Paramjeet Singh Narula	22 December, 2011-6 January, 2012	To give cultural performances on the occasion of 40 years of establishment of Indian Cultural Centre Festival of India 2011-2012	
106.	Myanmar	8-member Qawaali group of Niyazi Brothers led by Shri Ghulam Husain	23 December, 2011-2 January, 2012	To give cultural performances on the occasion of Urs festival	
107.	Brazil	4-member Vichitra Veena group led by Shri N. Ravikiran	11-20 January, 2012	To give cultural performances	
108.	China	13-member Odissi Dance group led by Ms. Kiran Segal	12-19 January, 2012	To give cultural performances on the occasion of Republic Day	
109.	Bangladesh	07-member Odissi Dance group led by Monalisa Ghosh	20-29 January, 2012	To give cultural performances	
110.	Sri Lanka	12-member Contemporary Dance group led by Ms. Aditi Mangaldas	20-31 January, 2012	To give cultural performances on the occasion of Republic Day celebrations	
111.	Algeria	14-member Bhangra and Gidda group led by Ms. Ravinder Kaur	22 January-5 February, 2012	To give cultural performances on the occasion of Republic Day	
112.	Maldives	09-member Band group "Advaita" led by Shri Abhishek Mathur	24-27 January, 2012	To give cultural performances on the occasion of Republic Day celebrations	
113.	Zambia, Tanzania	14-member Bhangra and Gidda group of "Punjab Police Cultural troupe"	24 January-02 February, 2012	To give cultural performances on the occasion of Republic Day	

1	2	3	4	5	6
114.	Fiji	6-member Hindustani Vocal Music group led by Ms. Savita Devi	24 January-07 February, 2012	To give cultural performances on the occasion of 40 years of establishment of Indian Cultural Centre	
115.	UAE	12-member Gujarati Folk Dance group of "Samanvay" led by Ms. Avani Markandbhai Rushi	25 January-06 February, 2012	To participate in the Indian Cultural Week	
116	Pakistan	6-member Instrumental (Flute) group of Pandit Hari Prasad Chaurasia	26-30 January, 2012	To give cultural performances on the occasion of Republic Day	
117.	Mauritius	6-member Carnatic Vocal group of Ms. Lahari Kolachela	30 January-10 February, 2012	To participate in the Cavadee Festival	
118.	Mauritius	01 Travel grant to Qari Wasif Raza Nobri Naatkhwā	3-15 February 2012	To participate in the event organized on the occasion of Eid Milad Un Nabi	
119.	Japan	25-member Bollywood Dance group led by Ms. Shubhra Bhardwaj	4-9 February, 2012	To give cultural performances on the occasion of Establishment of 60 years of India-Japan Diplomatic Relations	
120-121.	Pakistan	(i) 24-member Bollywood group "Karmic Connection" led by Shri Paramjeet Singh Narula (Micky Narula) (ii) 11-member Kathak Dance group "Kadamb" led by Ms. Kumudini Lakhia	12-14 February, 2012	ICCR facilitated the participation of both the groups during "India Show" at Lahore organized by FICCI	
122.	Mauritius, South Africa	8-member Hindustani Vocal group of Umrao Salodia	12-27 February, 2012	To participate in the Mahashivratri Festival	
123.	Thailand	14-member Bhangra & Gidda group of Punjabi Academy led by Ms. Preeti	15-27 February, 2012	To give cultural performances	
124.	Australia	09 travel grants to Abhinay Theatre Research Centre led by Shri Bandhu Prasad	19-27 February, 2012	To present the play "Sagarkanyaka" the Malayalam adaptation of Henrik Ibsen's "Lady from the Sea"	
125.	USA	Five travel grants to Shri A. Laxmanaswamy (Bharatanatyam)	23 February-31 May, 2012	For a concert tour at the invitation of Sankritilaya Organisation	
126.	Argentina	3-member Vichitra Veena group led by Dr. Mustafa Raza	25 February-5 March, 2012	To give cultural performances	

1	2	3	4	5	6
127.	Mexico	12-member Rajasthani Folk dance group led by Ms. Rajki	27 February-3 March, 2012	To participate in the India Trade Show	
128.	Nepal	2 -member Light Classical group led by Ms. Prateeksha Sharma	1-5 March, 2012	To give cultural performances	
129.	Seychelles	12-member Rajasthani Folk group led by Ms. Champa Sapera	1-5 March, 2012	To participate in the Seychelles Carnival	
130.	Thailand	9 Member Odissi dance group led by Ms. Ranjana Gauhar	04-07 March, 2012	To present the Play "Chitrangada"	
131.	Indonesia	8-member Kathak group led by Ms. Vaswati Misra	04-08 March, 2012	To give cultural performances	
132.	South Africa	8-member Sufi Kathak Dance group led by Ms. Swati Sinha	06-12 March, 2012	To participate at the "Celebration of Life's Delights" Festival	
133.	Australia, New Zealand	04 Travel grants to Pt. Shiv Kumar Sharma (Santoor)	07-23 March, 2012	To participate in the "Spirit of India Concerts"	
134.	Uganda	14-member Rajasthani group led by Shri Hayat Mohammed	8-12 March, 2012	To give cultural performances on the occasion of Holi	
135.	UK	03-Travel Grants for Ms. Shivani Wazir Pasrich and two accompanists	09-11 March, 2012	To perform at the Women of the World Festival at the South Bank Centre	
136.	Sri Lanka	5-member Light Classical group led by Dr. Kumud Diwan	13-20 March, 2012	To give cultural performances	
137.	Indonesia	7-member Bharatnatyam dance group led by Ms. Malavika Sarukkai	17-22 March, 2012	To give cultural performances	
138.	New Zealand	01 Travel Grant to Pt. Debu Chaudhuri	22-24 March, 2012	To give cultural performances	
139.	Indonesia	12-member (Fusion Kathak and Rajasthani Folk) led by Ms. Manisha Gulyani	28 March-2 April, 2012	To participate in the Bali Spirit Festival	
140	USA, Italy	05 Travel Grants to Gundecha Brothers (Devotional Music)	28 March-6 May, 2012	To give cultural performances	

Statement II**OUTGOING CULTURAL DELEGATIONS****LIST OF GROUPS SPONSORED FROM NORTH EAST REGION DURING LAST THREE YEARS**

S. NO.	COUNTRIES TO BE VISITED	NAME OF THE GROUP	DATE	PURPOSE OF VISIT	REMARKS
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	South Korea, China	22-member Choir group from North East Zonal Cultural Centre "Shillong Chamber" from Nagaland	25 June-7 July, 2009	To give cultural performances	The Group was sponsored by Ministry of Culture, Govt. of India to South Korea. The Council sponsored the group to China to give cultural performances.
2.	Australia	10-member Manipuri Dance group "Jagoi Marup", Manipur	9-19 October, 2009	To participate in the Diwali Celebrations	
3.	Combodia	10-member Bihu Dance group of Aimoni Gogoi Bihu Dal led by Shri Someswar Taran, Assam	10-13 November, 2009	To participate in the India-Combodia Trade and Investment Business Form	
4.	Bhutan, Phuentshiling	14-member Bihu Dance group led by Ms. Bhanu Deka, Assam	23-29 January, 2010	To give cultural performances on the occasion of India's Republic Day Celebrations	
5.	Reunion Island	10-member Manipuri Dance group "Meitei Traditional Dance" led by Ms. Indira Devi, Manipur	4-19 April, 2010	To participate in the Tamil New Year Celebrations in Reunion Island	
6.	Cambodia	6-member Manipuri Dance group led by Ms. Rina Devi, Manipur	24 April-1 May, 2010	To give cultural performances on the occasion of "Trail of Civilization" in Siem Riep, Cambodia	
7.	Myanmar	5-member Music Band Group "Abiogenesis Music Band" led by Shri Moasubong, Nagaland	27-31 May, 2010	To give cultural performance at the National Theatre, Yangon at the National Theatre Mandalay	

1	2	3	4	5	6
8.	Egypt	14-member Manipuri Dance group "Ranganiketan" led by Shri Amarjeet Singh, Manipur	26 September-4 October, 2010	To participate in the India Week in Egypt	
9.	Kenya, South Africa	12-member Manipuri Dance group "N.Ibohanbi" led by Shri Umakanta Singh Nameirakpam, Manipur	13 October-1 November, 2010	To give cultural performances	
10.	Kyrgyzstan, Russia	8-member Sattriya group led by Ms. Anita Sharma, Assam	9-21 February, 2011	To give cultural performances	
11.	Switzerland	8-member Manipuri Dance group led by Ms. Laishram Bina Devi, Manipur	22-27 March, 2011	To give cultural performances arranged by the Gems and Jewellery Export Promotion Council in Basel, Switzerland	
12.	Suriname, Barbados	14-member Bihu group "Asom Jyoti Sanskritik Gosthi" led by Shri Siva Prasad Das, Assam	28 May-18 June, 2011	To participate in the ceremony to celebrate "the Indian Arrival Day"	
13.	Finland, Estonia	12-member Bihu Dance group "Dakshyini Sanaskritic Gosthi" led by Ms Monimala Borah, Assam	20-30 July, 2011	To give cultural performances	
14.	Bhutan	4-member Band group "Abiogensis" led by Shri Moanungsang Subong, Nagaland	12-20 August, 2011	To give cultural performances on the occasion of Independence Day	
15.	Canada	19 travel grants to Shillong Chamber Choir group led by Shri Ike Sinha, Nagaland	18-22 August, 2011	To participate in the Toronto Festival	
16.	New Zealand	11-member Manipuri Dance group led by Ms. Amusana Devi Nongthomban, Manipur	6-17 October, 2011	To participate in the Diwali Celebrations	
17.	Nepal	10-member Aji Lhamu Mask Dance group led by Shri Tsering Darjee Megji, Arunachal Pradesh	2-5 December, 2011	To give cultural performances at the "Himalayan Odyssey event"	

Import of Telecom Equipment

2069. SHRI P. KUMAR:
SHRI P. VISWANATHAN:
SHRI A.K.S. VIJAYAN:

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

(a) whether the Government has announced any quality standard for various telecom equipment including mobile phones imported and marketed in the country;

(b) if so, whether such quality standard has been followed and checked by the Bureau of Indian Standards;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has put restrictions for import of certain telecom equipment for foreign vendors including China;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether some foreign companies including ZTE has been permitted to manufacture wireless broadband network equipment in India; and

(g) if so, the details thereof and the pre-conditions put therefor for technology transfer?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) to (c) Telecommunication Engineering Centre (TEC) under Department of Telecommunications (DoT) makes the specifications/standards for telecommunication products including mobile phones.

For mobile handsets Department of Telecommunications has issued instructions for compliance of the following revised SAR (Specific Absorption Rate) limit:

- (i) SAR level for mobile handset shall be limited to 1.6 Watt/Kg, averaged over a mass of 1 gram of human tissue.
- (ii) All the new design of mobile handsets shall comply with the SAR value of 1.6 W/kg averaged over 1 gram tissue w.e.f. 1st September, 2012. However, the mobile handsets with existing designs which are compliant with 2.0 W/Kg averaged over 10 gram tissue, may continue to co-exist up to 31st August, 2013.

(iii) From 1st September, 2013, only the mobile handsets with revised SAR value of 1.6 W/Kg would be permitted to be manufactured or imported in India for domestic market. However, as on date DoT has no regulation/standard for regulating indigenous and imported mobile phones. TEC specifications/standards are not mandatory for telecommunication products including mobile phones imported and marketed in the country.

(d) and (e) To address the national security concerns related to telecom and telecom network from indigenous as well as imported telecom equipment including China, the DoT has issued comprehensive security guidelines by way of license amendment dated 31.05.2011 for Access Service Providers and dated 03.06.2011 for other service providers. The salient points of aforesaid Amendments to various telecom services License Agreement are given in the enclosed Statement.

(f) and (g) As per extant policy, for the manufacture of telecom equipment including wireless broadband network equipment in India, no industrial licence is required and only Industrial Entrepreneur's Memorandum (IEM) has to be filed with Secretariat for Industrial Assistance (SIA). Moreover, payment of any technical know-how fee and royalty for technology transfer is under automatic route.

Statement

The salient points of Amendments to various telecom services License Agreement are as under:

- (i) The Licensee shall be completely and totally responsible for security of their networks. They shall have organizational policy on security and security management of their networks.
- (ii) The Licensees shall audit their network or get the network audited from security point of view once a year from a network audit and certification agency.
- (iii) The licensee shall induct only those network elements into his telecom network, which have been got tested as per relevant contemporary Indian or International Security Standards. From 1st April 2013 the certification shall be got done only from authorized and certified agencies/labs in India.
- (iv) The licensee shall employ only Resident, trained Indian Nationals on key positions.

(v) The Licensee shall

1. Keep a record of operation and maintenance procedure in the form of a manual.
2. Keep a record of all the software updations and changes.
3. Keep a record of supply chain of the products (hardware/software).
4. Comply with the conditions of Remote Access (RA).

(vi) The licensee through suitable agreement clauses with vendor shall ensure that the Vendor/Supplier allow the Telecom Service Provider, Licensor/DoT and/or its designated agencies to inspect the hardware, software, design, development, manufacturing facility and supply chain and subject all software to a security/threat check any time during the supplies of equipment. The number of such visits will be limited to two in a Purchase Order. The expenditure for such visits for order valuing more than Rs 50 crore upto 40 man-days per visit shall be borne by the licensee directly or through vendor.

(vii) A penalty upto Rs 50 crore will be levied for any security breach.

Land Value of Erstwhile VSNL

2070. SHRI P. VISWANATHAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated land value of Tata Communication (erstwhile VSNL) held in major cities with the area of the land, location-wise;

(b) whether the Ministry has formed any special purpose vehicle in this regard;

(c) if so, the name of the company and the percentage of stake; and

(d) the total value of disinvestment expected from the sale of surplus land held by erstwhile VSNL?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) Madam, the estimation of land value of M/s Tata Communications Limited (erstwhile VSNL) was done on 10.08.2011, based on land rates as per State Government Notifications. The details are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) The Government has approved the hiving off/ Demerger of Surplus land held by erstwhile VSNL (now M/s Tata Communications Limited) into a Resulting Company namely Hemisphere Properties India Limited (HPIL) in which Government will acquire 51.12% by incurring an expenditure of Rs. 2,55,600/- (Rupees Two Lakh Fifty Five Thousand and Six Hundred only) *i.e.* 51.12% of the paid up capital of Rs. 5 lakh.

(d) The sale value of surplus land will depend upon the market conditions at the time of sale.

Statement

DETAILS OF SURPLUS LAND OF ERSTWHILE VSNL AND ITS VALUATION

Sl. No.	Location	State	Declared Surplus Land (In Acres)	Land Value as per State Government Notifications (as on 10.8.2011) (Rs. In Crore)
1.	Dighi Pune	Maharashtra	524.00	512.13
2.	Hali Shahar-Calcutta	West Bengal	35.19	82.71
3.	Chhattarpur-New Delhi	Delhi	58.00	1511.58
4.	Greater Kailash-New Delhi	Delhi	70.00	3863.94
5.	Padianallur-Chennai	Tamil Nadu	53.44	186.22
Total			740.63	6156.58

12.03 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, the House will take up Papers to be laid on the Table.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): On behalf of Shri Ajit Singh, I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Chief Commissioner of Railway Safety, Lucknow, for the year 2010-2011.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Chief Commissioner of Railway Safety, Lucknow, for the year 2010-2011.
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7631/15/12]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Council of World Affairs, New Delhi, for the year 2011-2012.
- (2) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Council of World Affairs, New Delhi, for the year 2011-2012, together with Audit Report thereon.
- (3) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Council of World Affairs, New Delhi, for the year 2011-2012.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7632/15/12]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S

OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of Section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951:-
 - I. The Indian Forest Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Fifth Amendment Regulations, 2012 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 672(E) in Gazette of India dated 6th September, 2012.
 - II. The Indian Forest Service (Pay) Sixth Amendment Rules, 2012 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 673(E) in Gazette of India dated 6th September, 2012.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7633/15/12]

- (2) A copy of the Central Information Commission (Group-C) Recruitment Rules, 2012 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 655(E) in Gazette of India dated 29th August, 2012 under sub-section (1) of Section 29 of the Right to Information Act, 2005.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7634/15/12]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): On behalf of Shrimati D. Purandeswari, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India-Union Government (No. 12 of 2012-13)-Performance Audit on Operational Performance of Export Credit Guarantee Corporation of India Limited, Ministry of Commerce & Industry for the year ended March, 2012 under Article 51(1) of the Constitution.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7635/15/12]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the School of Planning and Architecture, Vijayawada, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the School of Planning and Architecture, Vijayawada, for the year 2010-2011.
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7636/15/12]
- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Council for Promotion of Urdu Language, New Delhi, for the year 2011-2012.
(ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the National Council for Promotion of Urdu Language, New Delhi, for the year 2011-2012, together with Audit Report thereon.
(iii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Council for Promotion of Urdu Language, New Delhi, for the year 2011-2012.
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7637/15/12]
- (4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Institute of Technology Patna, Patna, for the year 2011-2012.
(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the Indian Institute of Technology Patna, Patna, for the year 2011-2012.
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7638/15/12]
- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Institute of Classical Tamil, Chennai, for the year 2010-2011, along with Audited Accounts.
(ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Central Institute of Classical Tamil, Chennai, for the year 2010-2011.
- (6) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (5) above.
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7639/15/12]
- (7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Motilal Nehru National Institute of Technology Allahabad, Allahabad, for the year 2010-2011, along with Audited Accounts.
(ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Motilal Nehru National Institute of Technology Allahabad, Allahabad, for the year 2010-2011.
- (8) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (7) above.
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7640/15/12]
- (9) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Union Territory Mission Authority (Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan), Dadra and Nagar Haveli, for the year 2011-2012, along with Audited Accounts.
(ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Union Territory Mission Authority (Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan), Dadra and Nagar Haveli, for the year 2011-2012.
- (10) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (9) above.
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7641/15/12]
- (11) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under sub-section (2) of Section 23 of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009:-
(i) S.O. 2165(E) published in Gazette of India dated 13th September, 2012, granting relaxation to the minimum qualification norms for appointment as a teacher to the State of Uttar Pradesh.
(ii) S.O. 2389(E) published in Gazette of India dated 8th October, 2012, granting relaxation to the

minimum qualification norms for appointment as a teacher to the State of Nagaland.

(iii) S.O. 2512(E) published in Gazette of India dated 17th October, 2012, granting relaxation to the minimum qualification norms for appointment as a teacher to the State of Uttarakhand.

(iv) S.O. 2513(E) published in Gazette of India dated 17th October, 2012, granting relaxation to the minimum qualification norms for appointment as a teacher to the State of Himachal Pradesh.

[Placed in Library, *See No. LT 7642/15/12*]

(12) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central University of Orissa, Bhubaneswar, for the year 2011-2012.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Central University of Orissa, Bhubaneswar, for the year 2011-2012.

[Placed in Library, *See No. LT 7643/15/12*]

(13) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central University of Karnataka, Gulbarga for the year 2011-2012.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Central University of Karnataka, Gulbarga, for the year 2011-2012.

[Placed in Library, *See No. LT 7644/15/12*]

(14) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central University of Jharkhand, Ranchi, for the year 2011-2012.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Central University of Jharkhand, Ranchi, for the year 2011-2012.

[Placed in Library, *See No. LT 7645/15/12*]

(15) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Manipur University, Imphal, for the year 2010-2011, together with Audit Report thereon.

(16) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (15) above.

[Placed in Library, *See No. LT 7646/15/12*]

(17) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Management Calcutta, Kolkata, for the year 2010-2011, along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Institute of Management Calcutta, Kolkata, for the year 2010-2011.

(18) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (17) above.

[Placed in Library, *See No. LT 7647/15/12*]

(19) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Management Lucknow, Lucknow, for the year 2010-2011, along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Institute of Management Lucknow, Lucknow, for the year 2010-2011.

(20) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (19) above.

[Placed in Library, *See No. LT 7648/15/12*]

(21) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Management Rohtak, Rohtak, for the year 2010-2011, along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Institute of Management Rohtak, Rohtak, for the year 2010-2011.

(22) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (21) above.

[Placed in Library, *See No. LT 7649/15/12*]

(23) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Management Kashipur, Kashipur, for the year 2010-2011, along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Institute of Management Kashipur, Kashipur, for the year 2010-2011.

(24) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (23) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7650/15/12]

(25) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Management Raipur, Raipur, for the year 2010-2011, along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Institute of Management Raipur, Raipur, for the year 2010-2011.

(26) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (25) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7651/15/12]

(27) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Management Kozhikode, Kozhikode, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Institute of Management Kozhikode, Kozhikode, for the year 2010-2011.

(28) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (27) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7652/15/12]

(29) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Rajiv Gandhi Indian Institute of Management Shillong, Shillong, for the year 2010-2011, along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Rajiv Gandhi Indian Institute of Management Shillong, Shillong, for the year 2010-2011.

(30) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (29) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7653/15/12]

(31) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan Authority Punjab, Chandigarh, for the year 2010-2011, along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan Authority Punjab, Chandigarh, for the year 2010-2011.

(32) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (31) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7654/15/12]

(33) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan State Mission Authority Meghalaya, Shillong, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan State Mission Authority Meghalaya, Shillong, for the year 2010-2011.

(34) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (33) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7655/15/12]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MILIND DEORA): I beg to lay on the Table:-

(1) A copy of the Use of low power devices or equipments for indoor applications in the 433 to 434 MHz frequency range (Exemption from

Licensing Requirement) Rules, 2012 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 680 (E) in Gazette of India dated 12th September, 2012 under sub-section (5) of Section 7 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7656/15/12]

(2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under Section 37 of the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India Act, 1997:-

(i) The International Telecommunication Access to Essential Facilities at Cable Landing Stations (Amendment) Regulations, 2012 published in Notification No. F. No. 416-3/2010-I&FN published in Gazette of India dated 19th October, 2012.

(ii) The Telecommunication Interconnection (Port Charges) (Second Amendment) Regulations, 2012 published in Notification No. F.No. 409-3/2011-I&FN published in Gazette of India dated 18th September, 2012.

(iii) The Telecommunication Mobile Number Portability (Fourth Amendment) Regulations, 2012 published in Notification No. F. No. 116-15/2012-MN published in Gazette of India dated 19th September, 2012.

(iv) The Reporting System on Accounting Separation (Amendment) Regulations, 2012 published in Notification No. F. No. 14-07/2012-F&EA published in Gazette of India dated 15th October, 2012.

(v) The Telecom Consumers Protection (Fourth Amendment) Regulations, 2012 published in Notification No. F. No.308-05/2011-QOS published in Gazette of India dated 22nd October, 2012.

(vi) The Intelligent Network Services in Multi Operator and Multi Network Scenario (Amendment) Regulations, 2012 published in Notification No. F. No.416/1/2010-I&FN published in Gazette of India dated 18th September, 2012.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7657/15/12]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI):
I beg to lay on the Table:-

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Delhi Development Authority, New Delhi, for the year 2011-2012.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Delhi Development Authority, New Delhi, for the year 2011-2012.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7658/15/12]

(2) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:-

(a) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the National Buildings Construction Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2011-2012.

(ii) Annual Report of the National Buildings Construction Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2011-2012, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7659/15/12]

(b) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Delhi Metro Rail Corporation Limited, Delhi, for the year 2011-2012.

(ii) Annual Report of the Delhi Metro Rail Corporation Limited, Delhi, for the year 2011-2012, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7660/15/12]

[English]

12.05 hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

Statements

RAO INDERJIT SINGH (GURGAON): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table the following Statements (Hindi and

English versions) of the Standing Committee on Information Technology:-

Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in Chapter-I and final replies included in Chapter-V of the Thirteenth Action Taken Report (15th Lok Sabha) on the recommendations of the Committee contained in Sixty-second Report (14th Lok Sabha) on 'Management of Funds by the Department of Posts through Banking and Insurance activities' in respect of the Ministry of Communications and Information Technology (Department of Posts).

Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in Chapter-I and final replies included in Chapter-V of the Nineteenth Action Taken Report (15th Lok Sabha) on the recommendations of the Committee contained in Sixth Report (15th Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2010-11)' in respect of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.

Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in Chapter-I and final replies included in Chapter-V of the Twentieth Action Taken Report (15th Lok Sabha) on the recommendations of the Committee contained in Eighth Report (15th Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2010-2011)' in respect of the Ministry of Communications and Information Technology (Department of Telecommunications).

Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in Chapter-I and final replies included in Chapter-V of the Twenty-sixth Action Taken Report (15th Lok Sabha) on the recommendations of the Committee contained in Fifteenth Report (15th Lok Sabha) on 'Modernisation of Post Offices' in respect of the Ministry of Communications and Information Technology (Department of Posts).

Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in Chapter-I and final replies included in Chapter-V of the Twenty-seventh Action Taken Report (15th Lok Sabha) on the recommendations of the Committee contained in Twenty-third Report (15th Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2011-2012)' in respect of the Ministry of Communications and Information Technology (Department of Electronics and Information Technology).

Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in Chapter-I and final replies included in Chapter-V of the Twenty-eighth Action Taken

Report (15th Lok Sabha) on the recommendations of the Committee contained in Twenty-fourth Report (15th Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2011-2012)' in respect of the Ministry of Communications and Information Technology (Department of Posts).'

12.05¹/₂ hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON URBAN DEVELOPMENT

21st and 22nd Reports

[Translation]

SHRI SHARAD YADAV (Madhepura): Madam Speaker, I beg to lay the 21st and 22nd Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Urban Development (2012-2013):-

(1) Twenty-first Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee on Action Taken by the Government of the recommendations contained in Eighteenth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee on 'Demands for Grants (2012-2013)' of the Ministry of Urban Development.

(2) Twenty-second Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in Nineteenth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee on 'Demands for Grants (2012-2013)' of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation.

12.06 hrs.

STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS

(i) Construction of a befitting memorial to Bharat Ratna Baba Saheb Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar at Mumbai*

[English]

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY AND MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): Madam, with your kind permission, I wish to make the following Statement:

*Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. LT 7661/15/12.

The Hon'ble Members of this august House are aware that 6th December marks the Death Anniversary of one of India's tallest leaders Bharat Ratna Dr. Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar. The Nation gratefully acknowledges his notable contribution in guiding the process of framing of our Constitution which laid the foundation of India's Parliamentary Democracy.

The ashes of Babasaheb Ambedkar are interred at Chaitya Bhoomi situated in the vicinity of the land of Indu Mill under National Textile Corporation at Mumbai. For lakhs of his followers, this is a place of pilgrimage. Respecting public sentiments and in response to the request of the Government of Maharashtra and taking note of the unanimous resolution passed by both Houses of Maharashtra Legislature, the Government of India has taken a view to make available this land for use to the Government of Maharashtra for the construction of a befitting Memorial.

The Government has initiated the process to give effect to this decision and I will be shortly moving the necessary Legislative proposal for Parliamentary approval. I seek the support and endorsement of the House.

[*Translation*]

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN (Ghosi): Hon'ble Minister, I congratulate you for this.

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ (VIDISHA): We support this, Mr. Minister.

12.06 1/2 hrs.

(ii) Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 227th Report of the Standing Committee on Science and Technology, Environment and Forests on Demands for Grants (2012-13), pertaining to the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, Ministry of Science and Technology*

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
AND MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI S. JAIPAL)

REDDY): With your kind permission, I beg to lay the Statement.

This statement is being laid in pursuance of Direction No. 73A of the Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha issued vide Lok Sabha Bulletin, Part II, dated 1st September, 2004 to inform the esteemed House about the status of implementation on the Actions Taken by the Government on recommendations contained in Two Hundred Twenty Seventh Report of the Committee on Demands for Grants of Department of Scientific & Industrial Research (DSIR) for the year 2012-2013.

The Committee, while reviewing the working and considering the detailed Demands for Grants of DSIR, analyzed the same with reference to the aims, objectives and achievements of the Department and presented the 227th Report thereon to both the Houses on 18th May, 2012. There were 26 recommendations in 227th Report of the Committee. Majority of them were advisory and appreciative in nature. The Department has furnished a detailed Action Taken Note on these recommendations to the Committee on 29.08.2012.

Some of the most significant recommendations are reproduced below:

"The Committee is happy to note that the Department has put in operation a monitoring mechanism which has helped it to make almost full utilization of allocated funds. The Committee appreciates the fact that the Department achieved very high composite value scores of 95.84% and 95.97% consecutively in two years with Excellent grade which reflects the degree to which the DSIR has been able to accomplish success in its programmes and schemes. The Committee, however, hopes that the Department continues and maintains this performance in future as well;

- While the Committee lauds CSIR winning a number of prestigious awards at the national level, the Committee desires that CSIR scientists should strive hard to make their presence felt even at the international level by winning prestigious international awards as well. The Committee further desires that with a good number of patents, CSIR should make efforts to help Indian Industry develop more and more globally competitive products, for that alone will determine usefulness of patents developed by CSIR scientists.

*Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. LT 7662/15/12.

The Committee feels that a higher allocation of plan funds for scientific Departments is absolutely essential for realization of vision of making India a knowledge based economy by the end of second decade of twenty first century. The Committee, therefore, recommends higher overall availability of funds (as % share of Plan) for scientific organizations;

- The Committee feels that in view of budgetary constraints, there is a need for the Department to devise innovative ways for funding these schemes. Public Private Partnership (PPP) model, levy of appropriate user charges, funding from other beneficiaries, sharing of profits arising from commercial exploitation of patents funded under scheme, etc. are some of the known ways in which requisite funds for implementation of scheme can be generated;
- The Committee appreciates achievements of the Department both in high end technology and technologies for the societal benefits particularly in affordable healthcare during the Eleventh Five Year Plan. The Committee, however, feels that a lot more needs to be done if the country is to emerge as a technology driven economic superpower. The Committee, therefore, desires that the Department should further intensify and galvanise its efforts during the Twelfth Plan to make India a truly technology and innovation driven society;" etc.

The copy of the Action Taken Note on 227th Report, which was forwarded to Rajya Sabha Secretariat on 29.08.2012, is laid on the Table.

12.07 hrs.

- (iii) **Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 18th Report of the Standing Committee on Urban Development on Demands for Grants (2012-13), pertaining to the Ministry of Urban Development***

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI):

*Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. LT 7663/15/12.

Madam Speaker, I beg to lay the statement in pursuance of the direction 73A of Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha which reads as under:-

"The Minister concerned shall make once in six months a statement in the House regarding the status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Reports of Departmentally Related Parliamentary Standing Committee of Lok Sabha with regard to his Ministry."

I would like to inform for the benefit of the Hon'ble Members of the House that the 18th Report of the Standing Committee of the 15th Lok Sabha on Urban Development was laid in Lok Sabha on 25th April, 2012, This Report contains 11 recommendations. Latest Status of Action taken by the Government has been indicated against each recommendation in the enclosed statement. Action Taken Notes on these recommendations were already sent to the Standing Committee on Urban Development on 18.07.2012.

Madam Speaker, I would like to inform the Hon'ble Members that further follow up action wherever necessary will be taken in respect of these recommendations.

The annexure to this statement is placed on the Table of the House.

12.07¹/₂ hrs.

- (iv) **Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 25th Report of the Standing Committee on Information Technology on "disbursement of wages to Labourers under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act by Post Offices", pertaining to the Department of Posts, Ministry of Communications and Information Technology***

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. KRUPARANI KILLI): Madam, I beg to lay the Statement regarding the status of implementation of the Recommendations/Observations contained in the 25th Report of Standing Committee on Information Technology

*Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. LT 7664/15/12.

along with Delay Statement pertaining to Department of Posts on the Table of the House without taking valuable time of the House.

The Report could not be updated and tabled in the Parliament within the stipulated period, which is regretted. The delay occurred mainly as the implementation Report is placed before the Committee with the latest inputs. Therefore it took time to update the data from all the concerned Divisions of Department of Posts and Ministry of Rural Development on the recommendations made by the Committee in the Report.

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): Madam, may I request that the Discussion on FDI be taken up immediately so that the Minister can reply at Four of the Clock and thereafter the movers may respond.

MADAM SPEAKER: Yes, the House agrees.

12.08 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377*

MADAM 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 of laying them may personally hand over slips at the Table of the House within 20 minutes. Only those matters shall be treated as laid for which slips have been received at the Table within the stipulated time. The rest will be treated as lapsed.

(i) Need to increase the days of service of Indore-Patna Express (Train No. 19313/19314) via Bhopal-Jhansi-Khajuraho-Mahoba-Chitrakoot-Manikpur from 2 days to 7 days in a week

[*Translation*]

SHRI SAJJAN VERMA (Devas): It is submitted that Indore-Patna Express which runs twice a week, it always carries waiting of 300-400. Presently Indore-Patna Express operates via Ujjain, Bhopal, Kanpur. This train should be made to run all the seven days from the existing two

days in a week and its route should be changed to make it run via Ujjain, Bhopal, Jhansi, Khajuraho, Mahoba, Chitrakoot and Manikpur. It will help in providing connection with four religious, two historical and two tourist places which connected Devas-Indore-Ujjain directly. Khajuraho stand connected with Metros like Delhi, Mumbai, Indore in a business centre, this will help providing direct connection to Indore and Bhopal with Khajuraho. Therefore let the Indore-Patna Express run twice a week via Ujjain, Bhopal, Kanpur as usual while on the just five days it should be made to run via Ujjain, Bhopal, Jhansi, Mahoba, Khajuraho, Chitrakoot and Manikpur. District Devas is the biggest industrial district of Madhya Pradesh where there are Five Tehsils but only one Railway station namely Devas. So keeping in view the Central location of Devas in Malwa, suitable action should be taken in regard to running Indore-Patna Express for five additional days. If the above train is operated for 5 days on changed route, it would not create any difficulty in operation because the density of traffic is not much on the said route to create any problem with regard to timing.

(ii) Need to take measures for improvement of Tiger Reserves in Rajasthan

SHRI RATAN SINGH (Bharatpur): Rajasthan has many sanctuaries while Darrah, Jawahar Sagar and Chambal have been granted approval for wildlife sanctuary for crating tiger reserve. Government can have a handsome income if these wildlife sanctuaries are turned into tourist spots. A large number of tourists can be attracted by this. This scarce wild species of India can be protected by assessing the Tiger Reserves and strengthening the monitoring mechanism for preservation of tiger. African countries are earning a considerable revenue from forest related tourism, we should also make efforts in this directions.

Government is requested that with a view to use Rajasthan Darrah, Jawahar Sagar and Chambal wildlife sanctuaries for new tiger protection. Tiger reserves should be evaluated and monitoring machinery is further strengthened with a view to upgrade indian wildlife places to bring them at par with world wildlife places. While Ranathambore tiger sanctuary should extend upto Kela Devi ji, Bayana, district Bharatpur, it should be the limit.

(iii) Need to expedite completion of Anandnagar-Ghughli by-pass over Maharajganj rail line under Eastern Railways in Uttar Pradesh

SHRI HARSHVARDHAN (Maharajganj U.P.) While giving approval in principle to the 6.97 per cent remuneration survey report with regard to Anandnagar-

*Treated as laid on the Table.

Ghughli via Maharajganj Rail project update on north eastern railway in Uttar Pradesh during the current year, Planning Commission has demanded free land and 50 per cent of the construction costs to be borne by State Government.

The Planning Commission has introduced this scheme with regard to construction of new rail from this year only. It is not possible for the backward State to bear 50 per cent of the construction costs and to provide land free of cost.

It should taken note of that the construction of about 10 thousand kilometer rail line in the country after independence, U.P. has received a fraction of it while eastern U.P. could get only about 50 kilometer rail line and under new policy it will remained neglected.

In view of the increasing influence of China on our neighbouring country Nepal the headquarters which are close to Nepal borders are of strategic value as such it is the duty of Government to accord priority to connect them with rail line. The Railways comes in union list but subsequently the new policy will have the way for running their own railways by the States which will affect the union structure.

Therefore I would demand that Uttar Pradesh, particularly North Eastern Uttar Pradesh which has remained neglected in the matter of construction of rail line so far will get rid of this neglect and taking into account the security concerns of the country, the condition regarding sharing in expenditure and providing free of cost land for construction of Anandnagar-Ghughli via Maharajganj rail line will be waived and the railway board will immediately get the work started by allotting funds for this purpose.

(iv) Need to stop illegal mining of sand in Balrampur, Uttar Pradesh

DR. VINAY KUMAR PANDEY (Shrawasti): This is with regard to the damage being caused by illegal mining of sand morang to human living, road and important bridges, wild life and protected forest area in my parliamentary constituency district Balrampur, Uttar Pradesh.

The areas of Khairania Dhobaniya/Jagthara and in district Balrampur are facing illegal mining to the extent of hundreds of acres more than the allotted area which is not only being ignored but it has come to the notice also that even pecuniary penalty imposed on them for

illegal mining was illegally waived or it was not recovered. This is not only encouraging illegal mining but worse still they are getting the protection of Government and the administration in this. In such a situation the international borders are getting insecure. Roads, bridges, railway bridges, schools and forest area constructed spending crores of rupees are getting damaged by rivers drains originating from Shivalik and by Tapti river water due to soil erosion caused during rains. They are being rendered useless. But these are basic necessities of the backward district. In addition to the erosion faced by forests, wildlife and tourist spots are also suffering huge loss.

As a result of forest erosion caused by last rainy season seven villages ceased to exist. Then Khargaur bridge Korhri bridge and Chaudhrydih-Tulsiapur road-Laliya-Kauvapur road no longer exist. Great danger is looming large on environment and forest. It is also giving rise to naxal activities. Two decades earlier border mining was stayed by orders by the Supreme Court, I therefore, request in view of that damage being caused by Morang mining the penalty for illegal mining should be recovered the same as revenue is recovered while all the lease deeds may be cancelled.

(v) Need to ensure the payment by Private Sugar Mills to sugarcane growers in Ramnagar, Uttarakhand

SHRI SAPTAL MAHARAJ (Garhwal): I would like to draw the attention of the House towards the sugarcane growers (farmers) of Ramnagar area of Uttarakhand. This part of tarai is predominantly a sugarcane producing area. The sugarcane from this area goes to Kashipur sugar mill for crushing. This sugar mill is a private mill. This mill has to pay about rupee 25 crore to the sugarcane growers of Ramnagar area. In this Rs. 25 crore Rs. 5 crore represent the arrear of 2007-2008. This year the mill owners have refused to start the mill as a result of which the farmers of the area facing hardships. On the one side they have not received their arrears, then the closure of mill during this year has made the life of farmers miserable. In this situation sugarcane crop is standing in the fields. That cannot be cut which is hampering sowing. Though Government mills have since paid the farmers their arrears, yet private mill owners have not paid the arrears to the farmers.

Central Government is requested to direct the Uttarakhand Government to pressurize the private mills to expedite the payment of arrears of sugarcane growers and immediately arrange for crushing of their sugarcane at some other mill.

(vi) Need to regularize all slums/unauthorized colonies of Delhi and to amend the Gazette Notification of Government of India dated 24.03.2008

[*Translation*]

SHRI JAIPRAKASH AGARWAL (North-East Delhi): People of different States flock to Delhi, the capital of the country in search for employment who subsequently settle down here. Because of this the Gazette of India dated 24 March, 2008 relating to regularising the unauthorised colonies of Delhi provides in part 'C' of rule 3.3 that the unauthorised colonies/settlements in which more than 50 per cent plots have remained without construction on the date of formal announcement of regularization scheme, however the eligibility of the above colonies will be decided taking into consideration the plot on which construction was made after 31.03.2002 till the date of formal announcement of regularisation scheme is not proper.

It is a fact that the gazette of 24 March, 2008 has become quite old while the Government has fixed the date as 31.03.2002 on the basis of this since then till date a large number of settlements have already come up where a large number of poor people are residing. Demolishing these settlements will render the poor people living in them, who had come here to earn their livelihood, homeless and may compel them to face starvation. So, in public interest it is necessary that all the unauthorised colonies of Delhi should be regularized considering 2012 as the base year.

Therefore, in view of the above, I request the Central Government that treating 2012 as base year all such settlements in capital Delhi should not be demolished in any way even if they might be sparsely constructed. So, in order to fix eligibility for regularization of unauthorised colonies, necessary amendment according to aforesaid may be made in part (c) of rule 3.3 of the gazette notification dated 24th March, 2008 to regularize all those unauthorized colonies of Delhi which have been in place by the year 2012. This should be done without delay and provision should be made for not charging any development fee for regularization.

(vii) Need to provide potable water to the poor people and to expand the coverage of piped water supply in (Malda Uttar) parliamentary constituency, West Bengal

[*English*]

KUMARI MAUSAM NOOR (Maldaha Uttar): Arsenic and fluoride content in groundwater has been found in

quantities above the permissible level in many States. I would like to draw the attention of the Government to the State of West Bengal which is one of the most severely affected States as pointed out by many studies that have been conducted, some by various Ministries too.

For the rural people, groundwater is the primary source of drinking water which they extract through private domestic tube wells and this groundwater is contaminated. Though steps have been taken in West Bengal to supply arsenic free potable water in all arsenic affected villages under 'Bharat Nirman' programme by the year end 2011, yet the results have been discouraging with poor people still suffering from cancerous and other hazardous diseases. The status of piped water supply in rural districts of West Bengal including the Lok Sabha constituency of Malda Uttar is disheartening.

Therefore, I request the Government to take new initiatives to provide the poor safe drinking water and expand the coverage of piped water supply.

(viii) Need to construct a rail over bridge on level crossing No. 30 at Makronia-Baheria section in Sagar parliamentary constituency, Madhya Pradesh

[*Translation*]

SHRI BHUPENDRA SINGH (Sagar): Vehicular Traffic is constantly increasing on NH 86 in Parliamentary Constituency of Sagar. This NH connects all the five districts of Bundelkhand alongwith Jabalapur, Kanpur and four lane corridor. The traffic and this NH 86 has increased because Makronia-Baheria stretch of the NH is having engineering college, several private institutes of higher education and schools, industrial area of Sidguwa, Makronia rail project sector, private hospital etc. The railway level crossing No. 30 lies at KM 1056/1-2 of this stretch where the railway gate mostly remains closed during the whole day. This creates jams on both the sides of the gate while the citizens suffer. In order to make the traffic smooth on this stretch there has been a long pending demand for constructing an over bridge or the Railway gate. In reply to my question in Lok Sabha earlier it was said that tenders have been invited for preparing design of the over bridge. However, there has been no progress in the construction of over bridge so far. So, in view of the difficulties being faced by the Public immediate construction of an over bridge is necessary.

(ix) Need to construct rail under-pass on Ratangarh-Sardarshahar and Sadulpur-Hanumangarh sections in Churu parliamentary constituency, Rajasthan

SHRI RAM SINGH KASWAN (Churu): Gauge conversion is going to be taken up of Ratangarh-Sardarshahar and Sadulpur-Hanumangarh sections in parliamentary constituency Churu. Both these sections do not have unmanned/manned rail crossings/underpass which is creating trouble for villagers. The passages which were open to the villages for hundred or so years are going to be closed. After laying of broad gauge rail line the problem will aggravate. What to say of big carriages, farmers are not able to take camel cart to their fields. Farmers are sitting on dharna at site of above two sections. Railways is shifting its responsibility on State government while state government is shifting its responsibility on Railways. Similar situation in respect of passages for villages falling near the Loharu-Sadulpur-Churu Ratangarh Rail line. Four persons travelling in their Bolero met with an accident near the Gugalwa-Kirtana halt station on the above section on 09.11.2012 as there was in rail crossing. They died in that. There is need for constructing a railway level crossing at the road/passage crossing the rail line at Sadulpur Jhumpa rail line. Railways should go for changing its policy regarding rail line crossing so that solution to this problem can be found. I have been raising demand for this for quite some time. I repeatedly apprised the officials Government of this grave problem but it went in vein. Rail is a issue which is linked to security, I demand from the Government that keeping the demand of the public and the necessity for the rail crossings it should go for constructing manned/unmanned rail underpass at passages which cross the rail line and those that lead to the field. This important demand should be fulfilled.

(x) Need to approve the water supply project of Satna Municipal Corporation under the U.I.D.S.S.M.T. Scheme

SHRI GANESH SINGH (Satna): I want to draw the attention of the Minister of Urban Development of the Government of India towards the need to approve the water supply proposal of my parliamentary constituency Satna city area of Madhya Pradesh. Madhya Pradesh Government had under UIDSSMT Scheme sent a proposal for 11 city areas for approval to the Ministry of Urban Development during its State level meeting on 24th June, 2009. This proposal included the water supply project of the value of Rs. 73 crore for water supply to Satna

Municipal Corporation area. On June 13, 2011 again 19 proposals had been sent by Madhya Pradesh Government in which Satna Municipal Corporation area was accorded priority No. 1 of which 10 proposals had been accepted by the Ministry. However, though the proposal pertaining to Satna was accorded first priority, it was not accepted. I had tried to attract hon'ble Minister attention towards it from time to time and have also wrote letters to the Minister earlier in this regard. Madam, I appeal to hon'ble Minister. Through you, and like to apprise him that my parliamentary constituency Satna is facing serious drinking water problem and as a result of the expansion of the city the pipeline, sewer line are creating a great crisis. Therefore, the Hon'ble Minister is requested to approve the proposals of Satna Municipal Corporation on priority basis. It is understood that approval is not granted which places it in the category of partiality.

(xi) Need to enhance the amount of pension under various Pension Schemes and to provide pension to the deprived people of Bihar under these schemes

SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI (Shivhar): In view of the inflation situation today the senior citizen living below the poverty line deserves to be given social pension at the enhanced rate. Today only 80 years old BPL senior citizens get a pension of Rs. 500 from the Government. Whereas this pension of Rs. 500 should have been given to all the BPL citizen of 60 years of age. In addition to this physically disadvantaged (disabled) and widows should also be extended the benefit of this new pension of Rs. 500. Because in these times where everything is getting costlier the meagre pension provided by the Government is not of much help. As a result of this Government schemes lose their relevance. So Government needs to pay attention towards this in order to make different social pension schemes more affective. There are many examples in my parliamentary constituency Shivhar where citizens living below the poverty line in east Champaran, Seetamarhi and Shivhar are not getting the benefit of social pension schemes. Such families should be caused to be identified by a new panel in the entire Bihar so that the people eligible for the above pension can be identified and can be linked with this programme. Only then justice will be done to these poor people.

Therefore Government is requested that the prescribed amount of pension may be raised from

Rs. 200 to Rs. 500 and the poor families which have been deprived of the benefits of the social pension should be identified with the help of a newly constituted panel and extended the benefit of these schemes.

(xii) Need to electrify uncovered villages in Babanganj, Kunda, Sirathu, Chail and Manjhanpur Assembly constituencies in Uttar Pradesh under Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidhyutikaran Yojana

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): So many villages and purbe (Majre) that fall in the districts of Pratapgarh and Kaushambi mainly Babaganj, Kunda, Sirathu, Chail and Manjhanpur in my parliamentary constituency Kaushambi in Uttar Pradesh have been left out while implementing Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidhyutikaran Yojana (Rajiv Gandhi Rural Electrification Scheme). In order to implement the declarations made by the Central Government and the Prime Minister such left out villagers Purbe should be electrified after urgently conducting a survey in this regard.

(xiii) Need to set up an AIIMS type hospital at Nandigram in Purba Medinipur, West Bengal

[English]

SHRI SUVENDU ADHIKARI (TAMLUK): The medical treatment is one of the five basic needs of human beings to survive. Today it is not an exaggeration to say that the medical science bestows a happy and healthy life. But, the healthy and hygienic condition can also achieve this. In Nandigram of Purba Medinipur, West Bengal, we find the people there in a very helpless and sad situation without having a good hospital. A patient requiring any major operation or suffering from any critical diseases such as cardiac ailments or brain ailments etc. has to travel a long distance to Kolkata. As a result, the condition of the patients gets deteriorated on the way. Nandigram is blessed with hospitals. But, considering the scope of treatment and in respect of today's concept of a good hospital, these are nothing more than primary health centres.

So, this is my humble request to Hon'ble Minister of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India to please consider to set up an AIIMS-like hospital in Nandigram under my electoral constituency for ameliorating its worsening health situation.

(xiv) Need to construct either a bye-pass road or a fly-over road on Krishnagiri-Walajapet (M.C. Road) on N.H. No. 46 in Ambur, Vellore district, Tamil Nadu instead of expanding it from four to six lanes

SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN (VELLORE): The proposal for expansion of Krishnagiri-Walajapet (M.C. Road) on N.H. No. 46 in Ambur of Vellore district, Tamil Nadu from four to six lanes requires at least ten metres of land be acquired from both sides of the existing road. This will create problems for the local people and their families, who are involved in small businesses, by depriving them of their livelihood. Besides, the local industry consisting of tanneries and shoe manufacturing units will also be affected.

In December 2011, I had written to the Hon'ble Minister for Road Transport and Highways to look into the matter and requested that the development work should continue by adopting a middle path with minimal displacement. In this regard, the local people have come with a reasonable proposal of either to construct a new bye-pass road or a fly-over road on the existing one to safeguard valuable human lives by avoiding fatal accidents at the rate of one per day at least which is the present status.

(xv) Need for restoration of deemed-to-be University status conferred on forty-four educational institutions in the country

DR. PRASANNA KUMAR PATASANI (Bhubaneswar): The Government of India had conferred Deemed-to-be University status on a number of educational institutions, under prescribed guidelines. But 44 deemed universities were identified in 2010 and their Deemed-to-be University status was withdrawn. As a result of this decision the future of several lakhs of students is jeopardized. Out of the 44 Deemed-to-be Universities one is situated in my parliamentary Constituency, Bhubaneswar.

I would, therefore, urge the Government to review its earlier order so that the Deemed-to-be University status is restored to them. In this regard a fresh review panel may be set up to examine the entire matter for transparent and just findings. An opportunity should also be given to the aggrieved parties to present their cases before the panel. A decision at the earliest would end the prevailing uncertainty pertaining to these institutions.

(xvi) Need to include Dhangar community in the list of Scheduled Tribes of Maharashtra

SHRI GANESHRAO NAGORAO DUDHGAONKAR (Parbhani): I would like to raise the issue for the implementation of long standing demands of Dhangar community. Dhangar community is the most backward community of Maharashtra having large number of people. They have been vehemently agitating for bestowing Scheduled Tribe status on them since many years.

As a matter of fact that Dhangar as well as Dhangad is one and the same. Dhangar community is included in the List of Scheduled Tribes in India in Maharashtra at Sr. No 36 as Oraon, Dhangad. The only community present in the State is Dhangar that can be spelt as Dhangad and pronounced as Dhangar. There is no such community called Dhangad in Maharashtra. The ethological and anthropological information of Dhangad and Dhangar given in the reports is same which is synonymous of Shepherds. Both the words mean the same community, *i.e.* Shepherds of Maharashtra. The State Government of Maharashtra had already recommended to the Government of India to include the Dhangar community in the list of Scheduled Tribes. Even in 1989, the CAG report recommended the inclusion of Dhangar community in the list of Scheduled Tribes.

However, due to some technical or other reasons ST status could not be conferred on Dhangar community so far. People belonging to this community have been agitating and demanding justice peacefully since many years. Their demands are genuine and considerable. The Maharashtra Government have requested to the Central Government to consider the matter and sought reasons for the delay.

I urge the Central Government for the inclusion of Dhangar community in the list of Scheduled Tribes and to extend all benefits to them, as has been done in the case of other Scheduled Tribes at the earliest.

(xvii) Need to secure required clearance for proposed Navi Mumbai Airport in Kopra-Panvel area in Maharashtra and to expedite construction work thereof

DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK (Thane): The proposed new airport, in Kopra-Panvel area, is being built through PPP route, with 74 per cent equity by private sector, and 13% each by Airports Authority of India and Government of Maharashtra through City and Industrial

Development Corporation. The International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) has already given techno-feasibility clearance to the proposed airport. The land required for is about 11.4 Km for the core airport activity and will have two parallel runways each, 3,700 meters long. Construction work is expected to start by December 2012. However, the construction work is likely to be delayed as neither the Central Government has approved its pre-bid documents yet nor has there been any significant progress due to the protest against land acquisition. The Chairman of CIDCO has requested the Hon'ble Minister to expedite the processing work on the proposed airport so that work may be started. The delay in securing clearance by the CIDCO for the proposed airport from the State Forests Department and other technical reasons will further delay the commencement of the construction work.

Since the proposed airport site is a marshland and a hilly terrain, leveling of the land is necessary before the construction begins. Subsequently, CIDCO has come up with plans to do the needful *i.e.* cutting down the hill and filling the marshland. However, CIDCO is yet to initiate these works, as it awaits for clearance from the forest department.

This is an important project and should not be delayed due to one clearance or the other of various departments. I would like to request the minister to kindly intervene in this matter and direct the concerned for speedy start of work of proposed Navi Mumbai International Airport in Kopra-Panvel area.

(xviii) Need to open a railway reservation centre at Pavur Chatram in Chennai Division, Tamil Nadu

SHRI P. LINGAM (Tenkasi): Chennai Division of Indian Railway is an important division. In this Division, the railway line between Tirunelveli and Senkottai is much more important. This railway line has been converted as a broad gauge recently and three passenger trains are plied on this route daily between Tirunelveli and Senkottai. There are more chances for revenue if new trains on this route, are operated keeping in view heavy passenger traffic in the trains which are being operated now. Because, there is Kutralam waterfall, a tourist place, many pilgrimage centres and Senkottai-the gateway to Kerala are situated along this rail route. Pavur Chatram is a Railway Station as well as a town along this route. Since there are many villages around this railway

station, many passengers from Pavur Chatram use rail transport to go to Tirunelveli and Senkottai. But there is no Passenger Reservation Centre at Pavur Chatram. Passengers are facing hardships because of this. If a Passenger Reservation counter is opened at Pavur Chatram, People of this area will be benefitted. I urge upon the Railways Ministry, to open a new Passenger Reservation Centre in Pavur Chatram.

(xix) Need to include Teli, Kanu, Lohar, Kumhar, Mallaha, Noniya, Kahar, Dhanuk, Tatwa, Tanti, Kenwat, Keot, Godi, Gangoat, Gareria, Beldar, Paldar, Chaupal, Khatve, and Dadhi Castes of Bihar in the respective list of Other Backward Classes, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes of State of Bihar

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (Vaishali): The condition of Teli, Kanu, Lohar, Kumhar, Mallaha, Noniya, Kahar, Dhanuk, Tatwa, Tanti, Karwat, Keot, Godi, Gangot, Gareria, Baldan, Paldar, Chaupal, Khatre and Dadhi castes of Bihar is economically, socially, educationally quite pitiable, The federation of these castes keep raising question for their upliftment.

The association of Teli caste has been fighting for their inclusion in the list of most backward and scheduled caste. Chaupal, Khatre and Dadhi castes also demand that they be included in the list of Scheduled Caste Lohar, Noniya, Mallah, want to be included in the list of ST. Similarly, Kumhar, Turha, Tatwa, Tanti, Dhanuka, Kanu and some other castes want that they be included in the list of SCs.

Therefore, I urge the Central Government to consult the State Government of Bihar and bring a Bill for meeting the demand of federation of the said castes.

(xx) Need to look into the recommendations of the Madhav Gadgil Committee on conservation of the Western Ghat and to ensure inclusion of areas at 500 meters or above only under the fragile zone in Kerala

SHRI JOSE K. MANI (Kottayam): I raise to convey the widespread resentment of the people of Kerala over the reported recommendations of the Madhav Gadgil Committee on conservation of the ecological character of the Western Ghats. The report is utopian and does not factor in unique demographic pattern of the committees settled along the Western Ghat region in Kerala.

The Gadgil Committee has classified 14 talukas in Kerala as falling within extremely fragile ecological zone. Building of dams, power generation units above 10 MV, mining and even cultivation using chemical fertilizers and pesticides are not to be permitted in these zones. Whereas settlement above 500 mtrs altitude are included in the ecological vulnerable zones in Tamil Nadu, the Gadgil Committee has specified an altitude of only 150 mtrs and above for such areas to be included in the fragile zone in Kerala. This is highly discriminatory as most of the agrarian communities in the State, settled along Western Ghat areas are small farmers with holding of less than 2 acres of arable land and it would be a travesty of justice to deny them the advantage of advanced tools of productivity like chemical fertilizers and pesticides. Kerala feels that ecological observation need not be at the cost of development for bare sustenance of livelihood for the masses.

12.10 hrs.

[English]

(i) MOTION RE: RECOMMENDATION TO WITHDRAW DECISION TO ALLOW 51% FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT IN MULTI-BRAND RETAIL TRADE

(ii) MOTION RE: MODIFICATIONS IN ANNEX 'A' AND ANNEX 'B' OF NOTIFICATION UNDER FOREIGN EXCHANGE MANAGEMENT ACT, 1999 AND

(iii) MOTION RE: MODIFICATIONS IN ANNEX 'B' OF NOTIFICATION UNDER FOREIGN EXCHANGE MANAGEMENT ACT, 1999—Contd.

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: The House will now take up Item Nos. 19 to 21—Shri Basu Deb Acharia to continue. Shri Basu Deb Acharia, you have very little time left. So, please be very brief.

[Translation]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Madam, yesterday, Shri Kapil Sibal referred to a statement of comrade party. He said that our party is inconsistent so far as the support to FDI in retail is concerned and he said that our party has formed FDI in its statement we

are not against FDI. We welcome it but on three conditions. Sitaram Yechuri's statement said same thing. What are these three conditions? If FDI creates employment in our country, it increases productivity, if it develops techniques, we will have no objection. You tell, the introduction of FDI in retail will create employment or degenerate employment. It will snatch the jobs. Do we not have technology or it will bring new technology? (interruptions) will it help in increasing production no, it won't and that is why we oppose it. We are not opposing it for the sake of opposition. It is not our inconsistency, it is yours. Our Prime Minister, when he was the Leader of Opposition in Rajya Sabha he wrote a letter to the then Prime Minister opposing FDI in retail. Today, Priya Ranjan Das Munshi ji is not with us, he has said in this very House that FDI in retail is anti-national. (interruptions) we are consistent, but you are inconsistent. With regard to pharmaceutical sector, you have said that cent per cent FDI will make our pharma industry one of the biggest pharma industries in the world. What is the condition of pharma industry today? You made a mentor of two pharma companies. I would like to know whether these two companies are Indian companies. Are these Indian companies?

[English]

These companies have been taken over by multi-national companies. You have allowed 100 per cent FDI in pharmaceutical sector, and multi-national companies are taking over our indigenous companies.

[Translation]

What are the prices of medicines today? You are saying that permitting FDI has resulted in progress of our companies to a great extent. You've referred to the statement of farmers of Vardhman district in West Bengal. I will let you listen to the statements of American farmers Kapil Sibal ji listen to what I am saying.

[English]

While the Wal-marts, Shop Rites and other chain stores sell his kind of onions for \$1.49 to \$1.89 a pound, Pawelski himself gets no more than 17 cents. Recently this has been increased from 12 cents to 17 cents. How much the producer is getting? The producer gets only 5 dollars. How much is the selling price? It ranges from 50 dollars to 200 dollars. Mr. Kapil Sibal should know this. What is the difference?

[Translation]

You said that the farmers will get better prices. Today, conditions in our country is that the price at which our farmers are compelled to sell their produce is almost distress sale. It is because of your wrong policies. There is a wide gap between the price at which a consumer gets a product and the price at which the farmers well their produce.

[English]

There is a wide variation from the farm gate price and the consumer price.

[Translation]

Who is responsible for it? Your policies are responsible. Will the farmers get remunerative price? What is the experience the world over. Neither farmers will get remunerative price nor the consumers will get products at fair price. It will result in monopoly. Can we forget, you've allowed Monsanto in 2002 for selling Bt cotton. I had gone to Shinde ji's State. At least 50 widows came to us, whose husbands have committed suicides. We took the entire Standing Committee. The village Goregaon, whereas maximum suicide deaths decade earned revenue to the tune of Rs. 3500-40,000 by looting our farmers by way of selling seeds to our farmers and 2,76,000 poor farmers of our country had to commit suicide. What price our farmers will get? There will be monopoly in determining price and monopoly for the acquisition of commodities. All over the world, wherever Walmart went same condition occurred. Neither the farmers got remunerative price nor the consumers got products at reasonable rates.

What another logic Anand Sharma ji is giving that they will inflation down. Many statements have appeared. A statement was made by our former Chief Economic Adviser, Kaushik Sen. Another statement by Deputy Chairman of Planning! Commission, Shri Montek Singh Ahluwalia. The Government failed to bring inflation down. What is the reason? There is only one reason that we are not allowing FDI in retail in our country. When FDI arrives, inflation will come down. (interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Basu Deb Acharia ji, please conclude.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: What is the condition in European countries where Walmart is functioning? Inflation is increasing there.

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND
MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI KAMAL
NATH): What happened when Metro arrived?

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Leave Metro. Metro
and FDI are two different things. *(interruptions)* has Metro
brought inflation down?

MADAM SPEAKER: Basu Deb ji, you have spoken
yesterday also. Your time is over, now you conclude.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: My 2-3 points are left.

MADAM SPEAKER: You conclude, you have spoken
yesterday also. You have made your main points.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: You are reflecting post-
harvest losses exaggerated. I have a report of ICAR. It
is not more than 0.8 to 10 per cent in any of the
commodities. You are saying, you would bring down
post-harvest losses. We know that we don't have
required number of cold storages in our country. But,
who is responsible for it? There are 5365 cold storages
in India and most of these are in the private sector.
There are 1500 cold storages in America.

Madam Speaker: Now you conclude.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: 70 per cent capacity is
under Government control in America. The Government
has sanctioned 30 Mega Food Parks in 11th Five Year
Plan. But these could not come up in five years. Who
is responsible for it? Whether Walmart will come in our
country to build cold storage, roads and provide road
connectivity to the villagers. Whatever they will do, they
will do it for themselves, for their own business and not
for the convenience of the farmers of this country and
not to invest for the development of infrastructure. You
are telling that 30 per cent ...*(Interruption)*.

MADAM SPEAKER: Many many thanks Basu Deb
Achariaji.

[English]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: They are to source about
30 per cent from indigenous, small and medium
enterprises.

[Translation]

But in the Press Note of Anand Sharma ji they are
saying:

[English]

"Thirty per cent sourcing is to be done from micro
and small enterprises which can be done from
anywhere in the world and is not India specific.

However in this case, it has been stipulated that 30
per cent sourcing will be done from micro and small
enterprises having planned capital machinery worth
one million."

[Translation]

It is clear as to wherefrom they will bring in this
country. How they will provide for 30 per cent reservation
in this country ...*(interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Basu Deb Acharia ji. Now
please conclude your speech.

[English]

You have exceeded the time allotted to your party.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: I am concluding.

[Translation]

Why are we opposing it, because it is not in the
interest of our country, not even in the interest of our
farmers. They will also die and even those who are
connected with the retail business. Not only 4-4.5 crore
people but 25 crore people depend on it. You are
permitting FDI to ruin these 25 crore people. You are
bringing Walmart in this country and instead of helping
our farmers, you are forgetting them. You will not be
able to solve the crisis prevailing in the agriculture sector.
We were demanding a discussion on it, not only
discussion but even voting. However, in the first instance
you did not agree and even the House could not conduct
its business for four-five days. Later on, you agreed
(Interruptions).

MADAM SPEAKER: Now please conclude. Shri
Sharad Yadav.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: When you managed
the required number. But even yesterday I had said that
on this issue there was such an oppositions as it was
never before in this country ...*(Interruptions)*.

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: You have already exceeded the
time limit.

[Translation]

Now you please sit down.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: We want the Government
to reconsider this proposal which we are supporting.

[English]

The Government should seriously re-think over it. To
allow FDI in the retail sector is not in the interest of our

country, in the interest of our farmers and retail sector. That is why, I urge upon the Government that they should reconsider, rethink over it.

[Translation]

We know and we have seen even earlier that in 1993 ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Now please sit down. Basu Deb Acharia, you are a very senior Member.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: No confidence motion had been brought. How was it defeated. We have also seen as to how the no confidence motion brought on 22 July, 2008 was passed in this House? ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: How will we end this today?

[Translation]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: We know that even today the Government will not let us succeed in it. We are struggling here in the House but we will carry this on to the roads out of this House and we have decided to oppose it everywhere in 53 cities where you want to do it. We won't allow Walmart on the soil of this country. They won't be allowed so easily. Everywhere we will oppose ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Now please conclude. (English) Now you have started all over again.

[Translation]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: For this, we shall make all the sacrifices required ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing else will go on record now. Now I have to say this.

...*(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: But we won't allow the Walmart to enter in this country so easily ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing else will go in record now. Please take your seat. Shri Sharad Yadavji.

...*(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Now nothing of your words is being recorded.

[English]

Nothing is going on record now.

...*(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: You, please sit down. Nothing is being recorded.

[English]

Please take your seat now.

...*(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: All right, now please sit down.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV (Madhepura): Madam Sushma Swaraj ji, Kapil Sibal Sahib, Shri Mulayam Singh ji, Basu Deb Acharia and Rao Saheb have had a detailed discussion on this question. I would like to submit to you, to the Government and to this House that at the time of signing the nuclear deal, the members of the left had disassociated themselves from the Government by way of protest. Then, in the last winter session, the FDI came up. We were not able to resist it but the Trinmool Congress members helped us in resisting it forcefully.

Through you, I would like to make this submission that in today's discussion, I agree that this Government has become adamant. I also agree that whatever was said by Kapil Sibal ji on this point, was true. The entire House spoke in Hindi outside the House they have come to know that their language is heard only in the North and South Block of Delhi and the language used by a limited section of people in Delhi, has also ruined this country very much.

Madam, it is no exaggeration that our majority community of farmers make a contribution of 16.6 per cent in the GDP. The people engaged in retail business

do not demand jobs from the government. They are such citizens of this country who do not ask for any thing but with their hardwork, they make a contribution of 12.4 per cent in the GDP of the country. They are about 85 per cent of our population. Is this country with these 85 per cent of people or with the remaining 15 per cent of them? Regarding this majority segment, yesterday Kapil Sibal ji had made a remarkable comment. I agree that whatever has been said by this side of the House has conveyed to the people of this country as to what is the issue of this side and what is that of this Government?

With the entry of Walmart, Carefor and Tesco, what will be the fate of Scooter and cycle rider? I would like to tell here that you have bifurcated this country. One is Bharatrasht. Kapil Sibal Sahib, there is no difference between you and me. The only difference is that you have divided India in two parts. You are concerned only about one India. You are concerned about market. Yesterday you had expressed your grief with these words that market has been ruined. You talk of GDP and economy. Instead of economy, you are very much, rather more worried about the GDP. I do agree that this Government should definitely be concerned about the GDP.

Regarding the world markets, I agree that you can stop them from coming closer. Even the market of this country is five thousand years old. We should know that the civilization of India and China are the oldest civilizations of this world and in the history, at a point of time, this country was at the top and now, the height of a country is measured on the scale of its GDP, but we measure it on the scale of import and we see the rupee has gone up against the Dollar. But our rupee is not stable, it is coming down. Even the industrial growth of this country of which you were speaking very high, is declining. Your concern is very much justified that our market has come to a standstill and all these things have been ruined and we are to save our economy. In fact, our economy depends on this 85 per cent. Had we stopped you from the nuclear deal? But on the FDI in the multi brand retail, we have checked you. Whatever you said, was correct but you were not telling the truth properly. If we wanted to cause the downfall of your government, why did not we cause it on the non-confidence motion of the Congress? Why did not we stand by them? In our efforts of toppling this Government, we ourselves fell flat. Now I do not know as to what and how it happened. I do not want to go into these details. Anand Sahib, the nuclear deal is not coming to your

country. It has gone to the USA because they are not meddling with it. They are demanding strictest conditions, it means that they may be allowed to make earnings but in case of any mishap, they should be allowed to escape. Similarly, when we have failed in our efforts, why we would like to bring a non-confidence motion? You were saying that we wanted to sit with the persons in power. We did have such a desire but not in that way as you wanted it. Will you sit on the cot or do you want to be on the seat of power? Are we here indifferent people in politics. We are not saying that we donot want to sit there. We want to sit but not in a wrong way. Had we taken a wrong stand, we would have stood, by the no confidence motion of Trinmool Congress. Only in the case of FDI, we said 'No'. Kapil Sibal ji, Manmohan Singh ji and Sonia ji have gone out of power. I was thinking that today they would certainly accept my intention *(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): I will convey.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Yes, better if you convey it. I just want to say that had we wanted to destabilize your government, we would have certainly supported the no confidence motion. But they became angry with us and stopped talking to us. Kalyan Banerjee is not accepting our salutation as he wants his own welfare and does not want to work for our welfare. He certainly wanted to sideline you but where do I want it? We want to eliminate them at the earliest but we are unable to do it. We asked them to save this country and the majority section whose profession is agriculture and retail business. Kapil Sibal ji, I have lived in cities and also in the villages. Whenever I visited a village in the vacations, I saw the women selling vegetables and fruits like mangoes and guava with green leaves on the roads. They told that the number of these people was 5 crore which is quite wrong. They have not been able to identify the number of poor in the country. Even the number of those engaged in retail business has not been counted properly. They are five crore people who are daily wage earners and continue to indulge in their hunger satiating activities. You have certainly made an assessment of the market but what have you done to strengthen and empower the entire country? Since the market has been given the top priority, 2 lakh 75 thousand farmers have committed suicide. In the Indian history, people have seen starvation deaths but the farmers who have a lot of endurance and live their lives amidst all vagaries of nature, were never prepared to commit suicide. You

have been struggling for it since last twenty years. Kapil Sibalji, this Government has made a handful of people affluent and for them you want to bring in Walmart. Kamal Nathji, the Walmart is not coming here to serve us. I do not agree that it is coming to serve us but for its earning ...*(Interruptions)*. Do bring them in all the sectors but not at the cost of employment of these 85 crore people. I am not against the market but it empowers Europe, America, and other countries of the world. During the last 400-500 years, they have grown a very beautiful lotus. Do you also want to follow them here but a lotus grows in mud. Yesterday Kapil Sibal Saheb was saying that Carwalas wanted to go there. You are giving subsidy on diesel to car owners. Why are frowning on it? You are giving subsidy on diesel. You are giving the same subsidy to the farmers as you are giving it on the SUVs. Jaipal Reddyji is sitting here. He was removed from his ministry just for the sake of market. Today you may deny vehemently but you drive a man out who is honest and works for the development of his country. Such a man is shunted out. Kamal Nath ji, you may have your upper hand on this front but you won't want this struggle and the ultimate win will be ours. If this Government does not rollback the FDI, we wanted the rollback of this government that is our resolve. If we commit the same sin you have committed, we will also face the same consequences as you have faced. You said that you did a lot and recalled that you have undergone the punishment. Sushma ji is now sitting in the opposition and where are now Advani ji, the-then Deputy Prime Minister and Sharad Yadav sitting? Now we are nothing. Now we can simply speak but remember that only words and not the bullets run this world but you are having a heavy handed approach.

During Bharat Bandh, the DMK was with us, now they have gone. Even Dara Singh ji of Mayawati party was with us. Lalu ji was not there. He was a saying that flies swarm on the sweets. Now those flies will also go away. They will go away with the entry of Wal-Mart. When Bhai Mulayam Singh ji was with us, definitely during the Bharat Bandh; we had a temptation of the withdrawal of FDI. So they did not allow us to bring in the no confidence motion as they wanted the roll back of FDI. Even now we won't vote under Rule 184, so you may kindly withdraw it. You had said after Pranab Mukherjee ji who was the leader of the House and has now gone away. Man Mohan Singh ji will also go away like us and even if you continue, you will face the consequences as Bhai Mulayam Singh was saying yesterday the Congress was never given such a jolt as it had faced on the FDI.

Remember that upto 17 century, India was one of the top markets of the world. You may certainly get it confirmed from your economists or may have sometime a half an hour discussion on it. I have tried in depth to know about the rise and downfall of this country. However, I do not claim that I have got the complete information.

[English]

In the first century, India's contribution to World GDP was 32.9 per cent

[Translation]

In those days the competition was between India and China.

[English]

It was 24.5 per cent ...*(Interruptions)* The first position was of China at 25 per cent. In the 17th century, India was again at the first position, that is, at 24.4 per cent...*(Interruptions)*.

[Translation]

What has happened? We alone will be able to deal with it, what are you saying.

[English]

Today, after 65 years, country GDP has been brought down to 5.5 per cent.

[Translation]

Earlier it was put at 5.5 per cent which has now further declined. Only one request I want to make to Kapil Sibal Saheb to have an Half-an-hour Discussion on this point as he has Planning Commission and a number of economists with him. They will confirm that India was at the top of the world and in those days, the competition was between India and China. In those days of physical power, India was the pioneer in this world. Yes, but our social discrepancies brought the science and innovations to a dead-end in this country. Here we did not have innovations and it was a miracle that Europe became the centre of all innovations. With those innovations East India Company made an entry in this country and later on, our market nosedived and was ruined. Now they are bringing in waste India. I am not speaking about East India Company. I am saying that the East and the West should join hands and work together to go ahead.

The instinct of humanity must be in both. It is not the meaning of market that if I am being looted you to be looted. The one who is hard or weak will break. In this country in thousands of years and even after East India Company this continued as one who is poor, who work manual, and with the amazing skill of this country our market flourished all around in Western Asia and Western Europe. The China and India had great name, the scientific inventions at that time were not so much to the extent. We had lost all the wars of science. Such a great tragedy never occur in the world. Once Chanakaya and Chandra Gupta made the invaders to kneel down. Such an occasion never came together... (Interruption) why do you all speak in the way? If you interrupt it will spoil the things. We will also interrupt you. I do not interrupt anyone. I sit calm. I am telling a straight thing why this happened? Since the time we made these 85 percent people weak, India could not stand any where. The invader came he did not go defeat but looted the country. Whosoever wanted to rule he ruled the country. I am not saying that the rulers were of the countrymen or the foreigners. I do not agree to it that the color of our God is blackish. In the genetic science a black man can bom in this country, but those who came from outside it hardly made any difference. The colour of skin can hardly make any difference. Tomorrow the day may come when you bring FDI in skin. You may say we are black make us fair. We will turn fair like Micheal Jackson... (Interruptions). What is this going on, why are you spanned up from the culture. Why you have become social? Mahatma ji through his valour has shown the world that it is great thing to be hit by a bullet then to shoot with a gun. The man who hits the bullet needs a small courage but one who is being hit by the gun needs great heart. Mahatma Gandhi ji shown it to the world. I am saying why we did not identify our strength? There are 87 minerals in this country. It is third in the world. You have not sold the iron-ore at throw away prices but gave it free of cost. The minerals of the country, which are called 'Khanij Padarth' in hindi. Where that oil would disturb you, you would have saved GDP, you would have saved the market, your deficits would have saved. You had never thought about the strength and the human resources of the country. You had never said in the WTO or any forum that though you are preparing market for all type of commodities in the world but why are you imposing such type of restrictions on the movement of mankind? Our driver here drives the car for Rs. 4-5 thousands, but the American driver if takes more and if our driver has gone there, what will be the problem? How much our cook gets the pay and

how much their takes? It is strange. I think if Mahatma ji would alive he would have made its way out. I am not saying to go from here. You may impose restrictions, but how will you impose it on human? You want to create the country and the market for goods? I want to tell you one thing, we do not want to come that side, but if the public support us, then we will come and if they do not support, we are here, as sitting for so many years. Since time it appears to us that we are standing here and the country is not progressing. The farmers, the labourers, are working hard for the last 65 years...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please conclude your speech in few minutes.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: You are taking them on the verge of destruction. Why don't you driving it in all the fields? All have said, Sushma ji said, who said that we are in favour of market. We are against it, we cannot stop the market. Your market is five thousand years old. How much old is this market? This market has made headway on the basis of science and inventions and has made inventions to such an extent tfrat it won the three and half hundred states in three and half months. It has closed. They have invented this new method. Are you aware of the certificates being given to you by the private media? You have stopped FDI in retail, they were pointing you daily to stop it. The newspapers were pointing to stop it. You were worried. You had a boil in your heart. They are happy in all the manners since the time you brought FDI. Sushma ji were saying that the small shops are migrating to America. The small shops are going there but they want to establish big market here, it is strange.

In the last I only want to say that the speeches of all were alright but the X-ray of the government done by Kapil Sibal, the curtain he raised, shows the helplessness of the government. Rupee devalued, export declined, industrial produces are lagging behind. The deficit will go on increasing and will bring in 40 lakh jobs going through this way. You are harping for the farmers for the 65 years. Not only you, are also harping the same tune. We are saying about poverty alleviation, government of the common man, and shining India for the 65 years but it has not shined. The life of the poor had not changed. The life of farmers remained status quo. This freedom has not helped the farmers and the labourers. It has gone standing at the point where we want to bring TISCO and WALMART in a friendly manner and want to hand over the market to the car owners.

We had made two countries. One who walks on foot and other sides on cycle. One country who work whole the day and earn to pull on his life and other for enjoyment separate hotel, separate train, separate food, separate dialect. They have everything separate. Don't make such an India. It will handicap India and a disable India will never be able to compete the world. Do not make it handicap.

In the end I would like to say my friends who were with us in Bharat Bandh that the hunter alone is not the participant in sin, but the time will write down their crime who remained abstain. It is an occasion of history of the House. I would like to say the entire House that those who remain abstain the history will not forgive them. The destruction and the devastation which is likely to take place of the majority society ...*(Interruptions)*

To conclude I will only say that on this front, Kapil Sibal ji, Kamal Nath ji, perhaps you may win and we may loose or we may win or you may loose, but I want to say that Bharat Bandh had also a front. This front was the battle that TV personnels are showing it more or less, we do not have any import of it on our minds. We had been saying it from the very beginning that we will not fall the government. We had seen the action of falling the government. We only want this much that the promises you made on it, you may re-consider it. If you do not withdraw it ours and yours history is interlinked. We are firm in opinion that in the coming days the country will face more destruction and devastation. The poor and poverty will increase more. With these words I conclude my speech.

[English]

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB (Cuttack): Madam Speaker, last December the then Finance Minister had announced in this House that "the decision to permit 51 per cent FDI in multi-brand retail is suspended till a consensus is developed among various stakeholders". I was trying to find out the actual dictionary meaning of consensus. The answer is "general feeling or agreement". It also expands "based on consent". It also is derived from the Latin word "consentire". One may say that there was no unanimity. But, as far as I understand this language, it clearly mentions that there has to be agreement amongst the stakeholders.

The word "stakeholders" was further clarified as the Chief Ministers of respective States and also leaders of political parties. What we witnessed during the Bharat

Bandh and also later on in this House when the Resolution is being discussed under Rule 184, is that there is no agreement on this issue of providing FDI in multi-brand retail. He had made it clear that without the involvement of stakeholders like political parties and Chief Ministers, this decision cannot be implemented.

Hon. Minister of Commerce has contacted Chief Ministers and some leaders of political parties. Our Chief Minister Shri Naveen Patnaik had initially disapproved this policy and later has said very categorically that "we are opposed to FDI in multi-brand retail business". Our party, Biju Janata Dal's view is very clear. We cannot legitimize the death warrant for small retailers, small farmers, small-scale manufacturers specially when they are not at fault.

The idea of opening up India's protected retail sector to some form of foreign competition was actually an idea that was first mooted by DMK's Shri Murasoli Maran when he was the Minister of Commerce in the NDA Government. It was an idea that found enthusiastic support from some quarters, but invariably everyone, cutting across party lines throughout the country, did not support it. Bharatiya Mazdoor Sangh led by Shri Datto Pant Thengadi was vocal in opposing it; so also the Swadesi group. This was not in our manifesto in 2004. We had opposed it then, we had opposed it during last December and our leader Shri Naveen Patnaik has categorically opposed this today and Biju Janata Dal is also opposing it in this House.

13.00 hrs.

It does not help our agriculture and our manufacturing sector; rather our apprehension is that this will give rise to social unrest. One of the major arguments justifying to open retail sector for FDI in multi-brand retail trade or, in other words, opening up of worth more than Rs. 22 lakh crore of huge retail sector for multinationals is that it would result in all-round development of rural infrastructure, especially warehousing and cold storage. Members from the Treasury Benches are saying that a significant amount of agricultural produce goes waste due to lack of storage facility in this country. Yesterday, hon. Minister for Communications and Information Technology, Shri Sibal, also gave some figures on this. This was also mentioned in the Budget year before last, but that information is not fully correct. It is due to lack of investment in cold storages where more than 50 per cent of vegetables go waste, and one solution to this problem is FDI in retail. This is being said.

If we look into the reality, it would be interesting to note that FDI in warehousing and cold storages was allowed more than a decade back. However, no FDI could get attracted into this sector. It is unfortunate, Madam, that to legitimise the entry of multinationals in retail sector, this Government is taking the shield of lack of storage facility for agricultural produce. Is this not the responsibility of the Government to either create the storage capacity on its own or encourage private sector by way of subsidies, fiscal concessions or other incentives? There is no evidence that FDI in retail creates back-hand infrastructure. In the United States of America and Europe, it has been done through Government Support. Do not sell fake dreams.

If one thinks that entry of multinational retail companies would reduce wastage of food, one is highly mistaken. Global data about food wastage indicates that USA, European countries and other developed countries waste more food than India and other Asian countries. According to international data, in Europe, food loss and waste per person per year is 280 kilograms and it is 295 kilograms in North America whereas in South and South-East Asia, it is only 125 kilograms. It is not mere coincidence that in countries where food wastage is maximum, are the countries which are dominated by multinational organised retailers. Answer to this dilemma is provided by Food and Agriculture Organisation, FAO, of the United Nations:

“A major reason for food wastage is that organised retailers (supermarkets) in order to look more quality conscious reject a major portion of agricultural produce at the farm gate due to rigorous quality standards concerning weight, size, shape and appearance of crops. Therefore, large portions of crops never leave the farms. Even though some rejected crops are used as animal feed...”

Corporatizing retail trade appears to come from States which are either relatively better placed in the GDP like Haryana, Delhi, Maharashtra, or small gains from an efficient cold-chain as Himachal Pradesh, Sikkim and Arunachal Pradesh—I do not know why Manipur also has opted for that.

There the problem lies. How can you make it optional? If one says, “Why Punjab or Maharashtra be denied the opportunity of becoming more integrated with the world market for the sake of Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal or Odisha, or is it not absurd that the decision to allow Tesco to open a chain of supermarkets in Delhi

would invite a veto from Tamil Nadu or Uttar Pradesh?” But that is how this country has organized its politics and Separation of Powers. Do not create—and I plead—a situation which has the potential of triggering social unrest.

The basic question that haunt many is—will organized retail benefit India's farm sector and improve the conditions of farmers? How will it affect manufacturing and services? What would it mean for local retail shops? Will they lose out to competition from organized players with access to cheaper finance and technical know-how?

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab, it is time for you to conclude now.

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: I will just conclude, Madam.

India is the world's second largest producer of fruits and vegetables with annual production of more than 200 million tonnes. However, the total cold-storage capacity is not even 50 million tonnes further farmers have to sell at the time of harvest. Though 100 per cent FDI in cold-storage is there, it has not evoked much response. I believe, FDI in retail will not solve the existing supply bottlenecks in food chain.

Organized retail can be an opportunity for domestic manufacturers if they can supply the right quality at the right price. This China did and developed their manufacturing sector. India's manufacturing sector is constrained by a high capital cost, stifling regulations, poor infrastructure and, of late, slowing demand. Unless these concerns are addressed, opening up multi-brand retail to foreign players will lead to flood of imported goods from low-cost countries like China or Bangladesh, which will hurt vulnerable sectors like textiles and garments.

We should not forget that the experience of the United States and Mexico where the FDI in retail is far from encouraging. FDI comes with big promises of promoting employment. The entry of trading giant like Wal-Mart lead to closure of 40,000 US factories between 2001 and 2007 resulting in throwing millions of people out of their jobs. It is in these years that imports from China to the United States tripled in value from US \$ 9 billion to US \$ 27 billion. According to the US Census, Madam, between 1992 and 2007, the number of independent retailers fell by more than 60,000.

MADAM SPEAKER: Please conclude.

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: Madam, I will just conclude, please give me two more minutes.

This is relating to the 30 per cent procurement, which was being mentioned. The Government is saying that 30 per cent will be sourced from India. This is nothing but political gimmick. It is designed to assuage the feelings of those who are opposed to FDI in retail. In respect of State Governments, they are allowed to decide whether to allow any multi national company to open its shop or not. Where would that 30 per cent be sourced from within that State or within this country? Take for instance, Odisha is not agreeable to open it.

MADAM SPEAKER: I have to manage time. I have really the time constraint.

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: This is the last point which I am making. Odisha is not allowing FDI in multi brand retail. Tamil Nadu is also declining to have FDI in multi brand retail. West Bengal is not also agreeable to have FDI in multi brand retail. I am talking about Odisha and other markets from where we source different retail products. Andhra Pradesh is going to accept it. Will this multi-brand company source the product from Andhra Pradesh alone? Or are they going to source it throughout the country? That needs to be clarified. What it is that only Vizag has a multi-brand retail? When something is cheaper in Odisha, when something is cheaper in Tamil Nadu, that company will buy it from that area and will say, yes they have sourced thirty per cent as per your law. You can explain that but this is the problem which I see that this is going to happen. Who is going to scrutinize it? What is the mechanism that is going to be developed? This also is unlikely to stand the scrutiny and the real issue is that such a clause cannot be enforced. I would not go into the details.

Before I conclude Madam, I have a comment to make. The idea of bringing in multi-brand retail is to do away with middlemen. Please do not forget that it is not the number of middlemen because ultimately it is the producer and the consumer and this retailer is a middlemen. Please do not forget that it is not the number of middlemen that matters but the size of the middlemen that matters. The more bigger or giant is the size, the more and greater impact it will have on the economy and on the society. Our Party opposes the FDI in multi-brand retail and will support the resolution that is being moved.

[Translation]

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE (Raigarh): Thanks Madam Speaker. The Shiva Sena opposes the government proposal to allow 51 per cent direct investment in retail.

3.13 hrs.

[SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI *in the Chair*]

Mr. Chairman I want to warn the government and the country through this debate.

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL (Bikaner): You want to warn the country or alert the country.

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE: I mean to say alert the country. The country and the people will get this alertness through this House. You may make out any meaning of my words, but I am to say that people will get alertness from this House. As Sharad Yadav ji has said we will fight in this House. The message he wanted to convey to the country I am also conveying the same message. The country will get alertness from this House. So I want to warn the government through the House and want to know that whether...in the same manner is not being given as was given to East India Company. So we oppose it. The business of 51 percent FDI which we want to give foreign companies, Anand Sharma ji that business is being done by the indigenous businessmen. The business done by the Countrymen you are going to give it to foreign companies. A wise minister like you, is of the opinion that it is in the interest of the country. You want to hand over the business to foreign companies which are proudly being carried out by the countrymen and then say it is in the national interest. I want to praise such a wisdom of the government. I appreciate that government who want to give the business of the countrymen to the foreigners consider it, in national interest.

More than 5 crore people are engage in retail business, so this figure is in discussion time and again. If 5 persons are connected with one trader of a family then 25 crore peoples are connected with retail business. When you want FDI of 51 percent in retail business, its impact will not only be on the retail business but it will have effect on the small poor farmers. As 25 crore people are connected with retail business in the same manner about 50 crore people are connected with agriculture, farming, horticulture. Even today 70 percent

rural population of the country is dependent on agriculture. It means that your policy is likely to effect the 75 crore population of the country.

Sir, you will agree this that self employment has two sectors. One is retail trading and another is farming. These people are not dependent on government. They seek their jobs themselves and earn their livelihood. When you directly invest 51 percent in retail trading it will have its impact on 25 crore people connected with retail trading and 50 crore, those who are connected with farming and horticulture. It will have adverse affect on them.

I am worried because I am Indian and my concern is about Indian farmers. I am worried about Indian retail traders. I am not worried about WALMART. Not worried about TISCO ...*(interruptions)*. So that decision, the government is going to take is not proper. What will happen in voting today? It will be known in the evening ...*(interruptions)*.

SHRI LALU PRASAD (Saran): What will happen. Are you not aware of it? ...*(interruptions)*.

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE: It is known what will happen. We know it...*(interruptions)*. What will happen, this we know. Yesterday Kapil Sibal ji was speaking here. He pleaded much in favour of all these foreign companies ...*(interruptions)*.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: I pleaded for the country.

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE: No it was not pleaded for the country. You pleaded for the foreign companies. You have come elected here from Chandni Chowk and there are all traders. It seems that you defeated Vijay Goel. Mr. Chairman, next time Vijay Goel has not do much efforts. If the CD of yesterday's speech of Kapil Sibal is sent to all the traders they will finish all your work. ...*(interruptions)*. He needs to do nothing ...*(interruptions)*.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: All are with me.

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE: Mr. Chairman, it is not a matter of dispute. Who enjoys majority in the House it is also not the issue. Trinmool Congress, which was a part of government came out of it on the question of FDI. They left the government. Trinmool Congress is today ready to fight against the government. So my submission is that a party which was a part of government, its leader Mamata Banerjee thought it well

that the step taken by the government is not in the interest of the country, it is against the interest of retail traders. It is against the farmers and the poors of the country. So she took decision.

Yesterday Shri Mulayam Siiigh ji was speaking here Mulayam Singh ji reminded us that Mahatma Gahdhi was in favour of Swadeshi and against Videshi. You may run the government in the name of Mahatma Gandhi but you are working against the policy of Mahatma Gandhi. Yesterday Mulayam Singh ji reminded them that Mahatma Gandhi was always in favour of Swadeshi and he was against the foreign companies, but the government of the day do not want to do anything in favour of Swadeshi. This government only wants to protect interest of the foreign companies. It wants to welcome them. Our leader Sharad Pawar is present here. I want to remind Sharad Pawar ji that when the struggle for freedom was going on Mahatma Gandhi gave the slogan of Swadeshi. At that time the first martyrs of Swadeshi was Babu Gune in Mumbai, he was the citizen of village Ambe in Pune. Babu Gune of Pune made his supreme sacrifice for Swadeshi in the freedom fight of the country. I am afraid whether the sacrifice of Babu Gune may not go waste. You are going to make it waste. His soul today may be in aggressive. His soul will be in pain. It will be full of agony that if his sacrifice was for this that the foreign companies may come again in the country and rule over the country. Sushma ji was speaking. She placed all the points before the House what will be its ill effects. She placed here the adverse effect on the retailers. You go to Mumbai, you will find that the poor farmer, who is illiterate, he sells the vegetables of the farms on the roadside. You are going to give the rights of selling vegetable to WALMART. The right which is of poor farmer, of a poor man, you are going to give it to foreign company. The vegetable which is being sold by the road side you are asking WALMART to sell it. You are going to finish the rights of the farmers selling vegetables by the roadsides. There are millions of people, in every city millions of vendors, selling fruits and vegetables on the roads. In Mumbai 35 lakhs are from North India and about 20 lakhs people out of them make their both ends meet by selling vegetables, fruits and milk on the roads. You are snatching their morsel to give it to WALMART. Our protest is because you are going to snatch the morsel from the mouth of poor to poorest person and going to give it to the foreign companies. It is our protest and it will remain. Kapil Sibal Sahib you want to welcome WALMART and TISCO at India Gate. You want to welcome KAR-4. I want to warn the government through this House that you may

welcome these companies at India Gate but we will not allow to take them a step at Gateway of India. No foreign company will be allowed to step in at Mumbai. Not only in Mumbai but the public of the country will not permit the foreign companies to step in at any city. We will not allow their entry in any case. Let what may happen once. Anand Sharma is laughing, Kapil Sibal is laughing. You want WALMART to come here, earn money and the retailers and the farmers of the country be shoot dead. You want to do so, therefore, we oppose it. This protest is not only ours but it is the protest of 70 percent population of the country. So the Bharat Bandh took place. What caused Bharat Bandh? Who were the people joined Bharat Bandh? It is the protest of 70 percent population of the country. The government want to bring FDI and we are severely opposing it. We will protest in the House as well as outside of the roads.

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL (Bhandara-Gondiva): Hon'ble Chairman, Sir, today an important discussion is being made in the House. When the question of FDI comes, question of globalization, liberalization comes, the discussion in the House always takes place vigorously. The ruling and opposition parties talk on different aspects. Today we are witnessing the same scene. I am in this House since 1991, I have also taken part in many discussions here and have listened too. Since the decade of 1990, when liberalization and globalization took place, we people desired much changes in our country, its result we are seeing today and in the changing scenario be it from this side or that side of the House, Yashwant ji is sitting here, he has also been Finance Minister of this country, the policy of liberalization which we adopted once, was always moved further by all the government. This is not a new thing on which we are discussing here. Actually today we talk of Multi-Brand retail. Today you go in the Mall of Delhi or of any other city, everything of this and that country is already available there. Geete ji, the need of talking about Multi-Brand retail is not here because Mumbai, from where you come, I mean you are belonging to Ratnagiri, but Mumbai....(Interruptions)

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE: This issue is related to business, this issue is related to items....(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: This will not go on record

...(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: The business of this country is going on with items made by ourselves and the items imported from outsides also. I would like to give you an example. I represent my Parliamentary Constituency Gondiya, many showrooms of Chinese furniture have opened there. In small towns like Gondiya and Bhandara, the names, if any I say, which have never been heard, foreign made items are coming and being sold. But despite that if you need carpenter to build your house you will not get them, you will not get even Belder. Therefore, to talk like that since foreign goods have come in our country, our market has lost and it will not be able to move further, is not fair. I gave you examples of mall, you are not opposing malls. The leaders of your party are opening Malls in Mumbai, therefore why will you oppose it. ...(Interruptions) I have not to say that, I have to say only this, today we worship those god-godness, the idols we keep in our homes are coming from China. Cycles are also coming in our country from foreign countries. Due to liberalization and accepting of trade by us all these things have become two way traffic. At present we are talking of those farmers about agricultural produce. I can tell you with challenge and our leader, Hon'ble Minister of Agriculture is also sitting here, therefore I can say it repeatedly that in this year of 2011-12 our country has made export of agricultural produce worth 1 lakh 87 thousand crore of rupees. Our country which was providing food grain to its people after bringing PL 480 wheat, the same country is making export of agricultural produce worth of 1 lakh 87 thousand crores of rupees then it will not be appropriate to overlook it. You people talk about the import with enthusiasm, today in America outsourcing and software export from our country is being opposed. The sector in which our lakhs and crores of youths are working, that export and software outsourcing is opposed strongly in America. The manner in which you are opposing Multi-Brand retail strongly, it is being opposed by them also. But whether you would like that export of software from here should be stopped.....(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: It will not go on record

...(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: I am not addressing you....(Interruptions) I am not addressing the Shiva Sena. I am addressing the entire House. I am addressing the

Chair. I am not addressing a particular Party. I only mentioned something about a particular issue. I am not talking about all other issues.

[Translation]

I have also right. I also understand. I would like to raise objection also that some of the people here have mentioned business of "aarhat" or retail traders as middlemen. We are also pained with that, we don't think that a small businessman or doing business of "aarhat" is middleman. This "aarhat" has been tradition of our country. It has been a custom of our country. Doing business of "aarhat" is not a crime. It is part of our trading system....(interruptions) You are talking about a businessman here, we are not opposing it. I would like to say that today we are signatory to the WTO. Today we desire with enthusiasm that our item should be exported to other countries, with the same enthusiasm the people of other countries would also have desired that their country should export. But we should not forget one thing. That's why I have mentioned about export.

In this country today if youth of modern India wants inspirational change, he wants to keep standing on his feet, whether he has skill of modern retail or software, he is an important part of it. Nobody can do it. You oppose it. You oppose in Pune, oppose in Mumbai and oppose in Bangalore that software should not exported from here. Will somebody listen to you? The fact remains that we should also keep in view of all the changing circumstances.

I would like to tell you that you talk about East India Company in that country, do you know that not even a single company of our country be it would be Tata, or Birla or some other big company could not dare to step out of this country but today they go there and purchase Jaguar landrover, purchase cores, purchase Asselar company. We have examples before us regarding purchasing of so many such companies by our Indian companies. Therefore, one sided traffic will work, only single hand will work, the track for the train from other side will not work, to speak like that is not good. We people should do it with responsibility.

I am saying that such kind of emotional discussions have many a times taken place in this House.

I recall that there was time when Coca-Cola was sent out of our country. Today Coca-Cola has its presence in our country. Yours, our children all drink Coca-Cola.

The citizen of this country drink Coca-Cola. Coca-Cola had purchased Parley's Thums-up brand. They had purchased thums-up brand with a view that they will run their Coca-Cola and close down Thums-up. But today also.

[English]

Thums-up is more popular than Coca-Cola in the Indian masses. That should be acknowledged.

[Translation]

Therefore, to say it that something will come from other countries and that is why the investment from our country will go suddenly, it is not right. Something from other countries will come in our country and become East-India Company is not like that. These things seem good while speaking. MacDonald came, Kentucky fried chicken came in our country. Please tell me whether anything is imported therein? McDonald Potato tikki burger comes. Whether its bread comes from outside? Whether its potato comes from outside? Whether its any 'rai' comes from outside?

I would like to say with pride that Sharad Pawar Saheb has established a world class Dairy at Baramati, it has 51 per cent foreign investment. You belong, to Maharashtra, therefore you should know that in this dairy 12 lakh litres of milk is processed daily. The farmer gets the price of milk at the rate of 20 rupees. It works in only one or two talukas. The farmers of this area get 2 crore 40 lakh rupees in their hands on daily basis. If we calculate for the year as a whole, then it comes to more than 800 crore rupees. What I mean to say is that every item made in that diary, be it Nestle or Denon or Juice of Tropicana or Kentucky fried chicken or McDonald or Pizza hut, all the sourcing is made from that Dairy of Baramati. Is that money is not going in the hands of farmers? Whether in our village, what you want, and the intention with which you are saying, it is not being supplied? Therefore, I am saying, I agree that small businessman should be fully protected. I also contest election from a city of small area. Do I not understand it? The government has said it should be implemented in the cities having population of more than ten lakh. This is an experiment of it, if this experiment may not work properly tomorrow then whether it Sharad Pawar ji or we, our thinking can be changed. When we said it that our thinking will not be changed. Our collision government is there in Maharashtra. Kapil ji you said it yesterday in your speech that Maharashtra Government

has said yes for this, but I would like to say on behalf on my party that they have co-ordination committee, we will sit there, we will discuss it, after considering on its merits and demerits we will apprise our opinion on behalf of our party....(Interruptions)

I would like to tell you that opposing a thing like this Dunkel has come, you will remember When agreement of WTO, GATT was being done, Dunkel came, I remember it even today because we also had to go to village for persuasion. Farmer was saying that your sowing will go to waste because Dunkel has come and he will get away your entire produce. The price will be decided by Dunkel. All these things, such kind of sentimental talks we have also seen in this country. You are saying It with sentiments that fear will create in the minds of small businessman, the similar fear was created in the mind of each and every farmer of this country in the name of Dunkel at that time. Today you see, after twenty years of that Dunkel, the farmers of our country have made record production of foodgrain. We cannot deny this fact also....(interruptions) I am talking of that time.

[English]

I am saying of Dunkel, as it was being propagated in the 90s. All of us were witness to that

[Translation]

You were also at that time, you were in Parliament and had contested election, I remember and that is why I would like to say.

SHRI YASWANT SINHA (Hazaribagh): Due to opposing by us Dunkel proposal could not be moved, it was deferred.

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: This is the thing I want to say that hue and cry was raised for Dunkel, I am saying the same thing, I did not say it that Dunkel was passed. I said that through propagation of Dunkel, fear was created in the mind of every farmer of this country. I would like to tell you....(Interruptions) Yaswant ji, I would like to say you one thing that we people talk of McDonald, talk of KFC, you have seen that due to which our shops of Bikanerwala and Haldiram have become so flourished. You see today that in small villages, shops of small traders have changed enormously than before. I would not like to say that farmers of our country should suffer losses, small traders should suffer losses, why will we want so? Ultimately you and we are responsible people. This House make any discussion with responsibility and therefore, we would also like that full assessment of profit and loss should be made related to all the things

after that only we will clear our role, but along with this I would also like to tell you that showing this fear only that money will come from abroad, hence it will go East India will come.

[English]

Just for your information, it has been bought over by an Indian person and now it is owned by an Indian Company.

[Translation]

that is a thing of effort, but one thing is certain and you need not say this to us also. The people of our country get employment in foreign countries today. I would like to say it with pride that and you know that more than 70 billion dollars, three and half lakh crore, are remitted to our country annually by our Indian people.

[English]

It is the highest in the world, more than China.

[Translation]

Why we doubt so on our ability? I would like to give you one more example...(Interruption)

[English]

Just one minute, I seek your time.

[Translation]

Today we talk of produce of our farmers. There is a Bangalore based company named 'Karuturi global'

[English]

It is the largest exporter of cut roses not only in India but in the whole world. It is no more so in Scotland.

[Translation]

We people were thinking that when foreign companies will come, they will do all these things. But today we have to acknowledge this also that today the companies of our country, the farmer, trader, youth, worker of our country is standing on his feet with preparation to compete in the world in every way. So far as the emotion is concerned, we say it necessarily, but I would like to say Yaswant ji that we have to acknowledge this thing also that today so much loss is suffered by farmer in this produce. There is a institution named Seefad which

has itself acknowledged that our farmers have to suffer losses to their produce worth nearly 50,000 crore rupees annually. If we evaluate it properly in the context of market, it might be more than it. This loss have to checked at one place or other. Every year we say that we produce food grains, foodgrain gets rotted, foodgrain is not reached regularly etc. whether it is the work of the government alone, what can be done by government alone? You were also in the government, government is here also but government has some limitations. That's why Private investment will sooner or later, but why we get so afraid therefrom? It might be possible that our Big Bazar, Reliance Retail, Spencers, Crome or other companies would be prepared tomorrow to give fight and response equally to the companies coming from abroad, they can also have capacity. That's why I request you that it is right that is issue is related to sentiments. All the people in the House might have different views, they might have different contexts, but I would like to say it necessarily that be it any section of India. We people need to have faith and goodwill towards it only then our country can progress.

[English]

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI (Karur): Mr. Chairman Sir, I am very thankful for giving me this opportunity to participate in the discussion regarding FDI in retail trading.

The Government of India has announced a major policy decision and approved to open up FDI upto 51 per cent in multi-brand retailing and 100 per cent in single brand retailing. It has come as a rude shock to millions of traditional retail vendors in the country.

Sir, you very well know our Party's stand. Our Party Leader, the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, hon'ble Amma, right from the beginning, had expressed her apprehension and demanded complete withdrawal of this policy because it is not going to help the Indian farmers and consumers. It will benefit only foreign giants. Hence, on behalf of my Party, the AIADMK, I oppose this policy and we demand that it should be withdrawn immediately.

Yesterday, hon. Minister, Shri Kapil Sibal, spoke on behalf of the Government and his Party. He advocated the FDI in retail. He also cited that the BJP, in its election manifesto of 2004, advocated 26 per cent FDI in retail and they had faced the elections. What is the fate of that Party? Since they advocated this policy, in the election manifesto, for FDI in retail, they lost the elections in

2004. You have not mentioned it even in your election manifesto. In 2009 election manifesto also, you had not mentioned it. But knowing that FDI in retail is not going to be accepted by the Indians, due to certain pressure, you are indirectly bringing this policy now. This is what I want to say here.

In 2002, when your Congress Party were in Opposition, you opposed FDI in retail. Then what made you to think and try to bring this policy? Is it going to help the farmers and the consumers? This is not going to help them. You are only indirectly allowing the foreigners once again to come and control this country. Most of the parties here, except Congress and NCP, have not advocated this policy. When the Government brought this policy, your ally, TMC left and made this Congress-led UPA Government as a minority Government now. It is not in a majority now. Outside supporters may be there. But this Congress Government is now a minority Government. How can a minority Government bring this kind of a policy when the people are opposing it? Therefore, they have to rethink and withdraw it.

Sir, you know that one of our DMK friends of this House yesterday said that even when they are opposing, they want to treat the 'hand' as the 'hand' has an injury. Due to the injury in the hand, they want to give a treatment for that to heal it....(Interruptions)

SHRI T.K.S. ELANGOVAN (Chennai North): I said that we have identified where the problem is....(Interruptions)

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI: Why has the hand got that injury? It is because of 2G spectrum scam. The hand has got burnt due to 2G spectrum scam. The image of the Congress has been tarnished because of the 2G scam...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : This will not go on record.

(Interruptions)*

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI: The former Cabinet Minister was in jail due to 2G scam. In the Indian history, no Cabinet Minister has been sent to jail. The verdict is already there and he was in jail. Sir, they are telling that the 'hand' is injured and they want to give a treatment for it. It is because of them that the 'hand' has got burnt. That cannot be treated. It has to be amputated. Otherwise, that hand cannot be treated. ...(Interruptions)

*Not recorded.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record.

...(Interruptions)*

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI: Their DMK Parliamentary Party leader also yesterday said that they would not allow FDI in Tamil Nadu. I want to know whether Tamil Nadu is in Sri Lanka or India. Tamil Nadu is in India. When you are accepting this policy and supporting it, how can you oppose it in Tamil Nadu? Tamil Nadu is in India and not in Sri Lanka. Therefore, do not play the double game. When your DMK Party has passed a resolution in the General Council against FDI in retail, how can you change your position now? You have neglected the resolution of your DMK Party General Council. ...(Interruptions) Let us see how you are going to vote. Are you going to support the resolution or not? ...(Interruptions)

Yesterday, Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav also raised certain points regarding the East India Company and how India got freedom from them. Even the NCP Member advocated KFC and all. We are against that. We do not want that. We do not want even the Cafe Coffee Day. We know who is running the Cafe Coffee Day in the country. We know the connections behind it. I am telling that we are against the multinational companies doing business and get profit and take away our money out of the country.

The East India Company entered our country. They came here only to market their products and Indians were tempted to buy those products. Afterwards, slowly they captured this country and started to rule our country. They took away all our minerals and natural resources to England and other countries, manufactured goods and then once again they brought them back and sold here.

In the same way, they started a company, HAL, in Bangalore to manufacture war planes whereas they never allowed manufacturing of the bicycles in this country. We imported the cycles. What is the necessity of war planes at that time in our country? For British defence purposes, the British established that type of industries and it was only for their own benefit. Thereafter, Mahatma Gandhi fought against it. He said that we want swadeshi. The Congress boycotted foreign goods. The same Congress is now bringing the FDI in retail to bring multinational companies to India. They want to bring multinationals, like Wal-Mart. Shri Kapil Sibal is a good lawyer. He can

argue in favour of any side. That is his business. I am not opposing that. But here he is arguing a poor case. While doing that, you are switching over from *swadeshi* to *videshi*. You are supporting *videshi*. They said that they have allowed more industries here, especially the automobile ones and that they have allowed manufacturing of spare parts in the country. We can manufacture only the spare parts, not the automobile cars. What is happening now in the country? Most of the people are using only foreign cars. Each family is having three or four cars. This kind of policy of allowing multinationals here to start certain industries or business here is tempting us to purchase those goods. Indians are famous for saving their money. But they have become spendthrift and are tempted to purchase these goods. Each family is having three or four Toyota or Volkswagon cars. This is the temptation. When that is the situation, you are allowing foreign consumer goods into our country which will be bought by our people and their savings will be wasted. Then, what will happen?

13.56 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

You argued in favour of the FDI in retail on two points. One is that, you want to protect the balance of payments of our country. For that, you want foreign exchange. So, you want FDI investment in retail here. For bringing in foreign money, there are so many ways, not just the FDI in retail. We are having a lot of money in our banks and we can use that money. For investment and modernising our marketing system, there are so many other ways. Acquiring technologies from various countries to modernise our retail shops is one of them. Do not encourage multi-nationals like the Wal-Mart to come over here and capture our market. That would be a pity for us. ...(Interruptions) Just now I started. Please give me some more time.

Due to this FDI in retail, tens and thousands of small kirana shops across the country will be closed. It will endanger the livelihood of forty million people. It may bring down the price initially. But it will fuel inflation once the MNCs get a stronghold in the retail market. Farmers may be given remunerative prices initially. But eventually they will be at the mercy of big retail giants. Small and medium enterprises will become victims of the MNCs and their lop-sided pricing policy. It will disintegrate the well-established supply chains by encouraging monopolies by global retailers. These are the points.

Yesterday, we have seen a news report that retail traders, especially of Tamil Nadu, held a demonstration. They said that the MPs who are going to vote in favour of the FDI in retail have to face the problem. They said that the public will gherao the MPs' houses. That is the warning that they have given. Therefore, I am requesting all our MPs here to oppose the policy of the Government towards the FDI in retail and support this Motion. This will help the people. That is our Party's stand. ...*(Interruptions)*

They said that in China, the Wal-Mart has failed. But what about other countries? China already has a well-established market mechanism. Through Government enterprise, they are controlling the whole economy. They are marketing their products in various places in India. The Hon. Minister, Shri Praful Patel, said that we are already buying and using the Chinese products. That is a fact. In India, without even this kind of FDI, in retail already the Chinese products have encroached our markets. If you go to any restaurant or any other place, you can see Chinese furniture only. What about our own products? Protection is very important for the Indian economy. ...*(Interruptions)* If we allow so much of foreign goods to come to our markets, then our whole economy will be destroyed. You cannot raise the funds.

I want to make one thing very clear. Historically no economy has ever developed on foreign capital. In the industrial revolution of various nations, the crucial factor that has been instrumental was the indigenous mobilization of the resources.

14.00 hrs.

Secondly, domestic technology development application is more important. Thirdly, strategic management and support from the Government is more important. Without that, we cannot develop the economy. Therefore, I humbly request the Government to withdraw the policy. About that also, the Government have taken the decision at the crucial time when the House was not in Session. Last time when the House was in Session, they could not run it because of so many scams, especially the Coal scam. The whole country is discussing the Coal scam. But suddenly, to divert the attention of the people, they have brought in this FDI policy. For this UPA Government, this is going to learn a very good lesson. Though they may succeed here, yet people are mighty and they will teach a lesson to this Government. They are going to decide our fate. Therefore, the year 2014 is not far off, it is very near. Hence, the Congress

and its allies are going to realise that they made a mistake by bringing in the FDI in retail policy. Therefore, once again, I humbly request the Government to withdraw the FDI policy in retail. Our AIADMK Party as also the hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu is opposing that. We will not allow the FDI in retail trade in Tamil Nadu.

With these words, I thank you for giving me the time to speak.

SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO (Khammam): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I thank you for allowing me to participate in the debate on allowing the FDI in retail sector.

Sir, the UPA Government has been trying to take anti-people decision by way of bringing in the FDI in retail sector in spite of strong opposition to it.

[Translation]

This Government wants to bring FDI even after opposing FDI retail sector all over the country. Yesterday Kapil Sibal was speaking. Though he is not sitting here at present. It would have been better if he was sitting here. If he is watching us on TV it would be better. Kapil Sibal is a very good senior lawyer...*(Interruptions)* These lawyers talk in such a manner in the court that they distort the facts. Yesterday he put his point like that only. It is very unfortunate that he talked like a lawyer in the court. This is also right that Wal-Mart has lawyer. He said such in his speech. One thing was accepted by the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh, State Government of Andhra Pradesh and other 11 States have accepted.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, through you we want to ask the Government that congress has got only 36 percent votes in Andhra Pradesh Government. Today, you can remain in the Government but 64 percent have voted against you. Last time he said in the House that he will talk about FDI after consultation with all the parties. What is he doing about those 64 per cent people of Andhra Pradesh who are against them? Those people are doing this all over the country. Yesterday Kapil Sibal has said one more thing that they are with the middlemen and farmers. Kapil Sibal Sir, we were with the farmers and remain with them. You are not with them, you are not with Indians, you are with foreign companies...*(Interruptions)* They are with foreign companies. Yesterday, he was talking about car manufacturing. Car manufacturing is entirely different. Manufacturing units of car are set up here and investment

is done here. Employment is generated here and we can export surplus production. This the business of trader, they will do trading. The Wal-Mart which will come through FDI is not a manufacturer or consumer. They are traders in between and they are very much supporting the traders in between. When East India Company left we thought it is good for us but today they are trying to bring it back. This is not correct.

Yesterday Shri Mulayam Singh clearly said quoting Mahatma Gandhi that at that time Gandhiji was there and today also there is Gandhi but there is a lot of difference between them. The people of country need to know it. At that time Mahatma Gandhi vowed to save the country but today this Government is doing just opposite to that. It is trying to bring foreign companies. The country needs to know it.

When Sushmaji was speaking, she talked clearly about Sugar mills. There is no trader between farmers and traders in the matter of sugar mills. The M.S.P. in agriculture is not being provided to farmers today. They say that Wal-Mart from abroad will save farmers but as you are not saving farmers therefore, you are inviting them to save farmers.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we do not have much time, but I want to speak more. I will speak within the time given to me. They say that if Wal-Mart comes here it will bring employment opportunities. This is totally wrong and misleading the youth of the country. One Wal-Mart will employ 214 people only ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please be brief.

SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO: The turnover of a Wal-Mart is equal to the profit of about 1500 retail shops. The approximate turnover of a Wal-Mart is equal to the turnover of 1500 retail shops. If we multiply 1500 retail shops by four then atleast 6000 people work there whereas only 214 people work in a Wal-Mart but you say that it will increase employment. Are you providing employment or creating unemployment? They are speaking wrong things here. Mainly what is in that, it is system driven: At present there is automation in everything starting from billing but this not so in retail shops. They can use software therefore if Wal-mart comes there will be decline in employment. This is not the only thing. There is an example of it also. There were 2 crore employment in America in retail sector in 1979 whereas even after 32 years today there are 1.26 crore employed in 2009. 80 thousand people become jobless due to Wal-Mart in America.

Today, the average farming of Indian farmers is five acres. It is five acre in one area but in some places that is 2-3 acre per farmer but if you see in Canada it is 1798 acre, in USA 1000 acre, in Australia it is 17 thousand acre and U.K. 432 acre.

The whole farming there is mechanized. How our farmer will compete with them? They talk about saving farmers but actually, they are ruining them. This is a wrong practice.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please conclude now.

SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO: Hon'ble Deputy Speaker, Sir I will conclude in two minutes. If you see MSME in this sector today ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please conclude.

SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO: If we talk about MSME there are around three crore units and seven crore employees. They will dump 70 percent from outside in that. Therefore, we want to say that they will vote for ten companies by bringing FDI. 'We have thought about twenty crore people and we will vote for them ...*(Interruptions)* They will vote for other to win and leave you. I conclude with this.

SHRI JAYANT CHAUDHARY (Mathura): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this discussion is going on a very important subject and it is natural that a large section of people in our country feel that the decision on this will affect their lives and their eyes are focused on us. I believe that this decision will not immediately bring any resolution. The positive sides and effects of this decision are investments and it will put good effects on the agriculture sector. It will generate employment and improve our economic atmosphere. But it will take time. Simultaneously I also want to say that the other side of this decision which is being said is that people who are saying here that a turmoil will come and such words are being used that crores of people will be ruined, is wrong to say. An unnecessary confusion is being created and this generally happens in the politics. I have heard that once when an election was there in Haryana and Bakhra Nangal Dam was being constructed, it was said that electricity will be generated from water and then the water will be supplied to the people. This happens in the politics.

Yesterday, only it was said during discussion that it is being opposed in America. America is also a

democratic country like ours. There you can make cartoons, if you want you can sit on a 'dhama' outside President House but it does not mean that those who are sitting on a dhama, they are the voice of main stream. If an occupy movement is going on in some cities there then it does not mean that the whole of America is against capitalism. The 85 percent share is of organized sector in their market. It is eighty percent in UK. As per the declaration of E.U. it has been said that they should restrict the buying power. We will have to make policies. I also say in this house that Government will have to interfere, protect them. But it does not mean, that declaration should be taken as an argument for stopping FDI. They have not decided to close Super market. They have said that they cannot make rules and regulations to save the other classes from its adverse effects.

A mention of Swadeshi Mantra was made here in this House. I am of Gandhian thoughts and youths like me still remember that era and understand that how our country was freed and the objective for which Gandhiji gave this call so that our countrymen may become self reliant and independent. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, whether same conditions prevailing today also. We have become part of world today and I am confident that the words being used that we talk about East India Company but I believe that the youth of the country, businessman of country, farmer and industrialist is able to carve its place not only on the map of country but on world map and is capable to achieve that. Now the question is not that. If we say that East India Company will come again then we are dishonouring our Parliament. About which era we are talking. This country, society has moved for ahead.

Sir, I would like to say two things in this regard that the way-out for this has not come forward during the whole discussion. Everybody knows about the share of participation of farmers? How much is our farmer getting out of sale of potatoes which is selling 25-30 rupees per kilogram here? Whether we have been able to provide reasonable price to our farmers? What is the solution then? Whether we can invest through cooperatives? Have the farmers this capacity? Whether we will allow private investors or not? Whether all this systems are of Kol-chain and Food Processing Industry? Whether this whole responsibility is of the Government?

The second thing is that it is not clear as to whether the people who are opposing it, they are against foreign investment or organized business. If they are against

foreign investment then whether Birla, Reliance and Tata will give better prices to the farmers? If you are in favour of competition then why competition should not be initiated in this field? I think the colour of money should not be seen. Important point is that there should be investments. There is need to change Mandi system. If State Governments have to see APMC Act they argue and ask why there is no investment when there is FDI in food processing? Today what is our share of domestic Food Processing Industry in foreign trade- 1.5 percent. This is less than, 2 percent. 25 to 30 percent crop in our country goes waste...*(Interruptions)* The question is they will buy packed food at Food Processing Industry urban centres and put it in microwave and then eat it but village people will not do it. When there is no systematic trade in urban centre then where they will sell it and why make any investment in it? This is a big question.

The same challenge is before them regarding MSME is which are exporting or which are based on big Industries. They are pulling on anyhow. If you see beyond that then you will find that there is no market for them. Whether they will go to small shops and ask them to sell their produce. Whether all the middlemen will come together and say they will make Kol-Chain? It is not possible. No solution has come but there is much opposition. I think all arguments should be put before the public. Today we will have to facilitate participation of farmers in all the links between farmers and consumers.

An important example of sugarcane industry was given yesterday. What was the impact of sugarcane industry? Go to those districts where sugar mills exist and find out as to whether farmers are happy there that they have sugar mills in their area or not. There are a lot of problems but what were the options for them earlier. Do you want that farmers shall go to middlemen or crusher only. We will have to provide that option to the farmer.

In Uttar Pradesh the State advice price is not declared yet. Farmers have to struggle for that and Government also interfere in it. Because many things in sugar price system are decided through law and Government should have a say in it. But the factor of sugar mill owners is also important example. They have their own interest in their allotted area and they think that there should be an increase in production. But middlemen do not have an interest in increasing the production ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please conclude your speech.

SHRI JAYANT CHAUDHARY: The question is, the sugarcane industry is an important example and that teach us one thing that we will have to see how there is a say of governments? Whether it is through tripartite agreement or the state government should provide a role of guarantee so that the small and medium farmers with whom agreement is done are assured as to whether there is procurement or not from them. We will have keep an eye over it. But this excuse cannot be given that you should stop investment. As far as small and medium farmers are concerned, if you see at areas around Delhi or any other metropolitan city you will find that the production of vegetables is done by small farmeris not by big farmers. The sincerity with which small farmers grow these things big farmers are not able to do that. It is natural that horticulture market will develop and it will increase production and the small and medium farmers will be benefited.

As far as employment is concerned, I will not give any figures that how many people will get jobs because we all may have different estimates. But the question is that an estimate has been made that the labour being supplied during 2009 to 2020, out of them 90 per cent are those who are educated upto 12th class or equivalent. What jobs will you provide to them, I want to ask? There are malls in Delhi. The young chaps of U.P. and Haryana are getting a salary of Rs. 3,000/ per month. Whether they can survive on agriculture? We have to prepare alternatives, in rural areas. The sons of farmers also want to join trade in spite of agriculture. They want to do their own business and to become self reliant. They are demanding employment. I demand on this issue that only one thing is permanent in the world which is changes. We cannot stand against the powers of changes...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: please conclude your speech.

(Interruptions)

SHRI JAYANT CHAUDHARY: That is why I want to say that let us hear the voice of our heart on this important issue. The people of these Parties who tell themselves as well wishers of farmers, they will have to think that whether we want to make the farmers free and independent. We are not sent to parliament only for the reason that you should win the next election. ...*(Interruptions)*. The vote is given in your favour that you should recognize the right or wrong ...*(Interruptions)*.

I am concluding. I am standing with changes and with the faith that the youth of the country is capable, bears efficiency and can earn name and fame in the world.

[English]

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA (Ghatal): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, at the long last, I rise to support the motion moved by Madam Sushma Swaraj and I rise to support the motion moved by Prof. Saugata Roy.

I know that the Government has the number; I know. I do not know whether it is real or unreal but the Government has the number. But we do not run away from the discussion; we adhere. I know the Government has the number, thanks to be given to the organizational management of the political establishment because they have enough resources and technology to ensure that the majority does take place in the House. That is my apprehension....*(Interruptions)* I take it back. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

...*(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If anything is unparliamentary, we will expung it.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Sir, if any of my linguistic connotations has any different meaning to have a reflection on any Party, I am very delighted to take it back. By resources, I mean, political resources, persuasion, political clout and everything. I do not mean money. I have never meant money; I have never meant funds. What I am saying is that the organisational management of the political establishment has enough that they should have to organise the majority in the House. There is nothing wrong with what I am saying.

Sir, the point is this. I know what is going to happen at the end but we are not running away from the voting. Why? We want the country to know as to where the Party stands. We want the people and the nation to know where does the Party stand. It is essential because FDI by itself is not crucial. But FDI in the present economic situation; FDI with its political and economic clout; FDI with its huge international resources; and FDI being backed by the American administration is sure to have its impact in this country—political and economic.

Sir, my point is this. We are discussing it under Rule 184. May I ask you, why did the Government take so much of time to agree on Rule 184? They could have agreed at the beginning, instead they took time. As a result, we lost reasonable period of the Parliament functioning. The same thing they had done when the demand for JPC on 2G spectrum was raised. What does it mean? Is the Government too fragile to come to a position? What does it mean that the Government does falter? What does it mean that the Government does not know its mind?

Sir, the point is that on the multi-brand FDI in retail Government is taking a firm stand. At the beginning it was faltering. Now it is very firm, so firm. Please do not be angry with my comment. Government is so firm that the Prime Minister is even ready to sacrifice the Government itself. What does it mean? Please understand the implication. Implication means, for the cause of Walmart, the Prime Minister of a country of 120 crores is ready to sacrifice the Government. Is it that important? Why the Government is so firm? I am coming straight to the question.

I thank Mr. Kapil Sibal for being frank. He is very frank while he is in the court and he is also very frank in the House. What he had said? In course of his discussion he had uttered a single sentence; then they retracted. He said: "Look at the state of the economy." After that Mr. Chidambaram must have looked at him. He changed the subject. But the question is, "look at the state of the economy". That is the reason as to why the Government is so firm. Government believes that the economic condition of the country is very grim. Sir, the economic condition is very grim. Government has not come clear to the Parliament. Parliament is in dark. We do not know as to what is the strategy of the Government to take care of the economic crisis. What is the crisis? You are talking of GDP. Where is the GDP today? It is as low as it was before, 5.3. What is the index of industrial production? It is less than one per cent. What about the

agriculture? The Kharif production is not likely to reach to the targeted level. Where the country has gone to? The investment has gone down. Banks are flushed with funds. Nobody is coming to invest. Not only that, generation of employment is at the minimum. This is the condition of the economy. Who is responsible?

You are in power for more than eight or nine years. It is the fiasco or debacle that has been caused by the economic policy that you are pursuing. Therefore, the point is that you believe, and that is why the Government is firm. The Government has a belief that FDI can come to the rescue of the economy of India. You believe that FDI will come to rescue the Indian economy from the crisis. That is why, you are so firm. Thank you, Shri Kapil Sibal for uttering that sentence, and that gives me the opportunity to come to this conclusion.

FDI in retail is not an end. It is a signal. The Government wants to give a signal to the whole community of multi-national companies; to make India the Most Favoured Destination of foreign investors. That is the signal you want to give. That is where the question lies? Is it the right strategy? Has anybody raised the question of overdependence on the overflow of foreign funds in a situation when India is hit by slowdown and sky-high inflation of food products? Is it the right time to have overdependence on the overflow of foreign funds? Is it the right strategy? That is why, I am asking you this question. It is not a question who is right and who is wrong. We all belong to this country. You tell me frankly as to how this strategy of overdependence on foreign funds is going to rescue India? Is that the tradition of India?

You are talking about tradition. Congress was created by all of us...(Interruptions) Madam, you do not know the history. That is the problem. When Congress was created, Communists were a part of Congress. We were members of the Congress. Our Party was a member of the Congress Working Committee, and the first Resolution for free India was raised in the Calcutta Congress by a communist. ...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY AND MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, with all respects, for the first time since yesterday, I am asking him to yield. He is a senior colleague. I would request him to revisit the history of the freedom struggle. In 1920s, Communists broke away from Congress, and in 1942 they opposed the Quit India Movement. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Sir, my young friend, the Minister of Commerce, does not know the history. History does not end in 1920. History does not begin in 1942. In between there is a history. ...*(Interruptions)* In between there is a history. He must not distort history. History is a continuation of process. ...*(Interruptions)*

Sir, the point is this. I concede that there is a pressure on the Government of India; there is a pressure of the multi-nationals.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please conclude.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Sir, please allow me a little more time.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Only two more minutes.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Then, I do not speak. Sir, I cannot conclude in two minutes. Please allow me a little more time.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please continue.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Sir, I concede that the Government is under pressure, pressure of the multi-nationals. The multi-nationals want India to open up. Why? All over the world, there is a crisis. In Europe there is a crisis; in America there is a crisis. There is lack of market, lack of demand. Therefore, they want new market. India is a potential market. Therefore, they are putting the pressure on us to open-up the Indian market.

About Obama, he is a supporter of retailers in his own country but whether Obama is lobbying for the entry of Wal-Mart in India. That is the paradox of politics. There is a golden triangle. Let us understand it. The Government of India is formed on the FDI in retail trade. There is a lobbying by America and there is a pressure of the multinational companies. This forms the golden triangle. And, we are endangered; the country is endangered. That is why, I am saying that their strategy is wrong, absolutely wrong and self-defeating. I wish the Government tells me, Mr. Anand Sharma tells me. I am asking him to answer categorically. Where in the world, the FDI in retail multi brand has helped the farmers? Where in the world, the FDI in retail multi brand has promoted growth equitable for aam aadmi and it has created jobs? I am giving you the example.

SHRIMATI SONIA GANDHI (Raebareli): China.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: No. China, it is only 10 per cent...*(Interruptions)* Madam, China, it is only 10 per cent....*(Interruptions)*

Please have the patience to listen to me.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Hon. Members, please have order in the House.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Sir, in agriculture, it is not the FDI which has helped the American farmers; it is the federal support which has helped them. The allocation for agriculture in America today, is 307 billion dollars. In India, the allocation for agriculture is declining. And, you want to compensate the lack of budgetary allocation for agriculture by inviting foreign firms. Is it not contradictory? They are not coming for philanthropy. The greed for profit is the only connotation of the multinationals in the world.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please conclude, now.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Sir, I am concluding within two to three minutes.

This is about agriculture.

You were talking about price. Anand Sharma, you have enough time to look at him; please look at me...*(Interruptions)*

Sir, I am telling you that the empirical study has shown that price in the super market in Latin America, Africa and Asia is higher by 30 per cent than the open market. There is a study, which shows it...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

It is 10% in China, do not talk about China.

[English]

Sir, I make one admission. I make an admission openly that China is no model to me. China is no model to me; India is my model. China is no model to me....*(Interruptions)*

Sir, they are saying that the middlemen will be eliminated. They are saying it because they are feeling the pinch. They are feeling the pinch and, therefore, they are vibrant. I have succeeded in my job...*(Interruptions)*

About the middlemen, I may say that the middlemen will not be eliminated. There will be a new battery of middlemen. Who are they? They are: quality controller, standardizer; processor and packaging consultant. A new battery of middlemen will come.

I am giving you another example from a Communist country, Vietnam. In Vietnam, four people working in a super market do the job of 18 street vendors. The job that is done and is able to be done is by 18 street vendors; and in a super market, only four people are doing it. This is a fact from Vietnam.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please conclude now.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA : Sir, I am just concluding.

I am only saying that the wage is low everywhere. I do not have the time. I would have been delighted to give you more information about the international wage level. Wage is low everywhere. Yes, in China in some places, wage is low; I concede it. I concede that. Not only that, but also, Sir, there is corruption. What happened? Five officers had been thrown out of job by Wal-Mart. Why?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please conclude.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: They had been paying bribes to India. Now, you say, no. They are paying bribes to India. What does it mean? This is how foreign multi-national operates. This is how Indian political system has made itself vulnerable.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please conclude.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: FDI in multi-brand will be by giant companies. They will manipulate the market and manipulate the price. Do not believe that there will be competition. There cannot be competition between giants and pigmies. Our retailers are pigmies. There cannot be competition between giants and the pigmies. Therefore, you are leading to monopoly growth and monopoly growth is destined to manipulate the market undermining the national interest.

[Translation]

We know that you may be annoyed on hearing my thoughts we know why are we compelling you because you are doing anti-national work...(interruptions)

[English]

I am echoing Mr. Priya Ranjan Dasmunshi.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please conclude.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: I am echoing Mr. Priya Ranjan Dasmunshi. He is on record. You are going in the anti-national direction.

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You please sit down. If there is any unparliamentary word we will expunge it.

...(interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have told you, now you please sit down.

...(interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You please sit down. Nothing will be recorded. You please sit down.

...(interruptions)

SHRI ANANT KUMAR (Bangalore South): It is not unparliamentary to say that they are doing anti-national work.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please sit down.

Now, Shrimati Harsimrat Kaur.

SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL (Bhatinda): Sir, in November, 2011 when we heard about the Government bringing in FDI in multi-brand retail, like all other Indians we too were very welcoming of it, thinking that this new policy that is being introduced by the Government would obviously safeguard the livelihood and the interests of every section of our society....(Interruptions)

[Translation]

You please note down my time, I am starting my speech now.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You can express your viewpoint.

[English]

SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL: Sir, in 2011 when we heard about the Government bringing in FDI in multi-brand retail, we, like many other people in our country, were very welcoming of this new policy thinking that obviously any Government would safeguard the interests and the livelihood of every section of the society.

Sir, to even imagine remotely that the Government would barter away the livelihood of thousands of their own people to foreign multi brand retail giants just to gain global acceptance and corporate appreciation, was not only inconceivable but unimaginable. An FDI policy, which should have been used to strengthen infrastructure, boost further exports and create even more new avenues

of jobs and employment, turns out to be an FDI policy, which would actually jeopardise the existing livelihood and jobs of millions of traders, shopkeepers, labourers, mazdoors, farmers and a host of other people, just to benefit the multi billion dollar retail giant foreign companies, who earn the livelihood by squeezing out these very small traders by controlling and monopolizing the market of these products. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: She is not saying anything. She is only expressing her viewpoint

...*(interruptions)*

[English]

SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL: The current FDI policy framed by the Congress Government is nothing short of bartering away the interests of our own people and of our country. But, I guess, Sir, that a Government, that has been mired in corruption for the last so many years, has nothing to offer but an enormous amount of corruption, spiralling prices and low growth rate, and to offer some kind of a carrot again to entice the disgusted voters. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Bajwaji, I have asked you to sit down. You please sit down. When you will be given time to speak then put your views.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL: Hence, the bribery of 10 crore poor people in the name of the Aadhaar scheme. This so-called FDI policy is there just to benefit a few foreign multinational companies. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Two members cannot speak simultaneously.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL : Sir, due to paucity of time, I would just like to make two-three points.

The Government says, FDI will create new jobs. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

Sir, I want to say that 1.2 billion population of the country is doing agriculture work, lakhs of people are engaged in agriculture sector...*(Interruptions)* Someone is purchasing things from farmers and someone is selling things to farmers. Someone is engaged in manufacturing ...*(Interruptions)* all of them together ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

Whether it is labourer or a mazdoor or a farmer or a trader, he is dependent and running his livelihood by the economy of our country.

[Translation]

The FDI in retail.

...*(Interruptions)*

If we look at the four top giants Tesco, Walmart, Carrefour and Metro, they have 24000 stores worldwide, which employ 33 lakh people ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: This is not Zero Hour. all of you sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL: In a city having population of less than ten lakh, at least 35000 traders, manufactures are there in that city. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Let her speak. Silence please. All of you sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL: Labourers are lakhs and crores in number, but only 140 people per store can get employment. When the big siant company, which provide employment to 140 people, will come and snatch the livelihood of lakhs of traders and manufacturers. I want to ask that whether this Wal-mart is creating job or joblessness ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

The Government says that FDI will create infrastructure,

[Translation]

Sir, I want to ask that what their own FCI report says:

[English]

only Rs. 7687 crore are needed to build rural infrastructure.

[Translation]

FDI was allowed in Warehousing and Cold Storage sector years ago, but not a single paisa came in. Why?
...(Interruptions)

[English]

it is because any foreign company, which will build infrastructure in India, will build it to exploit our farmers and to make the profit and not for the benefit of farmers and people of our country. ...(Interruptions) I want to know as to whether building infrastructure is the duty of the Government or it is the duty of a foreign company?
...(Interruptions)

Sir, Mr. Sibal says 35 to 40 per cent food is wasted....(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI PRATAP SINGH BAJWA (Gurdaspur): Sir, my point of order is ...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: This is not the point of order.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Bajwaji, say in one minute what is the matter? What do you want?

...(Interruptions)

SHRI PRATAP SINGH BAJWA: Sir, please give me permission to speak ...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: If there is point of order. I am ready to hear you. Under which rule you want to speak? Tell me.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI PRATAP SINGH BAJWA: Sir, I want to ask from the lady member ...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Under which rule you want to ask? Tell me.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: What is the point of order?

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing will go in record.

...(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Under which rule you are speaking?

...(Interruptions)

SHRI PRATAP SINGH BAJWA: It is the letter of her husband, Shri Sukhbir Singh Badal. I would like to read out this letter...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please sit down. Nothing is going in record.

...(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL: It is my time to speak ...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please sit down. Nothing is going in record.

...(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please sit down. Nothing is going in record.

...(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL: I was talking about FDI bringing investment in infrastructure as being claimed by the Government. As I have stated earlier, FDI was allowed in rural infrastructure warehousing and cold storage. Not a single FDI is coming because foreign companies are only interested and are coming here to make profits and exploit our farmers; not to facilitate our country's progress.

Shri Sibal says that 35 to 40 per cent of food is wasted every year due to rotting. But, their own ICAR, Indian Council for Agricultural Research, a premier body of the Ministry of Agriculture, themselves in September 2010 clearly stated that the rotting is only 0.8 to 10 per cent. Should we believe the Minister or should we believe the Government's own record or has the truth slipped out from the Minister's mouth because it suits the Government's FDI argument?...*(Interruptions)*

Now I will come to what my colleague is trying to make a noise about that FDI will benefit the farmers. I would like to mention that in 1988 Pepsi, a foreign company, entered into a tripartite agreement with Voltas, which is of Tata, and Punjab Government to benefit the farmers.

[Translation]

What are the conditions today? They operated Fruit and Vegetable processing plant to make tomato souce. That was sold after some years. The poor farmers had taken loans for machinery to diversify from tomatoes. Their machines have also gone waste ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing will go in record except what hon'ble Member is speaking.

...*(Interruptions)**

SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL: Potato factory is in Sangrur and Pepsi company is procuring majority of potato from out of Punjab...*(Interruptions)*. Which can not provide potatoes. The farmers of Jalandhar have thrown their potatoes on road, because Pepsi company is not purchasing them ...*(Interruptions)*. You see the photos and not these statements.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Hon. Members, I request you not to interrupt when another Member is on his legs. You may make your points when your turn comes.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL: Sir, I would also like to quote what the Jalandhar Potato Growers Association has to say, according to this Indian Express report. Please listen to this. He says:

*Not recorded.

"We supply baby corns. The contract price fixed was Rs. 8 a kilo. But they usually bring the price down by rupee one a kilo saying it is below specifications or reject some lots."

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You speak when your turn comes. Why do you stand in between I have told you once for all.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL : He further says:

"Finally, the price works out to a mere rupee one to 50 paise a kilo more than what the mandis give."...*(Interruptions)* Sir, Jung Bahadur, known as potato king, says that the supply chain is not procuring it from the farmers, but taking it from the mandis. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Why do you stand again and again. It is OK. Once or twice but you stand up whenever you want.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL: Sir, this is what the potato king of Jalandhar is saying. Then, he asks a very valid question:

"With FDI, retail chains will have to enter into forward contracts with farmers for developing a supply chain. In case of any loss due to natural calamities, normally market forces compensate as prices move up. But in case of pre-fixed contracts, the farmers will be at the mercy of the retail chains."

So, my point is this.

[Translation]

A country which is affected by floods or draught, whether this pre-contract will be fixed when the crop of farmers is damaged, the Government gives them compensation by controlling the market which gives them some benefit whether a foreign company will compensate

them or will find excuses to import not only potatoes, tomatoes and onion but rice and sugar also. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

Sir, there is a report of how in the US, thousands of lakhs of tonnes of rice has been rejected because they say that there are traces of pesticides. So, as they look for excuses to reject our rice, to reject our wheat, to reject our potatoes and to reject our tomatoes,

[Translation]

Who will safeguard them from their rejection or quality control....*(Interruptions)*

[English]

Sir, the Government says again and again that the middlemen in the supply chain should be abolished. Sir, this reflects a large number of people who are going to get displaced by FDI, as the Government is admitting itself. Has the Government framed any rehabilitation policy for these middlemen who would be displaced? Or, are they not Indians? Is there livelihood not dependent on their businesses? Do we not need to think about them?

Sir, when you go to a big giant middleman like Wal-Mart, just like my colleague Shri Dasgupta said,

[Translation]

Whether their middlemen will not be Quality Controllers, whether new type of middlemen will not come, They will reject their whole lot in the name of maintaining the packaging and quality. They are creating very big joint middlemen to harass the farmers by eliminating the middlemen.

[English]

Sir, I would like to know one thing. If the Wal-mart was able to solve all the farmers' problems then why is dollar 20 billion subsidy being given in the US to US farmers? I would like to know this because Wal-mart has been there for many decades.

[Translation]

How our prpbem will be solved when their problems have not been solved. Waltan family is the owner of Wal-mart and their personal assets are worth 100 billion

dollars. Whether they have amassed huge properties by helping the poor farmers and by giving good price to farmers for their produce and by selling their goods at low price or by sucking the blood of farmers ...*(Interruption)*.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You are again on your legs, I have not taken your name, then why did you stand up in between.

...*(Interruptions)*.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I have not taken your name, then why did you stand. You stand up in between without any reason.

...*(Interruption)*.

[English]

SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL: Sir, is it not a fact that with entering of Wal-Mart in the US, 40,000 factories have been shut down between 2001 and 2007, throwing millions of people out of jobs? ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please conclude now.

...*(Interruptions)*

15.00 hrs.

SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL: Sir, is it not a fact that imports from China to the United States have trebled from US \$ 9 billion to US \$ 27 billion, three times, in the last three years? ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please conclude.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRATAP SINGH BAJWA: Sir, I am on a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You standup whenever you like.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Sir, the hon. Member is saying that he is on a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: There is not point of orders.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What is your point of order?

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: There is no point of orders.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL: Sir, an FDI policy that would have been used to safeguard the interests of this country ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: There is no point of order.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Sir, you can reject his point of order, but you must allow him to raise his point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: There is no point of order. We have given time. Why did they not say.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM (MUMBAI NORTH): Sir, you cannot brush aside his point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please conclude.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL: Sir, let me speak for two minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Lalu Prasad.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL: Sir, FDI policy of Government says only 30 per cent ...*(Interruptions)*. I would like to tell you that the statistics of the country say a normal Indian family spends 30 per cent of their income on fresh food and vegetables.

These foreign companies will procure fresh fruit and vegetables from our people and 100 per cent manufacturing will go to China. Today, from Holi balloons to Diwali crackers come from China...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please conclude your speech.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL: When everything will start coming from China, the fate of our 100 percent manufacturing will be the same what is that of U.S. today...*(Interruptions)*. We shall become their slaves ...*(Interruptions)* because everything will be manufactured in China. ...*(Interruptions)* our manufacturing will be finished ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please conclude your speech.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI PRATAP SINGH BAJWA: Sir, what about my point of order? ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Under what rule you are raising the point of order?

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL: Sir, I would urge the Government to recall the words of the Father of our Nation, who said, "If my brother, the weaver, is out of work because of imported cloth, then how can I be better off by it?"...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Hon'ble Member, under what rule you want to raise your point of order?

...(Interruptions)

SHRI PRATAP SINGH BAJWA: Under Rule 376A
...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL: I want to ask today that if FDI is allowed in 53 cities for these multibrand retails...(Interruptions) The livelihood of a single grocery shopkeepers, labourer or farmer is lost, than how it can be beneficial for our country...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Nothing is going on record.

...(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI PRATAP SINGH BAJWA: This is the issue of Punjab. We will not sit.....(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It doesn't come under Rule 376.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There is no point of order. Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There is no point of order.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL: Sir, they are not keeping silent on the name of Mahatma Gandhiji, than on whose name they will keep quite?...(Interruptions)

[English]

The Father of our Nation Mahatma Gandhi said: "If my brother, the weaver, is out of work because of imported cloth, then how can I be better off by it." ...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There is no point of order. I have given my ruling and that is the end of it.

...(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL: I would like to ask this question to the Government. If in 53 cities in our country, not even a single shopkeeper has the space, a single trader has the space, and even if a single labourer or *mazdoor* loses his job, then, through a foreign company, how is India better off by it?...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There conclude.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL: Today, this government should reply that whether they are in support of the shopkeepers of the country. ...(Interruptions) or in support of foreigners. ...(Interruptions) They want to keep the jobs of their own people. ...(Interruptions) or want to fulfil the aspirations of the foreigners. ...(Interruptions) This government should give an answer....(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: This version will not be recorded.

...(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: This version will not be recorded.

...(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I have given my rulings, even than you stood up.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: There is no point of order.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Sit down please.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I have given my rulings.

[English]

there will be no point of order. In what rule, you have raised?

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You please sit down. Lалуji, you speak now.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI LALU PRASAD: First of all let him sit.
...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You sit down please. You are again agitating him.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Lалу ji, now you speak.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Let him speak, you have started again. Who have come together with them, what does it means.

...(Interruptions)*

SHRI LALU PRASAD: Listen to me. ...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Let Lалу ji speak.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI LALU PRASAD: Sit down properly....(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You speak in between inadvertently

...(Interruptions)

*Not recorded.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Hon'ble Member, speak while looking towards the chair.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI LALU PRASAD: Don't be smart.
...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Hon'ble Member, please address the chair.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

...(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Address the chair.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI LALU PRASAD: All will act as per your desire
...(Interruptions) you sit down.**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I am saying that you please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I am telling you, address the chair.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I am asking you to sit down

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Sit down...(Interruptions)

SHRI LALU PRASAD: Sir, today the entire country is looking the declaration of Prime Minister that whether the government remain or not, but they will bring economic reforms. Now, somebody agree or not, just listen, you look other side... [Interruptions]

*Not recorded.

**Not recorded as ordered by the chair.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I am forbidding him.

[English]

SHRI LALU PRASAD: What are you forbidding?

SHRI KAMAL NATH: It is my appeal, it is my request to the Leader of the Opposition, to the benches in front of me that let us not be provocative. We are already fighting time. There are a large number of speakers ...*(interruptions)* I am telling him also. I am also requesting him. ...*(interruptions)* I am sure that Shri Lalu Prasad Yadavji will also not be provocative ...*(interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I have to forbid them.

[Translation]

SHRI LALU PRASAD: They have come for this purpose. Whether the country agree or not, I have not understand about FDI. This is being discussed since yesterday.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You address the chair.

SHRI LALU PRASAD (Saran): *This.....is*
...*(interruptions)*

SHRI LALU PRASAD: *(Interruptions)** you try to listen. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing is going on record.

...*(interruptions)**

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY (Godda): They are making allegations on chair ...*(interruptions)*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Don't raise question on me.

...*(interruptions)*

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR (Bangalore South): He has to withdraw that word. He has to apologies. ...*(interruptions)*

SHRI LALU PRASAD: Where are we raising question? *(Interruptions)*

SHRI KAMAL NATH: I have requested him also and I have requested them also. ...*(interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You cannot say such things to the chair.

[Translation]

...*(interruptions)*

Lalu Prasad ji be clam...*(interruptions)*

SHRI LALU PRASAD: I am not disregarding the Chair...*(interruptions)* I regard the Chair..*(interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: At least you listen what Lalu ji is saying.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Whatever is unparliamentary, will be excluded...*(interruptions)*

SHRI LALU PRASAD: Mr. Deputy Speaker, it is not unparliamentary.. it means player. This is not unparliamentary. Show us if it is unparliamentary ...*(interruptions)* It means Khiladi (Player) ...*(interruptions)* Who claps ...*(interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Whatever is unparliamentary will be excluded. You sit down ..*(interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I have said that I have excluded it from the proceedings ...*(interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We have asked to exclude it from the record. ...*(interruptions)*

SHRI ANANT KUMAR: Lalu ji may say sorry...*(interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Listen for a minute, Mr. Minister is saying something ...*(interruptions)*

SHRI LALU PRASAD: He provoked us by saying us to sit there. What did he speak...*(interruptions)*

SHRI LALU PRASAD: I have not said anything derogatory ...*(interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Lajuji you go to your seat.

...*(interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Listen what Mr. Minister is saying.

*...*Not recorded as ordered by the Chair

SHRI LALU PRASAD: I will not withdraw my words. If you want to expunge it, do it so...(interruptions) Say sorry?...(interruptions) When I stood up to speak, he said that I was of other side. Why did he say so? He said first....* He said first...(interruptions) He alleged that I was of other side. Why did he say so? You are from which side? Who is of where?...(interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing will go in record.

...(interruptions)**

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again at 3:26 pm.

15.16 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till twenty-six minutes past Fifteen of the Clock.

15.26 hrs.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled at Twenty-Six Minutes past Fifteen of the Clock.

[SHRI P.C. CHACKO in the Chair]

(i) MOTION RE: RECOMMENDATION TO WITHDRAW DECISION TO ALLOW 51% FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT IN MULTI-BRAND RETAIL TRADE

(ii) MOTION RE: MODIFICATIONS IN ANNEX 'A' AND ANNEX 'B' OF NOTIFICATION UNDER FOREIGN EXCHANGE MANAGEMENT ACT, 1999 AND

(iii) MOTION RE: MODIFICATIONS IN ANNEX 'B' OF NOTIFICATION UNDER FOREIGN EXCHANGE MANAGEMENT ACT, 1999—Contd.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Lalu Prasad is not present now. So, Dr. Murli Manohar Joshi.

*Not recorded.

**Not recorded as ordered by the Chair..

[Translation]

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI (Varanasi): Mr. Chairman, I am grateful to you that you have given me the opportunity to speak on this very important subject...(interruptions) Discussion is going on for the last two days on this very important subject ...(interruptions)

SHRI LALU PRASAD (Saran): Let me complete my speech.

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Shall I continue my speech?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes ...(interruptions)

SHRI LALU PRASAD: Sir, they have seen it in the book that this word is unparliamentary, so we have also come to know today that this is unparliamentary. I withdrew it...(interruptions)

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Sir, whatever Lalu ji has withdrawn now, I think it is right. If he would have taken it back earlier, so much would not have happened...(interruptions).

Sir, I have stood here in favour of the motion moved by Sushma Swaraj ji and Khagen Das ji. Yesterday, I had heard the speech of Shri Sibal ji on behalf of the government. He presented the government's point of view. When he was speaking, I recalled my university days. There was a professor of legal department—Professor K.K. Bhattacharya. He was a class fellow of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose. He was a veteran. He was very honoured. Once boys asked him that Sir, you have taught us, we have passed also. But please tell us that how we can become good lawyers? He said that he was a professor, he had not done practice, but whatever he had heard that how can we become a good lawyers, that I tell you.

He said—

[English]

"If you have law on your side, hammer the law into the head of the Judge; if you have facts on your side, hammer the facts into the head of the Jury; and if you have nothing on your side, then shout loudly and hammer with it."...(interruptions).

[Translation]

I recalled that good practice they might have learnt from there only. They made much noise, but nothing came out of it. But as he has taken the government

side, then I will certainly say something about that. After that whatever I have to say more, will be submitted before you.

First of all, he said that it is optimal, enabling. Who want to do may do and who do not want to do, may not do. Then where is your performance? You say that this is good in the interest of the country, the interest of the country cannot be saved without it, then why are you giving so many concessions? If it is less, then also it is not in the interest of the country, then why? If it is in the interest of the country, then make the people understand, talk to them. It was being said that it should be fully talked about and therefore the result was that you and the people of your government, then Finance Minister in this House and the Commerce Minister in the other House had said that

[English]

“The decision to permit 51 per cent FDI in multi-brand retail trade is suspended till a consensus is developed through consultation among various stakeholders.”

[Translation]

It is correct if political parties come in stakeholders, but there are farmers, small traders and agricultural labourers are also in it. All the areas which are going to be affected by this FDI, we should talk to the people of all those areas. Then what was talked about, should have been told to the political parties. It was not done.

The government was in a hurry, the day whole country was opposing it, it was Bharat bandh on that day, but the government was bent upon and was saying that come what may, we would definitely introduce FDI. Alright, it is your neck, you get it out, but do not get the country's neck cut. Do not kill poor men and the farmers of our country. Do not kill small businessmen in the country. Blame is passed on saying that we have said something else and now taking U-turn. It is going on in all the parties. The story does not start from here, it started long back. It started from our present Minister of Finance. It started in 1996. Speaking on investor's meet, Shri Chidambaram had said—

[English]

“He is reported to have quoted the statement he gave at a meeting in London a week before the Washington meeting saying that, you came to India and stayed for 200 years. Now, come prepared to invest and stay for another 200 years and there will be huge rewards.”

[Translation]

They came here once... (Interruptions) And looted us for 200 years. Now again let them come and invest here for 200 years. Now again let them come and invest here for 200 years. They will get huge rewards, but at whose cost? They will get rewards, but what would we get? Some people asked the Finance Minister as to why did he say so? But he gave no reply. So far as I know he did give no reply.

The real intention of the government starts from here. So, no sooner he assumed the office of Minister of Finance, he straightaway took initiative in this regard. As long as, the Finance Minister was old one, one who is the hon. President now, there was not even whispering about it. No sooner, now hon. Minister took charge, action started for FDI in superfast speed...(Interruptions) Now, whatever may happen. Then took up one manifesto, alright Shri Murasoli Maran had prepared a note on it in 2002. It was rejected and not accepted. At that time, I was in the cabinet alongwith Shri Sharad ji. None of us agreed to it. Cabinet did not even consider it. It found no place even our BJP's vision document for 2004, but it was mentioned in NDA's document. It found a place in BJP's document for the year 2009. I will read it out.

[English]

“Retail Trade: The BJP understands the critical importance of retail trade in the context of employment and services provided by them and thus favour a dominant role for the unincorporated sector in retail trade. Towards this end it will not allow foreign investment in the retail sector. (I repeated, it will not allow foreign investment in the retail sector.) After agriculture the retail sector is the largest employer of nearly four crore people.”

[Translation]

Now you raised the issue. You are asking the leader of the opposition as to from where the investment will come? You want to bring investment in unorganized sector. We did never say anything, he only asked, where from investment will come. He asked—

[English]

“So, you have said that you favour a dominant role of unincorporated sector in retail trade and allow foreign investment in the unincorporated sector.”

[Translation]

We did never say. Why are you putting your words in our manifesto? It is a miracle of an advocate. If you have nothing on your side, shout loudly. But shouting loudly doesn't make it a truth. We did never say so. But he says that first they decided in 2004 but changed their mind in 2009. Why so? What was the reason behind it? I will let as to why did we change one mind, but first you tell, why did you changed your decision?

Shri Priya Ranjan Dasmunshi, chief whip of your party had said in the Lok Sabha in 2002:

[English]

"Therefore, I would like to draw the attention of the Government, through you, as it is alleged that the multinational retailers through the bureaucratic circles are continuously putting pressure on the Government to take an anti-national decision on allowing Foreign Direct Investment in retail."

[Translation]

Means there was pressure from bureaucrats. It was said by Shri Priyaranjan Dasmunshi that they were putting pressure on the government through bureaucrats to work in an anti-national manner, means our bureaucracy, too, is involved in anti-national activities. What a serious allegation it is? It is true? I do not think any patriot, any self-respecting bureaucrat or a politician will accept it. If it was an anti-national act then, how it has turned pro-national act today? Why did you change? From anti-national you've turned national and we are also turning national. But we are already national. Now I understand it and I can say that if there was even a world about it in NDA's document, in fact, it should not have been there. It was wrong. But why do not you admit your mistake. You admit it at least. I want to say that it is absolutely wrong to allow FDI in multi-brand retail. When we realised it, we openly said it in our manifesto.

I want to say you this much that you understand it and see what is your party's stand in this regard you only have said that it was an anti-national activity, then how it has become national now? They stayed here for 200 years, looted us and earned huge amount. Now, again we are calling them to look India again. Earlier, it was only one company, now many companies will come. Wal-mart will come and not East India, West India will come. It was single company, now companies

will come. Realise, why you are permitting it? You made a reference to West Bengal but what you said is very dangerous. If it is so, I am greatly concerned. You are saying that the number of farmers has increased many fold. Initially, Pepsi signed an agreement with 1800 farmers, now this number has swelled to 10 thousand. In 2008 it was 1800 farmers and now this number has touched 10 thousand farmers. In 2011, total area under cultivation was 5500 acres, and now it is 7000 acre. This much area of land has gone under the control of MNCs. It is called monopoly farming. They want to control all the farmers. Initially, they turned 1800 farmers and now 10 thousand farmers are in their trap. It is their policy. If you understand their trade policies, you would realise that it is their tactic.

Further, he said that when MNCs came to China, they suffered losses for 18 years. See their financial strength that even after facing losses for 18 years they will survive in China and they are earning profit. In 18 years, they captured Chinese manufacturing sector, captured other trade and now they are earning profit. They devastated Chinese market, otherwise, how a company which run in losses for 18 years can still survive? Are they so philanthropist? Become so loving and sympathetic for Chinese people. No, not so, they manufacture good at very low cost and export to China. Today, same thing is going on. Today, there are 6,000 units in China engaged in manufacturing of products for Wal-mart. It took 18 years for Wal-mart in taking over control of these 6 thousand units. It may have suffered loss, but now it is getting its products assembled in these 6,000 units. There is a need to understand it. It is predatorial. It is a policy wherein first all small companies are forced to shut their business and then behemoth can easily start earning profit. It is not, you are shaking your head quite patiently. After some years, it will automatically start shaking... (Interruptions). He was advising us to take some medicine so that our mind is set right, but on the contrary I advise them to look for some medicine so that their mind stay cool and they understand the things in right earnest. Do not lend a helping hand to Wal-mart. Look at the country, look at the concerned men. I want to say that the government should look at the public, the country. Mulayam Singh ji as well as Sharad ji have said yesterday that the government should look at our farmers, the labourers. I will explain, what losses the government is going to cause...(Interruptions).

You've said that post-harvest losses in India are to the tune of 35-40 percent.

I have the government's report.

[English]

Wastages—Harvest and post-harvest losses, percentage of cereals at national level—Paddy—overall loss 5.2; Wheat -6.0; Maize-4.1; Bajra-4.8; Sorgam-3.9; Pigeon pea-5.4; chip pea-4.3; black gram-6.1; green gram-5.5; mustard- 8.9; cotton seed-2.8; soyabean-6.2; sunflower-4.5; groundnut-10.1; apple-12.3; banana-6.6; citrus-6.3; grapes-8.3; guava- 18; mango-12.7; Poppye-7.4; sapota-5.8; cabbage-6.9; cauliflower-6.8; green pea-10.3; mushroom-12.5; onion-7.5; potato-90; tapioca-9.8; arecanut-7.9; cashewnut-1.1; coconut-5.4; sugarcane-8.7; black pepper-3.9; chilly-5.6; coriander -7.3; turmeric-7.4; eggs-6.6, inland fish-6.9, marine fish-2.9; meat 2.3; poultry meat-3.7; milk-0.8; Jaggery and khandsari-1.8. This is the position reported in January 31, 2012.

[Translation]

This all has been mentioned in the reports. It is positional report of 31 January, 2012. It contains many things, but it no where mentions about 30,40 or 50 percent wastage... (Interruptions) Where the losses take place? Yes, it happens when we take our products to Wal-mart...(Interruptions) What are you talking? (Interruptions)

I am reading out from the official report. ...(Interruptions) Where it happens? ...(Interruptions) I am not to reply to it, he is to reply to it. ...(Interruptions)

I had received a letter from the Federation of Associations of Maharashtra. They provide the data about such losses which are based on a research conducted by them.

[English]

On a more detailed study we found that these are myths created by a few MNC retailers like Walmart, TESCO, Metro GMBH, and Carrefour who are veily keen to set up shops in India.

In the first place, post harvest losses is 40 per cent for fruits and vegetables as propagated by the Government of India repeatedly mentioned by the Prime Minister and the hon. Commerce Minister with his shaking head are absolutely incorrect ...(Interruptions) The Fruit and Vegetable Merchants Association who are FAM members had also written to the Ministry in the

year, 2008, giving them the actual figures which were around five to seven per cent. In any case, a detailed study commissioned by the Government of India at the request of the Parliamentary Standing Committee and conducted by the Central Institute of Post Harvest Engineers and Technology, Punjab, the wastage of fruits, and vegetables is only between six to 18 per cent.

[Translation]

That is same. I read that out.

[English]

This is the Report of the Official Committee. The Government of India is deliberately not disclosing the Report at this juncture.

[Translation]

Shout loudly that the losses are 40 percent then thump the tables that the losses are 40 percent and construe that India has suffered 40 percent losses. Then Wal-mart would come to bring down the losses. See, everytime it is said that the farmers would get good prices for their produce. They would get remunerative prices. Let me tell you what is going on in America

[English]

Share of consumers-US experience, Farm value as percentage of retail price for domestically produced foods 1987 and 1997.

[Translation]

What difference occurred is 10 years. In 1987, in case of meat, the share of retail price was 47 percent and now, in 1997 it is reduced to 37 percent. In case of dairy products it has come down from 42 percent to 32 percent, in partly it has come down to 41 percent from 45 percent, in case of eggs, it has comedown to 46 percent from 54 percent, in crop products, it is reduced to 18 percent from 26 percent, in case of fresh vegetables, it has come down to 21 percent from 31 percent. On the contrary, the share of top 20 retailers, has increased to 50.3 percent in 1998 from 39.2 percent in 1987. They captured 50 percent of the market share and what the farmer or a consumer was to get, has come down.

[English]

Factual data from UK regarding the farmers share in the final price, the Competition Commission UK study of operations of super markets conducted in 2008 indicate that the farmers' share of final consumer prices in percentage are as under.

[Translation]

In case of milk and milk products, it has come down to 35 percent from 39 percent in 1996. In 1996, farmer was getting 25 percent for fruit apples and pears, now it has come down to 25 percent. In case of meat and pork it has come down to 47 percent from 59 percent. The market share of the top retailers has increased from 53 per cent to 65 per cent. Let him keep his mind straight....(interruptions). Take wisdoms augmenting medicine, as your party men were asking us(interruptions). He is to reply. Sibal Saheb spoke and went ...(interruptions) Now, only Sibal Saheb is to reply ...(interruptions) I have told you what the condition is?... (interruptions) Amul in India is the best corporate model, there is no role of a middle man in Amul's case. But see the condition abroad?

[English]

The so-called efficiency benefits

[Translation]

means multinational are saying so

[English]

only the large retailers as they constantly drag down the prices as per the data compiled by International Farm Comparison Network, the USA milk producers get only 38 per cent share of the consumers dollars spent on milk.

[Translation]

It is consumer is paying one dollar only 38 cent goes to a farmer ...(interruptions) He is lobbying for Walmart.

[English]

The UK producer gets only about 36 per cent as compared to the Indian milk producer who gets more than 78 per cent. In U.S. the share of organised retail is 85 per cent. Farmers' share of consumer price is 36 per cent; in France it is 42 per cent; in Germany it is 46 per cent; in Japan it is 41 per cent; in Malaysia it is 30 per

cent; but in India the share of organised sector is four per cent and the share of the farmer is seventy per cent.

[Translation]

Amul is paying and where is middleman is?

If other companies function in the manner Amul is functioning it would lead to betterments of our country. You at least speak some truth. But you are adopting, shout more and more and hammer the table. Shout loudly, create chaos and call loudly, where Sushmaji is. Sushma ji is sitting here and we too....(interruptions) Jayant ji is talking about change. I will come to it, where it so happens.

What he is explaining to us. He is saying that it will lead to job creation. I would now explain, how the jobs will be created, how many jobs will be created?... (interruptions) He is referring to Sushmaji, who has asked the manner in which it will benefit the farmers? Sibbal Saheb says—I told you, they would get more money. And that took timely. I would give you an example.

[English]

The usual credit period is ninety days, that is three months. In India, the maximum credit offered by most players in one week.

[Translation]

They like the way multinationals function. And they say that the farmers would get time commission will come to an end. I would explain, the MNCs would charge four types of new commission. They procure items from the producers and sell to the consumers at 9-10 times more prices. The government says that now technology would be available to the farmers. Mulayam Singh ji, Wal-mart would tell the farmers how the crops should be cultivated, what type of seeds to be used, what type of fertilizers should be used, etc...(Interruptions)

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV (Mainpuri): The farmer in India can touch the soil and tell whether it is cultivable soil or not...(Interruptions) He does not need machines. ...(Interruptions)

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Tell this thing to him, he is saying it. The foreigner scientists could come to know about the methods of farming being adopted by Indian farmers five thousand years ago, only a hundred years back. These facts have come to light during

excavation by the archeologists. During excavation of sites belonging to Indus-Valley civilization period, entire field was found ploughed. The lines by the plough drawn earlier were found as it is. At the time, mustard and wheat crops were sown together in the field.
...(Interruptions)

SHRI MULAVAM SINGH YADAV: He does not know it...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN (Bhagalpur): What does he know. Cultivation is not done by Chandni Chowk...*(Interruptions)*

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Chandni Chowk does not grow crops *(Interruptions)* The Supreme Court does not grow crops.

[English]

Shout, Shout and Shout and hammer the Table...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

Wheat and mustard, gram and mustard are being sown in such a way as the modern scientists are surprised to see as to how the Indians knew five thousand years from now about, the turning and motion of Sunrays into different directions and about the resultant growth of crops. All that knowledge is there in the books of archeology and the students of today are being taught it. It would be better if you also read those books. Even then they say that Wal-Mart will bring in the required technology to tell us about the time of sowing the seeds and as to when the wheat would be grown, in July, January or in November and also about the quantity of water and fertilizers these crops require. It has been claimed that there will be no waste as the Wal-Mart has a sure buyer and it has entered into a pre-pricing agreement which means that the sellers shall have to sell their produce at their prices, otherwise they would be refused and they shall have to go back to their homes. That is the why they are exploiting all the farmers. Earlier they had said so to the 1800 farmers and now again they are saying to 1000 farmers to sell their produce at their prices or to turn back. Vast tracks of lands. I would like to tell you that all these multi-national

companies will make their entry into the agro-business. Therefore, our small farmers cannot co-exist with them.

[English]

These corporate houses, the corporate farming and the small farmers cannot co-exist.

[Translation]

Devegowdaji, they would not be able to survive. Even the small farmers of Karnataka won't survive. Sharadji, maximum number of small and marginal farmers are in Bihar. They won't survive. Mulayam Singhji, in Uttar Pradesh *...(Interruptions)* None in the State of Laluj *...(Interruptions)* I am telling you *...(Interruptions)*.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: I do agree with you *...(Interruptions)*

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Mostly you agree with me but at the time of voting, you slightly move to the other side *...(Interruptions)* It is not right. *...(Interruptions)* Always agree. We are with you *...(Interruptions)*. Indeed, if you continue to agree in this way, one day you will occupy a high seat on that side *...(Interruptions)*. We shall definitely take it. Now they are telling about corn and ask the farmers about the price they get in the market. That is a fact your forward traders work in that way. Do you think that Wal-Mart will supply at a cheaper rate? Instead, they would sell at a higher rate. I will also give all that report which is saying so in the entire world. Then you say that Mr. Yechuri and you sat together. Sibal Sahab, it is such a matter that even you should sit with us, why only Yechuri *...(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): Had he sat with you, he would have remained there *...(Interruptions)*

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: When you will come on this side, he would certainly go to the other side. *...(Interruptions)* That is what Jayantji had said that there would be a change...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: You opposed the Multinationals *(Interruptions)* Then you compromised with them *...(Interruptions)*

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: That is what he has said. Youths are with the change and we are the advocates of that change. Youths will take you with that

change. Why are you rotting in these foul smelling things. Do stand with this change, with the farmers like your grandfather Chaudhry Charan Singhji who stood with, them. Why and where have you gone with these people. Come with them...(Interruptions) They had opposed the multinationals ...(Interruptions). He was the only leader who had contested elections on that very issue, and he was defeated, that is another thing. Mulayam Singhji, is it not correct? ...(Interruptions)

Yes, he did contest to oppose...(Interruptions) What is it? Come on, we will show you the change as to how it takes place ...(Interruptions) We will take you to the heights of the moon and the mars. What do you say? We are the advocates of change for the youth...(Interruptions)

15.58 hrs.

[MADAM SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

In this connection, you are again telling about the population. You are telling something very right. With the increasing population, you shall have to make arrangements for their food. Malls do not produce foodgrains. It is grown in the fields. They think that Wall-Mart which continues to sell in the packets, also produces the foodgrains. No, they do not grow it there ...(Interruptions) Foodgrains are grown in the fields and these fields are cultivated by the farmers. If you do not have the knowledge of the field, see that our Minister of Commerce has become very serious. I want him to remain serious(Interruptions) Now when you have become serious, it is looking nice...(Interruptions)

You say that there will be competition. But I would like to tell you that they would never allow it to happen. They would make an entry after treading it down under their feet. Our entire market, right from the villages to the cities, is most competitive and that is so competitive that it can do with the (Bardana) *i.e.* packing material alone. Do you understand as to what does this word 'Bardana' means? Laluji understands it *i.e.* that bag in which we pack to bring the material then he would go to the extent of selling out even his hundred sacks of foodgrains on no loss-no profit basis.

16.00 hrs.

If there is a most sustainable system of business anywhere in the world, it is the system of India ...(Interruptions) Tell me about any other system in the world which works through its traders on the heights of mountains as well as on the Hingla's like temples in the

desert. At a time, Hinglas used to be the part of India. What was the margin of that trader? That shopkeeper reaches everywhere, at the heights of Badrinath and Kedarnath in Uttarakhand and all the places including Jammu-Kashmir. He reaches everywhere. What is the amount of his profit. The Wal-Mart will not go there. All that we shall have to do. For example, the foreign banks came in this country but they did not go to the villages. Similarly, this Wal-Mart will not go to Chhapra, Laluji, It will go at the most to Patna or Muzaffarpur. It won't go anywhere else...(Interruptions) not even Madhepura, it won't go anywhere...(Interruptions) So, you please understand it...(Interruptions)

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Do not look into the papers. Just continue to speak...(Interruptions)

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: They are lawyers. They have to be told....(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Joshiji, now your time to speak is over.

...(Interruptions)

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Madam, it has just started...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: It is not so. We have to conduct according to the time. How it will do if you get annoyed.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: We are to conduct according to the time. Please do not get annoyed on it. Don't get annoyed.

...(Interruptions)

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Madam, please give some time...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Now the time is over.

...(Interruptions)

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: They are talking of increasing the income of farmers. It won't increase their income but it would bring about their plight. In all the rich countries of the world, farmers are being subsidized on a high scale, their complete number has been given and on the other hand, you are going to withdraw subsidy in the case of farmers. Kindly promote our farmers. Do not encourage the Wal-Mart,. Here I am

quoting the words of a very great economic thinker and a Nobel laureate Shri Joseph Stiglitz who was the advisor of Mr. Clinton and has been the advisor of the World Bank and the IMF for a very long period.

[English]

Joseph Stiglitz states—

“Why should you import the Wal-mart culture? Not only Wal-mart as a shop but Wal-mart as a culture. India is famous for being the land with the highest per capita of billionaires. This is striking for an average country with so many people. There is that huge divide now from the very top that is no longer class-based but money-based in redefining of divisions within society. We have changed the rules of the game to give more weight to moneyed interest just at the time when inequality is growing. US firm is planning to set up nuclear plants should bear all the liability but they don't do that even in the US, state subsidies protect them. India has a large talented entrepreneurial class, and lots of savings and wealth. Why should it need foreign entrepreneurs in any sector?

[Translation]

What is the necessity of any foreigner in any sector?...*(interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Now you please conclude.

...*(interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please conclude.

...*(interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: I know, it is a very unpleasant job that I have to regulate the time but I can't help it.

[Translation]

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Please see, it is something very important. It is connected with the future of this country.

[English]

He further states—“Corruption scandals have a resonance as people know the power of money. Money begets money and it begets via the political process.”

[Translation]

Why do you want to do it? According to a proverb, there was a camel who entered into the tent of an Arabian trader. At first that camel entered his head, then his neck and later on entered his entire body. Similar is the story of the Wal-Mart who will start with one camel and then all the camels will make their entry.

You told here that you are with the farmers or who is with whom but we are with the farmers. We are even with the labourers and the poor youths of this country and for the cause of their employment.

MADAM SPEAKER: You have nicely made your point. Now please conclude.

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: But we are also the staunch supporters of democracy. We do not want retail dictatorship of the Wal-Mart or the dictatorship of foreign capital but we want the democracy of the Indian retail. If the traders and farmers of this country are free, the democracy will survive here and with the dictatorship of the Wal-Mart and with their subjugation, the democracy won't survive here. Kindly understand it very well.

MADAM SPEAKER: Many many thanks, Joshiji, Now please take you seat.

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: I am just concluding. I will take only one minute.

MADAM SPEAKER: That is right, please conclude in just one minute and take your seat because I do not feel good to prevent you.

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: The Wal-Mart and all these companies are highly corrupt and they are spilling over this corruption in the entire world including this country of ours. You have just stated as to how many people of this country have been punished by them for it, not only here but even in Mexico and at several other places. They are facing litigation on the charge of bribery and are being fined. It is not in the case of only one company but in the case of several companies. It is their principle to make their entry in the poor countries to loot the people and make money after capturing their markets. But the retail market of India is very strong and very capable in itself as its business with a turnover of crores of rupees is growing at an annual rate of 8 to 10 per cent. It is a self-employed market, not for the mercy of our government but on

account of the courage and hard work of our youth who could otherwise knock at your door and occupy the Parliament street on the limes of the policy of 'occupy the Wall Street' but they did not do that and chose the ways of making their livelihood and to win the bread for their families on their own. You cannot wipe them out. Even if you try to do that, all of us here would not let you to do it as neither the youth of this country nor the farmers nor labourers nor the small traders nor the unemployed youth of our country can be wiped out.

One more point I would like to make.

MADAM SPEAKER: Thank you, now please conclude. Please realize the compulsion of this chair. You have concluded nicely.

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: I am just concluding. I would like to make a request with folded hands to you to keep all the interests of this country in your mind for God sake and think about the coming generations of this country, otherwise I would like to warn you that in case you take any untoward step in this regard, this country will once again be subjugated to the foreign corporates and it won't tolerate it in any circumstances ...*(Interruptions)*. It is still in our hands but it has slipped out of your hands as it has been snatched by Kejriwal and now what is there with you.

SHRI LALU PRASAD: Madam, while initiating a discussion on this issue, the leader of Opposition has said.

MADAM SPEAKER: In the very beginning itself, I would like to tell you that you have to be very brief while making your points as we are very short of time.

SHRI LALU PRASAD: Madam, I vehemently oppose this proposal which has been brought here by the Leader of Opposition and the Bhartiya Janta Party. I oppose it because ...*(Interruptions)*. Just see. Don't tease again. You had taken out Vedana Rally...*(Interruptions)* Kindly, let me make my point.

MADAM SPEAKER: You, please address the chair. Why do you react on everything?

SHRI LALU PRASAD: They have no face to oppose. These people are misleading this country through a rosy picture in view of the general elections of 2014. In his speech, the leader of opposition has told this country that instead of taking this country to the path of progress, FDI is pushing it towards its downfall. I have great regards for Atalji who is ill now a days. How and with what authority had you publicly made your hundred percent recommendations in favour of FDI in the retail. You did it in your manifesto of 2002...*(Interruptions)* Just

now, Joshi ji was expressing his concern. I would like to know from the members of the BJP as to how costly watches they are wearing on their hands ...*(Interruptions)*

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: We are wearing like you.

SHRI LALU PRASAD: I do not have any ...*(Interruptions)*. I also do not carry any cellphone while they always cling to it and when it rings in, they run upto hundred meters to see as to whose call is coming in. They take the name of Gandhi Baba but when I was the Minister of Railways, I saw in a coach an old picture of Gandhiji who always travelled in a third class compartment. In which class of compartment do you travel? While getting a railway reservation, BJP members always want to have a reserved seat in a coupe with the name of Gandhiji on their lips and always travel in foreign cars and Mercedes. One of their candidates is the would-be Prime Minister of this country. He always calls upon the Japanese and other foreign traders and industrialists to enter unhesitatingly and to set up their plants in this county to earn huge profits. I have great regards for Didi. She should not feel humiliated. You remind me of an Urdu couplet. It reads as follows:

"Mohabbat Mein Tumhen Aansu Bahana Nahi Aata,
Aake Banaras Mein Paan Khana Nahin Aata."

I would like to ask Joshiji if 'marua' is sown or planted.

SHRI HUKMADEO NARAIN YADAV (Madhubani):
Marua is sown and planted is well.

SHRI LALU PRASAD: Hukumdevji, you are my 'Samadhi'. Please do not intervene. I am asking him.

SHRI HUKMADEO NARAIN YADAV: I am not your 'samadhi' but you are father-in-law of my cousin brother.

SHRI LALU PRASAD: Alright atleast something is there. Joshiji is teaching youths, farmers today. When you were a Minister, you used to teach astrology, where were you taking the country. Madam, where the high heel shoes, Pakistani shoes, American shoes or chappals are being sold which we wear on our feet in air conditioned malls. Whatever we eat which is called annapurna, meat, fishes, eggs, rice, dal, vegetables, brinjal, gobhi are sold on footpath. You eat grinded spices and we bring ungrinded spices and grind it. Today cultivation is being done only on 34-35 per cent land in the country. Why it is being done, because there is no buyer of farmers' produce. Farmer is not getting proper price of his produce. But this money will be paid direct to the farmer, there will be no intermediators and there will be no compulsion on anyone ...*(Interruptions)*.

You are speaking on Bharat Bandh. Jalebi will not be sold, tea will not be sold. There will be atrocities, eating, but I want to say that there will be no difficulty for retailers. Hundred types of fishes will be sold. Now there is big bazar in Mulayam Singh Ji's Uttar Pradesh. There is big bazar allover. This shop which will open ...*(Interruptions)*. Kapil Sibal ji could not speak in a better way. What he wanted to say, could not say in better way. ...*(Interruptions)*

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: You may be blessed with such friend...*(Interruptions)*.

SHRI LALU PRASAD: He was our advocate...*(Interruptions)* He was our advocate without taking any fee. Such speech given by Sibal Ji ...*(Interruptions)*. It will not be opened in Delhi city. It will be opened far away where lakhs of square feet land will be available. You will get there vegetables, meat, fish and that nescafe coffee which every one drinks, you will get coffee of every country there. Ornaments, dolls, all will be there. If you want to take them take it and if you do not want to take, do not take, it is your choice. ...*(Interruptions)*. From wherever you want to take, you may take. There is no compulsion. There is no hurdle. If we see that there is some danger to farmers of our country, our retailers, any shopkeeper and if it is anti then Rashtriya Janta Dal will put all shops on fire ...*(Interruptions)* Therefore, do not misguide ...*(Interruptions)*. You first listen...*(Interruptions)*. Capital will come in the country...*(Interruptions)* they will not allow us to speak. Madam please stop them. ...*(Interruptions)*.

MADAM SPEAKER: Now you conclude.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI LALU PRASAD: Madam capital will come and hundred per cent farmers will cultivate in their fields and production will increase. The labourers working in the malls and shops will get the guarantee for their jobs. They will get guarantee, pension and employment. You please implement it. They failed in implementing it therefore they are pained. They do not want that we speak. Ask Advaniji who takes nescafe, why he uses twitter? Why he uses SMS? Advani ji spoke on twitter, was it not of foreign? You have to oppose, oppose. Who will oppose? We and our party 100 per cent support the reform which has come from the Government. We appeal to the farmers, labourers and youths of the country that do not come under the influence of BJP, they do not want the country go forward.

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, I have a very long list of speakers who want to participate in the debate. It is not possible for me to allow anyone of them now,

because, it is now time that the hon. Minister should intervene in the debate. Those Members, who wish to lay their speech on the Table of the House, may do so, and that speech will form part of the proceedings.

I request the hon. Minister to kindly intervene. Thank you so much.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI H.D. DEVEGOWDA (HASSAN): Madam Speaker, I have not come here to lay my speech. I have come here to express my views...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: You can speak for five minutes.

Hon. Minister, let the former Prime Minister to speak and then we can proceed.

...*(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): Madam Speaker, there have been two speakers from the BJP. There are two principal parties. We should also be allowed two speakers. That is all. ...*(Interruptions)* Hon. Devegowdaji should be allowed. I think, he should be allowed...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: All right. I am allowing him. Devegowdaji, you can speak.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: It is not possible. I have a very long list.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Devegowdaji, please speak.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: It is not possible. You lay your speech on the table of the Hosue. It will come in the proceedings...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI H. D. DEVEGOWDA: Madam Speaker, I have patiently hearing the speeches of all respected Members of this House. There are arguments and counterarguments

made by several senior leaders. I do not want to make a lengthy speech. Our hon. Prime Minister is sitting here. I am really very much happy. I am going to express my views regarding allowing the multi-nationals for investing in retail-trade business.

In 1991, when the country was facing so many crises, you were the pioneer of the economic reforms. The country was about to go in debt trap. In such a situation, Sir, you have taken the decision to pledge the gold for saving the honour of the country and brought the economic reforms.

My first entry to this august House was in 1991 and I had made certain apprehensions about the economic reforms in my speech in 1991. I am going to stand with firmness on those apprehensions. That has not helped us. In some of the areas, whether it is the manufacturing sector or the industrial sector, we have got certain benefits. In 1991, I told my views very frankly that the agricultural sector was going to suffer very badly by the new economic reforms, whether it is globalization or industrialisation or liberalization.

Sir, in 1991, the first phase of reforms was implemented by your good self when late Shri Narasimha Rao was the Prime Minister. The United Front Government's tenure was a very short period. I do not want to make any claim that we had done any improvement on that. In 1998, the NDA Government came. The former Finance Minister is here. While he presented his Budget, he made it very clear that they are going to implement the second phase of the economic reforms with all seriousness. This expression was made by the then hon'ble Finance Minister, Shri Yashwant Sinha. So, they also implemented it and we got certain fruits. What about the agricultural sector?

Sir, the target fixed by the NDA Government was four per cent. Had they reached the target in any year? The answer is 'no'. Our present Chief Minister of Bihar was the then Agriculture Minister.

Sir, you yourself, after completing the UPA-I term, had said: "We have neglected the agricultural sector."

Sir, when I approached your good self with the representation, which I submitted to the then hon. Prime Minister, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee ji, and I gave the same representation to you, in which I mentioned as to how our farmers are suffering in this country. That

representation was named as 'Magna Carta', and I had submitted the same representation to you, Sir, and also to the then hon. Finance Minister, Shri P. Chidambaram.

Sir, at the fag end of the UPA-I Government, you announced farm loan waiver of Rs. 72,000 crore. I would like to say that it might had helped some farmers but it was being helped to revive some of the banks which had looted, and the same issue was discussed in this august House.

Sir, I know your difficulty about the financial situation. Due to the international atmosphere, we are also facing the financial crisis, and you want FDI in multi-brand retail trade. Sir, I have got my own apprehensions. Sir, if you want to clear my apprehensions, please do so by your good self or by the hon. Minister of Commerce. Then Finance Minister of UF Government is sitting here. He too had taken certain decisions at that time. Be it highway projects, metro, railway project which had been declared as National Project from Baramulla to Kashmir. I am not going to list out all those things here. But during our time, I did not allow the agriculture sector to suffer. During our period, Mr. Wolfenstein, the then President of the World Bank came to India. I hosted a dinner. You were also present at that time. Dr. Montek Singh Ahluwalia was also present there. At that time, he had said: 'You are violating the conditions, which were imposed by the World Bank and the IMF.' In your presence itself, I told him: "You are only entitled for your loan, what the loan you have given for investment in India. You charge the interest for it. But so far as the priority sector is concerned, it is for us to decide which is the area, where to use the money."

We had given several concessions to the farming sectors. You were the Finance Minister at that time. The people of this country had termed our Budget as a Dream Budget.

I am not going to take the paper cuttings and explain all those things here. But with my short memory, I would like to say that the first Budget that was presented to this House by the UF Government was termed as a Dream Budget. Even several economists had praised that.

MADAM SPEAKER: Thank you, Devegowdaji.

SHRI H.D. DEVEGOWDA : If you do not want to allow me, I will sit down.

MADAM SPEAKER: I want to allow you but we are short of time.

SHRI H.D. DEVEGOWDA : I know that my party's numerical strength is three; and you have called my name at 4.30 p.m though I waited for two days to speak. Similarly, about the all-party meeting, Mr. Kamal Nathji had requested me, and I had attended to the all-party meeting. It was for the first time that I came to the all-party meeting. But there also, I was the last person to speak.

Hon. Finance Minister is sitting here. I am going to oppose so far as this multi brand retail sector is concerned in this country. I am totally opposed to it. I have tried to convince the House with all my arguments, with all my apprehensions.

Let me just make a reference and at that time, I was as to what we had done during our period. You had advised us. In 1994, and at that time, I was the Chief Minister, I brought the Land Reforms (Amendment) Act. Otherwise, nobody would have entered Karnataka. But at the same time, I imposed all the conditions in the rules as to how the land should be given to those investors. No scope has been given in this Act to loot the land. It was for the first time, Shri Devaraj Urs, as Chief Minister has brought this Act. I can read all these things as to what were the decisions taken by us. We amended and made a Comprehensive Land Reforms Act. Mr. Moilyji is sitting here. He knows it. It was first brought about by Late Devaraj Urs. It was not allowed for anyone to take land who was earning, outside agriculture, Rs. 12,000. That was a Comprehensive Land Reforms Bill brought by Mr. Devaraj Urs. It was amended by me to allow the so-called investors from various countries. I can quote so many examples.

In regard to power sector, what happened to Cogentrix and what happened to Enron? The Enron person is in jail, who has been given a life sentence. I can narrate several instances.

Madam, I took a lot of pains while moving the Land Reforms (Amendment) Bill; and we had framed the rules very clearly as to how a person who wants to come forward to invest in my State can get the required area of land. We asked, very clearly as to what the employment generations would be. I set up a High Level Committee in the rules itself and we said, all these things should be reviewed by the High Level Committee. But all these things have been given a go bye, now and a lot of

things are going on. What is going on in the Bangalore-Mysore Infrastructure Corridor? What is going on in the Yamuna Expressway?

MADAM SPEAKER: Thank you so much.

SHRI H.D. DEVEGOWDA: Please. I will close my speech.

MADAM SPEAKER: Please do not get angry, Devegowdaji.

SHRI H.D. DEVEGOWDA: We wanted to convince the House.

MADAM SPEAKER: We are short of time. We have to complete it within the time.

SHRI H.D. DEVEGOWDA : Today, there is a news-item about seven townships planned along Delhi-Jaipur Expressway.

I can argue. What happened there in Karnataka? I have written so many letters about how the land owners are suffering. Today the real estate is one of the boons. How much land has been taken from 1991 for various infrastructural activities? What is the cultivable area that has been reduced? What is the fragmentation effect? How many small holders are there? You were arguing about this. How many small holders are there? What is the benefit you are going to give? How are we going to rehabilitate? I can discuss all these things but I have no time.

I do not want to hurt the feelings of anybody. With my experience as a farmer, as a tiller I know the difficulties in this country. Why so many farmers have committed suicide? Why? Do they want to commit suicide on their own? Has anybody from the corporate houses or the so-called big business houses committed suicide? I do not know. I can quote how much money we had poured in corporate Houses. We had given bank assistance to those corporate houses when they were on the verge of collapse. I can quote how much money we had given.

Even when Madam Indira Gandhi had done bank nationalisation, at that time the priority sector was agricultural sector. Banks were told that they must reserve 18 per cent of their lending to the agriculture sector. Which bank had given 18 per cent?

Sir, you were the Finance Minister at that time. I quoted all these figures but I can quote any number of issues to prove how much this is going to adversely affect the poor farmers. Where are you going to generate employment? Employment was generated when you had taken up the economic reforms. Those people who are going to be appointed by the investors as contract labourers will be getting Rs.3000, Rs.4000 or Rs.5000. When I get down from the aircraft, people come pushing the ladder. If I ask them what their education is, they say, I am BSc., I am BA failed. What is the amount they are getting? It is Rs.4000 or Rs. 3500.

MADAM SPEAKER: Please conclude.

Now, Shri Deepender Singh Hooda.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI H.D. DEVEGOWDA: I am going to oppose. ...*(Interruptions)* It is not because of your Motion. I can argue about what happened. How many people committed suicide during Mr. Vajpayee's period? I brought 2,000 people by train. Lakhs of people have been dying in this country. ...*(Interruptions)* Do not unnecessarily provoke me.

MADAM SPEAKER: Please take your seat.

SHRI H.D. DEVEGOWDA: I begged with folded hands when I presented the Magna Carta about the farmers' problem. Mr. Vajpayee was there. Another Minister of State was there. Mr. Ajit Singh was there as the Agriculture Minister. With folded hands I requested Vajpayee Ji that I am the only one man. I am not going to damage your Government. Please save the farmers. He said, What happened? what happened

MADAM SPEAKER: Please conclude.

SHRI H.D. DEVEGOWDA: You went to the house of the farmer who had committed suicide in Andhra Pradesh for the first time after you took oath as the Prime Minister. Why the farmers are committing suicide in Andhra Pradesh.

Why?

SHRI DEEPENDER SINGH HOODA (Rohtak):
Madam, he is a very senior Member. I do not want to speak while he is speaking.

MADAM SPEAKER: I know.

SHRI H.D. DEVEGOWDA: One last word I would like to say. I accepted a proposal to attend the meeting of the Standing Committee on Agriculture to know the problem of the farmers and it is not for any emoluments. Chidambaram Ji, I did discuss this matter with the Chairman of the Standing Committee. The NABARD Chairman says there is only oral tenancy in Andhra Pradesh. We cannot lend any loan to the farmers. Sharad Pawar ji is here, who is the Agricultural Minister. It is only the oral tenancy. You cannot lend any loan to them, what can they do? Every year you are increasing the loan component to the agriculturists by lakhs of crores and it is Rs.5,82,000 crore, but where the money will go?

MADAM SPEAKER: Thank you, Devegowda ji. Please conclude now. Please take your seat now.

SHRI H.D. DEVEGOWDA: In some States, the land reforms have not been implemented. They are the landlords. I can make a appraisal to the Prime Minister. Even I can go to the Chairperson of UPA-II and convince anybody. If I am wrong, I am going to mend myself. Kapil Sibal ji said that it is going to save the economic situation. I would say that this is not going to help anybody. Nobody is coming to this country for pouring their money for the benefit of our poor farmers. Our import is going to be more than what our export is as the consumer items are going to come from China and other countries. As Lalu ji said, all the things are going to be purchased. It is because the Indian market is so attractive to those investors. They have not come here for charity. They want to extract as much benefit and profit as possible. That is why, I am opposing this motion. I am not supporting it. I am totally opposing this motion.

[Translation]

*DR. KIRIT PREMJBHAI SOLANKI (Ahmedabad West): I am against the decision of Government regarding FDI in retail trade and demand that this decision may be withdrawn soon.

FDI in retails trade is fatal and destroyer of the country. East India Company of England had come here to trade, but everyone knows that we remained

subjugated for 200 years. In my opinion, the farmers, consumers, youths, poor and people of all classes in the country will be ruined by FDI in multi-brand retail.

I want to remind the members that one year ago when Government brought proposal of 51 per cent FDI in retail trade, then the opposition and the people of the country had opposed it, but Finance Minister and leader of the Lok Sabha had assured that this decision will be taken only after taking into confidence all stakeholders *i.e.* whole opposition and Chief Ministers of all States.

I am sorry to state that the Government took U-turn from the assurance given in the House and implemented the decision quietly. This is betrayal with the democracy and people of the country. I think that UPA-2 Government is not in it's senses and has gone astray. This Government being in minority, has come under pressure due to some regional parties compulsion and misusing of CBI.

This will result in increasing unemployment. After agriculture, it is the retail trade field which gives 7.2 per cent employment of the total employment which in total gives more than 33 crore jobs. These are official dates of Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP) Report 2010.

The second danger is that because of FDI there will be unhealthy competition whose bad affects will have to be borne by small shopkeepers, poormen of Lawry and Gallewales. Wal-mart like bad companies will swallow them. The employment of the entire family will be no more because of that. The large number of unorganized labourers will become unemployed because of FDI. If labourers of unorganized sector go to corner because of any policy decision, then we should not implement such policies, until we ensure employment for those people.

These retailers like big Wal-mart will sell their items on low prices in the beginning and get the small shopkeepers out of market and when they will create influence and monopoly then compel the consumers to buy mega mall on their high prices. Besides, after the entry of China, compel the farmers and manufacturer to sell their commodities on cheaper rates. It means that they will earn big benefit on both ends and will loot all.

These people on the one hand will create unemployment and at the same time will exploit the youths by giving them some jobs with very less salary and restrict them only upto salesmen and sales girls.

Because of this, in place of our small manufactures these Wal-mart like stores after bringing cheap commodities from China on large scale, will sell it in Indian market. In my view that cheap and inferior commodities of China will be sold in Indian market and Indian producers will be at nowhere.

This Government is sunk in scams and corruption and recently there was a news that huge bribe has been given for Wal-mart entry in India. When this Government is completely involved in corruption, then this is a serious matter and raises many questions on the intention of the Government.

Therefore, this anti people decision of FDI in retail trades, taken in pressure of America, may soon be withdrawn.

[English]

*SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN (Kasargod): I would like to express my views on the decision taken by the Government to allow 51 % of the FDI in the Retail Trade. This issue was discussed earlier in December, 2011 in both the Houses. There was a strong opposition from all parties and Government could not take a decision to proceed. But then Finance Minister Shri Pranab Mukherjee had stated in the House that Government would not implement without having the consensus among all the political parties and the Government should initiate discussions and consultations with the stake-holders, Chief Ministers of the States and all other political parties. The same statement was made by then Commerce Minister Shri Anand Sharma in Rajya Sabha also.

But till now no consensus has been arrived at but Government has taken the decision to go further. Five days have been lost just because of the reluctance of the Government to discuss the issue under 184. Thanks to Speaker that now we are discussing the issue under 184. Government has taken these 5 days to maneuver other parties to get the support at any cost. But even then political parties have made their mind clear in this House that majority of them are not supporting. The party like SP and BSP who support Government from outside, also made clear in the House that they are against the FDI Retail sector. But will they oppose the FDI at the time of voting is another issue. The DMK who is supporting this Government also made it clear that they are not in

favour of FDI in retail sector but not ready to bring down the Government. The strong allies of the UPA, the TMC has already taken the stand to oppose FDI. NDA in total and all other left parties are opposing. Then what is the justification of the Government to say that they have majority. Some parties who are strongly opposing FDI, sometimes they may abstain and sometimes vote in favour of the Government just because they do not want to bring down the Government. So in 2011 as well as in 2012 the discussion made it clear that Parliament is against the move of the Government.

The arguments made by the Minister is baseless to say that it would give more employment opportunities and give incentive to farmers in rural areas. Even in America and European countries they are addressing serious problem due to the domination of such big companies and losing employment. So they themselves now promote the retail traders. It is not convincing to say that coming Walmart and other big companies bring more employment opportunities but it is true that they are going to reduce the present employment opportunities because they want to dominate in this field. There are about four crores retail traders and the number of employees and family members comes to about 25 to 30 crores. These people are coming to the streets without any employment.

The next issue is to give incentives to the farmers. The Government has been implementing new liberal policy for the last many years. Even in agricultural field, according to the reports two lakh fifty eight thousand and more farmers have committed suicide due to the serious crisis in agricultural field. Government could not make any substantial effort to assist them. Here, the aim of Walmart and other companies is to get more profit not to give employment to the workers. This has proved even in western countries.

What is the intention of the Government to take such a strong step as stated by some other Members that they want to reduce the fiscal deficit on the one side and promote the multi nationals on the other side which would worsen the situation.

Government has openly violated the assurance given in the House in 2011. Though they could sometime temporarily and technically win in the game, it would really endanger the economy of the nation and that would also be a disastrous future for the UPA.

*SHRI KHAGEN DAS (Tripura West): I oppose tooth and nail Government's decision to open multi-brand retail in India.

At the outset, I would like to state the decision of the Government to allow multinational retail giants to open their stores in the country is 'anti-national' and "anti-people".

BJP led NDA Government had initiated the move in 2002 but dropped in under opposition pressure. Not only did the Left parties oppose the move during that time, but also the Congress Chief Whip in the Lok Sabha, was termed it "anti-national".

Even as the Congress and BJP trade charges of double speak and opportunism against each other, it is noteworthy that the Left parties have always adopted a principled stand on this issue and consistently opposed FDI multi brand retail trade.

The "Parliamentary Standing Committee" had clearly said "Opening up of this sector for multi national companies would be highly disastrous and Government should refrain from this policy".

When Pranab Mukherjee was the Finance Minister he had assumed that the decision would be suspended and a consensus would be created through consultation with other parties. But in September, 2012, one-sided decision was taken by the Government. It is highly disrespected to the democratic institution. What economic freedom will we have if foreign giants like Wal-mart, Tesco and Carrefour capture our markets?

I want to put a question whether the Congress leaders have short memory or they are intentionally concealing to the people of the country under imperialist pressure.

It is clearly demonstrated that the Government and the multinational corporations are hand in glove with each other and wish to implement this decision at any cost.

1. We understand that owing recession and cut throat competition in U.S., Europe etc. and resultant dwindling in their profits forcing MNCs to search for green pastures and found India a suitable destination.

2. Opening doors to foreign investments was bound to increase corruption and this was evident from the balance sheet of a retail giant that claimed it had spent 53 million U.S. dollars to secure permit for Indian operations.
3. The decision to open retail sector for FDI is going to affect these 3.5 crore people who run their small shops or working as employees and another 1.5 crore people who re-engaged in wholesale trade, transportation, warehousing etc. In all, 5 crore people and approx. 20 crore family members are dependent on this sector for their livelihood.
4. The Government claim of creating one crore jobs was a "blatant untruth". 10 million jobs—try not to die laughing—This comes from a school of economics that he gifted the world jobless growth three decades now.

Real sector is integral part of social fabric of the nation. Today our policy makers are not in a position to provide employment to our unemployed youth.

Under these circumstances, the Government does not have a moral right to displace already employed (mostly self-employed) in this sector.

Without assessing the ground reality and loss that is going to be incurred by the poor kirana shops, Government is dancing with the tunes of the MNCs.

Wal-mart and others do not come here for charity, they come here to capture the Indian retail market for their gains.

5. From the early 1990s, fantastic claims have been made of that small farmers gaining from neo-liberal globalisation. Many steps were taken including 100% FDI in sectors like seed. All achieved the opposite.

These move helped double the indebtedness of the farmers and further spurred the worst-ever recorded wave of suicides. Apart from which we have seen seven and a half million people abandon agriculture in a decade—many driven out by the policies to 'benefit' the farmer.

6. If the Government claims that for retailers would provide rural infrastructure like warehousing and cold storages, it is grossly misleading as FDI in warehousing and cold storages was allowed

more than decade back but no foreign investment could be attracted in this sector.

Provision of infrastructure is the responsibility of the Government. Government even after more that 6 decades of independence has failed miserably providing infrastructure in the form of warehouses and cold storage.

7. If the Government would think that multinational retail companies would reduce wastage of food, they are mistaken. Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) has said, major reason for food wastage is that organized sector (super markets) in order to look more quality conscious reject a major portion of agriculture produce at the farm gate due to rigorous quality standards.

Direct sale of food products by the farmers to the consumers or shops is the solution of the food wastage provided by FAO.

8. Multinational corporations entered in retail trade in 1960s. In just four decades these companies have established their stranglehold on this sector in many countries, especially developed and emerging economies.

Businesses of these giant corporations, such as Wal-mart, Tesco, Carrefour etc. has surpassed even the national income of various countries.

Ninety percent Retail trade of USA, 80% retail trade of most European countries, 50-60% retail trade of South-East Asian countries has gone into the hands of multinational companies.

Most of the retail traders have lost their employment as they have gone out of competition.

Therefore, decision to open up this sector for MNCs is endangering the existence of small retailers. These multinationals corporations mostly make their purchases at the global level. Therefore, next sector which would get affected is Small Scale and Cottage Industries sector.

9. After the advent of Wal-mart in USA, most of the consumer good industries have actually closed down. World's renowned shoe industry no longer exists, as these MNCs do not procure American shoes.

England's famous cloth manufacture company no longer is in the business because these companies do not procure cloth from England.

10. Nationwide bandh, protests, opposition, stalemate in Parliament stiff and unrelenting opposition from Government's allies partners, opposition parties, traders, labour organizations and other social organizations are against the Government's decision to open multi brand retail sector for FDI to the extend 51%, all show that nation has rejected that anti-people decision of the Government.

Our party would mobilize people against the damaging policy of the Government

We will not allow a single Wal-mart shop to open.

We don't give them any space in India.

Our slogan will be "Stop Wal-mart".

Our Party and Left Parties doggedly opposed this proposal and demand that Government should take back its decision.

[Translation]

*DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA (Dausa): At a time, when Prime Minister Manmohan Singh is refusing to take back the decision of opening FDI in retail business by terming it in the interest of the country, the opinion of American President Barrack Obama is contrary to it. On 26th November, he tweeted-support the small traders by purchasing from your favourite local shop. Obama is talking in the interest of his country, whereas Manmohan Singh is safeguarding the American interests. The contention of Manmohan Singh that retail FDI will benefit the country; the rural infrastructure will improve, the wastage of agriculture produce will decrease, and our farmers will be in a position to secure better price of their produce, does not match the facts. The problem is that the arguments of Commerce Minister Sh. Anand Sharma and the Prime Minister Manmohan Singh do not have any economic base. It, simply has political utility. It shows, with a view to justify the political agenda of ruling party, how economic facts can be twisted and structured.

The biggest argument in favour of multi-brand retail is that it is capable of creating one crore employments by 2020. There is not logic behind this claim. In USA, Walmart is on top position in retail business. Its total business is worth about 20 lakh crore rupees, whereas

*Speech was laid on the Table

only 21 lakh people work in it. The irony is that the retail business of India is also of 20 lakh crore and 4.40 crore people are employed in it. It makes clear that India's retail is far more bigger employer and with the entry of Walmart like retailers, the crores of people will be deprived of their employment. There are two big retail chains in UK-Tesco and Sensburry. Both promised to give employment to 24,000 people, whereas they remove 850 people from job in between.

The Government are of the view that the income of farmers will increase by 30 per cent with retail FDI. There can't be a bigger lie than this. For example, had Walmart been capable of increasing the income of farmers, American Government would not have to give a heavy subsidy of about 15.35 lakh crore rupees (30700 crore dollars) under US Farm Bill, 2008. Most of the subsidy out of this is added in Green Box of World Trade Organisation. If Green Box subsidy is stopped, American agriculture will be destroyed. The condition of the group of 30 rich countries is not different to this. In these countries, the subsidy in 2008 was 21 per cent and in 2009, it was 22 per cent. In 2009 only, These industrial countries have given agriculture subsidy worth 12.6 lakh crore. Despite this every minute a farmer leaves farming in Europe. It is because the income of farmers is going down continuously. In France only the income of farmers went down 39 per cent.

The third argument given by Government is that big retail companies dispense with the middlemen. As a result of which farmers get better price. It is again a false claim. Studies show that in the first half of 20th Century in America the farmer would save 70 cents on the sale of every dollar, whereas in 2005, income, of farmers has reduced to mere 4 per cent. It all happened in the presence of Walmart and other big retailers. In other words, as is the general perception, due to big retailers, the middlemen do not disappear but increase. A new type of middlemen crop up as quality controller, standardization expert, certification agency processor, packaging adviser etc. are the indispensable part of this retail world and they all share the income of farmer itself. Not only this the big retailers pay farmer less than the market price. For example Tesco Company in UK pays 4 per cent less. Due to the less prices of supermarket, the farmers of Scotland were compelled to form Four Deal Food Organisation.

The fourth argument which is given is that retail FDI will buy 30 per cent goods from small and medium industries and thus the Indian manufacturers will be

benefited. It is only to confuse the people. The fact is as per the agreement of WTO, India can't compel any big retailer to purchase goods from anywhere. It is against the rules of WTO and any member country can't take rise of ban under Article 3 or Article 11 of GATT 1994 by violating it. By using the provisions of WTO, multi-brand retail will dump the market with Chinese goods and will push the small Indian manufacturers on the verge of destruction. On the pretext of investment laws, the retailers are not going to develop infrastructure of foodgrain storage and transport. As per the rules, the expenditure to be incurred on the headquarters of the companies will also be added in the investment in India. Thus, without investing a penny in India, the retail FDI have accomplished more than 50 per cent of investment. Pennsylvania university's study 'Walmart and the Poor' shows that state where there are more Walmart stores, have higher rate of poverty. It is a danger bell for a country whose more than half of the population is already living the life of poverty and starvation.

This argument is foolish that as at present the number of middlemen is more, the prices of goods increase by the time they reach the consumers. It is a general theory, that more the competition, less will be the prices. At present, crores of people are engaged in retail market in competition with each other, thus providing goods to the consumers at minimum profit. The profit is less because the cost of business is also low. The retail market is spread from pavements to small and medium shops. To enter such a business, one needs less capital, ordinary acumen and a lot of hard work, which is available with the most of the people in the country. The prosperity which the country has achieved so far is the result of the hard work of its common people. The modern technique has negligible contribution in making this country prosperous.

Had this so called modern sector done any good to this country, there would have been a remarkable change in the condition of agriculture and factories so far. The number of Agricultural scientists in the country is more than in any other country. The extent to which the modern technique have increased the cost of farming the productivity has not increased in the corresponding manner. India has got the most fertile land in the world, biggest area fit for agriculture, sufficient sun and if we manage properly, the sufficient water. Even then our per capita availability of food is decreasing.

The ordinary artisans of India have been renowned in the matter of technical knowledge. They have been

habitual of toiling in difficult conditions. Even though the pace of development in industrial sector has not been to the desired level. The agriculture and industry is the main stay of economic progress everywhere in the world. In our country, it is dependant on service sector. The people are able to survive with the help of simplicity in this economy which is getting costlier.

A country where ever increasing population have to find its livelihood in service sector, it seems strange to hand over the retail sector to big companies. It means you are not concerned about the common people of the country. But it is not a question of employment only as the ruling and opposition has made its life styles and two different cultures. In India retail trade gives not only employment but the facility to earn livelihood independently. The retail trade is such a technique for which one does not have to go to any educational institution to learn it by paying the hefty fees. It can be acquired easily in one's own family or surrounding social economic conditions. Therefore, it is in the reach of most common people of the country. If this trade goes into the hands of big companies the employment in their companies will be a service, which can be got by submitting your freedom to someone else. If the crores of people in the country are engaged in their independent occupations, they build a diverse and socially oriented culture and if they are employed in profiteer companies, they produce a selfish, self-centred and mechanical lifestyle.

Not only this, handing over retail market to big companies will amount to lack of diversity in consumer goods. The goods available in big stores reach the consumers through packaging process. It is not possible for consumers to check the quality of the stuff. Especially, the quality of edible products deteriorates so rapidly that it becomes a danger to check the health of whole society. The big companies prosper by creating the attraction of their goods through advertisement and by making people addict of their inedible products. No item is recognized by the place of its origin. Gradually, the convenience and the profit of big companies decides which item be produced and where to be produced. Therefore, FDI in retail is not in the interest of the people of the country. The Government should take it back.

[English]

*SHRI SUKHDEV SINGH (Fatehgarh Sahib): It is fact that FDI in wholesale was the "best form" and was

*Speech was laid on the Table

beneficial to "both farmers, common man of the country and traders.

I felt from my long experience in life in all sphere, the FDI would be beneficial to the retailer, farmers, common man of the country and traders removing the middlemen from the cycle.

I want to draw the kind attention of this august House regarding some positive favours for FDI:-

1. At first, FDI will bring modern technology to the country. There is no doubt that whole house is agree that FDI would bring new advance technology for the country to move with the developed country.
2. Secondly, FDI would improve rural infrastructure, it would also help build infrastructure and create a competitive market.
3. Thirdly, FDI would reduce wastage of agriculture products, because FDI have a chain of market and chain of storage. It is too much in the interest of the agriculturist because due to local marketing and lack of storage hundred tones of vegetable, fruits, cereals, wheat, rice is wasted in our country. I think no one disagree with these facts.
4. Fourthly, due to FDI the consumer would get commodities of daily use at less prices and good quality. Due to FDI consumer would get commodities of international quality at cheap price because of heavy competition. India is a big consumer market so everybody will be benefited.
5. The biggest beneficiaries of FDI are the small farmers who would be able to improve productivity and realize higher remunerations by selling directly to large organized players and shorten the chain from farm to consumer.
6. More transparent and accountable monitoring of goods and supply chain management system of FDI is good for Government also. It can expect to receive an additional US Dollars by way of taxes.
7. Opening of retail can be seen as solution for food inflation, which has confounding policy makers. FDI in retail helps in building much

needed back end infrastructure. Additional investments in cold storage chain infrastructure would reduce loss of agriculture produce and provide more option to farmers.

8. Due to FDI and globalisation the whole world become a family and atmosphere of healthy competition in market will develop in the interest of the common man of the country.

I look forward to listening to views of this august house on the vital subject.

[Translation]

*SHRI BALIRAM JADHAV (Palghar): I rise to support FDI policy in multi-brand. Under economic reform programmes, the Central Government has given approval to 51 per cent FDI. In this policy, the most important aspect is that the State Governments are fully authorized to allow multi-brand retail in their respective States. If the State Governments do not want, then they can stop FDI coming to their State. This historic decision of Government can prove a boon for farmers. This will strengthen the economic condition of shopkeepers and it will help them in changing the direction of their business. Some political parties and traders are opposing this policy. There are some apprehensions in the mind of traders organization but all those are baseless. There are no solid reasons for these apprehensions.

The customers will be benefited in true sense by this policy. They will get their daily needs at lowest prices. In the same way, farmers will also be benefited through this. The farmers will get maximum price of their produce.

There is apprehension in the mind of many people that these big multi-brand retailers will procure goods from small traders at lower rates and will sell it to consumers at higher rates. But I feel that their apprehension is without any founded ground. Government have already made study of all these things. Government have set up Competition Commission of India for this. This Commission will keep control of whole situation. By taking such a decision, Government have expressed its view with regard to reforms. The role of State Governments is very important under the multi-brand retail policy. The foreign investors will invest only

in those States, where the State Governments have given them permission to do so. Due to this decision the companies like Walmart, Adidas, Luise and Gucci can start their business in the cities having population of more than 10 lakhs. The big companies have welcomed this decision of Government. This decision of the Government will strengthen the rural economy. With the coming of multinational companies, India will get foreign exchange also. ASSOCEM, FICCI and ordinary citizens have also welcomed this decision. The consumers, farmers or the producers will be benefited by this decision. About 80 lakh employment opportunities will be generated. Many retailers will buy the produce of farmers, directly from them. The farmers will get a chance to sell their produce at higher rates. This decision will strengthen the agriculture sector economically and the consumers will get goods at lower price.

Many Hon'ble Members in the House have expressed apprehension that small shopkeepers will have to wind up their business due to FDI. But I would request them not to harbor such apprehensions in their mind. Nothing is going to happen like this. Already there are many departmental stores operating in our country. There are many malls. The consumers have been benefited as a result of FDI. Competition has increased in the business. Mostly farmers and consumers will be benefited as a result of this competition. The only difference is that now the business will be on large scale. The ordinary customers will get quality items at lower prices.

Lastly, I would request all the Hon'ble Members to welcome this historic decision and support it with open heart. Your support will help the Government to implement this policy. I feel that the decision of Government will strengthen the Indian economy. Indian agriculture sector and Indian customers will be benefited and the economy of the country will make progress.

*SHRI DILIPKUMAR MANSUKHLAL GANDHI (Ahmadnagar): I would like to present my views against the Government's decision to allow FDI in retail sector.

Allowing FDI in retail business in India is unfortunate for our economy and will affect each and every citizen of India. Before, implementing this policy Government have not deeply studied the impact of this policy on various categories of people in the country. Even today, big companies like Reliance, Big Bazaar engaged in

retail business in the country, procure agriculture produce from farmers at lower rates and on credit and sell the same produce on higher rates and on cash. They do not pay the farmers for months together. Whether Government have ever made on study of this type of attitude of the Indian companies? Without conducting any study they have given licence to foreign companies along with Indian companies to loot the small farmers. The Government have ignored the strong opposition of all the political parties and all sections connected with retail business. In a democracy it is not the only responsibility of political parties to form the Government but it is also a way of living for the common people. Keeping this aspect in mind, it is necessary to obtain the views of public before taking such decisions, ignoring it has proved anti-people.

What has been the experience of farmers in other countries of the world, where FDI has been implemented. The study shows the farmers there are struggling to get the fair price of their produce. There is question of livelihood before them. The existing industrial houses in retail sector, already procure goods from only big farmers, and small farmers are out of their procurement arrangement. In our country, 78 per cent farmers belong to low caste, who have less than two hectares of land, whereas they are responsible for producing more than 90 per cent of foodgrains. FDI can prove harmful for them. There is no possibility of improvement in the condition of agricultural labourers due to FDI. In USA where there is Walmart, poverty is increasing. The fact is that their supermarkets avoid competition among themselves. The farmers have to bear the brunt of all this, because super market compel them to sell their goods at lower price. The difference between the retail price and the price which is given to farmers is not the solution. If a successful experiment like AMUL can be done in the field of milk, then why it can't be done in foodgrains.

Marketing cooperative can be set right instead of corporate retail. There is an argument of the government that middlemen will be abolished by corporatization of food supply chain, whereas the truth is that the big companies will replace the small middlemen.

The concessional food products of the America and Europe will come to our market, as a result, the market of farmer will be snatched away. It is clear that so many rules and regulation will be required to make the decisions like FDI in retail sector in favour of small farmers, because undisciplined companies may create

devastation in agriculture and retail sector. The Ministry of Finance of the country has also shown its concern in this regard. According to the Ministry of Finance, the American Parliament has put a restriction on the trade of Chinese companies in America after conducting a serious investigations. On reaching this confidential report to the Finance Ministry, Government of India, a sensation spread about in the Government because the confidential conclusion shows that there is a threat to our security from these companies which are being funded by the Chinese Government. When America is feeling threat from FDI, and we are welcoming the foreign companies in India. It is clear from the policy of our Government that if FDI is must, then bring it in basic infrastructure *i.e.* village development, refilling of ponds like people welfare schemes. But the Government is implementing the FDI on general public for the profit of foreign corporate houses on the cost of 120 crore countrymen whereas country like America is stopping it. As for the policies of Government are concerned, the best economist and present Prime Minister of the country has made a statement that rupees are not grown on trees, he forgot that the votes of the general public of the country do not come from trees, it comes from the heart of people. When the heart is broken, what will be the results, it will be best known by the best economist of the country. I am of the opinion that there were expenditure of crores of rupees on foreign tours of the Ministers, 2G scam, coal scam and not only this, now apart from these scams, there is scam in sea also, CBI investigation has been ordered in block allotments in Bay of Bengal and Arabian Ocean for search of minerals. Besides, an irregularity of 115 crores has been unearthed in JNNURM also. So, FDI is brought in retail sector to divert the attention of general public from these scams.

I and my party BJP strongly opposing demand that Government should immediately undo this decision of FDI in retail sector. At the end, I will say that whether the governance of our country will be in the national interest and for countrymen.

[English]

*SHRI NALIN KUMAR KATEEL (Dakshina Kannada):
I am of the opinion that this move would affect the interest of local traders. The Government has taken a hasty decision without any measure to safeguard their interests. It should not have happened.

*Speech was laid on the Table

Decision of the Government to allow FDI in retail sector itself, made it clear that it has forgotten the importance of the retail industry. It has failed to realize that retail industry is not a mere form of business in India. But it is a mean of livelihood for several thousands of people who have not been able to secure a proper job. This is the reason why I oppose the FDI. If FDI comes then the rate of unemployment would rise further. Poverty, suicide of farmers, inequality and other socio economic problems would arise out of it.

When store chains like Walmart pose a threat to our domestic retail chains like Pantaloons, Reliance Fresh, etc. it might sweep off the local retailers from the entire market. FDI promises to create around 2 million jobs in the country, whereas India's retail and logistics industry already employs about 40 million Indians, many of whom stand a threat of losing their jobs.

Another factor is the monopoly of big brands on the Indian market. FDI would have a huge impact on the sale and profit margin of Indian farmers. Government has laid down the guideline that the single brand retailer must source 30 percent of its goods from India. Now reading the trends of market, chain-store owners have the tendency of overpowering the market and exercise monopoly.

There is an urgent need to reach out to the small farmers and artisan groups so that they are encouraged to produce more as well as to ensure there is no wastage. If FDI comes, these people of sections would loose their bread and butter.

It could provide easy access to big multi nationals in controlling the market. It will in no way help in uplifting the economic conditions of the farmers.

The Government's assurance of benefiting the masses with FDI in retail sector is just eyewash and it will help establishing the foreign companies in India.

There are a few instances, appeared in some newspapers that complaints have been registered all across the world against the retail store chain owners about not paying money to their suppliers timely. Forget about any other country, retail chains like Walmart are facing a huge opposition from their own country.

FDI will hike the rate of both unemployment and under-employment. In the current scenario only 20% of the retail market is organized, the remaining 80% is unorganized and in an extremely nascent stage of

development. The entry of large global retailers would slowly but surely marginalize domestic retailers and in the long run kill local shops and millions of jobs.

Hence, I would like to urge upon the Union Government take suitable measures to protect the interest of our farmers, retailers and consumers by not allowing the FDI in retail sector.

*SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID (Theni): It is the right of Indian consumers to get good and cheap quality products like any other consumer in the world. As all of us know that the economic liberalization of 1991 has put our country on the growth map and it has to continue to sustain the growth.

In our country 50% people depends on agriculture and we have enough fertile land for agriculture but still we are unable to meet our food requirements. 30 to 40 per cent of the entire food produced is wasted due to lack of infrastructure. The farmers are getting 10 to 23 percent only of the market price for their crops, while it is 70 to 89 percent in United States and other developed countries, where the big supermarket chains support the farmers and get the products directly from the farmers. We can understand if the market value of 1 kg tomato is 20 rupees, the Indian farmer is getting only 5 rupees. FDI will bring contract farming and farmers will get access to new varieties of seeds and other technologies and there will be an assured buyer for the farm products with good price and the farmers no longer need to negotiate with the mediators for the price. So, the farmer might get 10 rupees for 1 kg tomato and the consumers can buy it for 15 rupees.

The case is the same for other retail products also. Suppose, I need some electrical items to construct a new building, I have to roam sometimes the whole city visiting different shops wasting my time and petrol, to buy some products and sometimes it will not be available and the quality is also poor. But, I must say it's not the case when I am in US, UK. If I want to buy any electrical or mechanical products there are big shops like Biltema, which has thousands of products varying from unique serial number. I could look at their catalogue and identify the product and buy it. And there are so many innovative tools which can make the job easier and faster and I must say they are very cheap. If I need to buy anything for home or interior furnishings there is IKEA, they have A to Z things with good quality and cheap and they

come in boxes so it can be easily transported and any unskilled person can assemble the products. The food products are also good here and the supermarkets have the technology of preserving food.

In India, we realize many famous brand products as duplicate after we bought it. Most of the shops I must say have left with no other choice than to become the brand ambassadors for selling the cheap low quality Chinese goods. The trade deficit between India and China is USD 40 billion dollars. We import USD 57 billion worth products from China and export only USD 18 billion dollar goods. Major exports are raw materials like iron, steel etc. but not many manufactured products. We are losing our natural resources without generating much employment.

This situation must change our and farmers must benefit, animal husbandry and agriculture production must increase, wastage must reduce, inflation must decrease and consumer should get quality products in cheap rates. If there is more production and more competition in the retail field naturally prices will drop. And since India is a manufacturing hub and we have cheap skilled labour and natural resources most of these companies are going to set up small scale manufacturing units in the country, which will generate direct and indirect jobs and in a way prevent low quality Chinese products entering our markets and also will increase our exports to other countries. There are already big supermarkets of Indian Companies like Reliance, Birla etc. in our country which are very good for consumers. Walmart has already its presence in the country with collaboration with Bharati group. So, allowing a 51% foreign direct investment in the Multibrand retail and 100% on single brand retail sector will not cause many issues in the small scale trade sector. Moreover, it will strengthen the economy, especially in the rural India which has not benefited from the economy boom as 50% of investment of the FDI will go towards the infrastructure development. Ours is a big country with 10 Billion people, so coming of a big multi brand retail outlet in 50 big cities with population more than 1 million will not take away all the business from the small scale traders.

We have a tradition of protesting against every kind of reforms and the Indian people being misled by oppositions for their own interest and not for the interest of the nation. If the world's 26 fastest developing countries had FDI in multi-brand retail for more than 10 years why cannot India adopt the same policy? There was a time when computers were introduced in India, most of the

political parties protested against it. They said it will take away jobs and people will become unemployed. Now India has emerged as one of the global leader in information technology sector with revenues of \$ 100 billion dollars and employing more than 2.8 million people directly and 8.9 million people indirectly. Allowing FDI in automobile industry has not only given the Indian consumers options to choose varieties of cars, but also has turned India into the Detroit of Asia and now we export cars to other countries. FDI in telecommunication made mobile phones a common mans gadget. Developed countries are going with 4G technologies and still now we are hanging on 2G.

So, if we need to change from a developing country to a developed nation bold economic reforms have to take place and they have to take place in time and FDI in retail sector should be one of them. So, I welcome heartily and give full support to the decision taken by government in respect of 51% Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in multi-brand retail sector.

*SHRI A. GANESHAMURTHI (Erode): Despite opposition of the Standing Committee of Parliament, the Union Ministry has permitted Foreign Direct Investments in Civil Aviation, Pension, Insurance, Education and other Sectors. Now the Government is trying to get the approval of the Parliament.

The powerful people, who take policy decisions of the government, say that they are permitting FDI in retail only for the economic development of the country. This is not acceptable. There is no historical perspective to prove that a nation's economic development takes place because of foreign investments. On the contrary, many nations of the world have gone into slavery because of the economic invasion. This is a well-known fact. The British who came to India for business became our masters and ruled us. We cannot forget this lesson from history.

It is argued that small traders, who act between the producers and the consumers, are the reason behind the price rise of products. It is also argued that small traders cannot create an infrastructure which is needed for the establishment of trade; and foreign investors can put in large investments thereby creating big trade establishments and can provide products at a cheaper rate to the consumers. In the beginning only for some

time, the foreign investors may act in a way that will seem to be beneficial to the producers and the consumers. In that scenario, small traders will also be made to leave their business due to their inability to compete with the big foreign giants.

Competitors will be out of the market and the total control will be in the hands of multi-national companies. The producers and the consumers will be utilized for the benefit of such companies. The producers and the consumers will therefore be affected.

It is argued by the government that by permitting FDI in retail, farmers will be much benefitted. These words are uttered only to kindle interest and they are not coming out of any experience. The products of the farmers will be priced by the foreign companies. Selection of seeds, the way of sowing and their quantity will be decided by those companies. The Indian farmers have to dance to the tunes of the foreign giants. Such a situation will be created as there is no competitive market. So, nation's agriculture will be in the control of foreigners.

The producers will get only the prices for their products that will be decided by those foreign companies. The consumers too will have to pay the price that will be decided by the foreigners. The producers and the consumers can only become dolls in their hands. Opening the doors for foreign companies to invest in India can only be the cause for economic monopoly. Producers, consumers and the small traders involved in this chain will all be affected.

The world economic slowdown, which has had an impact on many nations of the world, had no impact on India because our economy is based on villages. Mahatma Gandhi dreamt of having self-rule, the Rama Rajya in India. Gandhiji burnt the foreign goods because he did not want our nation to be a selling market of foreigners for sale of their goods. He instilled in us a feeling of patriotism.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru encouraged Public Sector Companies of our nation with a view to contribute to the economic development of our country. In 1956, Pandit Nehru nationalized the Insurance Companies which were in the control of foreign investors. "This is a decision which can lead the nation to Socialism", Shri C.D. Deshmukh, the then Finance Minister said.

Smt. Indira Gandhi laid the foundations of socialism by nationalizing the private banks of the country.

The Congress government led by Smt. Sonia Gandhi is in the process of dismantling the foundations laid by Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Smt. Indira Gandhi. FDI should not be permitted in retail sector, as it affects the livelihood of producers, consumers, small traders, farmers and everyone of us.

I, on behalf of Marumalarchchi Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (MDMK) urge upon the Union Government to roll back its decision to permit FDI in retail sector.

*SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR (Balurghat): My party RSP supports the motion moved by Hon. Sushma Swaraj and Prof. Saugata Ray. We want the Government to immediately withdraw 51% FDI in multi brand retail in the interest of the common people. I wish to remind the Government of East India Company and Lord Clive. Also I remind them of the quote of Rabindranath Tagore which says that the Britishers came as traders and turned into rulers.

The Government is claiming that if FDI is introduced then there will be direct employment of 40 lakh people and at a later stage, 60 lakh more will be indirectly employed. This reminds me of a fact. In the rural areas, mothers sing lullaby or cook stories to make their children fall asleep early. This Government also is trying to weave stories of employment for the common people because we know that the growth rate of employment is only one percent. Productivity has drastically fallen in the manufacturing industry. Population of the country is also on the rise. So where is the scope of employment generation?

Again if we look at the employee statistics of the big MNCs like Walmart, Metro Cash and Carry, we will find that the ratio is 1:17 i.e. if one person gets a job through FDI, 17 others will lose their jobs in the retail sector.

In our country, 5 crore small traders are doing brisk business for so many years and supporting their families. If these 5 crore shops, factories or small establishments are shut down, 25 crore people will lose their livelihood as they will not be able to survive by competing with big business houses.

The Government also claims that the farmers will benefit as there will not be any middleman and the farmers will get remunerative price. It is true that there

will be no middleman since the MNCs will directly purchase the agricultural produce. They will try to minimize market competition and get more profits. Gradually if market competition is done away with, the farmers will have to be content with the price the companies pay as there will be no competition. The consumers will also lose.

The farmers in turn will lose their land because big companies will pay them at a predetermined rate. If due to natural calamities like flood and drought, farm produce is not supplied in time, then as per contract, the land will be owned by the companies and farmers will become labourers.

The Government is saying that due to lack of infrastructure, godown, cold storage and transport facilities, 30% of the foodgrains are wasted. There is also food deficit. So the FDI by extending these facilities will help the agricultural sector prosper. But actually the cultivators will not be allowed to use the infrastructure to store their produce. Walmart, Metro etc. will encourage the production of those crops which are more profitable. We have not forgotten the history of indigo cultivation. Moreover the traditional food habit of the nation will be changed.

Above all, if modern technology is used to produce food products, vegetables, fish, meat, eggs, milk, fruits, potatoes and tomatoes and if these are stored for years in the cold storage, food value will come down and that will adversely affect the health of the consumers. Countries like Argentina, South Korea, Uruguay, Chile now want to produce fresh food and the can only be served through small outlets. Due to this, Walmart has withdrawn its business from these countries.

The foreign companies are coming to India through FDI route on the plea of protecting the environmental and that is threatening our economic sovereignty. I want to conclude by mentioning the great Kalidas. We should not try to cut the branch of the tree on which we are resting, as he did.

[Translation]

*SHRI RAJU SHETTY (Hatkanangle): All the farmers of the country since pre-independence and till date had been dependant on the entire trade system in the matter of their agriculture produce and appropriate and

*English translation of the speech originally laid on the Table in Bangla.

*Speech was laid on the Table

remunerative prices. They are playing a role of slaves on the social scenario. Why the governments till date have taken too many years for helping the farmers through FDI? The government should reply this question also. The steps taken by the government in the form of FDI for providing appropriate and remunerative price to farmers, the Swabhimani Shetkari Sangathan and Swabhimani Party, Maharashtra open heartedly welcome this initiative and appreciate this proper decision. While welcoming this decision, we seek an assurance from the government that government will provide basic facilities like cold-storage, godowns for foodgrains to the farmers and rural people, facility of employment to the youth of rural areas and pakka roads and transport facility for connecting small villages of far flung areas by bringing FDI in retail sector. The Government should take practical steps and provide relief to farmers at different levels for bringing down the production cost as compared to other countries.

At the end, I once again welcome this welfare step for farmers and hope that government will make all possible steps in future to improve the condition of farmers.

*SHRI JOSEPH TOPPO (Tejpur): I would like to remind on the issue of FDI from my party Asam Gan Parishad that the then Finance Minister and the Leader of the House, Shri Pranab Mukherjee earlier said on the issue of FDI in retail sector that FDI in retail sector will not be introduced in the country without consent of the House, but this government have imposed the 51 FDI in retail sector on the public of the country without listening the opposition and by calling a Cabinet meeting only. It is only the arbitrary decision of the government which the UPA government wants to impose forcibly in the country. The benefits government have stated are not true at all. There will be serious impact of the foreign companies being brought in the country in the name of enhancing the opportunities of employment. These foreign companies will sell goods in start at cheaper rates, but when they will capture all the market, then they will sell their goods on high rates. God knows whether the 50 lakh people will get employment from FDI or not, but crores of small shopkeepers and retail traders will surely be render unemployed and the poor farmer of the country cannot

struggle with these companies for their own benefits. Whatever rates they will pay, they have to accept because these companies will not let the others compete, which can purchase the produce of the farmers.

Walmart had paid commission at large scale to enter in the Indian Market through FDI and therefore, they have removed their high post officer. This is an another atrocity on the public of the present UPA Government engulfed in the corruption through FDI. The Walmart wherever entered in the world in retail sector has totally destroyed the small shopkeepers and retail traders. This Walmart will also do the same as other foreign companies like Pepsi is doing. They will establish their trade here in India and will import raw material from here on their conditions. Thus, the Chinese traders will become rich and our small traders will be destroyed. So, the government should think about the small traders and connected poor traders of the country, not the foreigners. The 53 cities where the government propose to open stores, just think what will be the fate of the small trader and their poor employees. The FDI is not in the interest of common man, small shopkeepers and farmer in any way. Today, they propose to bring FDI in 53 cities, tomorrow it will be in the entire country. How many crore people will be rendered jobless. The FDI system will carry the country towards devastation and nothing else. We have to think on these lines.

The government want to bring FDI under the pressure of America and that America had already restricted the FDI in its own country. The country which is troubled because of unemployment and our government are not understanding that how these companies will create employment here in our country? Why they are deceiving the public of the country? Hon'ble Minister, Sibal Saheb says that on coming of Walmart or any other foreign company in retail sector, it will have to pay 100 million dollars and out of that 50 million dollars will be spent on development. Whether the condition of our country is deteriorated so much or the development of our public is dependant on the 50 million dollars given by the foreign company. It is not true, do not play with the figures, you also know the truth. It is only due to American pressure and to save the honour in foreign countries; but Pradhan Mantri ji what will we do by saving our honour in abroad, when it is being opposed, in our own country. The government should withdraw this step and should try to curb the corruption rampant in every department and should take appropriate steps for the development of common man and the country. If any decision is to be taken on the

*Speech was laid on the Table

issue of development, all the parties should be consulted and a consensus should be reached at. Arbitrary decisions should not be taken on the basis of majority because we will strongly oppose it and we will not allow Walmart to enter our state Assam and our party Assam Gan Parishad oppose the decision of the Government regarding FDI in retails.

*SHRI P.L. PUNIA (Barabanki): This is a very important and sensitive matter of discussion. The entire country is watching and listening to their discussion attentively. Too much interruptions were created on the question of rule under which it should be discussed. After all, yesterday, the discussion began to start. Leader of Opposition, Shri Kapil Sibal from ruling party and Hon'ble Members of other parties had expressed their views. After listening to the views of all the speakers, I came to this conclusion that FDI in retails is in the interest of the country and it is a means of progress for the country.

It is very beneficial for farmers, consumers and not harmful for retailers. In a long debate in the House the Leader of Opposition had tried to put a question mark on the decision of NDA government on FDI in retails in 2002. I would like to say clearly that it is a policy making issue. The government have the right to take policy decision.

At the time of NDA, the FDI in retail was 100 per cent, but keeping in view the conditions of the country it is kept at 51 per cent. The UPA Government have amended the policies of NDA Government that the 50 per cent amount of FDI will be spent in rural and agriculture sector like establishment of cold storages, cold chain, godowns, refrigerated vans etc. When investment of capital is being made in all the sectors, why not in agriculture and rural sector and why not the new technology and management facilities be provided to these sectors. This amendment has also been made in the policies of NDA Government that FDI in retails in states will only be introduced when the concerned State Government give its nod. This decision will not be imposed forcibly on any state by the Central Government. It also has been amended that the retail stores opened in the organized sector, the 30 per cent goods required will be purchased from the Indian small and medium industries.

The UPA Government have prepared a good policy on the basis of views expressed on various Forums, keeping in view the Indian condition and we all should welcome it.

It had also been said that retail trade is spread over in decentralized way and it is made monopoly instead competitive market and thus having the possibility of exploitation of consumers and farmers.

Bhartiya Janta Party think only one alternative of Walmart and opening of stores by them will create possibility of misuse. I would like to say that Bhartiya Janta Party is misleading because after allowing FDI in retail not only Walmart, but many more companies will be in field and competition among them will save the interests of the farmers and consumers.

It has also been said from Bhartiya Janta Party that by allowing FDI in retail, the figures given about employment will not be achieved at all. It has been said in its confirmation that Walmart has 21000 employees and the target of 40 lakh cannot be achieved at all in any condition. If we talk about employment, the total number of employees engaged in all stores is not calculated, but the atmosphere that will be created after opening of the store through economic activities will provide the opportunities of employment. It has been provided that 30 per cent purchase will be made by these stores from small and medium industries, thus the number of small and medium industries will be increased, the opportunity of employment will automatically be increased and as such the target of employment will be achieved. Besides, technical staff in cold storages, cold chain, refrigerated vans will also get employment.

A number of arguments has been given by the Bhartiya Janta Party regarding FDI in retail, one is this that 5 crore retail traders will be rendered homeless, which is baseless thing. Retail in organized sector in India is only 5 per cent insert 'A' here to 10 per cent maximum and even after that 85 to 90 per cent retail trade will remain in the unorganized sector. Today the growth rate of organized sector is 20 per cent and the growth rate of unorganized sector is also 20 per cent. It is clear that there is no harm in allowing FDI in retail sector and if talk about neighbouring countries than there is 100 per cent FDI in retail in China for 20 years. The participation in retail has been 20 per cent even after 20 years and remaining 80 per cent is in the hands of retail trade. It is totally clear that FDI in retail will not affect adversely the retail traders.

Bhartiya Janta Party is looking the organized retail traders as vote bank, I would like to remind them that they are concerned about 5 crore people, but not concerned about 80 crore farmers and agricultural labourers. The interest of 120 crore consumers cannot be put on stake. The agriculture and rural sector cannot be kept deprived of modern techniques and management for selfishness.

My request to Bhartiya Janta Party is that they should withdraw their motion and support this decision in national interest.

I oppose the motion brought by the opposition.

*SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL (Jalore): I support the proposal of Leader of Opposition to immediately withdraw the decision to allow 51 per cent FDI in Multi-brand retail trade.

India is also a peculiar country where government uses to open all the doors for benefitting some of the people. Rules and regulation are changed for the benefit of such people. On its contrary, the government is not ready to listen to the farmers, poor workers, backward tribes, minorities. The democracy of India today is standing on sensitive turn due to this insensivity of the government.

Today, cultivable land is constantly decreasing. Capital investment in agriculture sector has reduced from 20.2 per cent to 15.4 per cent. On the other hand after Sixth Pay Commission the monthly income of a government peon is Rs. 15,000. On the contrary, according to a survey the monthly average income of a farmer has been assessed nearby Rs. 2115. Today a farmer is not able to earn more than a NREGA worker, the income of "Annadata" of India is less than NREGA worker. The farmer who works all the day in his field is not able to earn even equal to an amount that is earned by a domestic help by working an hour on each day. In this country the farmer does not get the return of his hard work, even after working from 18 to 20 hours he has face double crisis.

My Parliamentary constituency is agricultural based region. I know the day to day problems that farmers have to face. The farmers of my constituency are facing the major problems regarding water for irrigation,

drinking water, black marketing of fertilizers, fog, not availability of proper price of the crop after bumper production, lack of processing units, electricity, storage etc. If FDI comes in retail trade, they will purchase the selected crop from farmers. Rest of the produce will have to be thrown away by the farmers. For example, in Gujarat Reliance Fresh purchase big size potatoes and leaves the rest, the farmers have to sell them at low prices. When the potato is sold at Rs. 8 per kg in the State as a whole, then Reliance claims to purchase at the rate of Rs. 10 per kg. Reality is somethings else. Reliance purchases only 40 per cent of the total produce at the rate of Rs. 10 per kg. rest of the potatoes are rejected on the basis of its size and colour. The farmer becomes helpless to sell rest of the potatoes at the rate of Rs. 5 or less than it. Therefore, the farmer gets rate of potato only Rs. 5.30 or Rs. 6 of his total produce. The largest cooperative of the country like Amul is also opposing it. No co-operative in the world is more successful than Amul.

In my constituency, there is a bumper production of tomato, cumin seeds, isabgole. If entire crop reaches Unjha grain market then it sells at the same rate. But these big retail traders purchase on selected basis. For example-(1). In Punjab Pepsi does not purchase potato from the farmers of Punjab, (2) McDonald does not take potato from the farmer of India for potato fry, as a result the farmers will not have other option for rest of the crop except throwing it and farmer of India will be over burdened with debt and he will have no other option except committing suicide.

Public advocate of New York City Shabil-II Blasiyosh has got published a research made on Walmart by a team of economist of Hunter College of University of New York. This 12 pages report prepared on Walmart in 2010 says that three jobs will be lost in lieu of each two jobs of Walmart. In the report, assessment of economy and unemployment there has also been made after opening of Walmart in Chicago and Ohayo states. In a protest demonstration, Public Advocate Bill-II Blasian of New York City had stated about Walmart, Walmart company makes promise to give better job and better salary to people, but it is totally incorrect. If you see, where Walmart store has been opened, jobs have been finished, small shops have been lost there. This company destroys the economy of the city. The same result has been found after opening of this store in entire America and it has a big hand in weakening the middle class. Kamlesh Shah of Indian origin runs a

grocery store in Joeson Whites area of New York, he says that if Walmart opens in his area, his shop can be closed. Kamlesh Shah says, in the area where Walmart opens store, it will have its own effect, they sell all kinds of things at the cheaper rates, it can affect we also and then shop can be closed, jobs can also be lost.

Undoubtedly, a golden picture of multi-brand retail is being presented, but reality is something else. Actually, the people engaged in the trade are big players. Reliance Fresh, Aditya Birla group of Supermarket, Subhiksha, Future Group have been conducting this business sharing with Walmart Bharti Group for the last ten years. But they have not paid any heed on the interest of the farmers. Even today the farmers are bound to sell their crops at cheaper rates. In the name of employment for rural people, they provide the job of guard only. If government wants to bring FDI, then it should be brought within proper infrastructure. Infrastructure should be provided not only for selling wheat but also for canal for irrigation, road, railway, bridge, airport, port, warehousing, crop insurance etc.

51 per cent FDI in multi-brand retail trade is a deceiving act. I would like to urge upon the House that 51 per cent FDI should not be allowed.

[English]

*Sk. SAIDUL HAQUE (Bardhaman-Durgapur): The UPA II has taken a decision to allow FDI upto 51% in Multi-brand retail trade. This step is in violation of the explicit assurance given by the Finance Minister Shri Pranab Mukherjee on the floor of Parliament that the Government would not go ahead without the 'consensus' of all stakeholders.

The Indian retail sector is the second largest employer in India after agriculture, employing over 4 crore (40 million) person as per the latest NSS survey 2009-10. Most of these are small unorganized or self employed retailers, who are unable to find gainful employment in other sectors of the economy.

The entry of the MNC supermarket and hyper market chains would cause severe displacement of the small and organized retailers. The sample survey of unorganized retailers done by the ICRIER in 2008 estimated average size of an unorganized outlet to be

around 217 sq. feet. The average size of a Walmart supermarket in the USA is 108000 sq. ft. employing around 225 persons. In 2010 Walmart sold \$ 405 billion amount of goods through its 9800 odd outlets located across 28 countries employing around 2.1 million (21 lakh) persons.

This implies that one Walmart supermarket can displace over 1300 Indian small retail stores and thereby render around 3900 persons jobless. The employment created against this in that supermarket will be 214 (or maximum 225, which is average in the USA). Clearly, there will be severe job losses if giant MNC supermarkets are allowed entry into the Indian Market. Hence, Commerce Minister's claim that FDI in retail will create direct jobs of 4 million (40 lakhs) and 6 million (60 lakhs) in the back end logistics in 3 years is far from the truth. It is nothing but absurd claims. International experience suggests, as it has been estimated in Vietnam, that the quantity of produce handled by four workers in a supermarket was equivalent to the quantity handled by 8 shop vendors, 10 retailers or 18 street vendors.

Government claims that the interest of small retailers will be protected because FDI is allowed only in big cities with over 10 lakhs population. But this is not correct. 53 cities are such and these cities account for almost 17 crore people. People with high purchasing power primarily live in such big cities and MNC retails are interested for such market. The number of persons employed in retail and wholesale trade in these 53 cities is over 2 crore. This is where maximum displacement would occur.

Another condition of the Government that minimum FDI in retail should be \$100 million (around Rs. 500 crore) is also inconsequential because the MNC(s) interested in entering the Indian retail market are global giants—the largest global retailer Walmart's annual revenue is currently over \$400 billion. These MNC(s) are facing slow growth in their countries of origin and desperately want to expand their operations abroad, especially in growing market in India.

The Government is fooling the people by telling that investors are required to source 30 percent procurements from Indian SME(s). This is because Article III of the GATT clearly mandates each contracting party to accord 'national treatment' to products of other contracting parties and explicitly forbids regulations like a specific sourcing requirement from domestic industries.

Moreover, the requirements of sourcing from SME is likely to be bogus, as MNC retailers will only need an intermediary SME.

Another claim of the Government is that the farmers will be benefited. But the fact is that the giant retailers would have far greater buyer power *vis-a-vis* the farmers compared to the existing intermediaries. The farmers will be dependent on the MNCs and vulnerable to exploitation. International experience says so. Even EU Parliament adopted a declaration in February, 2008 telling that supermarkets are abusing their buying power to force down prices paid to suppliers to unsustainable levels and impose unfair conditions upon them. The declaration came in the backdrop of protests by farmers against supermarkets across European countries.

Another claim of the Government that as a result of FDI in retail Food supply chain will be modernized and back end infrastructure will be developed is not correct. So far, big retailers or cash and carry wholesalers have not made any significant back-end investments other than setting up collection centre and distribution centre. Back-end infrastructure will actually be for construction of retail outlets in cities. The handful of cold storages, refrigerated transport and other logistics introduced by them would be strictly meant for their own business operations and not for the farmers and consumers at large. Another claim of the Government that as a result of FDI prices will go down is far from truth. The giant retailers earn profits by selling huge volumes at small margins. Whenever their sale drop, they raise prices in order to maintain their profits. Their business are driven by the need to maximize their profits and not by commitment to check inflation.

It is being argued from certain quarters that the growth of the Indian market is high enough to allow for a simultaneous growth of MNC supermarkets and unorganized retail. But that is not so. Sights of economic slowdown are evidence in India. MSS survey 2009-10 has confirmed jobless growth. So, allowing the MNC retailers to enter the Indian market in the backdrop, far from contributing to growth and job creation, will amount to courting disaster.

Hence, I strongly oppose the Government's decision of allowing 51% FDI in multi brand retail and demand that Government should withdraw this decision.

[Translation]

*SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN (Sabarkantha): I express my thank to you for giving me opportunity to put forth my views on a sensitive issue like FDI in retail

trade. This issue has made all the nation worried. The manner in which the government has opened the doors for big role of multinational companies in retail trade or retail sector by allowing 51 per cent FDI in multi-brand retail trade, its ongoing oppose at different levels in the country is absolutely justified. The way allies parties of UPA with different opposition parties have also raised their voice against this anti people step, is a welcome step. It has given a new life to vanishing specialty of our democracy that on the issues of national interest, everybody should come together putting aside their self interests.

Nobody is ready to believe on the exaggerated claims made by the government in favour of this decision. No attention has been paid in government publicity towards probably ill effects. It has also not been stated as to what is the basis of their exaggerated figures and claims. Nobody has imagined so far about the wide and adverse result of entry by multinational companies grocery sector of the country. Multinational companies of their domestic ancillaries are making efforts with full strength to spread their seeds, techniques and medicines up to far-flung agro fields. These seeds companies have so much control over some crops that no alternative of their seeds is available to the farmers. Such a situation is creating in the country wherein affordable and independent farming possibilities for small and medium farmers are going to be vanished. The import market of India is already very liberal. The sale of many local products has already gone down due to patent law. Multinational retail companies adopting world level procure policy can fill their stores from the cheapest products available at some or other places. In this way, they can attract big share of consumers in short period only. But small and medium industries and farmers of the country might have to suffer a lot because the products of other countries could be cheaper than their own product. Its biggest direct loss will be to retail traders and road vendors of the country because they were catering the many needs of those consumers now will be captured by the multinational companies. The manner in which these companies, through creating would level competition, like to purchase goods at cheaper rate, the farmers and small entrepreneur will not be benefitted therefrom. To make its proper assessment, world trade organization, open trade agreements, patent laws, wide publicity of multinational companies in agriculture sector and now decision of entry of multinational companies in grocery sector should be seen in totality. In the country like India where rising

population has to search its livelihood within service sector only where somebody thinks to handover its retail sector to big companies, then it seems strange. In Indian economy, the manner in which multi-national companies are going to take the farmers, consumers entrepreneurs and works in their grip, the country will have to pay its big cost. It is right time to awaken of rising threat from FDI in retail trade of the country. Therefore, I would like to demand strongly from the government that decision to allow FDI in retail trade should be withdrawn immediately.

With these words, I would like to demand that wide publicity of multinational companies in the sensitive sector like agriculture of the country should be checked immediately and interests of small farmers, small traders, small entrepreneurs and road side vendors should be taken care of specifically.

*SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL (Mahesana): I am going to put forth an example regarding the situation that will be arisen after investment by foreign companies in India and thereafter I would like to oppose this Walmart proposal.

In the recent past, it has come to know that Walmart company has put pressure on the government for opening their shops in India. In view of turnover, Walmart is the biggest company of the world. In 2010, their turnover was 421 billion dollars. In comparison to GDP of India, the turnover of Walmart is 25 per cent. They have 8500 supermarkets in 15 countries of the world wherein 21 lakh employees are working. Their one month's turnover is 1.95 lakh crore of rupees. Out of total retail sale in America, more than 50 per cent sale is done by Walmart shops.

In the beginning this company sells goods at the lower rate than present market rate, as a result other retail shops are closed down. Out of total sale of grocery goods in America, more than 50 per cent goods is sold by Walmart shops. The old grocery shops in America are being closed one by one due to Walmart's policy of selling goods at lower price than market.

It has revealed from the study made by IOWA State University of America that at the place where Walmart shops were opened there 90 per cent shops had been closed within 10 years.

According to other study, 2 lakh Americans had become unemployed due to Walmart company between 2001 to 2005. The reason behind it was that the goods which was being produced in Walmart company began to import from China and as a result American factories were closed and people became jobless and unemployment rised.

If it enters in India, the shops owners will have to do job with Walmart. The Government of India has allowed Walmart to import 70 per cent goods to be sold at its shops. Consequently fear has been created to become 6 crore small entrepreneurs as jobless. Company owned corporate farming is on rise due to Walmart company. If it enters in India then a number of farmers will sell their fields and work as agricultural labour in their own fields.

Walmart will exploit the suppliers in India. In case the producers do not stand sell their products at fair price or cheaper rates, purchase of their products will be stopped and they would be declared insolvent.

It is only a misconception that if Walmart comes to India the customers will get items at cheaper rates. The policy of Walmart is to sell at very cheaper rates initially, and destroy the local competitors and thereby create one kind of monopoly and then start selling products at exorbitant rates and exploit the customers; Therefore, its entry is not going to be beneficial to the traders, customers, producers nor to the farmers.

I would like to invite attention of the Government to the hike FDI cap in insurance from 26 per cent to 49 per cent. It will be dangerous for insurance sector Benefit will only be for foreign companies. The Minister of Finance and the Standing Committee have approved this idea. Now I request the government not to implement it.

In the end, I request the Government to withdraw the decision for permitting 51 per cent FDI in multi-brand retail.

[English]

*SHRI M. RAJA MOHAN REDDY (Nellore): We want economic reforms with human face. We want growth with equity. We welcome foreign capital as long as it creates

employment in the country and not displacement of large sections of our population from their livelihoods. We prefer FDI inflows into manufacturing, power and other infrastructure sectors as they have very strong multiplier effect.

The livelihoods of crores of people is at the core of the issue. There is genuine apprehension among large sections of our population that the proposed FDI in retailing would undoubtedly lead to displacing crores of self employed retailers and throw the farming community into a disarray. This concern should have been addressed first before announcing the FDI policy. The Government should have thrown open this issue for a national debate at various stakeholders, especially the traders and farmers before announcing this decision. Instead you are presenting a fait accompli.

If the Government believes that there will be no loss of livelihoods for millions of our existing retailers or no loss to farmers, instead of a mere expression of confidence by the Government that no harm will be done to the existing retailers, let the Government show this commitment by way of an assurance that they will take the responsibility for loss of livelihoods, if any, by giving suitable compensation from the Consolidated fund. Let there be a legislative protection for that.

Why is the Government acting in such haste? Has anybody complained that they are not getting any products or goods in their neighbourhood? The complaint that we hear so often is that people do not have money to buy and not about the availability of goods.

Yes there are complaints. There are complaints about non-availability of power, there are complaints about non-availability of safe drinking water, non-availability of coal, non-availability of natural gas and many more such essential commodities but certainly not about retail products. But the Government simply does not do anything to improve their availability.

It is surprising that on a non-issue like retailing, about which there are no complaints at all, the Government has become hyperactive, claiming that it would help Indian farmers to realize better prices.

1. The Government should have ensured that our farmers are not adversely impacted by speculation in agri-products and the possible monopolization of trade by the multi-nationals as such strong players into future market would

create artificial scarcity and also profits are not passed down to the farming community.

2. The Government should stipulate that all the multi-national retailers source their entire agricultural products from within the country and that the total imports of whatever kind should not exceed 20% of their turnover.
3. The Government should have also stipulated that the retailers should create common facilities like godowns and cold storage for the use of our farmers.
4. The Government should create a mechanism whereby the farmers, the Government also become party alongwith the big players in the future activity. Government should have ensured stronger rules in place to protect the small and petty shopkeepers.

Our party cannot support the FDI into retailing in the current form unless the Government gives the assurance about protection of livelihoods and farmers' interest.

*SHRI KALYAN BANERJEE (Sreerampur): Appointed in 2005 by the Prime Minister, the Sachhar Committee was commissioned to prepare a report on the social, economic and educational condition of the Muslim community of India. The committee's report was presented to Parliament on November 30, 2006. According to the report wholesale retail trade employs 17.1% of the working Muslim population compared with 8% Hindus and 10% for other minorities. The Muslim community is twice as likely as the majority community to be engaged in Trading and retail, the source of the main livelihood that the UPA government is handing over to multinational companies.

In India 2% are in the organized retail trade and 98% is in the unorganized retail trade. Apart 4% of India's total population is in the retail trade says a lot about how vital business is to the socio-economic equilibrium in India.

India still predominantly houses the traditional formats of retailery, *i.e.*, local kirana shop, paan-beedi shop, hardware stores. Indian retail is highly fragmented with about 100 million outlets in the country. According to the global consultancy firms AC Nielson and KSA

Technopark; India has the highest shop density in the world. In 2001, then estimated, there were 11 outlets for every 1000 people. Further a report prepared by Mckinsey & Company and the Confederation of Indian Industry predicated that global retail giants such as TESCO, Kingfisher, Carrefour and A-Hold were waiting to the wings to enter the retail area. This report also says that the Indian retail market holds the potential of becoming a \$300 billion per year marketed by 2010.

Such a huge number of retailers are in our country because of unemployment and under-employment in the country. After opening of retailership they become self-employed. A retailer is born similarly out of circumstances rather than choice.

The largest retailer in the world 'Walmart' has a turnover of \$256 billion and is growing annually at an average of 12-13%. Forget about unorganized sector, no Indian retailer in the organized sector will be able to meet the onslaught from a firm such as Walmart when it comes. With it's increasingly deep pockets Walmart will be able to sustain losses for many years till its immediate competitor is wiped out.

India has 35 towns each with minimum population over 1 million. If Walmart is allowed to open an average Walmart store in each of those cities they reached the average Walmart performance per store-looking at a turnover of over Rs.83,330 million will only have 10,195 employees. It would mean displacing about 4,32,000 persons. If large FDI driven retailers were to take 20% of retail trade, as the new somewhat hard pressed Hindustan Lever Ltd. anxiously anticipates, this would mean a turnover of Rs.800 billion on today's basis. This would mean an employment of just 43,450 persons, displacing nearly eight million persons employed in the unorganized retail sector.

This decision of FDI in retail outlet is having the effect of nullifying government approvals to Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulatory Street Vending) Bill, 2012. The livelihood of hawkers cannot be protected merely by creating vending zone, if these types of corporations are allowed to out compete them street.

*SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY (Kolkata Uttar): The Preamble to the Constitution of India reads 'We the people of India, having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a sovereign, socialist, secular, democratic, republic and to secure to all its citizen...' and so on.

*Speech was laid on the Table

However, with the present minority Government's unabashed championing of privatization and FDI in all sectors, including that of multi-brand retail, it seems that we are moving away from the basic tenets of our country's supreme law. FDI in retail is definitely not socialist in nature.

It seems that the present Congress leadership, who would otherwise be ready to attack anyone denigrating its leader like Smt. Indira Gandhi and Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, is unmindful of the vision that these two great leaders had for our country, and is hell-bent on deviating from Smt. Indira Gandhi's declared policy.

Late Indira Gandhi's Congress Government introduced, and adopted, the Constitution (42th Amendment) Act, 1976 whereby the word "Socialist" was added to the preamble. Since then, no other Government of any hue thought of changing or dropping the word socialist, although many other amendments to the Constitution were done over the years.

In short, the moot question is "Are FDI permissible in present Constitution?" Since all of us the MPs, have taken oath to uphold the supreme law of the land Central Government should follow and adhere to the Constitution.

If we allow FDI in India, then it becomes against the supreme law of the land, *i.e.* Constitution of India.

*SHRI N. PEETHAMBARA KURUP (Kollam): I want to express my views on the Motion moved by Smt. Sushma Swaraj, Leader of Opposition seeking to withdraw the Government's decision to allow 51% Foreign Direct Investment in multi-brand retail trade. I rise to oppose this move.

In the era of global integration of business, trade and industry we have no other option but to move along with the world. We know that lakhs of our engineers and doctors are working abroad and bring lot of foreign exchange to our country. Lakhs of people have got employment through outsourcing while living in India. Our automobile industry is flourishing and selling its products abroad.

Foreign Direct Investment in multi-brand retail is not coming without any conditions or restrictions imposed by our Government. In the first instance the foreign company who would like to enter business in India will have to

*Speech was laid on the Table

invest 100 million dollars in the country. Out of this 50 per cent will have to be invested in the back end infrastructure sector. This will benefit sectors like cold chain storage, food processing, warehousing, inventory management, farmer support system, food processors and its distributors. Thirty percent of the manufacturing product will have to be sourced from SMSE sector by the Foreign Direct Investors. A direct fallout of huge FDI in the multi brand sector would be employment generation.

We are the second largest fruit and vegetable producer in the world. We produce more than 200 million tonnes of fruits and vegetables. More than 35 to 40 percent of those fruits and vegetables get perished due to non-availability of markets and lack of cold storage facility with the farmers of our country. It comes to the loss of thousands of crores of rupees. Through multi branding the produced items are directly purchased from the farmers and given them the right price or even a better price because it can be sold where it fetches good prices. Thus, middle men can be avoided who used to eat away a bulk of the profit.

FDI will increase productive capacity. It will help in creating infrastructure and assets in addition to generation of employment in the country. It will lead to technology upgradation and thereby increase business and trade. It will improve the economic development of the country.

We can witness that how China is progressing in the global market with Foreign Direct Investment. If India has to compete with the world we have to be opened up and allow foreign companies to come and invest in India.

We know that by allowing world brands in our market it will only improve the quantity, competitiveness, choice for the consumers and thereby employment generation and growth of economy.

Above all, FDI is not imposed by the Central Government on any State in the country. State Governments are free either to accept or not to accept FDI in their States.

With these words, I oppose the Motion moved by Smt. Sushma Swaraj.

*SHRI JOSE K. MANI (Kottayam): I would like to put forward our Party Kerala Congress (M)'s views with regard to FDI in Multi-brand retail sector.

*Speech was laid on the Table

The Central Government has allowed FDI in multi brand retail and there has been mixed response to this decision. While one side has welcomed this move as it is expected that the FDI would help in bringing supply chain improvement, investment in technology, manpower and skill development, growth in market size and benefits to Government through greater GDP, tax income and so on. The other side has opposed FDI in retail as it brings huge displacement of people employed in unorganized retail trade and present inability of manufacturing sector to absorb this surplus workforce. There is also fear of these global retailers attaining monopolistic status and harassing both the suppliers and consumers.

While these are the broad issues with regard to FDI in retail, my state Kerala faces a unique situation. It has a large retail sector and strong service sector economy. With regard to strength of retail chains, no distinction can be made between rural and urban areas.

As you know, Kerala is an extended city right from North to South of Kerala, right from Kasargod to Trivandrum it is extended township. And hence there is no distinction between rural and urban area. Kerala is a very small state densely populated and more of a consumer state. Due to lack of sufficient land availability and environmental hazards, no huge labour intensive manufacturing industries are located in Kerala. The main sources of employment for the majority of people of Kerala are by setting up small retail shops or getting employed under medium retail establishments.

There is a genuine fear among the small traders in the State that the foreign retailers will cripple them and wipe them out. It is a proven fact that in most of the developed countries where the FDI has been allowed in retail sector-the small traders has been edged out.

Initially the foreign retailers pretend to be very consumer friendly and supply goods to the end user at a very low price. Meanwhile the small retailers will not be able to compete with the giants. Gradually the small traders will be wiped out from the scenario. In the same way the Multi National Companies initially offer high prices to the suppliers namely the agriculturalist. But once the MNC's become the market leaders, they will get a monopolistic status and will dictate price to the supplier and the consumer.

Majority of the farmers in Kerala are small land holders having extent of land below two hectares. Once the FDI is allowed the MNC's will go for massive contract

farming with big land owners having hundreds and thousands acres of land. The small farmers will be eliminated or they will be forced to surrender the land to the big land owners for cultivation and eventually the small farmers will become a wage seeker under the contractor or the big land owners.

Therefore, my party is of the view that maximum care and caution have to be exercised in implementing the policy. The Government of Kerala—the United Democratic Front led by the Congress Party objected to the decision taken by the Central Government with regard to FDI in retail sector.

In Indonesia, Japan and Thailand FDI in the retail sector led to shrinking of small merchant trade and these countries had to resort to zoning laws and size regulation as a control mechanism. India should also adopt such restrictive policies strictly.

The Standing Committee under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Murali Manohar Joshi has made certain recommendations, some of them are worth considering.

Blanket ban should be imposed on foreign corporate retailers from entering in to retail trade in grocery and food items and some restrictions should be imposed on sale of other consumer products.

Reservation policy should be adopted for small and medium retailers on selective products and financial assistance should be provided for their modernizaion.

An independent body should undertake a study on the socio-economic impact of FDI in retail sector.

My Party's view is that there are very serious issues and risks in allowing the large retailers in retail sector. Therefore, before allowing FDI in retail sector, even though this is not a bill, we have to elicit public opinion on the easibility of introduction of this policy. The Government should prepare a package of safeguards and restrictions and a scheme of rehabilitation. Such package of safeguards and rehabilitation should also be submitted for public opinion.

Our party KC(M) in a constituent of UPA. We believe we should strengthen the hands of the government and we stand committed to support the government. Though the government has given discretion to the states to accept this policy or not, our Party's plea is that the government should accept the suggestions put forward and clear and clarify the issues agitating the minds of many.

*SHRI S. SEMMALAI (Salem): We are against the FDI in multi brand retail trade. Supporting the Motion moved by the Hon'ble Opposition Leader, I would like to highlight two or three points.

Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, our revered leader has given a firm commitment to the people of Tamil Nadu and Traders that FDI in retail will not be allowed in Tamil Nadu.

The arguments of job creation, beneficial to farmers, elimination of middle men put forth by Hon'ble Kapil Sibal are spurious and false notion.

Hon'ble Ministers for your information, it is an utopian dream which would never materialize.

Allowing 51% FDI in retail trade is a suicidal attempt as our leader named it.

Take the pre-condition of 30% of products to be purchased locally. There is no guarantee at all for the purchase of local product by the giant retailers.

Though procurement of 30% foods from Indian small industries has been made but it is diluted by adding that.

The procurement requirement would have to be met, in the first instance, as an average of five years total value of the manufacture/processed products purchased, beginning 1st April of the year during which the first tranche of FDI is received.

Thus the global retailers will be free to outsource even 100% procurement at least for first 4 years from anywhere over the globe. It is further added that 30% and the global retailers will be free to select any commodity to meet the 30% requirement.

Supporters of FDI say that the opening of shops are limited only in the cities having population of 10 lacks.

But contradictory to this, the notification provides that in States/Union territories nor having cities with population of more than 10 lakhs as per 2011 census, retail sale outlets may be set up in the cities of their choice.

It makes clear that global retailers will be at liberty to open retail outlets anywhere.

Our economy is based on savings. The highest level of share in GDP, come from savings, it is around 23% near to China.

If FDI as decided by the Government in retail sector is allowed, it will eat away substantial portion of the savings of our economy. Not only that further FDI in retail sector will not eliminate middlemen and will not ensure better returns to farmers. A study conducted by a US Agency revealed that for every job created by Wal-mart, the community lose two jobs. Further more FDI would not attract large investment from foreign players as the centre assuming.

Goods are brought on credit and sales are made cash. So working capital is negligible.

For whom the reforms? For the Aam Addmi? Or the Multi-nationals.

After making initial infrastructure, they may remit higher amount of capital earned in India to their own countries. Thus it ultimately would lead to plight of capital Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu too, has described the move as suicidal attempt. If it was the intention of the Government, why it allowed 51% in the retail trade? What will be the result? Multinational Corporates will have complete control. They will dictate the terms and conditions. Consumers will have to take what they sell. We will have no say. In the long run, we will be mere pawns in the game played by the multinational companies.

So I urge upon the Government to give up the move and pave way to the crores and crores of small retailers traders for their livelihood.

*SHRI BADRUDDIN AJMAL (Dhubri): First of all, I would like to thank you for allowing me to speak on FDI. My party All India United Democratic Front is an ally of UPA and being leader of my party. I am often aware of the policies of the Government and has been appreciating and supporting policies. But since I represent common man so for me, their interests are paramount. Therefore, if any decision of the Government adversely affects the common man then it is my responsibility to clear my doubts and raise my objections to it. Today, we are debating FDI in retail. It has become a hot topic of debate. A number of people are saying it a good step, whereas, on the other hand equal number of people are opposing it on the ground that it is anti-

poor. Some of the allies of UPA are also opposing it. Some of their objections and doubts cannot be overlooked rather these should be addressed seriously. The ground reality is that though it would lead to positive change in national economy, but it has lots of negative aspects also. For example, implementation of FDI would benefit the farmers and consumers as well, as the farmers will get remunerative price for his produce. But on many occasions he is forced to sell his produce even below his input cost. And consequently he commits suicide or he protests against the Government policies and falls prey to the bullets. It so happens because of middleman. Middleman purchases from the farmers at very low rates but sells them at very high rates and consequently common man have to pay higher prices for the products. There is a hope that FDI would tackle their problem as it will eliminate the role of middlemen and companies would buy items from the farmers directly and supply to the consumers. The companies, in view of stiff competition, would try to buy products from the farmers at good prices. And the companies would dump products in the market at competitive rates and fresh items will be supplied in the market. It will be beneficial to both, the farmers as well as consumers. This way FDI will contain hoarding and black-marketing and would solve food shortage. Often it has been observed that a particular products vanishes from the market and its prices sky-rockets and sometimes, rumour is spread that item is in very short supply. Under such circumstances, people pay very high price for such products. In fact, it so happens because of elever Boarders who have control over the market, who force people to buy items at very high prices but whenever there are raids we find huge stock of items lying hidden in stores which are in very short supply in the market. We hope we will get rid of hoarders after FDI.

Our country stands second in the world so far as production of fruits and vegetables is concerned. And large share of these produces get wasted as there is acute shortage of storage in our country. By virtue of FDI, large companies would enter our market and there will be efforts to protect these products, which will save them from getting wasted. Ultimately our country will benefit, similarly we will see a change in export, import and transport sector.

But I would like to say one thing that there are doubts over FDI which needs to be cleared. The Government should take FDI's negative aspects in mind and should try to find out solutions to its ill-effects. And the only the Government should allow it. For example

*English Translation of the speech originally laid on the table in Urdu.

in a number of countries, there are no good indicators of success of FDI and in these countries the respective governments are trying to bring an end to it. America, England and Thailand. Now, we should keep all these points in mind which led to the failure of FDI in these countries. With regard to FDI, it is said that it will destroy all small traders and they will be rendered jobless, Small grocers, road side vendors, street vendors, those selling items in weekly bazars, small shopkeepers in villages, or middle class shopkeepers will lose their job. Because, entry of large companies such as Walmart, Car4, Tesco will result in opening of large malls, supermarkets and the local businessman will fail to survive before them. It is quite clear that FDI is not going to result job creation in very large numbers, required to provide replacement employment to the people likely to be rendered jobless on entry of these MNCs. One more thing the category of people so rendered jobless will fail to fulfil conditions and standards of such large companies.

I feel, FDI will impact manufacturing sector more. However, there is a condition that these companies will have to purchase 30 per cent items from local manufactures, but this is very less. It should be hiked to 80 per cent. Madam, in our country majority of people are poor and those in middle class most of them are salaried class and often they buy items from local shops and pay the dues in the end of the month when they get their salaries but when these shops are replaced by malls, supermarkets, people will have to buy items in cash putting those people in difficulty.

Perhaps, initially, these companies will purchase products from the farmers at remunerative prices, or higher prices even, just to destroy local businessmen from the market and when they get themselves established they will ignore products of farmers and force them to sell the products at the price of the choice of these companies. And the farmers will have no opinion but to sell.

May be in the beginning, the consumers may get products somewhat cheaper because of competition. Later on, they would increase prices and as these would pay taxes to the Government, so the government would act as a mute spectator and the consumers will have to face the music.

I have no doubt on the intention of the present Government and I support its policies. But I feel the Government should not take any decision on FDI in retail but prepare a strong framework first, by keeping

the interest of people in mind. A monitoring committee should be constituted to keep an eye on these companies so that they cannot act arbitrarily. The Government should give financial support to small traders so that they can stay in the market.

I think it would be better if the states are left free to decide on FDI's implementation in their respective states. It will give shield to those states from negative impacts of FDI, in case there are any, which do not implement FDI. If the results are positive, then all the states would happily implement it. Second good aspect is that 50 per cent of investment is mandatory to be invested in infrastructure. But the kind of infrastructure to be developed should not be meant only for the said companies, but should be in public good.

I welcome the condition of population of 10 lakh for implementing FDI. Firstly, it won't render all this small traders in the country jobless in one go. Secondly, if it will give an opportunity to see whether it should be extended or not. In the end, I would say that, so far as FDI is concerned, I am not against the Government, rather I support the government. But I request the Government for note hurriedly implementing it. First consider the concerns in this regard and then go ahead.

[English]

*SHRI AJAY KUMAR (Jamshedpur): The Government appears to be in an unholy hurry to go ahead with FDI in retail. If it is doing so only to break the widespread perception of policy paralysis, it is making a big mistake. A policy change which is likely to have such a deep impact on the country's economy should not be initiated so lightly.

So what really is the Government doing here with respect to this policy?

1. The Government is doing so unilaterally without building up a consensus with allies and partners, which is inexplicable. Without prejudice to foreign direct investment, the Government should have built up a consensus before taking a decision as the issue in one that concerns millions of people and affects their livelihoods.
2. The other parties in the alliance, as well as those outside it, which do not necessarily share

the same perspective on FDI have important inputs to make that have the larger interests of the people at heart.

3. Moreover, the timing of the decision does not seem right. The Government has taken the decision at a time of a hike in diesel prices. The public is already reeling under the impact of rising prices with inflation at an all time high. The introduction of FDI is very likely to further fuel the price hike.
4. Large size stores use machinery, staff and processes that make for large overheads, in addition to other business practices.
5. It is also highly debatable whether FDI is the answer to India's farming woes. In fact, farmers are more likely to be exploited by these firms which have monopolistic practices.
6. Moreover the decision to allow FDI will affect a very large number of people who are currently employed in trade and local retailing. As giant retailers replace small retailers across the country, there will be huge job losses as people and businesses are rendered jobless. Jobs in the manufacturing sector may be lost as well if many of these giant retailers make purchases internationally instead of locally.
7. At a time when the Government should have been concerned about job growth and the creation of self-employment, the Government has taken a step that may displace millions of people as they lose their foothold in the economy.

Politics and policy should be a means to serve the people in a manner in which they feel empowered in our parliamentary democracy. The challenge of always implementing an inclusive and effective policy cannot be encountered unless corruption and bureaucratic insensitivity gives way to integrity and administrative willingness catered to till this date. However, profitable coal extraction and deforestation has been taking place in Pachuwara for the past few years.

The State that does not strive to protect the rights of its citizens who are merely expressing their right to dissent is a sign of a flatering democracy that may not stand the test of time. Internal security threats movements like

Naxalism and Maoism are springing up in every nook and corner of country and these movements are receiving the support of the local population because belief in the political class is at an all time low, having failed to address the most basic developmental problems.

The push for passage of the GST Bill is a step in the right direction. It will help reduce transaction costs and facilitate easier movements of goods. The need for improving capital flows into India to provide a cushion against the falling rupee and the rising fiscal and current account deficits.

GST is India's most ambitious tax reform and aims to unify the country into one common market. Its implementation has been delayed because of a lack of consensus between the Centre and the States on some of the key proposals for implementation of this tax regime, including the formation of a dispute resolution panel and the need for a floor rate with a band. The non-payment of central sales tax compensation by the Centre to the States has also become a sticking point in the last one year.

Both the challenges require right leadership to begin the process of initiating change and this should remain the prerogative of the political leadership at the highest brass and hope that the right example set trickles down to the lowest ends of decision making in the country.

The Union Government by issuing a Notification on 20th September, 2012 has allowed the entry of FDI in retail which will be much detrimental to traders, farmers, hawkers, transporters, small industries, consumers and other sector of Retail Trade of India.

About 5 crore business establishments and more than 22 crore people dependent upon retail trade for their livelihood will be adversely affected. The existing retail trade of India is generating an annual turnover of about 20 lakh crores of rupees and contributing 15% of GDP of the Country.

The Government has issued notification in great haste without considering its impact on Indian economy and retail trade. No credible study was conducted by the Government to assess the ground realities of Indian retail trade. The grounds are self speaking to understand the fact that the Government has failed to do justice with the retail trade by allowing FDI in Retail Trade.

[Translation]

*SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA (Rampur): I support the Government on FDI in retail. But despite my support, I have certain and suspicion and queries on FDI in retail and would want clarification on these from the Government.

In India, there approximately one crore and 20 lakh retailers and approximately four crore people are directly or indirectly employed in this sector. The retail companies are apprehensive that if retail benemoth hike Walmart-enter Indian market then these 4 crore people will be rendered jobless. I want to aks what steps the Government propose to take for the employment of those 4 crore people. The chairman of the Economic Advisor Council of the Prime Minister is also apprehensive that when the share of modem retailer touch 25-30 per cent, then it will definitely impact small traders and grocers. Therefore, under these circumstances it becomes the duty of the Government to protect the small retailers and grocers. To clear the way for Walmart, the government is explaining benefits of FDI in the public. Recently, Walmart had planned to open its first store in New York, but the traders in New York strongly opposed it. And consequently, the Walmart had to drop its plan to open a store in New York.

There is a need for the Government to take into account the opposition to Walmart in New York before the government gives nod to FDI in retail.

Second biggest issue is concerning the farmers. Government pleads that FDI in retail would enhance the income of tradesmen. But the income of the farmers will increase only if there is surge in demand of items and surge in demand in possible only if the MNCs open stores in small cities also, apart from metros.

In first few months of 2012-13 FDI has drastically declined. The revenue deficit and current account deficit of the Government has become a matter of grave concern. FIs are giving more priority to China. For maintaining the balance of payment the inflow of FDI is essential as it is the main source of augmenting foreign exchange reserve. But simultaneously the Government should give assurance that the interests of traders in grocery and the farmers would be protected. With support to the Government, I conclude.

*Speech was laid on the Table

[English]

*SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO (Purulia): The move to bring FDI in retail sector will lead to large scale job losses, international experience shows supermarkets invariably displace small retailers. Small retail has virtually been wiped out in developed countries like the US and in Europe. South East Asian countries had to impose stringent zoning and licensing regulations to restrict growth of supermarkets after small retailers were getting displaced. India has the highest shopping density in the world with 11 shops per 1,000 people. It has 1.2 crore shops employing over 5 crore people; 95% of these are small shops run by self-employed people.

With due respect to your opinion, I would like also to inform you something. You have only considered the consequences of the FDI in retail. But, 70% of Indian population are rural based, in remote villages, where there is lack of connectivity, transport, communication etc. etc. And I am sure Walmart is not going to put up any store other than metros, cosmos, tier 1 and 2 cities. So, hardly it will be affordable for the poor village people to reach Walmart stores in cities. So, apparently they have to rely on the 'kirana stores' which will again pull up the same story of traders. So, indirectly only a rare part of the population is going to get benefited from Walmart and Tesco's, rather mostly a class of people who could already afford the inflation but the needy people will still remain the same. Poor does not mean only farmers or Kisan, poor are these who stay at even Rs.30 a day, as described by our Planning Commission, in this so called 'developing nation' where someone is spending thousands in disc and pubs and someone resting on a street and dying for food. FDI, policies are all secondary.

FDI is not an unmixed blessing. Governments in developing countries have to be very careful while deciding the magnitude, pattern and conditions of private foreign investment. Possible adverse implications of foreign investment are the following:

1. When foreign investment is competitive with home investment, profits in domestic industries fall, leading to fall in domestic savings.
2. Contribution of foreign firms to public revenue through corporate taxes is comparatively less

*Speech was laid on the Table

- because of liberal tax concessions, investment allowances, disguised public subsidies and tariff protection provided by the host government.
3. Foreign firms reinforce dualistic socio-economic structure and increase income inequalities. They create a small number of highly paid modern sector executives. They divert resources away from priority sectors to the manufacture of sophisticated products for the consumption of the local elite. As they are located in urban areas, they create imbalances between rural and urban opportunities, accelerating flow of rural population to urban areas.
 4. Foreign firms stimulate inappropriate consumption patterns through excessive advertising and monopolistic market power. The products made by multinationals for the domestic market are not necessarily low in price and high in quality. Their technology is generally capital intensive which does not suit the needs of a labour surplus economy.
 5. Foreign firms able to extract sizeable economic and political concessions from competing governments of developing countries. Consequently, private profits of these companies may exceed social benefits.
 6. Continual outflow of profits is too large in many cases, putting pressure on foreign exchange reserves. Foreign investors are very particular about profit repatriation facilities.
 7. Foreign firms may influence political decisions in developing countries. In view of their large size and power, national sovereignty and control over economic policies may be jeopardized. In extreme cases, foreign firms may bribe public officials at the highest levels of secure undue favours. Similarly, they may contribute to friendly political parties and subvert the political process of the host country.

*SHRI MOHAMMED E.T. BASHEER (Poonnani): I oppose the motion moved by the Opposition. While discussing this issue, all the relevant aspects should be clubbed together. There is no meaning in separating the issue. Clubbing together, I mean:

1. Economy of the Nation
2. Goodness of the faring community in India
3. Existence of the retail traders in India
4. Employment opportunities in retail marketing.

If we analyze these topics in such a comprehensive way we can arrive at a conclusion that FDI in retail, need not be treated as an enemy, but it is a necessity. We have to realize what exactly the contemporary Indian situation is. Our proudness of India's Economical stability is diminishing. Economy growth is slowing down. Foreign institutional investors (FIIs) are pulling out of the country. Foreign institutional investors withdrawal of Rupees 2497.50 crore from India resulting in sharp decline of the Value of Rupee. India needs trillions of dollars to build infrastructure hospital, housing and School and other facilities and job creation. Indian retail industry requires knowledge and global integration. If the rulers of the country go on sleeping over the awakening alarm it would be an injustice to the Nation. I wish to say that this Government is in the right direction.

On FDI, pro and anti argument's are there. There is an undisputed fact, India is one of the most famous investment destination in the whole world. According to a recent survey by the United Nations Conference on trade and Development UNCTAD India has emerged out as the most popular destination of the entire world after China. Another fact, is that the Gulf looks east; we can expect billions of Dollar investment in India by Arab countries. They treat India as the safest investment center in the world. They prefer investment diversion from west to east, country like Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Qatar is planning to pour huge investment in India. The Economic think tank of the country *i.e.* Indian Council of Research in International Economical Relations (ICRIER) has projected the worth of India retail sector to reach 496 billion dollar by 2011-2012, and they have also stated that in the long run entry of FDI in retail sector will not harm the interest of this small and traditional retails of India. Argument against FDI is exaggerated and not based on facts.

Some section argues that the FDI will smash the domestic dealers and create unemployment. They propagate that the world retail giants will swallow the Indian retail Market, and then dictate terms with consumers. I humbly wish to say that all the allegations are baseless. We have to analyze how the different countries performed after the introduction of FDI in retail.

Look at the Chinese experience, Employment in both retail and wholesale trade increased from 4% to 7% from 1992-2001. China's experience proves creation of 26 million new jobs within 9 years. The number of traditional small retailers also grows by 30% of 5 years. I wish to ask, if China can do it, why India cannot do? Apprehension that the global giants will our domestic retail sector is also imaginary. Walmart, Carrefour, Tesco, Target, Metro, Coop, these retail companies are operated for over 30 years in numerous countries, they have not become monopolies. Take the example of Asian countries like Malaysia, Taiwan, Thailand and Indonesia, they have benefited immensely by welcoming FDI.

I wish to say about the apprehension of monopoly by foreigners. Intermediates and middle man in India is having monopoly over the procurement of agricultural product at the farm level. Now nobody can deny the fact that small Indian farmers are only getting 1/3 of the total price paid by Indian consumers. Indian Tomato farmer is getting only 30% of the end price given by the buyers. Realize a fact that Indian Farmers and Industrial Association (IFIA), Consociation of Indian Farmers Association (CIFA) supported this. A most neglected section in this debate is buyers. Buyers will get quality stuffs with competition rate. It is a fact. India is the second largest country in producing vegetable, according to an estimate 40% of the food production doesn't reach to consumers. It is getting rotted. This is happening in a country where there are 50 million children malnourished. It's a fact that the proper storage and transporting system will help the farmers.

In the end, I wish to state that the country should take precaution. I welcome the precautionary steps taken by Government of India. Both multi-brand and single brand stores in India will have to source nearly a third of their goods from small and medium-sized Indian suppliers. All multi-brand and single brand stores in India must confine their operations to 53-odd cities with a population over one million. It is expected that these stores will now have full access to over 200 million urban consumers in India. Multi-brand retailers must have minimum investment of US\$ 100 million with at least half of the amount invested in back end infrastructure, including cold chain, refrigeration, transportation, packing, sorting and bring remunerative prices to farmers. The opening of retail competition will be within India's federal structure of Government.

In other words, the policy is an enabling legal framework for India. The States of India have the

prerogative to accept it and implement it, or they can decide not to implement it if they so choose. Actual implementation of policy will be within the parameters of state laws and regulations.

*SHRI BALKRISHNA KHANDERAO SHUKLA (Vadodara): A lot has been said about the FDI in Retail issue. However, this has acquired so many overtones that the facts have got mixed up with fiction. Now, the issue has gone from being an ideological debate to becoming a political one.

It is imperative to understand the retailing landscape as a backdrop to the current debate on FDI in Retail. In the year 2012, the Indian retail sector is estimated to be Rs. 18,673 billion and it accounts for around 15 percent of GDP and 8 percent of total employment. The sector is highly fragmented with about 96 percent of the stores in the unorganized sector. These are mostly family owned with family labour. At the bottom of the pyramid is millions of pavement stalls in India.

Boston Consulting Group (2012) estimated that the retail sales were \$471 billion with 7 percent share for the organized retail (\$34 billion) in 2011. It also shows that by 2020 the size of the organized retail to be around \$ 260 billion with a penetration of 21 percent. Increasing middle class incomes and use of automobiles, refrigerators, credit cards and adoption of technology for supply chain is expected to shift the balance in favour of organized retail in metros and small towns.

India today is at the crossroads with regard to the retail sector. A shift between organized and unorganized retail sector is evident, which has led to a number of speculations on the fate of Indian retail. Unorganized sector of retailers cannot be ignored. There is no way that government or anyone can discount these foundation stone of Indian economy.

The face of Indian consumerism is changing: not Indian consumerism is evolving from Bajaj Scooter family man to Bajaj Pulsar trendy youngster. This changing consumer's taste and lifestyle, somewhere automatically give some advantage to organized sector. This makes imperative for unorganized retail sector to restructure itself in order to withstand the increasing competition and to meet consumer expectation by moving with trends. What they can do and what they are doing?

Before the decade of eighties, India with hundreds of towns and cities was a nation striving for development. The evolution was being witnessed at various levels and the people of the nation were learning to play different roles as businessmen and consumers. The foundation for a strong economy were being laid, youth were beckoning new awareness to all spheres. And this brought in an opportunity for retail industry to flourish. First in the metros and major cities later to impact sub urban and rural market as well.

Retailing in India at this stage was completely unorganized and it thrived as separate entities operated by small and medium entrepreneurs in their own territories. There was lack of international exposure and only a few Indian companies explored the retail platform on a larger scale. From overseas only companies like Levi's, Pepe, Reliance, More, Marks and Spencer etc. had entered targeting upper middle and rich classes of Indian. However as more than 50% population was formed by lower and lower middle class people, the market was not completely captured. This was later realized by brands like Big Bazar and Pantaloons who made their products and services accessible to all classes of people and today the success of these brands proves the potential of Indian retail market.

A great shift that ushered in the Indian Retail Revolution was the eruption of Malls across all regional markets. Now at its peak, the mall culture actually brought in the organized format for retailing in India which was absent earlier. However there is still great scope for enhancing Indian mall culture as other than ambience and branding many other aspects of Retail Service remains to be developed on international standards.

A majority of unorganized retailers is keen to stay in the business and compete, while also wanting the next generation to continue likewise. Small retailers have been extending more credit to attract and retain customers. However, only 12 percent of unorganized retailers have access to institutional credit and 37 percent felt the need for better access to commercial bank credit. Most unorganized retailers are committed to remaining independent and barely 10 percent preferred to become franchisees of organized retailers.

Being unorganized retailing is at serious step; there are still challenges for organized retailing in India. Traditional retailing has been established in India for

some centuries. It has a low cost structure, mostly owner operated, has negligible real estate and labour cost and little or no taxes to pay. Consumer's familiarity that runs from generation to generation is one big advantage for the traditional retailing sector. In contrast, players in the organized sector have big expenses to meet, and yet have to keep prices low enough to be able to compete with the traditional sector. Moreover, organized retailing also has to cope with the middle class psychology that the bigger and brighter sales outlet is, the more expensive it will be.

The supporters of FDI in retail rally around the following three potential benefits of allowing FDI in Retail:

- It will create jobs and provide a boost in employment opportunities.
- It will give good price to the farmers.
- It will reduce costs of distributing goods to the consumer.
- It will help in taming inflation.

I want to draw your attention as how the Government is making false claim on large scale of generation of employment after FDI in multi-brand retailing.

The Government has claimed that FDI in retail will create 10 million (1 crore) jobs in 3 years with 4 million (40 lakhs) jobs created directly and the rest in the backend logistics. I want to show you the calculation and my esteemed fellow member of this house will definitely see the blunder behind this claim.

I had searched through the websites of WALMART and METRO. WALMART is employing 214 employees per store while METRO is employing 133 per store. The average employment of multi-brand retailer is around 100 per store. This is world-wide phenomena.

Even if we count 200 employment per store, India will need at least 20,000 super-markets or mega-malls to give direct employment to 4 millions in three years. If we consider average 100 jobs, we need at least 40,000 supermarkets or mega malls to be set up in three years for 4 million jobs. Looking to the urbanization of India and data on urbanization, will it be possible to start at least 20,000 stores or say super-markets in three years? So the argument of generating large scale employment is absolutely baseless.

Think over that the Government can start around 40,000 super-markets or mega-malls in next three years and generated 4 million jobs. What will happen to the Kirana stores number around 12 million spread across 5,000 towns and 600,000 villages throughout India? Will not they become unemployed?

I am just showing how false are the claims of Government. The same is the scenario on the claim on benefits to the farmers. The fact is that the giant retailers would have far greater buyer power *viz-a-viz* the farmers compared to the existing intermediaries. The entry of giant MNCs into agricultural procurement would make the problems worse for the farmers. As against the market yards or mandis that operate today, where several traders have to compete with each other in order to buy the farmers' produce, there will be a single buyer in the case of the MNCs. This will make the farmers dependent on the MNCs and vulnerable to exploitation. I am not saying this just by fluke. European Union Parliaments had adopted a resolution in 2008 that

"throughout the EU, retailing is increasingly dominated by a small number of supermarket chains...evidence from across the EU suggests large supermarkets are abusing their buying power to force down prices paid to suppliers (based both within and outside the EU) to unsustainable levels and impose unfair conditions upon them."

In Malaysia and Thailand, the supermarkets progressively reduced the number of fruit and vegetable suppliers over time and started procuring increasing shares from the wholesalers and other intermediaries rather than farmers. Moreover, several malpractices by supermarkets have been documented in a number of studies, like delayed payments, lowering prices at the last minute when supplier has no alternative, changing quantity and quality standards without notice and support, removing suppliers from list without good reason, charging high interest on credit etc.

I want to draw your attention that only and only the Government policy can and should play an important role in modernizing the unorganized sector and improve its competitiveness without allowing FDI in multi-brand retailing.

But question is what should be exact role of government? Should it go for policies for protection of traditional retailers by restricting organized retail or encourage organized retail to reap benefits that are

generated by it? What should be mechanism to promote or protect one or other? Can Government act only as a facilitator or enablers or both? In the said context, it is imperative to develop a strategic roadmap for unorganized retail form to be able to survive, compete and keep the economy growing.

Hence, I want to suggest that nationwide uniform licensing policy to aid modern retailing will help carry the retail sector to the USD (US Dollar) 2000 billion mark in 2020, double than the prediction by the Boston Group. Better access to cheaper institutional credit for unorganized retailers is the need of the hour so the Grocery stores can take on competition from organized retail. Presently, only 12% of unorganized retail enjoys access to institutional credit.

I want to suggest establishing cash and carry outlets which will sell to unorganized retail and procure from farmers. This can help unorganized retail to buy at wholesale prices for eventual retailing, thereby generating a handsome margin. Farmers too can benefit since they can sell at lucrative prices and realize the sale proceeds in a swift and transparent manner. Once this cushion is provided, unorganized retail can have no grouse against the government and even if it has, the government can ignore it.

My suggestion is on infrastructural facilities. Infrastructural facilities like setting of cold-storages, modernization of market yards, improving the logistics with modern amenities and setting up of warehouses with modern facilities are very essential and need of the hour. Government should promote the infrastructural facilities required for the promotion of unorganized retailers. Government should provide credit facilities to all these areas of infrastructural facilities necessary for the unorganized retailers.

If the government will improve and modernize the unorganized sector of retailers (96% of total retailing in India), the employment will automatically generate in millions and farmers and end-users both will be benefited out of this modernization.

Let we all rise above the political line and ideological lines and work out the best possible policies for Rs.18,673 billion Indian retail sector which comes about 15% of GDP and 8% of employment. Let we show the path to other countries by modernizing and moulding our own unorganized retail sector into an international standard.

*SHRI A. SAMPATH (Attingal): I strongly oppose the move of the Government of India to allow 51% FDI in the retail sector and the consequent efforts to amend FEMA. It was after much heated exchange of words and stalling of the House for 4 days that the Government and especially its major party Congress, agreed to have a discussion under Rule 184. Why this arrogance?

It was the word given by the then Finance Minister on December 7, 2012 that consultations will be held with all the stakeholders regarding this matter and no hasty steps would be taken. But the history proves it wrong. It is not a healthy practice for a multi-party parliamentary democracy like India to jump into such hasty decisions without adequate consultations and discussions, if not any consensus.

The Government may be right that by allowing FDI in retail, more foreign exchange will flow to the domestic economy but at what cost and in which sectors? Nobody dares to challenge the estimated four crore people engaged in the retail sector of India. Their lives will be in peril. Most of the "daddy-mummy shops" will be closed forever. Those who try their best to make both ends meet by struggling everyday as the retail vendors will vanish, the rural economy and their counterparts, the urban retail merchants and the millions of unorganised workers under them will be thrown out of employment from which they earn their daily bread and that without any help from any Government.

Why the Foreign Direct Investment is still shy in the core sector. Why the MNCs do not enthusiastically come to build the infrastructures? It has only one answer: "Profits, profits and profits alone—and instant profits alone." While the profits earned by millions of small merchants and vendors of India is spent with multiplier effect in the domestic economy itself, everybody knows what the foreign MNCs will use it for. While not only the developed nations, but also many developing nations try their best to protect, promote and expand their own domestic economies under various guises, we are running reverse. Are we considering our people as mere market? Then we may have the largest market in the world.

I request the Government to withdraw the decision in the interest of the nation.

[Translation]

*SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL (Bikaner): FDI in retail is not in national interest, therefore, I support the proposal of Shrimati Sushma Swaraj, the leader of opposition. The order concerning FDI in retail should be withdrawn. If FDI is so essential, it should be allowed in development of basic amenities. Studying all the aspects, and keeping the assurance given by the Leader of the House, then only the government should move further in this direction. It would be in national interest.

*SHRI RAM SINGH KASWAN (Churu): Government had assured the Parliament that before enforcing FDI in the retail market, it will be discussed in the House, that consensus will be reached in consultation with the political parties, Chief Ministers of the States. However this assurance was not fulfilled and the decision was taken for foreign investment in the retail market. Not single political party in the country can be found who has not opposed this decision of the Government. It is the retail market of the country which offers maximum employment opportunities, just second to agriculture. The contribution of retail sector towards the GDP of the country constitute almost 14 percent. Self-respect holds the first priority for any country. India had sought America's help under PL480 after independence due to shortage of foodgrains in the country. It had been done under those conditions which went against the national self respect. When Lai Bahadur Shastri took over country's administration after Nehruji. Then countrymen had observed one day fast on the call given by him but the PL 480 scheme was scrapped first. India started its march on the path of economic reforms since 1990 and today we have reached a point where the state of our economy is facing danger. Indian rupees value is going down in the foreign currency market. The condition of industrial production is deplorable. The index is constantly coming down in the capital market. Inflation is unbridled. All these things are making the life of common man miserable. Country's imports have exceeded the exports and reached much above the danger point, and we are not very far from reaching a state of grave economic crisis which existed in 1990-91. What is the rationale behind enforcing the provision like FDI and fertilizer strengthen it. As far exports are

concerned, India stood at 16th place in 1950 after Independence and India's share in the export in world stood at 2.2 percent. Today our share in world exports stand at about 1 percent. Government claims that this policy is in the interest of the consumers, it will make things cheaper. Monopoly in market does not favour the consumers, first the prices will come down so that the market is destroyed, subsequently the prices will be increased when the consumer is left with no other option. Government claims that this policy is pro farmers. They will buy farmer's product paying lesser price, will pay comparatively low wages to the employees. The farmers of even America and that of European countries have demonstrated against this. The biggest argument in favour of multi brand retail is that it will create one crore jobs opportunities by 2020. In America Wal-mart has monopoly over retail business, its total turnover is around Four Hundred Trillion dollars that is 20 lakh crores of rupees while only 21 lakh people work for it. India's retail sector is also of the size of 20 lakh crores whereas 4.40 crores of people work here. Inviting retailers like Walmart will deprive crores of people in India of their jobs. Government is arguing that FDI will purchase 30 percent of the goods from the small and medium industries which will benefit Indian manufactures. It is misleading. The fact is this that under the World Trade Organization agreement India cannot compel any big retailer to buy goods from a particular people. It is against World Trade Organization's rule. Our retail market is not an ordinary one, handing it over to big companies is not limited to employment only. India's retail trade not only provides employment to people, it facilitates independent livelihood also. Multinational companies are having so much economic and publicity power that will go to uproot the retail trade, unemployment will go up on large scale. Once the competition is removed and monopoly is established in the market, the producer that is farmer and the consumer, both will have to depend on the mercy of big companies. Foreign companies, are eyeing large market of India. They want to fleece the middle class of India. They have the only motive of expanding their trade here. While Barrack Obama. talks to his people to encourage small shopkeepers, to give them an opportunity to progress. They are being encouraged. So please don't take any step to finish our small trade. FDI is not in the interest of common man. It is an alarm-bell for the country. The government is pushing country towards the economic slaving ignoring interests of the country.

[English]

*SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU (Tirunelveli): I am conveying my hearty thanks for the opportunity to lay some point of opinion regarding FDI in multi-brand retail trade introduction in Indian economy.

The agriculture people are suffering a lot to get the reasonable price for products which are produced by them. In India rural agricultural produces are checked by middlemen and also the commission agents. Since they are not ready to give and provide reasonable price of the commodities. So the agriculture people are always indebted to money lenders and local bankers. It is very difficult for them to repay the loan and other commitments.

So in order to protect and preserve this agriculture products in India, we need to put an end to the commission agents and brokers involvement in fixing the prices and collecting the commission.

The investor of foreign nation in retail trade will purchase the agriculture products of our country directly and the agriculture people will be benefited. Politically speaking, the BJP is the first party who introduce 22% foreign investor in all sector including the retail trade. Now, the ration of FDI increased through this bill.

Most of the retail sector of FDI is going to establish their malls only in big cities. The small petty shops and other small traders are not going to be affected in any way. In order to create confusion among the small traders, the opposition parties are opposing this FDI.

The consumers are going to be benefited by getting standard products at the cheap rate. Even the small traders and petty shops holders will being get quality products from the markets.

Tax evasion will be reduced. It will bring more revenue for the government exchequers also.

In global economy the development can be achieved only when the foreign investors are invited from various countries in various trade. The profit of the foreign investors must be channelized for the development of India. It must be monitored by our Government. I hereby support FDI for the benefit of our Indian economy.

*SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY (Mandya): The Government to allow FDI in retail sector itself made it clear that it has forgotten the importance of the retail industry. It has failed to realize that retail industry is not a mere form of business in India. But it is a mean of livelihood for several thousands of people who have not been able to secure a proper job. This is the reason why I oppose the FDI.

Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) into Indian markets mainly the retail sector is an anti-farmer and anti-public decision. Since it is against the interest of the farming community I oppose the proposal completely.

This policy will only help the multi-national companies. There have been initiatives in the retail sector relating to agricultural products, but so far farmers have not gained much from it.

FDI will hike the rate of both unemployment and under employment. In the current scenario only 20% of the retail market is organized, the remaining 80% is unorganized and in an extremely nascent stage of development. The entry of large global retailers would slowly but surely marginalize domestic retailers and in the long run kill local shops and millions of jobs.

Another factor is the monopoly of big brands on the Indian market. FDI would have a huge impact on the sale and profit margin of Indian farmers. Government has laid down the guideline that the single brand retailer must source 30 percent of its goods from India. Now reading the trends of market, chain store owners have the tendency of overpowering the market and exercise monopoly.

FDI could provide easy access to big multi nationals in controlling the market. It will in no way help in uplifting the economic conditions of the farmers. The Government's assurance of benefiting the masses with FDI in retail sector is just an eyewash and it will help establishing the foreign companies in India.

There are a few incidents appeared in some news papers that complaints have been registered all across the world against the retail store chain owners about not paying money to their suppliers timely. Forget about any other country, retail chains like Walmart are facing a huge opposition from their own country.

Therefore, I urge upon the Union Government to look into all these aspects and take suitable measures to protect the interest of our farmers, retailers and consumers by not allowing the FDI in retail sector.

*SHRI PREM DAS RAI (Sikkim): The Sikkim Democratic Front Party representing the people of Sikkim will vote with the Government. We support FDI in multi-brand retail. No system however well designed is perfect. Hence there will be the issues that have been outlived by the opposition in this House. However, the Government's objective is also to be considered in view. There will be transfer of relevant and much needed technologies, appropriate level jobs will be created as has been seen in the malls and retail outlets which has already come into many of the metros of our country.

From Sikkim and other parts of the NER many young people are getting food jobs and employment. These are all good aspects of the FDI in MB Retail.

The Nation can move forward in the area of global trade. We need to play our part. Let us take the plunge and embrace this instead of having different views. He will also help our multinationals in making inroads elsewhere in the world. With these words, I support the correct view and oppose the motion.

**SHRI C. SIVASAMI (Tiruppur): I wish to express my views on FDI. By permitting FDI in retail sector, small traders, small scale industries and farmers will be worse affected. Our wealth will be taken away to foreign nations by Wal-Mart and other Multi National Companies. Our economy will be affected. In the past those who came to India for business became our rulers and after a long struggle, our forefathers got us freedom from foreign rule. But through FDI, we are inviting the foreign traders again and our freedom will be affected in future.

Taking into consideration the future of our nation, the government should take back its decision of permitting FDI in retail sector.

[Translation]

*SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY (Alipurduars): I was raptly listening to hon. Members putting forward their point of view. Government claims that with FDI our country stands to gain, inflation will go down, farmers will be benefited and employment opportunities will increase and it will help country develop. On the other side the opposition

has claimed it to be against the interests of the country. It will hurt the farmers, the labour class of the country economically. It will lead to increase in unemployment. Besides, they also claim that our money will go to the foreign country as a result of this.

I fully support the concerns of the opposition. Our party RSP had opposed FDI during UPA Government along with leftist parties. It gave me some comfort that the issue which is being strongly opposed by us was supported by the coalition partners of the ruling party and they have opposed the Government saying that this is anti-people measure.

Our country's war of independence was also affected by foreign versus Swadeshi movement. This Swadeshi movement a unity in the entire country and this had been able to dethrone British rulers. After gaining independence whatever policy was adopted in the country was inspired by the indigenous concept and laid stress on public undertakings and steps like Navratan.....nationalization of banks, withdrawing pension of zamindar and Raja-Maharajas. These were the welfare principles which put country on the path of rapid progress.

The party which ruled the country for long time guided by these issues, the very party discarding the slogan of be Indian buy Indian and is sort of compelling the Government to encourage use of foreign goods. They are trying yet again to handover the country to the foreigners in the name of liberalization, universalization and privatization. I have some other doubts also. This policy of the government is against the interests of the country. It is a slur on the country. Government argues that FDI is essential in order to improve the condition of the country. I oppose it. We should see to that our problems are resolved by development of indigenous education, technology, natural wealth. These should give us strength to march on the path of progress, even surpass foreign countries. We are proud that our country has all types of natural wealth, water source, food self sufficiency and technical facilities in every field. We stand to lose at the hand of foreigners, they will weaken us. I deprecate the anti people policy of the Government for the same party which gained independence on the strength of swadeshi movement, now, instead of making technical development to give speed to the progress, making us dependent on foreign countries in all the fields.

[English]

*SHRI RAMEN DEKA (Mangaldoi): I support the Motion. FDI in multibrand retail will injure the basic fabric of Indian democracy. FDI in retail sector will not serve any purpose neither, it will help the farmers or it will raise employment.

The people of India is well acquitted in retail marketing. The people in retail sector are fetching all needs of citizens and capable to fetch in any eventuality. Retail markets are exits in all the hook and corner of the country even in hill where no mechanized transport is available. A large section of the people in India is earning their bread from retail trading. Please do not snatch the livelihood of millions of people. Hon'ble Minister please withdraw this decision of FDI.

[Translation]

*SHRIMATI JYOTI DHURVE (Betul): I strongly oppose in this House today the entry of FDI in retail trade.

The country stands on column of strong infrastructure but if the FDI is allowed to enter our system, it will not only weaken the country but make our condition miserable which the country cannot afford. Thus compelling it to be accepted is not a crime but also a fraud with country.

Madam Speaker, this FDI will not only adversely affect the farmer, the trader but each and every citizen which include unemployed youth, who will be badly affected by it. We have to safeguard these three important pillars, so that we may be able to secure the country's existence. Instead of giving foreign direct entry in retail we give a, role to the foreign investors in the development of infrastructure. Building of bridge-culvert, road, power etc. They should not be allowed entry in retail. This is my demand. We will be giving the right direction to the development of this country.

*SHRI RAI RAM PAL (Akbarpur): I support the Government on FDI. The life of farmers will under a seachange with the advent of FDI. They will get handsome price of their crops. Consumer will get goods at reasonable rates. The basic structure of rural areas will change, because India stands at no. 2 in the world in respect of production of vegetables and fruits which

require proper upkeep in the absence of which 30 to 40% of it gets rottened. After the introduction of FDI most producers will get fair price while the consumer will get things at reasonable price. FDI will bring employment opportunities with it for the youth and the development of youth means development of the country. I wish to ask the Government, through you, to enlighten me how they propose to give the benefit of FDI to the people who are living on the river banks and by the side of drain. How will they get work under FDI. Because they don't have ration cards or I card. So, a survey of the Jhuggi-Jhopri should be conducted and thus they should also be linked with the progress of the country. Otherwise the dream of constitution makers the people who gave freedom to the country will not be fulfilled. With these words I strongly support the motion to implement FDI in retail.

[English]

*SHRI K. SUGUMAR (Pollachi): The move of the government is against the welfare of the farmers and traders. Prices of essential items will rise and the poor people will be much affected. Trading activities will be ruined. I strongly oppose the move of the government.

**SHRI SHIVARAMA GOUDA (Koppal): On 14th September 2012 Government of India allowed up to 51% FDI in Indian retail market, subject to approvals by Indian states.

I would like to say that it would be a threat to Indian economy. I have some serious concerns about FDI in retail market. Retailing in India is one of the pillars of its economy and accounts for 14 to 15 percent of its GDP. FDI would make a serious impact on the livelihood of retailers. That is why the announcement of FDI itself sparked agitations nationwide. This makes our country an investment paradise for huge retail chain owners. Our own retailers find it difficult to survive.

Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) into Indian markets mainly the retail sector is an anti-farmer and anti-public decision. Since it is against the interest of the farming community, I oppose the proposal completely.

This policy will only help the multi-national companies. There have been initiatives in the retail sector relating to agricultural products, but so far farmers have not gained much from it.

*English translation of the speech originally laid on the Table in Tamil.

**Speech was laid on the Table.

There is an urgent need to reach out to the small farmers and artisan groups so that they are encouraged to produce more as well as to ensure there is no wastage. If FDI comes these people of sections would lose their bread and butter.

It could provide easy access to big multi nationals in controlling the market. It will in no way help in uplifting the economic conditions of the farmers. The Government's assurance of benefiting the masses with FDI in retail sector is just an eyewash and it will help establishing the foreign companies in India.

Studies have shown in the US and Europe that despite the boom in the retail sector and growth of the food processing industry, the agricultural sector is one of the biggest recipients of subsidy by the Government.

For instance, in the 2008 Farm Bill in the US, the government had provided a farm subsidy of \$308 billion (308 billion dollar). There would not have been a need to provide such a huge subsidy, if the retail sector in that country been so successful. According to a study in the US, before 1950 a farmer used to earn 70 percent on every \$1 (one dollar) product that he sold but after the retail revolution in 2005 this earnings brought down to just 4 percent.

Another factor is the monopoly of big brands on the Indian market. FDI would have a huge impact on the sale and profit margin of Indian farmers. Government has laid down the guideline that the single brand retailer must source 30 percent of its goods from India. But there is no information about what are the goods that are sourced domestically. Normally big companies have the tendency of overpowering the market by purchase of good at low price from foreign countries and sell the same in developing countries to earn huge profit. In such scenario domestic production and its producers would be at loss. In this way large companies exercise monopoly.

These large companies might even replace the commission agents that exist in the Indian farm sector and the plight of the farmer could be worse with FDI in multi brand retail.

Therefore, I urge upon the Union Government to look into all these aspects and take suitable measures to protect the interest of our farmers, retailers and consumers by not allowing the FDI in retail sector.

[Translation]

*SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ (Garhwal): I appreciate the efforts being made by the government to improve the economy of the country, increase GDP and for increasing the per capita income and the economic reforms. Among these measures one step is Direct Foreign Investment. It is a welcome step to announce opening of FDI for retail brands. It has increased the hope to reinstate trust among the investors and attract more money from the foreign countries. I am of the belief that through FDI in multi brand retailing will have positive impact on producers, workers, employees and consumers including many stakeholders. It will also encourage the organized retail sector, those who are still unorganized in our country. With the foreign funds and the flow of money from the foreign countries will strengthen our economy and technology. I had earlier said in this House that the progress of the Indian economy at the time of global recession is a good sign. Today the entire world has an eye centralized on the economy of India and China, because these both are rapidly making progress in the present scenario. In such a situation FDI will help in the rapid growth of our economy.

The FDI in the retail sector, will increase the income of farmers and manufacturers through organized retail sector. Till now due to less investment in cold storages, godowns and air-conditioned transport most part of our produces were spoiled, but the FDI will improve and promote this sector to great extent and we will be able to save our produces from spoiling. A number of benefits will be derived from the FDI in India and the greatest benefit will be to the farmers. I want to tell here, that a major part of the population of the country is engaged in agricultural work. The big houses of the world will purchase directly their produces from the farmers, which will decrease the risk of losses cause to them due to middlemen. In this manner the farmers will get better prices which will bring them the profit of 20 to 30 percent. The ensuing FDI will give relief to the sellers by abolishing the middlemen and to the shareholders and also healthy competition will come rise in this sector. Through direct purchase policy the big retailers will be able to pass on the profit direct to the consumers. In this manner the inflation on food products will reduce to great extent. The Mega Multi Brand Retailers will have to invest in India which will increase our foreign reserve.

Having a glance and study at international level it shows that the countries which opened the gate for FDI, the job opportunities there have increased in manifold. India, being developing country, the FDI will increase the number of job opportunities in multiple numbers, which will remove the problem of unemployment of the country of great extent. In the country due to the absence of suitable transportation and storage 30 to 40 per cent production is damaged every year. By making 50 percent expenditure mandatory in building the infrastructure for retailers, the government will be able to check the expenditure on food products, by building better storage and rapid transport system. The healthy trade trend between the companies, the consumer will find suitable alternatives, and they will be able to get quality product at cheap rates.

You will be surprised, but the fact is that the sale of Mega Retailers is 30 percent of small retailers. An ideal model of this is the cash and carry model of Punjab state.

As the number of foreign companies invest their capital in several countries similarly number of Indian companies invest in foreign countries not only in Africa, China, England but in a country like America, where several companies of our country had made investments. When any foreign company wants to invest in India it has to take permission of the government of India. In the similar manner many foreign companies had already taken permission to make investments in our country. Whether it is Coca-Cola, Nokia all these are foreign companies and all are making use of it, then why to cry over FDI. It is beyond understanding.

FDI means direct foreign investment. There are three types of companies in the country, which are formed through country's capital investment and the second one are formed through indigenous and foreign investments and the third one are formed only through foreign investments. Now the debate is on the foreign companies along with indigenous companies. The government has permitted the foreign companies for more than half investments. There are many companies based on joint investments. Nokia and Coca-Cola are the example of direct investments.

Keeping in view the nature of agriculture and after going through all the methods relating to farming it is considered that with the permission for direct foreign investment in Multi Brand Retail sector the farmers will be benefited. At present there is restrictions on farm and

farm products in the market. The farmers are not permitted to sell their products elsewhere. It is necessary for them to bring in the market. The direct foreign investment in the retail sector will rise competition amongst the buyers of agriculture produces. The coming of buyers in the market, on one hand will be a good opportunity for the producers. It is a clear economies. On these basis we welcome the direct foreign investment. The second benefit of direct investment in the retail sector may be for those industries which are engaged in processing the agricultural products. In our country only few produces are processed. Bulk of the produces go waste and rotten. The commodities which are sold at throw away rates with the fear of its damage in the local market, the commodity can be transported in distant market for sale. Because of it, its demand will also increase. With the increase in demand its prices will also increase and the farmers will get direct profits from it.

It will not be advantageous for the foreign companies to get the raw material from outside and then process it. In comparison to it, to purchase raw material from the country and their process will be beneficial for them. The processing industries will be in need of regular supply of material. Due to this fact the Indian farmers will get their own market. No foreign company ever work with the workers brought from foreign. It was never beneficial for them. Through the job opportunities created by the industries, our industries workers are going to be benefited from it. The educational institutions will have to undertake the work of making available such types of labour force for the processing industries. The overhaul changes will be required in the educational system by which the present unemployment are generated in the factories. If one's father is on death bed and the son has no capabilities to save him and he asks for a doctor from the neighbouring for his treatment, can we term him foreigner? Is it not necessary to save the life of his father? Similarly for the rapid growth of our economy FDI is being brought, we should welcome it.

Today in our retail sector the greatest problem is that 95 percent of the people are in unorganized sector and only 5 percent are in organized sector. 70 percent of the business in retail sector is connected with food. Only keeping this fact in mind it is being opposed that these multi-national companies will have overall control on our food security. But there are number of logics in favour of it. For example the savings of the consumers

will be between 5 to 10 per cent. The farmers will get 20 to 30 percent more prices of their produces. 30 to 40 lakh new job opportunities will be created. Besides it, indirectly 40 to 60 lakh jobs will be created. The government will have to bring fastness in the work related infrastructure viz. processing, manufacturing, distribution, design, quality, cold chain, warehouse and packaging. We have to suffer losses upto 50 thousand crores of rupees per annum due to these shortcomings. For example 16500 crore foodgrains, which is 10 per cent, is damaged. Similarly 15 percent pulses, 30 percent fruits and vegetables and 40 percent floriculture related produces are destroyed due to the absence of maintenance.

There will be speedy improvement if 50 per cent part of investment is put in the development of infrastructural area as has been said. As per the Government it is obligatory to invest 50 per cent of total investment in banking and infrastructure sector. This decision of government will open avenues for multinational companies like Wal-Mart, Carrefour, Tesco and Metro to be business and people of our country will get quality products at minimum price.

*SHRI GHANSHYAM ANURAGI (Jalaun): The FDI will totally ruin farmers and small big businessmen of our country. FDI is not in the interest of our country. It will increase unemployment and our youth will become jobless. Farmers, youth and small businessmen will be compelled to commit suicide. Crores of families will become jobless. It will be such laws should not be brought. Through you, I would like to appeal to the Government that it should withdraw FDI and work in the interest of the country, poor and youth. Father of the nation Mahatma Gandhi ji always struggled for Swadeshi and you are working against his dreams. This country will not pardon you in the coming time and it seems you will not be in the government because this decision of yours is anti-people decision.

SHRI DEEPENDER SINGH HOODA (Rohtak): Hon'ble Madam Speaker, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on a very important subject. This is a very important subject before the country and it is evident that everybody has his own viewpoint. Many people have their own feelings on this. All the political parties have their own viewpoints. It is natural that all

the viewpoints cannot be the same. We have democracy and have a parliament. All put their own views and we respect each-other's viewpoint. Our views can be different but we respect all.

I was trying to understand the viewpoint of our main opposition party Bhartiya Janta Party and NDA. I tried hard to understand what is the matter that Bhartiya Janta Party and NDA is agitated and against whom they are? Whether they are against multi-brand retail or FDI? Because the question before us that is of FDI in multi-brand retail. As far as multi-brand retail is concerned that is already in our country. Many stores like Reliance Fresh, Bharti, Big Bazar were started at the time of NDA and running from their time and big stores are coming to big cities. It is clear that they never opposed those and never talked about those. They are not against multi-brand retail and organised business. Whether they are against FDI? They cannot be against FDI. Sushmaji herself was saying yesterday that they are ready to try for bringing FDI in the country by going with the Prime Minister. When there was Bhartiya Janta Party and NDA government new areas for FDI were opened in some services of telecom sector FDI was allowed, it was allowed in tobacco, liquor, steel, alcohol, coal and even in pharmaceutical sector subject. This is a very important subject before the country and it is evident that everybody has his own viewpoint. Many people have their own feelings on this. All the political parties have their own viewpoints. It is natural that all the viewpoints cannot be the same. We have democracy and have a parliament. All put their own views and we respect each-others viewpoint. Our views can be different but we respect all.

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government new areas for FDI were opened I some services of telecom sector FDI was allowed, it was allowed in tobacco, liquor, steel, alcohol, coal and even in pharmaceutical sector also FDI was allowed. It is clear that they are not against FDI and organized business also.

Madam, all big groups in our country are engaged in organized business. There are stores by the name of Reliance retail and Reliance Fresh, Aditya Birla Group is opening stores by the name of More which has opened about 500 stores in 60 cities in the organized business sector. Big Bazar has the biggest multi brand retail chain which is of Future Group and has opened 200 stores in 90 cities. Bharti-Wal-Mart has opened about 220 stores. Nature's Basket and Purti Group are also continuously opening their stores in multibrand retail sector. Tata, Birla, Reliance, Purti and Bharti all are opening their shops in multibrand retail sector. Sushmaji has mentioned about Ambala ...*(Interruptions)* I will come to Purti. Sushmaji talked about Ambala. I would like to tell Sushmaji about 10-15 such stores. We feel happy when you talk about Ambala because you come from Ambala. We respect this. Reliance Fresh has opened stores in Ambala Cantt and Ambala City. Grocery Stores are also with those stores and same businessmen have opened those stores. Grocery stores also running and their number is growing. Reliance has also store there are it is growing. Easy Day, Big Bazar and V-Mart have also opened their stores in Ambala. About 15 such stores have opened in Ambala only. Sushmaji talk about Ambala but perhaps she has not visited Ambala for a long time. She has not witnessed what changes have come in Ambala.

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ (Vidisha): I visit Ambala on every 'Bhai Dooj' and 'Raksha Bandhan'. Do not say that I have not visited Ambala. You do not know anything and speak without knowing.

SHRI DEEPENDER SINGH HOODA: I beg your pardon and I feel happy that atleast once in a year you visit Ambala. Purti Group is opening big stores. On the website of Purti, whose chairperson is President of Bhartiya Janta Party, it is written-

[English]

"The Group set up multibrand retail chain of Super Markets under the brand Purti Super Bazar to cater

to the urban middle class with fair price and good quality products with the aim to bridge the gap between the retailer and the farm producer. The Group initiated Purti Agrotech, a packaging unit for farm produce for giving fair prices directly to the farmers."

[Traslation]

It is a good vision. I agree that all the work of Purti Group is not bad. It is doing some good work also. I welcome it and agree that whatever is written on the website of Purti Group and their vision that Farm producer should be given price directly. But I do not understand their opposition to it. I am failed to understand their viewpoint. They are not against mutilbrand retail also. They are not against anyone but against Congress, UPA and not any other. That is what I have understand..

Madam, I feel that government has taken a very good decision. They have taken a decision to strengthen our economy. FDI is a beginning in multibrand retail. I do not think that the big claims being made will be finished and businessmen will be in loss. I do not think it because safeguards have been made in it. I do not want to say this also that all the problems of farmers will be solved by this, it is not so. I am also son of a farmer and understand their agonies. But this is good for farmers. Today there is a need to provide an option to the farmers. No options should be provided to them. Today the farmer sell his produce of potato at the rate of rupees one or two per kilogram in the season of potato crop at the rate of rupees thirty to forty per kilo. Same is in the case of tomato. Farmer is compelled to leave his whole produce on the road about which photo have been shown by the number of Parliamentarians from Punjab.

There is no compulsion, they will have to give. If a multibrand retail store gives more rate to farmers, he will give its produce to it. The farmers of the country are not fool. Don't treat them foolish. Whosoever gives more money to him, he will give his crop to him, he will not give it to someone else. If a commission agent, whom you have named traditional ATM, gives more money, he will give his produce to him. You have glorified the relations of farmers and the traditional ATM. I would like to say that you have opened my eyes when you used the term traditional ATM and said when in distress or on the occasion of marriage etc. the farmer approaches them, he is sure to get money on their credibility, the

same way in which we get money at ATM, day and night. I would like to bring it to your notice that the money is given not only on credibility but on interest. It is definitely an ATM and is ready to dispense money day and night. But once when the money is given, it functions as an international Credit Card, which charges high rate of interest. The life and land of farmers is in his clutches. There are many studies in this regard including NABARD. I would like to quote one study. I would like to quote from a study of Mohanlal Institute of Rural Development. This study was about the indebtness of the farmers of Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka as to why they are under so much debt? Why so many suicides are taking place?

[English]

I quote:

"In many cases, extreme step of suicide was taken recourse due to heavy pressure and humiliation from the private moneylenders. This is mainly because of the tie up that the farmers, especially the small, marginal and medium level farmers, have with the middlemen and the traders who also act as input suppliers, moneylenders and traders in agricultural commodities.

[Translation]

You were talking about tie-up, the relation of faith. There is study of NABARD also. There are many studies. But I don't want to blame you. It can be your thinking. Your ideology can be loyal to those ATMs. It is your ideology with regard to those traditional ATMs. I respect your ideology. We do not agree, but only can respect your ideology. I would like to give you a suggestion. With your ideology of relation between the farmers and those traditional ATMs i.e. moneylenders who exploit the farmers, you can contest the Lok Sabha election of 2014, by making them your brand ambassador. The people of the country will give their verdict. You mentioned the name of McDonalds and the farmers. You said that McDonalds are bringing their potatoes from USA. Ships are coming from there. Pepsico is bringing in potatoes, tomatoes from out of the country. We enquired as to from where they are bringing in their potatoes? It has come to notice that McDonalds are procuring potatoes from the growers of Gujarat. Where are the maximum numbers of McDonalds outlets in the country? Most of McDonalds outlets are in Gujarat. McDonalds was also baffled by hearing to your yesterday's statement. McDonalds issued a press

statement in the night itself that they were procuring all their requirement of potatoes in this country. The farmers of Gujarat are producing potatoes for us. But as soon as the potatoes come out of earth, they are branded as American by BJP. It is the statement of McDonalds. I would like to say that McDonalds need not worry. But if you feel that you are not welcome in Gujarat, then you can come here in Haryana, in Ambala. You talk of six inches or twelve inches potatoes, we can provide you twenty-four inches potatoes. You simply come here.

Harsimrat ji mentioned Pepsico. ...*(interruption)* I respect your point of view ...*(Interruption)* I respect your views as well as the views of your brother Sukhbir Badal ji ...*(Interruption)* I accept your version that his views were earlier one ...*(Interruption)*. I agree with you. ...*(Interruption)*

MADAM SPEAKER: You please address the Chair
...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: No no, it won't do. Please address the Chair.

SHRI DEEPENDER SINGH HOODA: I agree with you *(interruption)* You people belong to our big state: Whenever you speak, we never disturb you. We accept that the views of Sukhbirji were prior to that of FDI policy. When he had said that FDI should come. He stressed that FDI should come and now he has changed his mind. In last November he had said.

[English]

"We strongly believe, opening FDI in multi-brand retail will bring in the expertise, experience and resources of foreign retailers. A major beneficiary of back-hand investment would be farmers, who will gain substantially through agricultural best practices of international companies."

It is the statement of Sukhbir Badalji. He further says:

"Investments in supply chain and stores would also generate hundreds of thousands of employment opportunities for rural and urban youth. An efficient supply chain will also help decrease inflation, a key challenge facing our economy."

"Considering these benefits, I offer my complete support to you and your Government for taking this major step that will benefit millions of farmers."

[Translation]

But it does not matter that now he has changed his mind. The Pepsi factory in Sangrur is now apprehensive. I would urge them also, if they want they set up their factory in Haryana, Rajasthan and in Maharashtra. They are apprehensive of your language. With regard to consumers it was said that there will be predatory pricing. The big stores will come first, they will reduce their prices, give at cheaper rates and thereafter they will charge arbitrarily. It will result in predatory pricing. I think the people who have said this are not aware of MRP law in the country. Nobody can increase retail price arbitrarily. Then there is the issue of small traders. I feel there are safeguards in it *(Interruption)*. There is a difference, when Priyaranjan Dasmunshi gave a statement against it, his name was taken again and again. He is fighting for his life. What type of dignity of the House it is, because he can't defend himself. His one statement is repeated again and again. I feel when he opposed it, it is in the 2004 note of NDA, 100 percent FDI was not in 53 cities *(Interruption)* That is why he opposed it. There were no safeguards in their policy. There were no safeguards for small towns and rural belts. I feel the opposition to that note was due to those things. I feel that Government of India took one more big decision under this policy. When they saw that everyone has different view point, there was no consensus, then they left it to states. It was a very big decision in strengthening our federal structure. It was left to states to take their own decision. I respect Mamta Banerjee. I respect the Chief Minister and each and every person of West Bengal. There is a saying—

[English]

What Bengal think today, the country thinks tomorrow.

[Translation]

I respect Bengal and its people. Only Mamta Banerjee, but no one else, will decide, what is to be done in West Bengal. I respect this, I respect her prerogative. But the elected Chief Minister of Haryana will decide as to what is to be done in Haryana. I would also like to tell that no one else will decide.

It is a very big decision that Government of India has taken. People talk about the federal structure. It is an important decision towards strengthening the federal structure. Many people talked about this decision, but

this decision was implemented. There was political opposition everywhere over this decision.

As far as economic aspect is concerned, a newness and prosperity has entered into the economic sector. There has been a rise in sensex. Bombay Stock Exchange has registered a rise of 10 percent during the last two years. A stock exchange, where there are crores of investors, there are small traders also, who have benefited by 10 percent. The value of our rupees versus Dollar has increased by nine percent. ...*(Interruptions)* Rating agencies improved the outlook of India but they opposed it. You can oppose that ...*(Interruptions)*

Madam, I will conclude. You have the right to oppose, you can do that. You are in the opposition...*(Interruptions)* But this is their old habit, they opposed it from the beginning...*(Interruptions)* Just now Chaudhari ji was saying that when Bhakhra Dam was made, Nehruji got it constructed for India and at that time also there was opposition. At that time my grandfather was Irrigation Minister of Punjab. The opposition parties publicised that if Bhakhra Dam is constructed, ...*(Interruptions)* Congressmen will extract all electricity from the water.

17.00 hrs.

What will the Congressmen they will extract all the electricity from water and simple water will come and will make the land of Haryana-Punjab barren. That is the same Bhakhra Dam due to which Haryana and Punjab are meeting the food needs of whole country.

When the Computer was introduced, Rajiv Gandhi initiated this, they were the people who said that if all work is done through computers, this will increase unemployment and computers are not useful for this country. Today these computers have become necessity for the country and India is known as super power of computer. When an agreement was being signed on GATT, WTO and Dunkel Draft they started a publicity that if this draft comes our country will become slave of America and we will have to take permission of America even for small things such as things of margosa (Neem) for brushing our teeth. Today, there is same margosa (Neem), same twig but what happened. I want to ask them. When metro came, some people started to say people plying auto-rickshaw and rickshaw will become jobless and now they are dependent on metro for their

earnings. Today, they are opposing FDI. Earlier they were opposing Nuclear Deal. While concluding I would like to say that on the one side there is politics of opposition, people of the country are watching this and on the other side there is a politics of development and taking forward the country. I would also like to say to the countrymen through you that they have to choose between the politics of opposition and politics of development and taking the country forward.

In the end, yesterday Sushmaji said that there has been Congress Government for the last 50 years. I would request them to think what is the reason for that. Congress Party has not been in power due to its own will but with the will of people of the country. What are the reasons that the people of the country express their confidence in Congress party again and again. Today also I would like to say that if you will continue your politics of opposition then in 2014 also the people of country will express their confidence in Congress Party.

[English]

*SHRI HARIBHAU JAWALE (Raver): Government is going to introduce Foreign Direct Investment in retail in country. Limit of Foreign Direct Investment government has proposed, is so extreme upto 51%. This limit and introduction of Foreign Direct Investment in retail may paralyze the growth of Indian economy.

Retailing in India is one of the pillars of economy and accounts for 14 to 15 percent of GDP. The Indian retail market is estimated to be US \$ 450 billion and one of the top five retail markets in the world by economic value. India is one of the fastest growing retail market in the world, with 1.2 billion people. India's retailing industry is essentially owner manned small Kirana shops. In 2010, larger format convenience stores and supermarkets accounted for about 4 percent of the industry and these were present only in large urban centers. India's retail industry employs about 40 million Indians which is the 3.3% of Indian population. In other words, present retail industry provide jobs to bigger section of country's population.

In present scenario this retail industry purchase agricultural products from farmers and farmers have so many retail purchasers to purchase their agricultural products.

*Speech was laid on the Table

If Foreign Direct Investment in retail is introduced in country, first hammer will be thrown on owner manned small shops across the entire country. Due to Foreign Direct Investment big stores will commence in country, these small owner manned small shops will have to close. A bigger section of society may become jobless. This section of society contributes upto 14-15 % in GDP of country. Country may face reduction in GDP and which may cause adverse effect on economy of the country.

Same like a owner manned shop, purchaser of agricultural products will reduce due to closing of owner manned shops in country. A selected and countable store owners will remain in market for purchase of agricultural products of farmers in the country. There will be no more options to farmers for selling their agricultural products. Some portion of FDI investor will make their monopoly in purchasing the agricultural goods. There is fear of low price of farmers products.

On other hand, there is no restriction on investor company to invest profit earned money in Indian market or Indian economy. So these companies will direct transfer profit earned in Indian money to foreign countries. This will make bad impact on Indian economy.

In this way, FDI in retail in country may show adverse effect on present retail and agricultural field of country. There is also fear of increase in jobless population in country.

So, do not introduce FDI in country at any cost.

[Translation]

*SHRI ASHOK ARGAL (Bhind): FDI in India will render small traders, common man jobless which will cause unemployment for crores of people of the country, India was considered a country of affluence which has been weakened by foreign powers and has been ruined. Thousands of people of country sacrificed their lives for the freedom of the country. In such case, if FDI comes to India then there is a danger of our market crashing and today 70-75 percent of goods from China has come into our markets which is not durable and of good quality. May it be electronic goods, toys, tyre, battery or many other goods are available in market.

Today, the economic condition of farmers of this country is very bad. They are committing suicides.

Farming has become a business of losses and youth are not getting employment. Crores of youth are unemployed. If you have to bring FDI then it should be brought in the areas of electricity, roads. I oppose FDI in retail sector.

[English]

*SHRI DHANANJAY SINGH (Jaunpur): The retail industry in India is one of the growing sectors holding huge growth potential. It contributes to around 12 per cent of the GDP and is the second largest employer after agriculture, employing about 8% of the total work force.

It is however, also true that the Indian retail industry is not evolved in comparison to retail industries around the world and 95% of the total retail trade is in the unorganized sector. The issue of FDI in multi-brand retail is therefore, complex and requires careful analysis. The need of the hour is for the Government to investigate each clause comprehensively, consulting various stakeholders and getting them onboard before taking a final decision. Experiences around the world with opening up of the retail sector to foreign investment should be effectively considered. The driving and underlying purpose of the Government should be to bring in a strong policy which not only intends to improve and enhance the retail sector in India but one which comes with sufficient riders so that people who depend on their livelihood on this sector are not affected. It is the responsibility of the elected Government to ensure that all fears and apprehensions of various groups and also of the Opposition are allayed so that they can be brought into confidence.

The issue is very important and merits all parties to work together, keeping aside personal political agenda for the greater benefit of the people. Following are some issues and considerations that I want to seek the attention of the Government towards:

Predatory pricing: Big foreign retailers in an attempt to gain market share resort to price manipulation. There are fears that Walmart and the likes will initially go to the extent of suffering losses, reducing product prices to wipe the smaller retailers out of business. This will help them gain a monopoly over the business. Subsequently, these retailers will drive the prices up for improving their own profits.

Such anti competition practices need to be therefore heavily guarded against. The Government must enumerate steps that it is proposing to ensure that big retailers are not encouraged to follow such predatory practices.

30% local sourcing: The procurement of manufactured/ processed products purchased, sourced from Indian 'small industries' should be increased to at least 50% in order to promote the manufacturing sector in India.

The Government should also clearly lay out standards and regulations for international procurement of good and products. We shouldn't end up with a scenario which only suits the interests of strong and cheap manufacturing economies such as China.

Contract farming: In some cases, it is seen that big retailers sometimes enter enslaving contracts with farmers to produce a particular crop by offering them a higher price for that crop. This may lead to not only the agriculture land being diverted but affecting the existing public distribution system (PDS) as well.

There is also a possibility of the agricultural land in future being progressively used for setting up of big retail outlets. This must be discouraged.

Increased number of middlemen: Contrary to belief that big retailers will reduce the number of middlemen, they in fact bring their own set of middlemen. quality controller, packaging consultant, certification agency, processor, etc.

It should therefore be seen that how much of the improved profits to the farmer, claimed by proponents of big retail, will actually reach the farmer.

Case of opening up of retail sector in China: I want to draw the Government's attention to the way China opened its doors to FDI in retail. China initially allowed just 26% FDI in retail and expanded this to 51% after 12 years. This gradual opening upto the retail sector gave local chains enough time to protect themselves and to learn to compete with the big foreign retailers.

I, therefore, urge the Government to consider this evidence and expose the Indian retail sector slowly and gradually to foreign players.

Loss of jobs and strengthening of unorganized retail: I also request the Government that before opening the Indian retail sector to foreign retailers, it should take all necessary steps to promote and protect the small retailers. The small retailers should be given easy credit to expand

and modernize their setups. This will help them compete with the big retailers, if the latter enter the Indian market. Moreover, small retailers should be allowed and further encouraged to form cooperatives among themselves to increase profits.

Strong regulatory set up: Finally, as also suggested by the Standing Committee on Commerce in 2009, the Government needs to set up a strong regulatory framework if big retail is allowed to enter India, thereby ensuring against unfair practices of big retail. Various considerations such as the size and number of big retail outlets, their proximity to the small retailer, labour laws would also need to be looked into.

All these issues reiterate the fact that there are still lot of doubts among many regarding the entry of big foreign retailers in the Indian market. The Government on its part must consider the views and interest of all stakeholders. I also request the Government to give a point by point rebuttal of my considerations.

[Translation]

*SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR (Chandrapur): We support the opposition expressed by leader of opposition Sushma Swaraj ji regarding foreign investment in retail business in the country during discussion on this subject under rule 184 and oppose the ill effects of this wrong policy which will affect the 120 crore population of this country and small business and agriculture sector. FDI will not increase the jobs in retail business and it will finish their jobs. The owners of small businesses will become jobless. The system of small shops in villages and streets will come to an end. The Government can give enhanced minimum support price to the, farmers for their produce. It is a matter of shame that Government will request . the foreign countries to give higher prices by deviating from its responsibilities for increased prices. All other parties except Congress Party have come forward to demand enhanced MSP to farmers. Why the Government is dependent on foreign companies for increase in the prices of agricultural produce? You have the rights. You raise the price and we will support it.

The FDI in retail business being brought by the Government is not justified. Government should withdraw it. The coming generation will not pardon them.

I oppose this Foreign Investment.

*SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL (Jalgaon): I am thankful to you that you have given me an opportunity to speak on such an important subject. The Government has taken a decision to bring 51 per cent FDI in retail business which is anti-people. This is going to affect poor and common man. There was no policy making mechanism earlier in our country. The Government has not formulated any policy for minimum support price for all the produce upto now for the benefit of the farmers of our country. Every year our farmers have to sell their produce on low price as they do not get proper price for that, specially the, farmers of Maharashtra in Jalgaon which is my Parliamentary Constituency. There is maximum production of banana there. The FDI policy will badly affect them. Many a farmers in our country are small farmers and they have maximum 2-3 acres of land. He has to produce all type of agriculture then where he will go to sell that. He will be compelled to sell that to the agents of foreign companies and they will derive full benefit out of that.

The people who have opened grocery shops in villages or poor jhuggi clusters in cities, where will they go. The Government has not made any estimate of those people. I would like to talk about the farmers of Maharashtra. The condition of farmers of Maharashtra is going to worsen further after FDI and the cases of suicide will rise.

Therefore, I would like to demand from the Government to try for consensus on FDI and it should be withdrawn.

*SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR (Tikarmgarh): The FDI will not only affect the retailers but also have adverse effect on sundary businessmen, small shopkeepers, vendors, rehariwalas and hand push carts. Crores of people will be rendered jobless, which will create problem of bread and butter for them. People will be compelled for starvation, and it will affect the public life. The socio-economic network of the country will be shattered. The production of the country will be affected. Foreign make goods will be in abundance in the market. The society engaged in traditional manufacturing work and trade their production will be forced to stop. The big stores like Walmart, their opening will shine the market necessarily but the brightness of crores of houses and several small towns will fade away. In the name of foreign goods 70 per cent of Chinese items will come

in the market. The foreign companies on the one hand will speak about the purchase of potato and tomatoes for making chips and sauce, these very will letter blame that the tomatoes are sour, potatoes are small and grapes are tasteless.

In a box of apple, if one apple is found rotten they will say the entire truck is effected by bacteria and reject it. In such a situation the farmer of the country will be cheated and will be compelled to purchase the foreign tomato souce and potato chips at higher rates and by not purchasing the tomatoes and potatoes of our farmers they will be rendered jobless and the entire family will be compelled to die with starvation. The Government want to make the agriculture as a source of profit, will be turned as a business of loss. Our country is mainly an agriculture country and 70 per cent of its population is dependent on agriculture. Today the farmers of the country and the workers engaged in the farm work, all are much worried with the coming of FDI and its consequential results. The higher educated youths only have the scope of jobs in the Malls like Wal-mart. Crores of youths of the country, who are less educated, even then are engaged in work presently will be rendered jobless. The FDI will on the one side affect the agriculture of the country, retail trader and manufacturers, it will also create an atmosphere of frustration amongst the youths. If the FDI (at all has to be brought, it may be in the field of agriculture, industry, health services, roads, and power generations. The initiative, should be taken so that the country may take a leading role in the field of development. The people are afraid of the horrifying face of FDI, they will find possibilities of development if it is brought in the construction field. The overall view is that FDI in no respect is useful for the country.

[English]

*DR. MIRZA MEHBOOB BEG (Anantnag): After having heard leader of the opposition and other BJP Leaders, they all seems to frighten the farmers, small traders as if foreign invasion is about to happen. They should have instead given him confidence and inspired him for Global competition. FDI is in fact a Modern Tool with Indian farmers and Traders to progress fast. Leader of the oppositions argument that "will Wal-mart care for poor farmer's sister's wedding" was shocking and out of depth.

In an issue which is economical in nature was made political looking. Leader of the Opposition talked about

consensus and consultation, to ask for Vote and take opposite positions in Power and opposition by BJP is irresponsible. Even making FDI in retail look like being communal or Secular has nothing to do with FDI in retail. In last Session, BJP was all out for Fedral system and now when UPA is giving choice to the states to adopt FDI or not, they are opposing. Gujarat cannot decide for Jammu & Kashmir State nor can Jammu & Kashmir do it for Gujarat. How do we help farmer's whose hard earned grains which he grows go waste as we don't have enough stores, cold chains, refrigerators and improve things from farm to fork. Did KFC wiped out Dhabas or did Pepsi and coke replace Sharbat?

In the end, FDI in retail tried and tested in countries have either benefited hugely or not so hugely but has not harmed any country.

*SHRI VIJAY INDER SINGLA (Sangrur): I would like to express my views to support the FDI in multi brand retail and to inform the House that as spoken by the Leader of Opposition, Smt. Sushma Swaraj ji that multi national company like Pepsi who had established their units to manufacture potatoes chips do not even buy the potatoes from the farmers of Punjab. I would like to place on record that approximately 40 thousand tonnes of potatoes is being procured by one of Pepsi's unit in Sangrur alone which is benefiting 1000 farmers across the State. Not only this, the farmers across India from 9 States are supplying potatoes to the tune of 2 lakhs 40 thousand tonnes to 3 units of Pepsi located in Sangrur, Kolkata, Pune benefiting 19 thousand farmers in the country.

Pepsi contracts farming initiative in Potato has given access to improved farming practices, offered weather insurance to farmers, buy back price to farmers giving a regular income. It is partnership venture and benefits all. Contract farming is being done for potatoes, tomatoes, basmati rice, chilli, groundnuts. With contract farming, farmer has to put in land and labour and get assured income, get inputs and improved farming techniques and gets rid of middle man. Is BJP afraid of losing their vote bank in middle man and trading community? Are they supporting money lenders, commission agents? Is Opposition giving up sympathy to farmers by overlooking their interests.

Whether anybody bothered about consumer? Should consumer suffer for inefficiencies in agriculture? Contract farming in India is being done in Punjab, UP, Karnataka, Jharkhand, West Bengal, Kashmir, Maharashtra. Have we had any protests against contract farming? No.

I think if we look on the above facts, FDI in multi brand retail will not only help farmers, traders but will

*Speech was laid on the Table

also generate lot of employment opportunities for unemployed youth and will help in building infrastructure facilities in our country.

[Translation]

*SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY (Giridih): I am against the decision of the Government for foreign investment in the retail business and I demand that this decision may be withdrawn immediately in the interest of the country.

The foreign investment in the retail is dangerous and harmful for the country. As the Britishers brought East India Company, entered in the country in the business of Hing and tea etc. and sucked the bloods of Indians by putting them in the chain of slavery, exactly here too we are not doing the same mistake again. I fall due to the foreign investment in multi-brand retail about 25 crores people of all the groups, the farmers of the country, consumers, youths, retail hawkers, vendors, and poors will come on roads and their homes will be shadowed by darkness.

If the Government is so much liberal, the multi-national companies will be welcomed in India, if they come for construction of big bridges, setting up big factories and power plants. The benefit of the country is undoubtedly in the job oriented, schemes for the unemployed.

Due to this wrong policy the unemployment in the country will increase and more farmers will commit suicide. It is natural that today those who are owners will work for them as labourers, and when they will be thrown out of their jobs, they will not be aware of it. After agriculture the retail market provide 7.2 per cent employment, which in all provide more than 33 crores employment. These are according to the authentic figure of the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP) Report, 2010.

The giant companies like Walmart will swallow the small entrepreneurs. The source of job due to this, for the entire family will be ruined. The unorganised labourers which are in great number will go without work due to FDI. If by virtue of any of our policy decision the unorganized workers are marginalized then we should not brought such a policy.

The big retailers like Walmart will at first turn out the small shopkeepers and grocers by selling at cheap rates in the beginning and when they will have their hold, they will compel the consumers to take their goods at their own rates. Besides, China coming to India will

*Speech was laid on the Table

force the farmers and the producer to sell their goods at cheap rates, which means they will earn benefits on both the fronts and will make other to vanish from the market.

These people on the one hand will create unemployment and on the other hand by giving very low income will provide the jobs of sales girls or sales man and limit their carrier.

Due to this policy in place of small entrepreneurs these Walmart stores will bring sub-standard goods from China at cheap rates and thereby ruin the Indian market. I am of the view that cheap and sub-standard goods of China will be sold in the Indian market and the Indian producer will ruin.

This Government is drown in scams and corruptions and just a news have come that huge bribe has been given for establishing Walmart in India. When the Government is surrounded by corruption, in such a situation, it is a serious matter and several questions because of it arises over the intention of the Government.

I think if the UPA-II Government does not come to its senses, the people of India in the coming days will be compelled to teach them a lesson.

In the end I will urge to take back the decision taken under the pressure of America which is against the interest of the people in the retail trade.

[English]

*DR. KAKOLI GHOSH DASTIDAR (Barasat): I support the small businessmen and retailers in support of all the retailer and support the farmers and farmland workers of this country, in demand of withdrawing Government of India's proposal to allow 51% Foreign Direct Investment in retail which is nothing but a ploy to offer to foreign powers, guised as businessmen, on a platter, our economy. Retail market stands to gain by 8-10% every fiscal, very soon to reach a turnover of nearly \$600 million. This market has been developed by the hardworking people of India and the Government had hitherto been apathetic. I quote R.K. Swamyhans of North-Western University, USA 'FDI in retail will hurt Muslims most' in India. Since the advent of Muslim rule, the community has been involved in trading, as far back as 7th century A.D. in India. Selling spices, perfume, silk

and handicraft, they have earned the country foreign exchange. Sachhar Committee report shows 17% of Muslims are still involved in retail trade, whereas only 8% Hindus are involved in retail trade and 10% involvement is by other communities. In wholesale trade and transport, 6% of Muslims are involved but only 4% are Hindus. 16 million people are thus involved who are going to be affected by FDI in retail.

Our farmers till, sow, grow and reep alone Madam, wiping their forehead, the sweat they bleed on their fields. The Government has not helped enormously to organise irrigation, has not assisted "Agricultural Research" to supply high yielding seeds nor has the Government organized infrastructure and storage facility effectively. Fertilizer companies remain shut and Government shows no goodwill to re-open them. Imported urea is making in near to impossible for farmers to procure. None other them the present Minister of Agriculture states in recorded statement within the House "it is not possible to go on increasing subsidy, farmers have to opt for bio-products". Well so be it, but is the Government taking initiative to train the farmers for such techniques? No. But on the other hand, the farmer's produce is handed over to traders in guise of foreigners who will again dominate our sovereign nature through trade as prior to 1947. It is a time of great peril. Nation is in danger. Lives and Livelihood of our retail sector is in danger. This proposal should be withdrawn to save the poor, particularly Muslim community.

*SHRI THOL. THIRUMAA VALAVAN (Chidambaram): I do not agree to the Government's decision to permit FDI in retail sector. I strongly urge upon the government to roll back its decision. Because of grant of permission for Foreign Direct Investments in the fields of Industry and Commerce, foreigners have already been engaged in domination and exploitation. India, therefore, is becoming a colonial nation once again. Small and big traders are very much affected. Now, by permitting FDI in retail sector, Crores of small traders will be worse affected. Capitalism will dominate. The products grown in India and their local markets will be destroyed. It will also create a scenario which will slowly lead to the destruction of the sovereignty of our nation. I, therefore, strongly object this move.

It is argued that by permitting Multi National Companies (MNCs) like Wal-Mart, Carrefour and Tesco,

*Speech was laid on the Table

*English translation of the speech originally laid on the Table in Tamil.

to invest in retail sector, Indian economy will grow and employment opportunities will be increased. This is not an acceptable argument.

Wal-Mart is an American Company and already there exists unemployment problem in the United States of America. Economists have told in Media that from the year 2001 to 2007, 40,000 industrial establishments were closed in U.S.A. and due to this, lakhs of people have lost their jobs and become unemployed.

It is learnt that very recently, US President Mr. Barack Obama had gone to a small book store to buy some books for gifting them to his children. Since 2010, the U.S.A. is observing every Saturday as Small Business Day. In this context, US President had gone to that small book store with his children. As the U.S. government is itself trying to encourage and protect the small traders and street vendors, Indian government is, by permitting American giant Wal-Mart in India, trying to affect the small traders. This is very dangerous.

I strongly urge upon the Government to review its decision to permit FDI in retail sector. I also urge upon the government that it should also roll back its decision to permit FDI in insurance and pension sectors.

*SHRI SANSUMA KHUNGGUR BWISWMUTHIARY (Kokrajhar): In response to your advice, I would like to lay on the table of the House speech on the discussion held on the Motion raised by Smt. Sushma Swaraj, the Leader of the Opposition against the policy of the UPA-II Government of the Centre for opening up FDI in multi-brand retail trade in the country for consideration and acceptance thereof as to have been spoken in the House.

According to the IMF, FDI is defined as a investment that is made to acquire a lasting interest in an enterprise operating in an economy other than that of investor. The investor's purpose having to have an effective voice in the management enterprise.

The essence of FDI is the transmission to the host country of a package of capital, skill and technical knowledge. FDI in general form is a long term international capital movement made for the purpose of productive activity and accompanied by the intention of managerial control of participation in the management of a foreign firm.

The way of other member colleagues have expressed their a number of concern about opening the retail sector with restrictions for FDI in India. I also do have the same kind of concerns and reservations.

The first concern is the potential impact of large foreign firms on employment.

Following agriculture in 2007-08, the retail sector is the second largest employers in India.

Retail trade employed 7.2% of the total workforce which translated to 33.10 million jobs as per 2010 Report.

Second concern is that FDI may lead to unfair competition and ultimately result in large scale exist of incumbent domestic retailers especially for small family owned business because large un-organized component of the retail sector is a major issues.

Further, I am quite apprehensive about the probable loss of jobs for crores of Indian people mostly the youth and petty shopkeepers and vendors etc. following the implementation of the policy on FDI in multi-brand trade without taking into account the following issues of serious public as well as national importance.

I, therefore, would like to urge upon the Union Government of India through you. Madam, to address the following issues connected with some of dangers and demerits of FDI in multi-brand.

75% of produces should be purchased by the MNCs and TNCs with higher reasonable price.

90% of the products of handloom sector, cottage industries, small scale industries, handicrafts should be bought with higher reasonable price.

100% of the jobs under MNCs and TNCs should be given to Indian people mostly to youth and women folks.

The protection and preservation of the original and natural productivity quality and capacity of the form lands of the public should not be allowed to damage by the MNCs and TNCs by issuing excess quality of dangerous chemical fertilizer and pesticides etc.

The benefits of FDI should be reached out to the backward tribal regions like our Bodoland, North-Eastern Region and all the 6th and 8th Schedule areas across the whole country.

The Union Government of India should not solely rely upon FDI to help ensure the growth of our Indian economy, the reason being FDI is not and will not work as the panacea behind the growth and development of India in all sphere.

The Centre should take appropriate steps to industrialize all the backward tribal areas like our Bodoland Territory, North-Eastern region and all the 5th and 6th Scheduled areas across the whole country with the fund of the Union Government.

The Union Government of India should take necessary steps to protect and safeguard the traditional handloom and weaving sectors and cultures of the indigenous tribal people—like the Bodo Tribe and others from the monster like deadly jaws of the giant MNCs and TNCs who will enter India through FDI route.

*DR. TARUN MANDAL (Jaynagar): I support the Resolution brought forward by Smt. Sushma Swaraj against 51% FDI in retail trade and also supporting the amendment in FEMA moved by Prof. Saugata Roy. Not only 51%, I am totally against entry of FDI in multibrand and single brand retail in India. I also oppose entry of FDI in any other sectors of Indian economy including services like infrastructure, manufacturing, insurance, education, health, electricity, agriculture etc. I have time and again opposed entry of FDI, in my previous discussions in the Parliament, in relation to General, Agricultural and Commerce budgets and also Finance Bill, 2012. FDI is a direct fallout of globalization and liberalization policies, brought out in India during 1991 regime of Congress (I) Government by Dr. Manmohan Singh as Finance Minister. This is a compulsion of W.T.O. and GATT to give entry to FDI in India and to treat Foreign Capital as National Capital. So those like BJP, CPM and others who are not opposing Globalisation-Liberalisation policies but only showing opposition to entry of 51% FDI in Retail Trade are actually befooling people. Rather some of the Parties like BJP, AITC, BJD are in favour of FDI, in many other sectors. Moreover, when they were in the Government in their ruling States, they have invited Foreign Capital in random and paved ways for globalization-liberalisation. It is true that BJP tried to bring 26% FDI in Retail in 2004 when Congress (I) opposed. Hon'ble CPI(M) Politbureau member Sitaram Yechuri admitted that in this unipolar world, globalization-liberalisation-privatisation were a must, only to see that it helped manufacture, technology and employment as has been pointed out by hon'ble Kapil Sibal in his speech. In their ruling State in the past as in West Bengal and Kerala, CPI(M) introduced privatization, commercialization and invited Foreign Capital to exploit our people. Now, BJP as NDA leader is opposing FDI in

Retail and Congress (I) is trying to introduce it. These opposing stance as friends of Aam aadmi is only to come to power, as Congress (I) did when it was in opposition. These parties are all engaged in their role to save moribund capitalism.

When States have the right to choose on FDI, why Union Government is so keen to introduce it in the country? Let the State decide whether they will bring FDI in their respective States or not. Question is, whether FDI is in favour of—our common people, comprising 120 crores, or to give benefit to multinationals, corporates, capitalists and imperialists. Indian monopoly capital and multinational are hand in glove with foreign multinationals, only to advance their interest of making super profit, exploiting our impoverished people. Indian capitalists are also exploiting people of foreign countries including of Europe and USA and in exchange allowing Foreign capitalists to exploit our citizens. This Congress (I) led Government told during 1991, as they called it as the First Innings of Reforms, that there would be employment generation, development of the nation, growth of economy and prosperity of the farmers. What are we seeing today due to the reform measures of 1991? Starvation, Hunger, suicides by farmers, rise in unemployment, increase in gap between rich and poor in the country and accumulation of huge capital by a handful of capitalists of the nation. Due to Inflation, price-rise, lack of education, health, jobs, people are suffering and living inhuman lives. Growth and export of agriculture have reduced. Growth in economy as proposed to Double digit, has been coming down to 5.5 to 6% as said by Mr. P. Chidambaram recently. Again UPA-II is boasting for 2nd Innings of reforms. It is horrible and people of India will be exposed to ruthless exploitation by national and multinational capital. People of India should oppose it with all might to save the nation, to save our common people.

FDI will bring in big stores like Wal-mart, Tesco, Metro cash and carry with which will huge capitals will engulf our retail traders, kill our farmers. So it will not create jobs, it will destroy our 18 to 19 crore families engaged in Retail trade and cultivation. Like all trade tactics—they will for a few years, woo our farmers to sell their produce in some better price than local market and will sell products through their stores in some lower price than the market. But after destroying the local market, within a few years, they will dictate terms to our farmers and consumers, and there will be no local market or retail to save our farmers or citizens. So our citizens, unemployed and farmers, none will be benefitted. Only

benefactors will be big businessmen who will be their partners or became middlemen to run their business. If Government is aware that farmers are being exploited by middlemen, why are they not taking action against them. All out State trading of food items and essential commodities is the only solution to help our farmers. That is, Government will directly purchase from farmers in remunerative prices and sell through fixed price shops. No hoarding, no black marketing. There is world wide opposition of FDI, even in European countries and USA. Government must take lesson from them where they introduced FDI much earlier.

Today Socialist Unity Centre of India (Communist) Delhi State came down to street with a huge rally to protest against procapitalist policy of UPA Government including FDI and submitted memorandum to Chief Minister, Delhi. All parties, if they genuinely want to fight FDI and Congress (I), come down to street to fight it now.

*SHRI P.C. MOHAN (Bangalore Central): Answering starred Q. No. 260 on 12.12.11 the Minister of Commerce and Industry replied that "The Government has approved a proposal to permit FDI upto 51%, under the Government route in multi-brand retail trading. However, the decision has been suspended in order to evolve a broader consensus among various stakeholders."

Earlier on Dec 7th, 2011 the then Finance Minister also made a statement in the House on the above lines stating that the decision to permit 51% FDI in multibrand retail trade was suspended till a consensus through consultation amongst various stakeholders including Chief Ministers of State Governments and political parties because without the involvement of the State Chief Ministers the decision could not be implemented.

Even after all those assurances, the Government has violated them and decided 51% FDI in multi brand retail trade. This decision is not going in any way to help the farmers and traders.

When the multi-crore/ billionaire companies like Walmart etc. start setting up their big malls throughout the country, the small traders all over the country will have to close down their shops. Lakhs of traders and crores of employees working in such shops will be thrown out of their employment by which the members of these crores of families will have to go begging to meet their livelihood.

*Speech was laid on the Table

These Big traders will exploit the farmers as they will dictate their terms and the farmers will have to fall in line. They will dictate which are the items the farmers are supposed to sow, when to sow and when and how to harvest. These decisions the farmers will have to take as per the dictates of such companies. These may help the Americans and other countries or the farmers of China from where the agricultural products will be brought to India.

As mentioned by many speakers, this decision if implemented, will displace a lot of labour force in both agricultural and trading sectors.

The entry of Walmart like companies will lead to closure of thousands of small scale enterprises throwing millions of people working in such enterprises out of job, out of their earnings and livelihood.

While all the opposition parties, including NDA, Left and others, are opposing this decision of 51% FDI in multi-brand retail trade the Government should take into consideration the emotions of the crores of people they are representing and should withdraw the decision forthwith and try to evolve a consensus discussing with all concerned stakeholders, as assured by the Government on 7th Dec., 2011, before going further.

[Translation]

*SHRIMATI MALA RAJYA LAXMI SHAH (Tehri Garhwal): I support the Motion moved by Smt. Sushma Swaraj Ji and the decision of permitting 51 per cent foreign direct investment in multi brand retail should be withdrawn immediately, because foreign investment in retail trade will affect they livelihood of 3.3 crores of people. The life of farmers will be much effected by it. The big concern like Walmart coming to the country will have its impact on small retailers and their shops will come to close. The entire worn is opposing it because these big foreign companies will at first sell their goods at cheap rates and ruin the small traders and thereafter the will increase their price. Once the Britishers came as a trader. At that time king was their, but for the present we have elected Government and it is going to open the doors of unemployment and slavery economically in the name foreign investment. By investment in the retail sector our economic position will be like America and Europe. Our small traders an farmers will not be able to compete the foreign traders and will be completely destroyed. Those who are in the same

*Speech was laid on the Table

business for many years will lose their business and will not be able to do any other work because they will have no experience of other work. Whatsoever the Government may claim but the FDI is not going to benefit the farmers and the consumers. The profit will go in the product of foreign companies. The Government in showing glorious picture to the farmers of getting good prices which is totally wrong. The farmers in the country are committing suicide and later they will be compelled to commit suicide due to retail trade. So, it is my request to the central Government that keeping in view the sentiments of the people foreign investment in the retail be stopped.

*SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL (Dumaria Ganj): Today when the entire world is passing through of the phase of recession, in such a situation can any country progress without investment. Therefore, if any country wishes to further its growth rate and the momentum of progress, then it will have to make positive efforts to attract the domestic and foreign investment. First we must know the underlying reasons for requirement of FDI in any area. What are the benefits that accrue from FDI. Today the Congress government at the Centre has taken a decision to permit foreign investment in the retail sector to the extent of 51 per cent. It will, on the one side benefit the farmers of the country, while on the other side country's common consumers also stand to benefit from this. With the implementation of this the consumers will be benefited to the extent of 15 to 20 per cent. That is the minimum benefit. It will benefit the agriculture sector infrastructure and economy. It will provide foreign capital investment for preserving agricultural product and consequently cold storage, cold van and warehousing etc. will come into being. Today about 4 crores of people are engaged in the retail sector in India. India's retail trade is very huge today. India is having the retail trade of an amount of over 350 trillion dollars. India's retail market's 95 per cent lies in the unorganized sector while the 5 per cent is in the organized sector. The Indian retail market will become the shopping hub with the help of foreign investment. Permission has already been granted for single brand FDI before the FDI in the retail market. As a result of this the communication, vehicles, insurance sector and civil aviation and energy sectors have tasted a reasonable success. Foreign capital investment in whole sale trade has already helped India more a reasonable progress.

Indian Government have permitted 51 per cent foreign capital investment in the retail trade while states are free to decide whether they wish to implement it or not. However, if any state wishes to permit (Foreign) Investment in the retail sector in the interest of farmers, why Opposition wish to stop them from doing so. Today 51 per cent FDI has been permitted by Government of India in the Multi brand retail. It will be implemented in 53 of those cities which have a population of 10 lakh. Presently this decision is necessary because India has to suffer a loss of rupees 50 thousand crores each year in the absence of this. Every year 10 per cent of the foodgrains produced get wasted. Similarly 15 per cent of the pulse, 30 per cent of fruits and vegetables production get wasted. Floriculture also suffer a loss 40 per cent of production whereas the total investment's 50 per cent will be spent on the infrastructure. As 70 per cent of the retail sector business is related to food stuff, they will be inducted to purchase minimum of at least 30 per cent from the small and medium industries of India only despite the foreign investment in the retail sector. Whoever invests foreign capital in India, he will be required to invest 50 per cent of in foreign bank and infrastructure. It is a must. It will ensure good price to farmers and will improve the cold chain capacity. It will enhance the employment opportunities by one crore during the next three years. Today the farmer gets a price of Rs. 2 a kg for onion in Nasik and when the same onion reaches Delhi Azadpur market, it sell at Rs.25 a kg. So who is getting the benefit of such a large difference. It is a matter of concern. When the FDI in retail comes, it will directly ensure remunerative price to the farmers. NABARD has said in its report that if the purchase is made directly from the farmers, it can minimize the loss from 7 to 17 per cent at the minimum. The farmer is neither having the storage capacity nor has capacity to bear the transportation cost. Today the situation in respect of employment at the national level is low. It is 51 per cent in respect of self employed 33.5 per cent in respect of casual labour and 15.6% in respect of salaried class or regular wage earners. After its introduction country will have 40 lakh employment opportunities while 60 lakh indirect employment opportunities will be generated. It is not a fact that the congress Government was the first to permit capital investment in retail sector. In fact as early as 1992 China had granted 100 per cent foreign capital investment in the retail sector. Alongwith China, Thailand, Russia, Indonesia, Malaysia had also decided to permit 100 per cent foreign capital investment in the retail sector. Not only this even Brazil, Argentina, Singapore

and China already have 100 per cent FDI in retail sector. If after these countries the decision for permitting 51 per cent share of retail sector for foreign capital investment by India, will go to improve the quality of food processing, foodgrains and other goods in the country beside increasing employment opportunities and ensuring 51 per cent investment in the infrastructure sector. It is beyond comprehension why BJP and other opposition parties are criticizing this decision of ours while the election manifesto of BJP and NDA in 2004 had included this saying that they will bring FDI in the retail sector if they come to power. Now when BJP had proposed in 2002 an 2004 election manifesto to bring in FDI in the retail sector, why BJP changed their mind now, is something difficult to understand. This will make the people of this country think that there is vast difference in what the BJP says and what it do. This has removed the veil from the face of BJP today.

I would like to say to my friends in BJP through a sher (urdu couplet) *Woh jinhone rond dale sare ke sare chaman. Aaj dum bhar rahe hai asnai ka.* Perhaps BJP is not aware of the fact that farmer is producing 240 million (tonnes) of vegetables of which 30 per cent goes waste each year. If the FDI comes in retail 50 per cent of the money will be spent on infrastructure. Which will stop waste of foodgrains while fruits and vegetables can be preserved with the help of cold chains. Let our BJP friends know that 'feel good' and 'India shining' slogans is no longer relevant, it has evaporated. It is the congress which is writing the story of building the nation in the right sense. Sushmaji, you may kindly note that the people of India are with us while we write the story of building India and the result will show itself in when congress will be victorious once again. BJP people should understand that it is because of our policies that the people give mandate in our favour in 2004 and 2009.

According to the assurance given by our Government in the House the decision for introducing FDI in the retail sector has been taken by taking all stakeholders into confidence. Government have talked to all the people which include political parties, Chief Ministers, farmers organizations, organisation of fruits and vegetables before introducing it. Today food processing stands at 2 per cent in India while countries like Australia, Phillipines and USA that means in the entire world it is 98 per cent. Therefore my request to Sushma ji is that she please withdraw her motion and play its role of opposition towards making India strong so that India may enter a new era.

*SHRI RAJENDRA AGARWAL (Meerut): I support the motion moved by Smt. Sushma Swaraj for introducing the Government decision regarding bringing in FDI in retail trade.

The discussion that lasted two days in which hon. Members put forward their views on almost all aspects of FDI, I would like to say only one thing. In case of decision is taken regarding FDI in retail trade and once the retail store of the size of Walmart got entry into the country the result will be somewhat the leader of opposition and the non-Members who participated in the discussion had doubted that is to say that the unemployment had gone up and it is a question of guess work as to what solution to that would be found.

The five crore people who are engaged in retail trade who are expected to be rendered jobless as a result of this, how will that problem will be dealt with. This decision will have far reaching consequences. Increase the economy of the country is ruined, how will be handle the Wal-Mart etc. Whether we are heading again for a fight for economic independence, I would request that this decision may be cancelled. Even then if the government consider it essential, it should consider this issue more deeply lest we should put future crore of people in peril.

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INUSTRY AND MINISTER OF TEXTILE (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): Hon'ble Madam Speaker, for the last two days discussion is going on a very important subject in the house. Its proposal has come from the leader of opposition. Sushma Swaraj Ji and other political parties.

The question is there should be discussion in the house, ruling party as well as Opposition express their views and the people of the country should know as to who thinks what. It is the strength of our democracy in true sense. There are different, ideologies, policies. They said something, some was sour and some was sweet, I don't have any objection to it. My only submission is we will also express our opinion and it will be full of truth. It would be my sincere effort to place facts before the house. Therefore, it is my submission that I have very seriously listened to the leaders of opposition, listened to Joshiji, Basudev Acharya Ji, Mulayam Singh Ji, Lalu Ji and all the hon. Leaders. I also listened to my colleagues, I listned to Kapil Sibal Ji, Dara Singh Ji of Bahujan Samaj Party and our youth colleagues Dipender Hooda Ji, Praful Patel our Cabinet colleague spoke very well I congratulate him. Now what I have to say is that this discussion was not taken over night.

It has been a subject of discussion for years in the country. It is necessary to know its background. We can have difference of opinion. The background is that ours is an agriculturist country. Even today 55 to 60 per cent population of our country depends on agriculture. Our farmers work hard to earn money to support their families.

We all, whether in treasury benches or in Opposition understand this fact that India is at second place in the matter of food production, it is at second place in fruit and vegetable production. India is at number one position in milk production. It is a reality and also the strength of our country. But it is also a fact that the food management which we should have, the damage to crop, I have got the figures provided by hon. Murli Manohar Joshi verified. I also consulted the Minister of Agriculture, who understand the pulse of farmers, understands his problem. I have figures pertaining to the year 2011, which I will send to Mr. Joshi and also place on the table. Fruits and vegetables have to suffer most of the loss as there is shortage of infrastructure, cold storage and agro-processing industries (*interruptions*)

Hon. Madam Speaker, the figures are between thirty to thirty five percent. 'The farmers incurs a loss of sixty to sixty five thousand crores every year in the matter of fruit and vegetables. It is the latest report of the World Bank. This figure was published in the year 2012 that the price realization of farmers of India is between 11 and 15 percent. Therefore, this discussion took place during your as well as our period. This fact was forwarded by the hon. Members and the Leader of Opposition. It was your thinking when you were on that side. It is correct to say that political parties change their stand many a time in view of the circumstances. The questions arises when there is a big shift. You asked a right question. The question which was raised by Kapil Ji and our friends was also just, because at that time the issue we raised were as an opposition. After, the formation of UPA Government under the leadership of Congress party, we never opposed this subject in our manifesto. You have right to do so. The decision of the year 2002 was not a sudden one. The discussion started in the country in the year 2000. I will place the cabinet decision of that time before you. The debate started under that decision of Cabinet, Committee of Secretaries was constituted. Madam Speaker, it is written here, please allow me to read out.

[English]

"In compliance with the decision taken by the Cabinet in its meeting held on 1st February, 2000,

a Group of Ministers consisting of Minister of Finance, Minister of Commerce and Industry, Minister of Communications, Minister of Chemicals and Fertilizers, Minister of External Affairs and Minister of State with Independent Charge of the Ministry of Small Scale and Agro and Rural Industries was constituted to review the existing sectoral policies including FDI in multi-brand retail and decide necessary changes."

The decision was of February 2000. This note was for the GOM which was constituted as per the decision. This was a Cabinet decision that I have quoted. Because this is property of the Government, I will place it before the House. November 2001 was the first meeting, I am not going into too much of detail but read two, three small excerpts.

"Organised retail sector in India only accounts for two per cent of total retail sales in the country as compared to 85 per cent in the USA, 55 per cent in Malaysia, 40 per cent in Thailand, 36 per cent in Brazil, 10 per cent in China."

Then it goes into details how it is going to help in creating infrastructure and what are the difficulties. There are various study reports of national institutes as well international organizations that were quoted in this report. Another excerpt worth mentioning is:

"FDI in retail accounts for a substantial share in total FDI flows of many countries."

The names of the countries are given.

"Given the size of Indian consumer market, 10 to 11 per cent of the GDP, and the size of the food industry, retail trade sector can easily absorb four billion over the next five years."

It also says that a strong FDI presence in retail sector would act as a driving force in attracting FDI in upstream activities as well, especially in food processing and packaging industries, because many large scale retail chains also promote their own brands by way of backward integration. And it says that the potential for FDI in food industry, therefore, is very large; and that entry of global players in the retail trade sector would to a great extent bridge the gap.

In this country when organized retail came, when McDonald and Kentucky Fried Chicken were allowed-

this note states—this debate took place in the country as to what will happen to Bikanerwala, what will happen to Haldiram, what will happen to Nathu Sweets, what will happen to Nirulas.

[Translation]

I have mentioned that in English. At that time also this concern was expressed and it is a good thing. I congratulate you for this. While preparing the draft, your Government took care as to what will happen to Haldiram and Bikaner? But here McDonald has also come. Just now Deepender Bhai told that McDonald was also compelled to make Aloo Tikki. Indians have their own taste. They are habitual of eating spicy and tangy food and no outsider can provide them this taste. Haldiram has reached in every part of the world. There are 34 stores in Europe and there are three stores in London...(Interruptions).

MADAM SPEAKER: What is this going on?

...(Interruptions).

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Madam Speaker, I am simply giving examples...(Interruptions). My friends should not get agitated, I read out a Government note which I mentioned here ...(Interruptions). I am not saying anything on my own. Secondly Bikanerwala has become worth one thousand crore. It used to be a one crore company. If you go to the site of Bikanerwala, you will find it has 85 stores all over the world. If the people from outside came here, our people have also gone out. The people from our country went to foreign countries and opened shops there. Today the people of U.K. and U.S.A. eat the Chat of Haldiram, eat stuff from Bikanerwala eat sweets of Nathu...(Interruptions).

Why do you object?

Secondly, there was a discussion on organized retail that as to when it came here?

SHRI LALU PRASAD: Mustafa from Azamgarh has controlled the whole Singapore ...(Interruptions).

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: I have to say that you took the decision after considering all these things. Today I come to know as to why the discussion was stopped. My friend, former Minister Shri Dasmunshi is seriously ill for years. The statement of the then leader of Opposition in Rajya Sabha and our Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh was mentioned here. I have to

say that at that time it was opposed, because you did not discuss it with anybody—neither with the organization of farmers, nor consumer forums and the small industries. I had gone through the whole file to ascertain whether any consultation took place. There was no consultation. They wanted to bring it without any consultation and that is why there was opposition to it...(Interruptions).

You have written it in your manifesto. You say, you changed your mind, Joshiji has also said. It is your prerogative to change your mind. You are a political party. In the year 2004 you said that you wanted do it 26 percent perhaps you saw, there was some opposition in your support area also and that is why you reduced it from 100 per cent Thereafter in vision document something else was said. Today you are completing against it. It is your decision. We do not challenge your decision, but I have to say one thing. If you got that enlightenment when you are in opposition and not ten years ago when you were in power, then it is a matter of concern for the country, because at that time you took big decisions ...(Interruptions).

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA (Hazaribag): The Commerce Minister is again and again amphasizing on the point...(Interruptions).

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: I am not yielding. ...(Interruptions).

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: He is creating confusion....(Interruptions).

MADAM SPEAKER: He is not yielding.

...(Interruptions).

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: There is a difference between preparing a note and taking a decision. When was the decision taken...(Interruptions).

He is not telling as to when the decision was taken....(Interruptions)

We rejected that proposal...(Interruptions).

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Thank you. I have very much regard for Yashwant Singh ji. He told me also that he opposed that. Today Sharad Yadav ji hold me the same, Dr. Murli Manohar Joshi said that they opposed that in the cabinet...(Interruptions).

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: But even after that you did not understand ...*(Interruptions)*.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: I have to say one thing which leader of the opposition said. I consider it my duty to tell about that. A serious allegation was made through a question. A reference of 7 December, 2011 was given that on 7th December, 2011 an assurance was given to the L house by then hon. Leader of House and Finance Minister. It was read here that Government suspends its cabinet decision. It will have consultations with all stakeholders and stakeholders include State Government, States, political parties. My statement was mentioned. I gave same statement in Rajya Sabha.

[English]

In a clarification I said consultations include all the States and does not exclude but include the political parties etc.

[Translation]

I stand by that.

The question is that, yesterday Sushma ji said that she discussed with Advani ji as to whether ever in his memory such thing happened in the country that Government might have broken its assurance given in the House. He said, no it has never happened. I agree with you. If it is true then there are serious allegations upon the Government. What is the reality? The first decision after 7th December was after discussion. That discussion started on 6th July, 2010 when discussion paper was issued. Subsequently after the recommendations of committee of secretaries which were with the Government from July, 2011 and this decision was taken on 24th November, 2011. It is the matter of 7th December. After the decision of 24th November it was strongly opposed, House was stalled. You have rightly said that the whole country knows about it. I felt my responsibility. I wrote a letter to the leaders of every political party in both Houses.

I would like to thank hon'ble Basu Deb Acharia ji who has accepted yesterday that the Commerce Minister wrote a three page letter. He tried to answer our every query, but we did not accept that. The Polit Bureau of your party took a decision and wrote a letter to Prime Minister and Prime Minister sent that to me. I, even after that in writing requested that please reconsider it. But I agree that it is your ideology and you thinking this not our thinking... *(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): The letter was sent on 27th November. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: No I have sent a subsequent letter. Madam I do not want to join issues with them.

MADAM SPEAKER: The hon. Minister is not yielding. Nothing will go on record.

*(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Hon'ble Speaker Madam, I would like to say one more thing. After 7th December Government again officially had a talk with farmers organizations—Bhartiya Kisan Union, Bhartiya Krishak Samaj, Confederation of Indian Farmer Association, All India Fruit and Vegetable Producers Association which is a Pune based Association etc. 12 Farmers Associations were called. Their written statement is with us. Today, I am going to submit that proposal is the House. After that the other consumer organization. Food and Consumer Affairs Minister, Shri Thomas ji is sitting here, called consumer forums from different parts of the country. 17 recognized consumer organizations came. Government called those organizations on its own expenses and had a discussion with them. 12 farmers organizations and 17 consumer organizations gave in writing in its favour. Subsequently 6 big organizations of food processing Industry of the country were called and they also gave in writing in favour of this. Now, the question is that as to whether any negligence was on my part. I say it with full responsibility that I wrote a letter to every hon'ble Chief Minister after 7th December. Sushma ji, Advani ji, you are elders and you know the manner in which the Central Government discuss with the States. The Secretary of Central Government write letter of Chief Secretaries of States. Our Secretary DIPP wrote a letter to every State of India in the month of July this year. 21 States responded, gave their reaction. 14 Chief Ministers dispatched their response in writing to me. Now, the question is how much are in favour and how much are not in favour. I have told you about the organizations, farmers and consumers. Out of 21 replies 11 were from predominantly agricultural, horticultural States and they strongly demanded in its favour and seven States opposed. I know it and a question was

*Not recorded.

raised but I will reply that it was 11 and 7 but 11 is a bigger number and 12 Farmer's organizations and 17 consumer forums are also big. All the organizations of small and medium enterprises and included in stakeholders.

Some states have given in writing that they are pondering over it and asked for clarifications and there were three states. Now the question is that there is federal system in our country. I went to Chandigarh, I will give date to the House. In the month of July I met hon'ble Prakash Singh Badal ji. I have great respect for him, he is a big leader of the country and is a Chief Minister. I went to Bhuvaneshwar and personally met Naveen Patnaik ji, but it is true that he did not support it. He is a very gentle person. He said Anand ji I have opposed it in writing, even then whatever you have said, we will reconsider it. It is his right to have a different opinion. I had a long talk with Nitish ji and sister Mamta ji. It is my good luck that I have worked with them. We have been colleagues. 27 years back from today when I was President of Indian Youth Congress. I personally went to West Bengal and talked with her thrice. Once in Bengal twice in Delhi. She told me, no I am not in its favour. I said, we respect you. Therefore, giving a broader thought to it we have decided that being a Federal system, constitutional convention and honouring the constitution it should be left to the elected Governments of the States as to whether this decision is to be implemented or not because every state has the equal right. The government notified for only those 11 states, where the elected Government is in favour of it. Deependra Hooda ji has rightly said that the decision for Haryana will be done by its Chief Minister, the decision for Andhra Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir will be done by respective Chief Ministers and the elected Governments there, the decision for Delhi and Maharashtra will be done by the Chief Minister and Governments of those states. No one can deprive the elected Governments from their rights. We are not imposing upon any state. This is not the intention of the centre, we have provided a helping policy and that too citing all the discussions held in 12 years.

Sushmaji, you said that Political parties are included in it or not, I would say yes they are included. Perhaps you may remember that on 7th December your party President hon. Gadkariji talked to then Finance Minister and had a lunch with him ...*(Interruptions)* After lunch he gave a press interview in the capacity of President of Bhartiya Janta Party and said that he had a talk with Pranabji and they have clarified it. That statement is with me. Bhartiya Janta Party not in its favour. It is the

policy of his party. Later on, a letter from Polit Bureau of CPM came to Prime Minister in which A.B. Bardha and Prakash Karat had signed. That letter was received four months back. All Leftist Parties had given in writing. Now they have decided. There are political parties or not. They say that discussion should continue upto the last. I had a different opinion on this, I will tell you. Now, it has been said that Political parties were consulted or not. I met Prakash Singh Badalji, Patnaikji. They are Presidents of their parties or not. They are Presidents of Shiromani Akali Dal and Biju Janta Dal respectively. Mamtaji of Trinmool Congress, Nitishji is leader of JDU. Now if I go into technicalities, I remember one saying of English that

[English]

doing same thing over and over and expecting different result is the definition of crazy.

[Translation]

If you do same thing again and again and expect different result then it is upsetting your balance. Please ponder over it. I have great respect for Badalji, he is our elder. I met him at Chandigarh and had a detailed talk with him. He offered us meals also. We talked about Punjab...*(Interruptions)*

Madam Speaker, I humbly request my friends to listen to me. I am telling you the truth word by word. I said to him, see I have talked to Sukhbirji. I have his letter, and that is of your Government. Your Government has not withdrawn that letter. In the present talks, the State Governments which have not opposed in writing are Punjab, Himachal Pradesh and Gujarat. All these three have Governments of BJP and its supporters. These three states governments have not opposed it in writing even upto now. It is necessary for you to know it. You say that it was opposed in Kerala, it is correct. When it was left to states, they took their own decision. Now you do not quarrel with your Chief Ministers that why they did not do that.

I have put all the facts before the House. When I talked to Chief Minister Badalji or Chief Minister Navin Patnaik ji then should I have said that Sir let us have an interval and again we will meet after 15 minutes. Then should I have said that now I have come to see you as President of Shiromani Akali Dal for the same thing again. How I would have done that because they would have worried about me, as I have read the saying of English, they would have thought that the Minister is upset. All were consulted. The allegations are not correct, this should not have happened.

Sushmaji said to me as what has changed in the policy of 2011 and 2012. You have rightly said that earlier also you left it to the states. Sushmaji it was left to States and it was implied that states issue the trade licences, license to open shops, this is our statement of 2011. It is implied in Cabinet Note, now implicit-explicit whatever you say. The first paragraph is that it will be decision of states and this is the big difference.

The other big difference I would like to mention. I come from Himachal Pradesh. Farooq Abdulla ji is here. I am talking about the place where I was born ...*(Interruptions)* Sister Sushmaji also has been to all place like U.P., Madhya Pradesh after Ambala. I have also that right because this country belongs to all of us. Second thing was Chief Minister of Jammu and Kashmir and Uttarakhand said one thing to me. The Chief Minister of Assam Shri Tarun Gogoiji also said to me. I forgot to take his name. He said Anandji Central Government will bring a policy and will deprive us. We are land locked states, border states, what will happen to our horticulturists, what will you do for them, if you will open only in the cities having a population of more than ten lakh. I said you apprehension is correct. I talked about this with the Prime Minister and it was discussed in the Cabinet. We did a special dispensation for small states because it has been left to states that they should take their own decision. This is the difference between earlier policy and this policy.

I would like to tell you, I said this in the House and many things have been said by the leader of opposition and my able colleague Kapil ji answered some points. But I would like to say one thing that all the things I have put here, we said about consensus. Consensus means agreeing in general, my teachers taught me that consensus does not mean unanimity. If you wait for unanimity you will have to take 'samadhi' because they will never agree and we will keep sitting. This cannot happen.

[English]

As such there should not be any confusion between consensus and unanimity. It is because if you have to wait for unanimity, you wait till eternity and we never wanted to wait.

[Translation]

Many other things were said here, predatory pricing and my colleagues answered that. We have law for

completion, competition commission, maximum retail price. It is not that they will suddenly bring down the prices. Hon. Mulayam Singhji also was worried and he was right that they will bring down price and small business will close down and after that hike the prices but this cannot happen. Laws of country will not allow that to happen. Madam Speaker, we have put a condition and now the question is what is that condition? Our policy is purely India's policy. We have understood the reality of our land, therefore, have said that there will not be any investment less than 100 million dollar. FIPB will scrutinize that and 50 per cent will be in the villages. It is not that he will do or not do it? When he brings business proposal the FIPB scrutinize that and if it is not does he will not get the permission. If the local sourcing is not 30 per cent then permission will not be granted.

Hon'ble Sushmaji said that it is only 30 per cent and remaining 70 percent will come from China or outside. We have said minimum not the maximum. That also to MSME. There is medium industry in the country, weavers, clusters of artisans already there is sourcing of single Brand retailers, Multi Brand Retailers. Amount of sourcing from China was referred to. India also has one and half billion and India's will also increase, but what will our farmer purchase? Whatever will not sell in the country it will go to the world market? We will get foreign exchange and our sons-daughters will get employment.

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN (Ghosi): Hon'ble Speaker Madam, hon'ble Minister is taking notice of points raised by leader of opposing only therefore our party does not agree to it and we walk out from the House.

17.38 hrs.

Shri Dara Singh Chauhan and some other hon. Members then left the House.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Hon'ble Speaker Madam one question was raised that you do 30 per cent local sourcing and this is against WTO agreement. Yesterday this was raised. Hon'ble Speaker Madam 30 per cent sourcing is not against any of our international agreement because whatever comes in our country will come post establishment which means it will come as per our policy and this is pre-establishment policy, post establishment is national treatment, and not in pre-establishment. This is an universal right which we have adopted for every state ...*(Interruption)*.

MADAM SPEAKER: Please calm down. Sit down please.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

...(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Madam Speaker, through you it is my humble request to Leader of Opposition that let me complete my point. It is my duty to answer the point raised in the House. A point about international experience has been raised, Mulayam Singhji has mentioned about small trader, Sushmaji has said about retail business. Hon'ble Sharad Yadav ji has said that 25 crore people are linked with it and you have said 12 crore.

It is time that if I follow the data of 2011 today 4 crore people are engaged in retail business. 4 crore means as Mulayam Singhji has said there will be 5 or 4 members in a family we totally agree with this. But the question is that we do not have to see the example of America that what is the retail business there? That you have written in your papers that how much it is in U.K. In India it is 4 per cent share of organised retail in 2011. 93.7 per cent is of small retailer in retail sector business. I will not go far. You must be reading study by E.U.? The study of 2011 two prominent economists both of whom are Indians, one is Jagdish Bhagwati and other is Rajesh Kohli who are well known in the world.

[English]

In 'Organised Retailing in India: Issues and Outlook' they have written this.

[Translation]

It is necessary to know I would like to quote page No. 6 in it.

[English]

I would like to quote with your permission: "Total retail

"First, total retail sales increased by approximately 70 per cent between 2004 and 2009, from US dollar 294 billion to 496 billion. Second, sales grew over this period by about 43 per cent for retailers in the formal sector and about 97 per cent for retailers in the informal sector. Thus, from 2004 to 2009, retail sales grew almost twice as fast as in the informal sector as in the formal sector. Seven per cent increase in organised and almost fifteen per cent in the unorganised retailing."

[Translation]

It is necessary to tell, therefore, the panic being spread that where the retailer will go? When organized retail has come and not gone in 12 years then you may read the study of India. Do not read study of Brussels. That will not harm. My experience is also same as yours. I was also born in a small middle class family in a small city. We also used to go in Shimla to school and college and our mother used to say to bring vegetables from shop. Myself and my brother used to bring vegetables and other things in a bag. We also used to go for buying vegetables with our father. We have not come from heaven. We also belong to same soil. We understand our country. We do not need any certificate that whether we understand India or not understand problems of small businessman or not? He is safe. It has been said as to where these big shops will be opened, only in big cities. That needs space of one lakh meter. Mulayam Singh ji, it will not harm the neighbouring shops. Even today when we go to our home in village or city or here also. We tell the workers working with us to bring some daily items, they do not go to any multi brand retail store to buy those items. They will not give those items because small shopkeeper oblige them on loan also but multi brand retail store will not give them. Small shopkeeper will give them even half bread, two eggs and a loan also and charge money even after one month. A small child can also go there and will say 'Lala ji give him this item or that item, shopkeeper will note that in his copy and from his father. Do not spread this panic.

Hon'ble Madam Speaker, I will take few more minutes and conclude. It is very important therefore I will put two more things. First, two very important decision have been taken, every government takes decisions.

Again and again America has been referred to and criticism has been done. I do not want to go into any arguments. I have paper of year 2000 and this has not been given by anyone, it is government property. He was Secretary in the Prime Minister's Office at that time. You have taken his name. I never take anyone's name, he is a member of other house. Do not object to it, you have taken name of N.K. Singhji. This letter is of 26-August, 2000. Secretary DIPP wrote a letter to N.K. Singhji that he had asked for a detail and he is sending that. This is the decision of Commerce and Industry Minister that before his America tour Prime Minister should be apprised about it. This letter starts.

[English]

"The Prime Minister is to visit the USA shortly in order to review investor interest in India as also to send signals regarding the continuing reforms process in India. The PM may wish to make some announcements regarding the FDI Policy."

In that—

"FDI up to 100 per cent be permitted through the automatic route in multi-brand retail. FDI be permitted 100 per cent in Defence, FDI 100 per cent in Pharmaceuticals, 100 per cent in Air Force..."

SHRI HARIN PATHAK (Ahmedabad East): No, it was not a signal. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: May I lay it on the Table of the House ...*(Interruptions)* Congratulations. Hon'ble Speaker Madam, if there is no interruption then it is all right. We were told in the childhood that the medicine given by 'Hakeem' is not sweet but it is effective. Likewise truth is also bitter, about it. ...*(Interruptions)* we heard you, you should also hear us.

Yesterday, Sushmaji said one thing that she wants to go with Prime Minister to the countries of whole world, whether it is Washington or London. She will ask investors to come to India. I thank you for this. You are Leader of Opposition, First, it was said that this decision is influenced decision. There is some corruption in it. Sushmaji, it is better if you do not say such things. You can oppose but do not say such serious things. Wal-Mart is not the only investor, other than TESCO, Salisbury, Car-IV in the world whosoever wants to come, why you are threatening them to run away? Prime Minister has not consulted me, it is his prerogative. If he wishes to

take you with him then what will be the miracle in it that it is being discussed here for the last two years, allegations are being made. Here are some people who put ten zeros after every number and investors are running away. You will go and threaten them. First of all, change your views so that Prime Minister may take you with him, the people of world may come here and we may also go there. Business may rise and there are more jobs. Thank you. In the last I would like to say one thing and this is the last point that whenever a big decision has been taken in this country a big hue and cry has been made to oppose that. There was 'Bharat Bandh' in 1985, then also BJP and Left Front were together. At the time of Liberalisation in 1991, Bombay club was formed and it was said the industry will perish but what happened? Shri Prafula Patel has mentioned that TATAs have taken over Kores Steel, Land Rover, Jaguar and no harm is there to us.

I humbly request you that please think with some sobriety and withdraw your motion, otherwise through you I request to the House to reject this motion.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Madam Speaker, retail business has been neglected in it, therefore Samajwadi Party boycott it ...*(Interruptions)*

17.51 hrs.

Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav and some other hon. Members then left the House.

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down, why you are on your legs? Sit downs.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down, take your seat.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Gurudas Dasgupta ji, please sit down

[English] Please have order in the House.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

*(Interruptions)...**

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down. What are you doing? Now Sushmaji is speaking, she is on her legs. Please take your seat.

...(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Madam Speaker, the debate on FDI started from yesterday afternoon has come to its last phase. The debate was very meaningful and detailed. 22 hon'ble colleagues from 18 parties including myself have taken part in this debate. Two from BJP, three from Congress and one member each from other parties have taken part in the debate. Almost all parliamentary leader of most of the parties have taken part. Who could not speak, their most senior colleagues submitted their stand.

Madam Speaker, I was happy that 14 parties out of 18 have spoken against FDI. Only four parties—Congress, NCP, RJD and RLD gave thier speech in favour of FDI. At present, I am talking about speech. Whosoever, gave their speech against FDI, everyone was serious about it.

He has very strongly expressed his views. Placed his view point with internal pain and with many logics. In so far as the question of speaking in support of FDI is concerned, Kapil bhai has provided leadership to those who are speaking in support. But yesterday, I was astonished as his speech was filled with contradictions. It was not clear whether he was speaking in support of or agaisnt the FDI. That is why today Shri Sharad Yadav said that yesterday he was speaking the truth. I have understood his dilemma.

That the voters of Chandani Chowk constituency of Delhi, which he represents, are totally against FDI. But the Government which he is depending is in favour of FDI. He was avoiding the sensitive points. At times, he was luring his voters and at times he was thumping the benches while looking at both his leaders sitting on the front benches. I am not saying all this without any reason. As far as the facts extended by you are concerned, my senior colleagues Dr. Joshi has demolished all his arguments. He has made my job, right to reply easy. But I want to place before you, the contradictions in your speech.

It is his speech—

"I am a Member of Parliament from Chandani Chowk. I talk about my constituency, not anything else. If Walmart comes here where will it set up its

shop? It can't set up its shop in Delhi. Even if it wants, it can't get land here. If it is able to get land it will be so costly that it would disturb their economic model. The definitely it will have to go 10-15 kilometres away in NCR."

It is the first contradiction (interruptions). The Chief Minister of Delhi Smt. Sheila Dixit is making the biggest promise that Walmart of FDI will first of all come to Delhi. (interruptions). She has organized a big rally for FDI. The Eleven Chief Ministers who have written letters to Mr. Anand Sharma, one of the letters is of the Chief Minister of Delhi that she is in favour of FDI (interruptions). The Chief Minister of Delhi is making a tall claim that first FDI will come to Delhi. But the Minister of her party and the MP of Chandni Chowk is saying that the FDI will not come to Delhi. (interruptions). He is talking of whole of Delhi. Please listen, I read out again.

He said, where they will find place in Delhi. They will have to go 10-15 Kms. away in NCR.

Madam Speaker, as far as NCR is concerned, the Chief Minister of Delhi has no control over it.

18.00 hrs.

Noida comes in NCR, which is in U.P. Gurgaon, Rohtak and Bahadurgarh come under NCR, which is in Haryana. The Chief Minister of Delhi can't speak about NCR. They talk about setting up in Delhi. But the M.P. of Delhi, spokesperson of Congress, their torchbearer says on the floor of the House, where will it come in Delhi, it will not find place in Delhi. It is the first contradiction.

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: If the House agrees, I extend the time of the House till this discussion is over.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Madam, I tell the second contradiction. They say that this policy is in the interest of farmers, in the interest of labourers, in the interest of poor people and say as Congress party is well wisher of farmers, labourer-poor people, that is why this policy has been brought. But what they speak in their speech here, nobody will go to Walmart on motor cycle to purchase things from there, nobody will go there

on cycle, then who will buy from the Walmart, people having big cars will go to buy from Walmart. You talk about the interests of farmers, labourers and consumers and are making policy for those who have big cars. (interruptions). If the people big cars will go there then who are the consumers whose interests they are looking after. For whom these Walmarts are being opened? Walmart is being opened for the people having big cars. It is the second contradiction.

The third contradiction is that they say till 2008 Walmart was running in loss. Then why the one who was incurring loss is adopting every tactic to come here? If coming here is a proposition of loss for Walmart then why it is dying to come to India. Second thing they said that the economy of India is in deficit, it is in bad shape.

Madam, please tell me how the one in loss will deliver for the other. Therefore, in so far as Kapil Sibal is concerned, yesterday, he was completely confused. He was not able to think clearly. He was thinking that from here, he was to go to Chandni Chowk, what the people there will say. Here he was standing in front of both his leaders and was worried what they will say. Kapil Sibal's whole speech was full of confusion. Dr. Joshi has explained already and demolished his whole speech with facts and figures.

The second speech was that of Lalu ji. Now Lalu ji read out a "Jugaadu" type of couplet (Sher) for me. It seems he has composed it here itself. I feel it would be better if I reply his speech in the same coin because that is the only language which he understands—I read out a couplet on the same line which you toed. You don't know how to untie the knots, and can't speak anything except jestingly (interruptions).

Madam, the second speaker from Congress was Shri Deepender Hooda. His name was added in the last. I was looking forward with great love and affection, as he belongs to my state. He became so agitated that he grew potatoes of two feet size (interruption). He invited McDonalds and assured them that they will be supplied potatoes as big as 24 inches (interruption). He claims to be son of a farmer. My son, if you are son of a farmer, then first understand the difference between bottlegourd and potatoes.

Madam, even bottlegourd can't be grown of two feet size. A lot of effort goes into growing a two feet bottlegourd. He is boasting of supplying potatoes of that size to McDonalds and Pepsico. Now what should I reply to

all this. Thereafter, brother Anand Sharma gave authorized reply on behalf of Government. He spoke in as very dignified manner and tried to express his views very strongly. But as that was not based on facts, he could not impress. He tendered a very strange argument. While talking about stakeholders, he had very specifically asked as to who were they. He must have known that consumer organisations, farmers organisation and Pranab Da had clearly said that he has also said in Rajya Sabha that political parties and the Chief Ministers of the states will be there. Madam Speaker, after having seen the interview of the President of the main opposition party, they feel that consultation has been completed. What reply they have given? (interruptions) No, their interview came and consultation was deemed to have been done.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Madam Speaker, I beg pardon, perhaps, the Leader of Opposition Smt. Sushma Ji, could not understand what I said. He met the then Leader of the House and the Finance Minister, Mr. Pranab ji.

He met then hon'ble Leader of House and Finance Minister Pranab ji and after that he came out and gave a Press interview and said that I met him at lunch and clarified that it is the decision of Bhartiya Janta Party. I will say other thing. You said that Government have to honour the leaders of political parties in the House. Wrote a letter to all and Leaders of Opposition in both the Houses. I expected that at least Sushma ji may refuse that but give a reply to the letter but that reply has not been received upto now that they will say no consultation has taken place ...(interruptions) third thing is that I do not know how much cordial relations Sushmaji and Gadkariji maintain. If he has not told her what can I do?

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Madam Speaker, the letter they wrote to us, Basu Deb Achariaji has rightly said that it is of prior to 7th December. In the discussion, an assurance was given on 7th December therefore do not say that you wrote a letter to us. This discussion should have been after 7th December. That letter was not dispatched after 7th December. That is why I have said they are putting wrong facts. As far as discussion with political parties is concerned they were not in that meeting with Pranab Mukherjee. That was a courtesy meeting. What consultation was in that meeting? He gave an interview and they have deemed it as consultation. I want to say some other thing. There were two things in the statement of Pranab Da, consultation and consensus or general consenses. If from the statement of principle

opposition party you thought that Bhartiya Janta Party is not in its favour then how it can be understood as general consensus? You talk about consensus. I say that if you have accepted that then how it is general consensus? We also do not talk about unanimity. We also say general consensus. But they understood the interview of main opposition party given after lunch as consultation and said that if they do not agree then what is there, we will make general consenses. Hon'ble Speaker, first time in general consensus has arrived at in this House and I have said to you that 14 parties out of 18 have spoken in its favour ...(interruptions)

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Hon'ble Speaker, Sushmaji is right in paying that last time when this discussion was made in this House, it was opposed here. This statement came at both the place in that regard. The letter written by you ...(interruptions).

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: I myself met in Chief Ministers.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: You please listen that was for Chief Ministers also and it was said that you will consult the parties in this House also. Consultation is always done after calling a meeting, that you did not do. Sushmaji is absolutely right in saying that you deemed the consultation as consenses.

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Hon'ble Speaker, a general consensus has arrived it in the House today or it was on that day when there was 'Bharat Bandh' on the issue of FDI. A big unity of Opposition was seen. You never have seen that. Trinamool Congress and leftist parties both organised a 'Bandh' in West Bengal. SP and BSP both opposed it in Uttar Pradesh. Anna DMK and DMK both opposed it is Tamil Nadu and NDA opposed it in the whole country. In their own places there is no full consensus. Defence Minister Shri A.K. Antony from Kerala who is in their cabinet is also against it. Their Chief Minister in Kerala and Congress unit of Kerala is also against it. Yesterday, I asked Dr. Shashi Tharoorji as to whether he wanted to speak and he was denied the opportunity? He said, yes I was refused and was not to speak in its favour. Where is the general consensus? 14 parties delivered the speeches out of 18 ...(interruptions)

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF
HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI

THAROOR): Madam Speaker, I reserve the right to respond since my name has been taken ...(Interruptions) Madam Speaker, my name has been taken by her. In a corridor conversation, the Leader of the Opposition made a smiling comment to which I replied with a smile. I do not believe it is fit to be quoted in this fashion in the House. I would respectfully request that she withdraw that statement. I did not make such a statement. Thank you, Madam.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Hon'ble Speaker, 14 out of 18 parties delivered their speeches against it ...(interruptions) I wanted the thinking that has emerged in the speeches would have reflected in the votes. Because I counted 14 parties which were in favour of motion, which were against FDI. The number is 282. It is 10 more than majority in this House and those who were in favour their number is 224. Just now, I was talking about speeches, if you add the number parties having 282 members were against FDI in their speeches and parties having 224 members of Parliament delivered their speeches in favour of FDI. Therefore, I would like to say to the Hon'ble Prime Minister that the sense of whose House and through that the mind of the country has come before you that what the country think about this. This has reflected in the House. I wanted that this thinking should have reflected in votes because whatever the walls of this House has heard in these two days the results of votes will come before this House and it will be recorded in the history ...(interruptions) I will tell the meaning of votes which will become part of history. Therefore, I wanted that the coming generations may read that who said what and what they did? I wanted that the difference between saying and doing should not have seen here. How forcefully Mulayam Singh Yadavji spoken here and he requested Sonia Gandhi ji that she asks them to withdraw it. In the end he said one thing that if Gandhi, Lohia, Jai Prakash would have been here then FDI would not have come. I would like to say that Gandhi, Lohia and Jai Prakash are not here today but if Mulayam Singh Yadav would have voted, the FDI would not have come. But what can be done ...(I will tell the meaning of votes which will become part of history. Therefore, wanted that the coming generations may read that who said what and what they did? I wanted that the difference between saying and doing should not have seen here. How forcefully Mulayam Singh Yadavji spoken here and he requested Sonia Gandhi ji that she asks them to withdraw it. In the end he said one thing that if Gandhi, Lohia, Jay Prakash would have been here then

FDI would not have come. I would like to say that Gandhi, Lohia and Jai Prakash are not here today but if Mulayam Singh Yadav would have voted, the FDI would not have come. But what can be done ...*(interruptions)* a situation of confusion has come ...*(interruptions)* it is not a matter of coming with BJP. I should tell that also because DMK people are saying this ...*(interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI T.K.S. ELANGO VAN (Chennai North): We have already spoken our views in this House ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Hon'ble Speaker, today debate is not on secular or communal subject. Today, the debate is on bread and butter employment for 20 crore people. Employment for 4 crore and bread for 20 crore people is being debated. Hindu, Muslim, Sikhs and Christians all people are engaged in retail business. People of all religions are engaged in that. Sachhar Committee had said the worst affect of FDI will be on the Muslims engaged in retail trade. More percentage of Muslims is engaged in retail business than Hindus. Therefore, the debate is not of secular and communal. The debate is of jobs and bread. I would like to thank leader of JDS Shri Deve Gowdaji. He said,

[English]

"I am not voting because of your motion; I am voting because of poor farmers."

[Translation]

Therefore, everyone could have voted as per their own reasons. But the difficulty is that if the cause becomes FDI versus CBI then what is the way out? CBI is more nearer than FDI? Therefore, I would like to say to the Prime Minister that the sense of House is this and parties having 282 members have spoken agaisnt FDI, this is the mind of the country which has been reflected in the House ...*(interruptions)* BSP people say that they will not vote with communalism. When it comes to seeking vote on Bill for reservation for SC, ST, then our sister comes to us and request us to call the leader of Rajya Sabha also so that we the brother and the sister can meet simultaneously. When it comes to vote, we are termed communal and when it is a matter of seeking vote then we become brother and sister. This double standard is not acceptable. You decide whether you will seek vote or give vote. If you are interested in repeating the same

argument time and again, in that case, it is a different matter. I have already told that today, we are not discussing communal-secular. Today we are discussing the matter which is of interest to small traders. It relates to the question of the employment of 4 crore people engaged in retail business and that of earning bread and butter for the 20 crore people. That is why I would like to request those who are sitting here. First I would repeat my appeal to the Prime Minister that this is the consensus. Exchange of view has already taken place in place of consultation. The process of discussion has been completed in detail. This internal debate has been listened to by the people of other countries. So you can say that ours is a democratic country and if the Parliament is not prepared to accept it, then acting democratically will have to respect the public opinion. So, we did come to the decision but some people are against it, I cannot implement it. If after reconsidering this decision, you say this then nothing will be better than that. Yesterday also, I had said that we like to win you not by defeating you but by persuading you. Still, if you choose to be adamant which was reflected in the reply also, I would urge upon my colleagues. This is an Urdu 'Sher'—

Tareekh Ki Aankhon Ne Who Hall Bhi Dekha Hai,
 Lamhon Ne Khata Ki Thi, Sadiyon Ne Saza Payee,

My request to my colleagues is that when you will be about to press the button, that moment will go to decide the making and destroying the future of those 20 crore people. That is why without thinking any other thing, as Devegowda Saheb also said, you kindly think of the interests of the farmer, then small businessman and the poor, not the interest of big people like McDonalds and Pepsico, not the interest of big Walmart or Tesco, but in the interest of common man press the 'Yes' button, to support the motion and defeat the FDI. It will not go to defeat the Government, but it will go to defeat the FDI and our country will be saved. Submitting this, I would request that the motion may kindly be put to vote.

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, Prof. Saugata Roy.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI H.D. DEVEGOWDA: Madam, I would seek one clarification.

MADAM SPEAKER: No. We are in the middle of the process.

SHRI H.D. DEVEGOWDA : Hon. Leader of the Opposition has mentioned that I am supporting this motion. Let me honestly speak. I want to draw the attention of the hon. Leader of the Opposition and their party...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please. The process has begun. We cannot have anything else, now. Thank you, so much, Devegowdaji.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record except what Prof. Saugata Roy speaks.

(Interruptions)...*

[Translation]

PROF. SAUGATA ROY (Damdum): Madam Speaker, I will be very brief. It has already been discussed in the House at length. However, the motion moved by me for amendment was particularly related to the amendment of a Government notification. This notification was issued on 19th October, 2012 and was placed in Lok Sabha on 30th November, 2012. My amendment is very limited. The notification dated 19 October widened the scope for entry of foreign capital investment in a large number of areas. I would like to read out, it will take some time. The areas which have been opened under Schedule 8: Agriculture 100 per cent, Tea Plantation, Mining, Petroleum and natural gas 100 per cent, manufacturing defence, broadcasting 74 per cent. Print Media Civil Aviation and airport has been opened 100 per cent for the foreign investment. What is this happening to the country? It will be open to the people to decide about it. Construction and development of township has been opened 100 per cent industrial parks and satellites going to space have been opened 100 per cent. Private Security Agencies have been opened by 9 per cent while Telecom Service has been opened to the extent of 74 per cent. Asset reconstruction, banking private sector has also been opened. Banking even in public sector has also been opened. Everything is put on safe. Commodity exchange has been 49 per cent ...(interruptions) Saugata ji kindly listen to me ...(interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Saugata Roy ji, kindly address the Chair.

...(interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: You please keep silent.

PROF. SAUGATA ROY: Credit information service 48 per cent, infrastructure, insurance, non-banking financial companies, they all have been opened some 26 sectors have been opened. Then sub clauses also exist there. In all 30 sectors have been opened. My amendment is very limited ...(interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Kindly address the Chair.

...(interruptions)

PROF. SAUGATA ROY: My amendment is limited No. 16 is not correct. Section 16 relates to trading which has been opened by 100 per cent cash and carry, while sale has been opened 100 per cent. Perhaps, Adhir Chaudhary was telling yesterday that metro cash and carry is going on in Kolkata. That is whole sale thing that was opened much earlier. That had opened shop during left front government then why we are blamed for that? ...(interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: What are you doing.

...(interruptions)

PROF. SAUGATA ROY: Test marketing has been opened. Now the most important single brand product retail has been cut 100 per cent. I had overhead Prafulla Patel speech. He is a practical man having large business. He was saying, it is the people's choice as to where they want to go. They may go to Walmart or to the Kirana as per their choice. Mr. Prafulla it is correct. You should feel satisfied by the fact that single brand retail has been opened 100 per cent. It has opened gates for big companies like Lui, Buito, Costa Coffee, Prada, Gucci, Swarovski, Omega for which we don't have the capacity. Of course, it is the choice of youth. So in view of that, why they want to bring Walmart. They opened foreign companies for all 100 per cent. Let young boys and girls go there, we do not have any objection to that. Let them purchase Swarovski Crystal, we do not have any objection to that. My amendment is with regard to opening multi brand retail in such a large number of cases. Madam, please try to understand my wish is very small. I have not brought amendment against all. My focus is on composition multi brand retail only.

Anant Sharma ji has rightly said and replied in a nice way. His speech was nice. He met Mamta Bannerji. What did Mamta ji say? She told that it is unacceptable to her. Our Madam spoke something, what he spoke. I am not able to explain with my little knowledge of Hindi which is not my mother tongue. ...*(interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: You are speaking of good Hindi. Please continue.

PROF. SAUGATA ROY: Mamta ji spoke what is there in our manifesto which states that we are opposed to FDI retail. Mr. Anand Sharma we cannot accept your proposal. Whatever you spoke was right. I said that your speech was correct. Very correct. I venture to say that Pranab Mukherji had spoken of consensus in the House. Anand Sharma has made reference of a Chief Minister. According to the datas which we have the Chief Minister all over India have given their consent. That include 6 big states while in other three, Delhi is a very small state, then Daman Diu and Manipur are there which have very small population. ...*(interruptions)* I will come to your point. ...*(interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: You please speak.

PROF. SAUGATA ROY: India comprises of 28 states and seven Union Territories. Among them if no one give his consent, will that be general consensus? Today morning, my close friend Shri Bharthari Mehtab brought a dictionary to me and asked what is the meaning of consensus and whether Anand Sharma call it consensus?

Your way of talking is very good but it is not consensus. You are imposing your views on the whole country, and what is why we are against it. ...*(interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please conclude.

PROF. SAUGATA ROY: Madam, I will take only two minutes.

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please, do not make it too long.

PROF. SAUGATA ROY: Madam, I would not take it too long, I promise.

[Translation]

Please allow me to speak. We feel shy when you intervene, therefore, let me speak.

I speak to submit that there people say that why do you worry, Kapil Sibal ji has delivered a lengthy speech. If any state, any Chief Minister refuses to agree, then let him do so. Kapil Sibal ji has given example that the Chief Minister of Kerala Shri Oman Chandi is against FDI in retail. He should have told that our Defence Minister, Antony Saheb has also given a statement against FDI. It is alright you can't force him but. ...*(interruptions)* I would like to ask that many of Kerala MPs are my friends. When your Chief Minister is against FDI, you honestly tell me, will you vote in favour of FDI in retail in Parliament?

Second thing which Mr. Kapil Sibal has said is that if a state does not want, then it is free not to implement it. It is O.K., but if today a Chief Minister implements it and tomorrow the Government of another party comes into power and that is against the FDI, then will they uproot the shop of Walmart? Can it be a practical approach? It is only to misguide the people. We can't believe it. While delivering his speech, Kapil Sibal ji said that what is the need to debate all this? ...*(interruptions)* Why do you afraid of? There are only 53 cities in India having population of more than 10 lakhs. When so many states are against it, it will be started only in 18, then where is the need to debate all this? Kapil Sibal ji, it is right that why you people are also adamant? If it is to be started in 18, then what is the need to waste so much time in Delhi? You withdraw it. You say that there is no question. It is you who has told that there will be Walmart in the NCR. Those who have cars will go there, not the ones with cycles.

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please do not repeat. Try to be short now.

[Translation]

PROF. SAUGATA ROY: Sushma ji has rightly said about the people doing business in Chandni Chowk. ...*(interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please conclude.

...*(interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: All right. Please conclude. Saugata Roy ji please conclude.

...*(interruptions)*

[Translation]

PROF. SAUGATA ROY: Madam, I will conclude in two minutes ...*(interruptions)*. Deependra Hooda is young and the son of Haryana's Chief Minister.

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Thank you very much, Saugata Roy ji, please take your seat.

[Translation]

PROF. SAUGATA ROY: He has given the speech.

MADAM SPEAKER: Then what objection do you have?

...*(interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please conclude now.

...*(interruptions)*

PROF. SAUGATA ROY: Believe me, I will finish in five minutes; otherwise you expel me from the House. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Now you have to conclude.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

PROF. SAUGATA ROY: Madam, on 22nd July, Deependra Hooda ji in Indian Express ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: I am giving you one minute. Please conclude.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

PROF. SAUGATA ROY: Deependra Hooda wrote an article in the Indian Express on 22nd July, 2012.

[English]

There should be FDI in Civil Aviation and Air India should be privatized. These are set of young men.

[Translation]

They all are coming. They want to privatise our national asset Air India ...*(Interruptions)*. In your article, you said. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: What is this going on?

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Your one minute is over.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: One minute is over.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Why you are standing

...*(Interruptions)*

PROF. SAUGATA ROY: Vilas ji, I am very said that you have not became Minister ...*(Interruptions)*. Do not interrupt. *(interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: What are you speaking? Now why you are standing?

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: One minute is over. Do not get into arguments. Your one minute is over, be fast.

PROF. SAUGATA ROY: Madam, please. You gave time to everybody. Just last one.

On December 3, 2012 one article appeared in New York Times. I will read out this very fast, especially for the benefit of Sharad Pawar ji.

MADAM SPEAKER: No, you cannot read out articles.

PROF. SAUGATA ROY: The entire agrarian structure and policy is geared towards serving the corporate sector and against the small family firms. *(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Thank you.

...*(Interruptions)*

921 Motion Re: Recommendation to FDI in Multi Brand Retail Trade Annex B' of Notification under FEMA, 1999 and of Notification under

AGRAHAYANA 14, 1934 (Saka)

withdraw decision to allow 51% Motion Re: Modifications in Annex. 'A' and Motion Re: Modifications in Annex. 'B' FEMA, 1999

922

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: What are you doing? Why you are dragging? ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Thank you. Why are you going on reading? Please do not go on reading. Thank you so much, very kind of you, please take your seat.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing else will go on record now.

...*(Interruptions)**

MADAM SPEAKER: Now Hassan Khan ji.

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Hassan Khan ji, please start.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Do you have to speak

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

You have to speak,.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Thank you so much. Nothing is going on record now.

...*(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

SHRI HASSAN KHAN (Ladakh): It was placed on the Table of Lok Sabha on 30th. There is a provision in it about the percentage of FDI which is Annexure-B in Schedule 8. I had moved a resolution about that

[English]

which is very much identical to ...*(Interruptions)*

*Not recorded.

MADAM SPEAKER: Thank you. We have very little time.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI HASSAN KHAN: The Resolution moved by Prof. Saugata Ray is almost identical. Ours as well as theirs about this notification ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: He is talking about you

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI HASSAN KHAN: It is also about that notification. Mine is also about this very notification. There is a provision in Annexure-B of Schedule I of the notification which was placed on the Table of the House on 30th under FEMA. My motion was also about the percentage of direct investment in FDI. As they have not admitted Prof. Saheb's, he is insisting for vote. I am satisfied with the justification and explanation given by Government during two days of discussion. Therefore, I withdraw my motion ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, let us please have order in the House. I shall now put the motion moved by Shrimati Sushma Swaraj to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That this House recommends to the Government to immediately withdraw its decision to allow 51% Foreign Direct Investment in multi-brand retail trade."

Those in favour may say 'Ayes'

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Madam, we want a division. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Yes. There should be perfect order in the House if you want me to proceed with it. I do not want to hear any voices again. Otherwise, I will not proceed.

Let the Lobbies be cleared--

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

*(Interruptions)...**

*Not recorded.

MADAM SPEAKER: Please go through the rules.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

(Interruptions)...*

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, the Lobbies have been cleared.

Now, the Secretary-General to inform the House about the procedure regarding operating the automatic vote recording machine.

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Kind attention of the hon. Members is invited to the following points in the operation of the Automatic Vote Recording System:—

- Before a division starts, every hon. Member should occupy his or her own seat and operate the system from that seat only;
- As may kindly be seen, the "red bulbs above Display Boards" on either side of the hon. Speaker's Chair are already glowing. This means the Voting System has been activated;
- For voting, please press the following two buttons simultaneously immediately after sounding of first gong, namely,

One "red" button in front of the hon. Member on the headphone plate and

Also

any one of the following buttons fixed on the top of desk of seats:

Ayes - Green colour

Noes - Red colour

Abstain - Yellow colour

- It is essential to keep both the buttons pressed till the second gong sound is heard and the red bulbs are "off".

IMPORTANT: The hon. Members may please note that the vote will not be registered if both buttons are not kept pressed simultaneously till the sounding of the second gong.

- Please do not press the amber button (P) during division.

- Hon. Members can actually "see" their vote on Display Boards and on their Desk Unit.

- In case, vote is not registered, they may call for voting through slips.

MADAM SPEAKER: I shall now put the motion moved by Shrimati Sushma Swaraj to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That this House recommends to the Government to immediately withdraw its decision to allow 51 per cent Foreign Direct Investment in multi-brand retail trade."

The Lok Sabha divided.

AYES DIVISION NO.1 18.43 hrs.

Acharia, Shri Basu Deb

*Adhikari, Shri Sisir

Adhikari, Shri Suvendu

Aditya Nath, Yogi

Adsul, Shri Anandrao

Advani, Shri L.K.

Agrawal, Shri Rajendra

Ahir, Shri Hansraj G.

Ahmed, Shri Sultan

Ajnala, Dr. Rattan Singh

Anandan, Shri M.

Ananth Kumar, Shri

Angadi, Shri Suresh

Argal, Shri Ashok

Azad, Shri Kirti

Babar, Shri Gajanan D.

Badal, Shrimati Harsimrat Kaur

*Not recorded.

*Voted through slip.

925	<i>Motion Re: Recommendation to FDI in Multi Brand Retail Trade Annex B' of Notification under FEMA, 1999 and of Notification under</i>	AGRAHAYANA 14, 1934 (Saka)	<i>withdraw decision to allow 51% Motion Re: Modifications in Annex. 'A' and Motion Re: Modifications in Annex. 'B' FEMA, 1999</i>	926
Bais, Shri Ramesh			Dubey, Shri Nishikant	
Bakshi, Shri Subrata			Dudhgaonkar, Shri Ganeshrao Nagorao	
Bandyopadhyay, Shri Sudip			Gaddigoudar, Shri P.C.	
Banerjee, Shri Ambica			Gandhi, Shri Dilipkumar Mansukhlal	
Banerjee, Shri Kalyan			Gandhi, Shri Varun	
Basavaraj, Shri G. S.			Gandhi, Shrimati Maneka	
Baske, Shri Pulin Bihari			Ganeshamurthi, Shri A.	
Bauri, Shrimati Susmita			Gawali, Shrimati Bhavana Patil	
Besra, Shri Devidhan			Geete, Shri Anant Gangaram	
Bhagat, Shri Sudarshan			Ghubaya, Shri Sher Singh	
Bhaiya, Shri Shivraj			Gohain, Shri Rajen	
Biju, Shri P.K.			Gouda, Shri Shivarama	
Bishnoi, Shri Kuldeep			Gowda, Shri D.B. Chandre	
Bundela, Shri Jitendra Singh			Gulshan, Shrimati Paramjit Kaur	
Chakravarty, Shrimati Bijoya			Haldar, Dr. Sucharu Ranjan	
Chauhan, Shri Mahendrasinh P.			Haque, Sk. Saidul	
Chauhan, Shri Prabhatsinh P.			Hassan, Dr. Monazir	
Chavan, Shri Harishchandra			Hazari, Shri Maheshwar	
Choudhary, Shri Bhudeo			Hegde, Shri Anant Kumar	
Choudhary, Shri Nikhil Kumar			Hussain, Shri Syed Shahnawaz	
Das, Shri Khagen			Islam, Sk. Nurul	
Das, Shri Ram Sundar			Jadhao, Shri Prataprao Ganpatrao	
Dasgupta, Shri Gurudas			Jaiswal, Dr. Sanjay	
Dastidar, Dr. Kakoli Ghosh			Jardosh, Shrimati Darshana	
De, Dr. Ratna			Jat, Shrimati Poonam Veljibhai	
Deka, Shri Ramen			Jatua, Shri Choudhury Mohan	
Deshmukh, Shri K.D.			Jawale, Shri Haribhau	
Devi, Shrimati Ashwamedh			Jena, Shri Mohan	
Devi, Shrimati Rama			Jigajinagi, Shri Ramesh	
Devegowda, Shri H.D.			Joshi, Dr. Murli Manohar	
Dhotre, Shri Sanjay			Joshi, Shri Kailash	
Dhurve, Shrimati Jyoti			Joshi, Shri Pralhad	
Dome, Dr. Ram Chandra			Kachhadia, Shri Naranbhai	

Karunakaran, Shri P.
Kashyap, Shri Dinesh
Kashyap, Shri Virender
Kaswan, Shri Ram Singh
Kateel, Shri Nalin Kumar
Khaire, Shri Chandrakant
Kristappa, Shri N.
Kumar, Shri Ajay
Kumar, Shri Kaushalendra
Kumar, Shri P.
Kumar, Shri Virendra
Kumar, Shri Vishwa Mohan
Kumari, Shrimati Putul
Laguri, Shri Yashbant
Lingam, Shri P.
Mahajan, Shrimati Sumitra
Mahato, Shri Baidyanath Prasad
Mahato, Shri Narahari
Mahtab, Shri Bhartruhari
Majumdar, Shri Prasanta Kumar
Malik, Shri Sakti Mohan
Mandal, Dr. Tarun
Mandal, Shri Mangani Lal
Manian, Shri O.S.
Manjhi, Shri Hari
Meena, Dr. Kirodi Lal
Meghwal, Shri Arjun Ram
Mishra, Shri Govind Prasad
Misra, Shri Pinaki
*Mitra, Shri Somen
Mohan, Shri P.C.

Mohapatra, Shri Sidhant
Munda, Shri Karia
*Munde, Shri Gopinath
Naik, Shri Shripad Yesso
Namdhari, Shri Inder Singh
*Narayanrao, Shri Sonawane Pratap
Naskar, Shri Gobinda Chandra
Natarajan, Shri P.R.
Pakkirappa, Shri S.
Panda, Shri Baijayant
Panda, Shri Prabodh
Pandey, Kumari Saroj
Pandey, Shri Ravindra Kumar
Pangi, Shri Jayaram
Paranjpe, Shri Anand Prakash
Paswan, Shri Kamlesh
Patasani, Dr. Prasanna Kumar
Patel, Shri Devji M.
Patel, Shri Lalubhai Babubhai
Patel, Shri Nathubhai Gomanbhai
Patel, Shrimati Jayshreeben
Pathak, Shri Harin
Patil, Shri A.T. Nana
Patil, Shri C.R.
Patil, Shri Danve Raosaheb
Patle, Shrimati Kamla Devi
Paul, Shri Tapas
Potai, Shri Sohan
*Pradhan, Shri Nityananda
Purkayastha, Shri Kabindra
Raghavendra, Shri B.Y.

929 *Motion Re: Recommendation to FDI in Multi Brand Retail Trade Annex B' of Notification under FEMA, 1999 and of Notification under*

AGRAHAYANA 14, 1934 (Saka)

withdraw decision to allow 51% Motion Re: Modifications in Annex. 'A' and Motion Re: Modifications in Annex. 'B' FEMA, 1999

930

Rajendran, Shri C.	Sidhu, Shri Navjot Singh
Rajesh, Shri M.B.	Singh, Dr. Bhola
Ram, Shri Purnmasi	Singh, Shri Bhoopendra
Ramshankar, Prof.	Singh, Shri Dushyant
Rana, Shri Rajendrasinh	Singh, Shri Ganesh
Rao, Shri K. Chandrasekhar	Singh, Shri Jaswant
*Rao, Shri K. Narayan	Singh, Shri Kalyan
Rao, Shri Nama Nageswara	Singh, Shri Mahabali
Rathwa, Shri Ramsinh	Singh, Shri Murari Lal
Ray, Shri Bishnu Pada	Singh, Shri Pashupati Nath
Ray, Shri Rudramadhab	Singh, Shri Pradeep Kumar
Reddy, Shri M. Raja Mohan	Singh, Shri Radha Mohan
Reddy, Shri M. Venugopala	Singh, Shri Rajiv Ranjan Singh <i>alias</i> Lalan
Riyan, Shri Baju Ban	*Singh, Shri Rajnath
Roy, Prof. Saugata	Singh, Shri Rakesh
Roy, Shri Arjun	Singh, Shri Sushil Kumar
Roy, Shri Mahendra Kumar	Singh, Shri Uday
Roy, Shri Nripendra Nath	Singh, Shrimati Meena
Roy, Shrimati Shatabdi	Singh Deo, Shri Kalikesh Narayan
Saha, Dr. Anup Kumar	Sinha, Shri Shatrughan
Sahu, Shri Chandu Lal	Sinha, Shri Yashwant
Sai, Shri Vishnu Dev	Sivaprasad, Dr. N.
Sampath, Shri A.	Sivasami, Shri C.
Satpathy, Shri Tathagata	Solanki, Dr. Kirit Premjibhai
Scindia, Shrimati Yashodhara Rajee	*Solanki, Shri Dinubhai
Semmalai, Shri S.	Solanki, Shri Makansingh
Sethi, Shri Arjun Charan	Sugumar, Shri K.
Shah, Shrimati Mala Rajya Laxmi	Sushant, Dr. Rajan
Sharma, Shri Jagdish	Swamy, Shri Janardhana
*Shetti, Shri Raju	Swaraj, Shrimati Sushma
Shivaji, Shri Adhalrao Patil	
Shukla, Shri Balkrishna Khanderao	
Siddeshwara, Shri G.M.	

*Voted through slip.

*Voted through slip.

Tandon, Shri Lalji
Tarai, Shri Bibhu Prasad
Thakur, Shri Anurag Singh
Thambidurai, Dr. M.
Tirkey, Shri Manohar
Tomar, Shri Narendra Singh
Toppo, Shri Joseph
Trivedi, Shri Dinesh
Tudu, Shri Laxman
Udasi, Shri Shivkumar
Venugopal, Dr. P.
*Vijaya Shanthi, Shrimati M.
Vishwanath Katti, Shri Ramesh
Wakchaure, Shri Bhausahab Rajaram
Wankhede, Shri Subhash Bapurao
Yadav, Prof. Ranjan Prasad
*Yadav, Shri Dinesh Chandra
Yadav, Shri Hukmadeo Narayan
Yadav, Shri Madhusudan
Yadav, Shri Ramakant.
Yadav, Shri Sharad

NOES

Aaron Rashid, Shri J.M.
Abdullah, Dr. Farooq
Adhi Sankar, Shri
Agarwal, Shri Jai Prakash
Ahamed, Shri E.
Ajmal, Shri Badruddin
Alagiri, Shri M.K.
Alagiri, Shri S.
Amlabe, Shri Narayan Singh

Antony, Shri Anto
Aron, Shri Praveen Singh
Awale, Shri Jaywant Gangaram
Azharuddin, Mohammed
Baal, Shri T.R.
'Baba', Shri K.C. Singh
Babbar, Shri Raj
Baghel, Shrimati Sarika Devendra Singh
Bairwa, Shri Khiladi Lal
Baite, Shri Thangso
Baitha, Shri Kameshwar
Bajwa, Shri Pratap Singh
Bansal, Shri Pawan Kumar
Bapiraju, Shri K.
Basheer, Shri Mohammed E.T.
Bavalia, Shri Kunvarjibhai Mohanbhai
Beg, Dr. Mirza Mehboob
Bhadana, Shri Avtar Singh
Bhagora, Shri Tara Chand
Bhoi, Shri Sanjay
Bhonsle, Shri Udayanraje
Bhujbal, Shri Sameer
Bhuria, Shri Kanti Lal
Biswal, Shri Hemanand
Bwiswmuthiary, Shri Sansuma Khunggur
Chacko, Shri P.C.
Chang, Shri C.M.
Chaudhary, Dr. Tushar
Chaudhary, Shri Jayant
Chauhan, Shri Sanjay Singh
Chidambaram, Shri P.
Chinta Mohan, Dr.
Chitthan, Shri N.S.V.

933	<i>Motion Re: Recommendation to FDI in Multi Brand Retail Trade Annex B' of Notification under FEMA, 1999 and of Notification under</i>	AGRAHAYANA 14, 1934 (Saka)	<i>withdraw decision to allow 51% Motion Re: Modifications in Annex. 'A' and Motion Re: Modifications in Annex. 'B' FEMA, 1999</i>	934
Choudhary, Shri Harish		Hooda, Shri Deepender Singh		
Choudhry, Shrimati Shruti		Hossain, Shri Abdul Mannan		
Choudhury, Shri Abu Hasem Khan		Hussain, Shri Ismail		
Chowdhary, Shrimati Santosh		Jadhav, Shri Baliram		
Chowdhury, Shri Adhir		*Jagannath, Dr. Manda		
'Commando', Shri Kamal Kishor		Jagathrakshakan, Dr. S.		
Das, Shri Bhakta Charan		Jain, Shri Pradeep		
Dasmunsi, Shrimati Deepa		Jaiswal, Shri Shriprakash		
Davidson, Shrimati J. Helen		Jakhar, Shri Badri Ram		
Deo, Shri V. Kishore Chandra		Jayaprada, Shrimati		
Deora, Shri Milind		Jena, Shri Srikant		
Dhanapalan, Shri K.P.		Jeyadurai, Shri S.R.		
Dhruvanarayana, Shri R.		Jhansi Lakshmi, Shrimati Botcha		
Dias, Shri Charles		Jindal, Shri Naveen		
Dikshit, Shri Sandeep		Joshi, Dr. C.P.		
Dutt, Shrimati Priya		Joshi, Shri Mahesh		
Elangovan, Shri T.K.S.		Kalmadi, Shri Suresh		
Engti, Shri Biren Singh		Kamal Nath, Shri		
Ering, Shri Ninong		Kamat, Shri Gurudas		
Gadhvi, Shri Mukesh Bhairavdanji		Kataria, Shri Lalchand		
Gaikwad, Shri Eknath Mahadeo		Kaur, Shrimati Preneet		
Gandhi, Shri Rahul		Kaypee, Shri Mohinder Singh		
Gandhi, Shrimati Sonia		Khan, Shri Hassan		
Gandhiselvan, Shri S.		Khandela, Shri Mahadeo Singh		
Gavit, Shri Manikrao Hodlya		Kharge, Shri Mallikarjun		
Ghatowar, Shri Paban Singh		Khatgaonkar, Shri Bhaskarrao Bapurao Patil		
Gogoi, Shri Dip		Khatri, Dr. Nirmal		
Guddu, Shri Premchand		Khursheed, Shri Salman		
Handique, Shri B.K.		Killi, Dr. Kruparani		
Haque, Shri Mohd. Asrarul		Kowase, Shri Marotrao Sainuji		
Hari, Shri Sabbam		Krishnasswamy, Shri M.		
Harsha Kumar, Shri G.V.				
Hegde, Shri K. Jayaprakash				

*Voted through slip.

Kumar, Shri Ramesh

Kumari, Shrimati Chandresh

Kurup, Shri N. Peethambara

Lakshmi, Shrimati Panabaka

Lalu Prasad, Shri

Madam, Shri Vikrambhai Arjanbhai

Mahant, Dr. Charan Das

Maharaj, Shri Satpal

Majhi, Shri Pradeep

Maken, Shri Ajay

Malik, Shri Jitender Singh

Mandlik, Shri Sadashivrao Dadoba

Mani, Shri Jose K.

Maran, Shri Dayanidhi

Masram, Shri Basori Singh

Mcleod, Shrimati Ingrid

Meena, Shri Namu Narain

Meena, Shri Raghuvir Singh

Meghe, Shri Datta

Meghwal, Shri Bharat Ram

Meinya, Dr. Thokchom

Mirdha, Dr. Jyoti

Mishra, Shri Mahabal

Moily, Shri M. Veerappa

*Mukherjee, Shri Abhijit

Muniyappa, Shri K.H.

Muttemwar, Shri Vilas

Nagpal, Shri Devendra

Naik, Dr. Sanjeev Ganesh

Naik, Shri P. Balram

Napoleon, Shri D.

Naqvi, Shri Zafar Ali

Narah, Shrimati Ranee

Narayanasamy, Shri V.

Natrajan, Kumari Meenakshi

Nirupam, Shri Sanjay

Noor, Kumari Mausam

Ola, Shri Sis Ram

Pal, Shri Jagdambika

Pal, Shri Rajaram

Pala, Shri Vincent H.

Palanimanickam, Shri S.S.

Pandey, Dr. Vinay Kumar

Patel, Shri Dinsha

Patel, Shri Kishanbhai V.

Patel, Shri Praful

Patel, Shri Somabhai Gandadal Koli

Patil, Dr. Padmasinha Bajirao

Patil, Shri Sanjay Dina

Patil, Shri Pratik

Pawar, Shri Sharad

Pilot, Shri Sachin

Prabhakar, Shri Ponnamp

Pradhan, Shri Amarnath

Prasada, Shri Jitin

Punia, Shri P.L.

Purandeswari, Shrimati D.

Radadiya, Shri Vitthalbhai Hansrajbhai

Raghavan, Shri M.K.

Rahman, Shri Abdul

Rai, Shri Prem Das

Raja, Shri A.

Rajagopal, Shri L.

Raju, Shri M.M. Pallam

Rajukhedi, Shri Gajendra Singh

Ramachandran, Shri Mullappally

937 *Motion Re: Recommendation to FDI in Multi Brand Retail Trade Annex B' of Notification under FEMA, 1999 and of Notification under*

AGRAHAYANA 14, 1934 (Saka)

withdraw decision to allow 51% Motion Re: Modifications in Annex. 'A' and Motion Re: Modifications in Annex. 'B' FEMA, 1999

938

Ramasubbu, Shri S.S.

Singh, Rao Inderjit

Rane, Shri Nilesh Narayan

Singh, Shri Ajit

Rao, Dr. K.S.

Singh, Shri Ijyaraj

Rao, Shri Rayapati Sambasiva

*Singh, Shri Jagdanand

Rawat, Shri Harish

Singh, Shri Jitendra

Reddy, Shri Anantha Venkatarami

Singh, Shri N. Dharam

Reddy, Shri Gutha Sukhender

Singh, Shri R.P.N.

Reddy, Shri K.J.S.P

Singh, Shri Ratan

Reddy, Shri K.R.G.

Singh, Shri Ravneet

Reddy, Shri M. Sreenivasulu

Singh, Shri Sukhdev

Reddy, Shri S. Jaipal

Singh, Shri Uday Pratap

Reddy, Shri S.P.Y.

Singh, Shri Umashankar

Ruala, Shri C.L.

Singh, Shri Virbhadra

Sahay, Shri Subodh Kant

Singh, Rajkumari Ratna

Sai Prathap, Shri A.

Singh, Shrimati Rajesh Nandini

Sangma, Kumari Agatha

Singla, Shri Vijay Inder

Sanjoy, Shri Takam

Siricilla, Shri Rajaiah

Sardinha, Shri Francisco Cosme

Solanki, Shri Bharatsinh

Satyanarayana, Shri Sarvey

Sudhakaran, Shri K.

Sayeed, Shri Hamdullah

Sugavanam, Shri E.G.

Scindia, Shri Jyotiraditya M.

Suklabaidya, Shri Lalit Mohan

Selja, Kumari

Sule, Shrimati Supriya

Shanavas, Shri M.I.

Suresh, Shri Kodikkunnil

Shariq, Shri S.D.

Tagore, Shri Manicka

Sharma, Dr. Arvind Kumar

Tamta, Shri Pradeep

Sharma, Shri Madan Lal

Tandon, Shrimati Annu

Shekhawat, Shri Gopal Singh

Tanwar, Shri Ashok

Shetkar, Shri Suresh Kumar

Taviad, Dr. Prabha Kishor

Shinde, Shri Sushilkumar

Taware, Shri Suresh Kashinath

Shivkumar, Shri K. *alias* J.K. Ritheesh

Tewari, Shri Manish

Sibal, Shri Kapil

Thakor, Shri Jagdish

Singh, Chaudhary Lal

Singh, Dr. Sanjay

*Voted through slip.

939 *Motion Re: Recommendation to
FDI in Multi Brand Retail Trade
Annex B' of Notification under FEMA, 1999 and
of Notification under*

DECEMBER 5, 2012

*withdraw decision to allow 51% 940
Motion Re: Modifications in Annex. 'A' and
Motion Re: Modifications in Annex. 'B'
FEMA, 1999*

Thamaraiselvan, Shri R.

Tharoor, Dr. Shashi

Thirumaavalavan, Shri Thol

Thomas, Prof. K.V.

Thomas, Shri P.T.

Tirath, Shrimati Krishna

Vardhan, Shri Harsh

Venugopal, Shri D.

Venugopal, Shri K.C.

Verma, Shri Sajjan

Verma, Shri Beni Prasad

Vijayan, Shri A.K.S.

Vishwanath, Shri Adagooru H.

*Viswanathan, Shri P.

Vivekanand, Dr. G.

Vundavalli, Shri Aruna Kumar

*Vyas, Dr. Girija

Wasnik, Shri Mukul

Yadav, Shri Arun

Yadav, Shri Anjankumar M.

Yadav, Shri Om Prakash

Yaskhi, Shri Madhu Goud

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, please take your seats. I have to announce the result.

Subject to correction**, the result of the Division is:

Ayes: 218

Noes: 253

The motion was negatived.

*Voted through slip.

**The following Members also recorded their voted through slips. Ayes:218 + S/Shri Sisir Adhikari, Somen Mitra, Gopinath Munde, Sonawane Pratap Narayanrao, Nityananda Pradhan, K. Narayan Rao, Raju Shetti, Rajnath Singh, Shrimati M. Vijaya Shanthi, Shri Dinesh Chandra Yadav and Shri Dinubhai Solanki = 229

Notes: 253 + Dr. Manda Jagannath, S/Shri Abhijit Mukherjee, Jagdanand Singh, P. Vishwanathan and Dr. Girija Vyas = 258

MADAM SPEAKER: I shall now put the motion moved by Prof. Saugata Roy for modification of Notification G.S.R. 795(E) dated 19 October, 2012 made under the Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That this House resolves that in pursuance of section 48 of the Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999, the Notification [G.S.R.795(E) dated the 19th October, 2012] laid on the Table of Lok Sabha on the 30th November, 2012 be modified as follows:—

In Schedule 8,—

(i) in Annex. A, after item (h), the following item shall be added, namely:—

"(i) Multi Brand Retail Trading."; and

(ii) in Annex. B, the portion beginning with

16.5	Multi Brand Retail Trading	51%	Government
------	----------------------------	-----	------------

and ending with "(x) Applications would be processed in the Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion, to determine whether the proposed investment satisfies the notified guidelines, before being considered by the FIPB for Government approval." shall be omitted.

That this House recommends to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do concur in this resolution."

MADAM SPEAKER: Those in favour may please say "Aye".

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Madam Speaker, we want a Division.

MADAM SPEAKER: The Lobbies are already clear. Secretary-General has already informed about the procedure of operating the Automatic Vote Recording Machine during Division on Motion moved by Shrimati Sushma Swaraj.

I shall now put the Motion moved by Prof. Saugata Roy for modification of Notification G.S.R. 795 (E) dated 19th October, 2012 made under the Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 to the vote of the House.

The question is:

“That this House resolves that in pursuance of section 48 of the Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999, the Notification [G.S.R.795(E) dated the 19th October, 2012] laid on the Table of Lok Sabha on the 30th November, 2012 be modified as follows:—

In Schedule 8,—

(i) in Annex. A, after item (h), the following item shall be added, namely:—

“(i) Multi Brand Retail Trading.”; and

(ii) in Annex. B, the portion beginning with

“16.5	Multi Brand Retail	51%	Government”
	Trading		

and ending with “(x) Applications would be processed in the Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion, to determine whether the proposed investment satisfies the notified guidelines, before being considered by the FIPB for Government approval.” shall be omitted.

That this House recommends to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do concur in this resolution.”

The Lok Sabha divided:

AYES DIVISION NO. 2 18.50 hrs.

Acharia, Shri Basu Deb

Adhikari, Shri Sisir

Adhikari, Shri Suvendu

Aditya Nath, Yogi

Adsul, Shri Anandrao

Advani, Shri L.K.

Agrawal, Shri Rajendra

Ahir, Shri Hansraj G.

Ahmed, Shri Sultan

Ajnala, Dr. Rattan Singh

Anandan, Shri M.

Ananth Kumar, Shri

Angadi, Shri Suresh

Argal, Shri Ashok

Azad, Shri Kirti

Babar, Shri Gajanan D.

Badal, Shrimati Harsimrat Kaur

Bais, Shri Ramesh

Bakshi, Shri Subrata

Bandyopadhyay, Shri Sudip

Banerjee, Shri Ambica

Banerjee, Shri Kalyan

Basavaraj, Shri G.S.

Baske, Shri Pulin Bihari

Bauri, Shrimati Susmita

Besra, Shri Devidhan

Bhagat, Shri Sudarshan

Bhaiya, Shri Shivraj

Biju, Shri P.K.

Bishnoi, Shri Kuldeep

Bundela, Shri Jitendra Singh

Chakravarty, Shrimati Bijoya

Chauhan, Shri Mahendrasinh P.

Chauhan, Shri Prabhatsinh P.

Chavan, Shri Harishchandra

Choudhary, Shri Bhudeo

Choudhary, Shri Nikhil Kumar

Das, Shri Khagen

Dasgupta, Shri Gurudas

Dastidar, Dr. Kakoli Ghosh

De, Dr. Ratna
Deka, Shri Ramen
Deshmukh, Shri K.D.
Devi, Shrimati Ashwamedh
Devi, Shrimati Rama
Devegowda, Shri H.D.
Dhotre, Shri Sanjay
Dhurve, Shrimati Jyoti
Dome, Dr. Ram Chandra
Dubey, Shri Nishikant
Dudhgaonkar, Shri Ganeshrao Nagorao
Gaddigoudar, Shri P.C.
Gandhi, Shri Dilipkumar Mansukhlal
Gandhi, Shri Varun
Gandhi, Shrimati Maneka
Ganeshamurthi, Shri A.
Gawali, Shrimati Bhavana Patil
Geete, Shri Anant Gangaram
Ghubaya, Shri Sher Singh
Gohain, Shri Rajen
Gouda, Shri Shivarama
Gowda, Shri D.B. Chandre
Gulshan, Shrimati Paramjit Kaur
Haldar, Dr. Sucharu Ranjan
Haque, Sk. Saidul
Hassan, Dr. Monazir
Hazari, Shri Maheshwar
Hegde, Shri Anant Kumar
Hussain, Shri Syed Shahnawaz
Islam, Sk. Nurul
Jadhao, Shri Prataprao Ganpatrao
Jaiswal, Dr. Sanjay
Jardosh, Shrimati Darshana
Jat, Shrimati Poonam Veljibhai
Jatua, Shri Choudhury Mohan
Jawale, Shri Haribhau
Jena, Shri Mohan
Jigajinagi, Shri Ramesh
Joshi, Dr. Murli Manohar
Joshi, Shri Kailash
Joshi, Shri Pralhad
Kachhadia, Shri Naranbhai
Karunakaran, Shri P.
Kashyap, Shri Dinesh
Kashyap, Shri Virender
Kaswan, Shri Ram Singh
Kateel, Shri Nalin Kumar
Khaire, Shri Chandrakant
Kristappa, Shri N.
Kumar, Shri Ajay
Kumar, Shri Kaushalendra
Kumar, Shri P.
Kumar, Shri Virendra
Kumar, Shri Vishwa Mohan
Kumari, Shrimati Putul
Laguri, Shri Yashbant
Lingam, Shri P.
Mahajan, Shrimati Sumitra
Mahato, Shri Baidyanath Prasad
Mahato, Shri Narahari
Mahtab, Shri Bhartruhari
Majumdar, Shri Prasanta Kumar
Malik, Shri Sakti Mohan
Mandal, Dr. Tarun
Mandal, Shri Mangani Lal
Manian, Shri O.S.

945 *Motion Re: Recommendation to FDI in Multi Brand Retail Trade Annex B' of Notification under FEMA, 1999 and of Notification under*

AGRAHAYANA 14, 1934 (Saka)

withdraw decision to allow 51% Motion Re: Modifications in Annex. 'A' and Motion Re: Modifications in Annex. 'B' FEMA, 1999

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Manjhi, Shri Hari
Meena, Dr. Kirodi Lal
Meghwal, Shri Arjun Ram
Mishra, Shri Govind Prasad
Misra, Shri Pinaki
Mitra, Shri Somen
Mohan, Shri P.C.
Mohapatra, Shri Sidhant
Munda, Shri Karia
*Munde, Shri Gopinath
Naik, Shri Shripad Yesso
Namdhari, Shri Inder Singh
Narayanrao, Shri Sonawane Pratap
Naskar, Shri Gobinda Chandra
Natarajan, Shri P.R.
Pakkirappa, Shri S.
Panda, Shri Baijayant
Panda, Shri Prabodh
Pandey, Kumari Saroj
Pandey, Shri Ravindra Kumar
Pangi, Shri Jayaram
Paranjpe, Shri Anand Prakash
Paswan, Shri Kamlesh
Patasani, Dr. Prasanna Kumar
Patel, Shri Devji M.
Patel, Shri Lalubhai Babubhai
Patel, Shri Nathubhai Gomanbhai
Patel, Shrimati Jayshreeben
Pathak, Shri Harin
Patil, Shri A.T. Nana
Patil, Shri C.R.
Patil, Shri Danve Raosaheb
Patle, Shrimati Kamla Devi

Paul, Shri Tapas
Potai, Shri Sohan
Pradhan, Shri Nityananda
Purkayastha, Shri Kabindra
Raghavendra, Shri B.Y.
Rajendran, Shri C.
Rajesh, Shri M.B.
Ram, Shri Purnmasi
Ramshankar, Prof.
Rana, Shri Rajendrasinh
Rao, Shri K. Chandrasekhar
Rao, Shri K. Narayan
Rao, Shri Nama Nageswara
Rathwa, Shri Ramsinh
Ray, Shri Bishnu Pada
Ray, Shri Rudramadhab
Reddy, Shri M. Raja Mohan
Reddy, Shri M. Venugopala
Riyan, Shri Baju Ban
Roy, Shri Arjun
Roy, Shri Mahendra Kumar
Roy, Shri Nripendra Nath
Roy, Shrimati Shatabdi
Saha, Dr. Anup Kumar
Sahu, Shri Chandu Lal
Sai, Shri Vishnu Dev
Sampath, Shri A.
Satpathy, Shri Tathagata
Scindia, Shrimati Yashodhara Rajee
Semmalai, Shri S.
Sethi, Shri Arjun Charan
Shah, Shrimati Mala Rajya Laxmi
Sharma, Shri Jagdish
Shetti, Shri Raju
Shivaji, Shri Adhalrao Patil

*Voted through slip.

Shukla, Shri Balkrishna Khanderao
Siddeshwara, Shri G.M.
Sidhu, Shri Navjot Singh
Singh, Dr. Bhola
Singh, Shri Bhoopendra
Singh, Shri Dushyant
Singh, Shri Ganesh
Singh, Shri Jaswant
Singh, Shri Kalyan
Singh, Shri Mahabali
Singh, Shri Murari Lal
Singh, Shri Pashupati Nath
Singh, Shri Pradeep Kumar
Singh, Shri Radha Mohan
Singh, Shri Rajiv Ranjan Singh *alias* Lalan
Singh, Shri Rajnath
Singh, Shri Rakesh
Singh, Shri Sushil Kumar
Singh, Shri Uday
Singh, Shrimati Meena
Singh Deo, Shri Kalikesh Narayan
Sinha, Shri Shatrughan
Sinha, Shri Yashwant
Sivaprasad, Dr. N.
Sivasami, Shri C.
Solanki, Dr. Kirit Premjibhai
Solanki, Shri Dinubhai
Solanki, Shri Makansingh
Sugumar, Shri K.
Sushant, Dr. Rajan
Swamy, Shri Janardhana
Swaraj, Shrimati Sushma
Tandon, Shri Lalji
Tarai, Shri Bibhu Prasad
Thakur, Shri Anurag Singh

Thambidurai, Dr. M.
Tirkey, Shri Manohar
Tomar, Shri Narendra Singh
Toppo, Shri Joseph
Trivedi, Shri Dinesh
Tudu, Shri Laxman
Udasi, Shri Shivkumar
Venugopal, Dr. P.
Vijaya Shanthi, Shrimati M.
Vishwanath Katti, Shri Ramesh
Wakchaure, Shri Bhausahab Rajaram
Wankhede, Shri Subhash Bapurao
Yadav, Prof. Ranjan Prasad
*Yadav, Shri Dinesh Chandra
Yadav, Shri Hukmadeo Narayan
Yadav, Shri Madhusudan
Yadav, Shri Ramakant.
Yadav, Shri Sharad

NOES

Aaron Rashid, Shri J.M.
Abdullah, Dr. Farooq
Adhi Sankar, Shri
Agarwal, Shri Jai Prakash
Ahamed, Shri E.
Ajmal, Shri Badruddin
Alagiri, Shri M.K.
Alagiri, Shri S.
Amlabe, Shri Narayan Singh
Antony, Shri Anto
Aron, Shri Praveen Singh
Awale, Shri Jaywant Gangaram
Azharuddin, Mohammed
Baal, Shri T.R.
"Baba", Shri K.C. Singh

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AGRAHAYANA 14, 1934 (Saka)

withdraw decision to allow 51% Motion Re: Modifications in Annex. 'A' and Motion Re: Modifications in Annex. 'B' FEMA, 1999

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Babbar, Shri Raj
Baghel, Shrimati Sarika Devendra Singh
Bairwa, Shri Khiladi Lal
Baite, Shri Thangso
Baitha, Shri Kameshwar
Bajwa, Shri Pratap Singh
Bansal, Shri Pawan Kumar
Bapiraju, Shri K.
Basheer, Shri Mohammed E.T.
Bavalia, Shri Kunvarjibhai Mohanbhai
Beg, Dr. Mirza Mehboob
Bhadana, Shri Avtar Singh
Bhagora, Shri Tara Chand
Bhoi, Shri Sanjay
Bhonsle, Shri Udayanraje
Bhujbal, Shri Sameer
Bhuria, Shri Kanti Lal
Biswal, Shri Hemanand
Bwiswmuthiary, Shri Sansuma Khunggur
Chacko, Shri P.C.
Chang, Shri C.M.
Chaudhary, Dr. Tushar
Chaudhary, Shri Jayant
Chauhan, Shri Sanjay Singh
Chidambaram, Shri P.
Chinta Mohan, Dr.
Chitthan, Shri N.S.V.
Choudhary, Shri Harish
Choudhry, Shrimati Shruti
Choudhury, Shri Abu Hasem Khan
Chowdhary, Shrimati Santosh
Chowdhury, Shri Adhir
"Commando", Shri Kamal Kishor
Das, Shri Bhakta Charan
Dasmunsi, Shrimati Deepa

Davidson, Shrimati J. Helen
Deo, Shri V. Kishore Chandra
Deora, Shri Milind
Dhanapalan, Shri K.P.
Dhruvanarayana, Shri R.
Dias, Shri Charles
Dikshit, Shri Sandeep
Dutt, Shrimati Priya
Elangovan, Shri T.K.S.
Engti, Shri Biren Singh
Ering, Shri Ninong
Gadhvi, Shri Mukesh Bhairavdanji
Gaikwad, Shri Eknath Mahadeo
Gandhi, Shri Rahul
Gandhi, Shrimati Sonia
Gandhiselvan, Shri S.
Gavit, Shri Manikrao Hodlya
Ghatowar, Shri Paban Singh
Gogoi, Shri Dip
Guddu, Shri Premchand
Handique, Shri B.K.
Haque, Shri Mohd. Asrarul
Hari, Shri Sabbam
Harsha Kumar, Shri G.V.
Hegde, Shri K. Jayaprakash
Hooda, Shri Deepender Singh
Hossain, Shri Abdul Mannan
Hussain, Shri Ismail
Jadhav, Shri Baliram
*Jagannath, Dr. Manda
Jagathrakshakan, Dr. S.
Jain, Shri Pradeep
Jaiswal, Shri Shriprakash
Jakhar, Shri Badri Ram
Jayaprada, Shrimati

*Voted through slip

Jena, Shri Srikant
Jeyadurai, Shri S.R.
Jhansi Lakshmi, Shrimati Botcha
Jindal, Shri Naveen
Joshi, Dr. C.P.
Joshi, Shri Mahesh
Kalmadi, Shri Suresh
Kamal Nath, Shri
Kamat, Shri Gurudas
Kataria, Shri Lalchand
Kaur, Shrimati Preneet
Kaypee, Shri Mohinder Singh
*Khan, Shri Hassan
Khandela, Shri Mahadeo Singh
Kharge, Shri Mallikarjun
Khatgaonkar, Shri Bhaskarrao Bapurao Patil
Khatri, Dr. Nirmal
Khursheed, Shri Salman
Killi, Dr. Kruparani
Kowase, Shri Marotrao Sainuji
Krishnasswamy, Shri M.
Kumar, Shri Ramesh
Kumari, Shrimati Chandresh
Kurup, Shri N. Peethambara
Lakshmi, Shrimati Panabaka
Lalu Prasad, Shri
Madam, Shri Vikrambhai Arjanbhai
Mahant, Dr. Charan Das
Maharaj, Shri Satpal
Majhi, Shri Pradeep
Maken, Shri Ajay
Malik, Shri Jitender Singh
*Mandlik, Shri Sadashivrao Dadoba
Mani, Shri Jose K.

Maran, Shri Dayanidhi
Masram, Shri Basori Singh
Mcleod, Shrimati Ingrid
Meena, Shri Namu Narain
Meena, Shri Raghuvir Singh
Meghe, Shri Datta
Meghwal, Shri Bharat Ram
Meinya, Dr. Thokchom
Mirdha, Dr. Jyoti
Mishra, Shri Mahabal
Moily, Shri M. Veerappa
Mukherjee, Shri Abhijit
Muniyappa, Shri K.H.
Mutterwar, Shri Vilas
Nagpal, Shri Devendra
Naik, Dr. Sanjeev Ganesh
Naik, Shri P. Balram
Napoleon, Shri D.
Naqvi, Shri Zafar Ali
Narah, Shrimati Ranee
Narayanasamy, Shri V.
Natrajan, Kumari Meenakshi
Nirupam, Shri Sanjay
Noor, Kumari Mausam
Ola, Shri Sis Ram
Pal, Shri Jagdambika
Pal, Shri Rajaram
Pala, Shri Vincent H.
Palanimanickam, Shri S.S.
Pandey, Dr. Vinay Kumar
Patel, Shri Dinsha
*Patel, Shri Kishanbhai V.
Patel, Shri Praful
Patel, Shri Somabhai Gandalal Koli

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Patil, Dr. Padmasinha Bajirao			Sangma, Kumari Agatha	
Patil, Shri Sanjay Dina			Sanjoy, Shri Takam	
Patil, Shri Pratik			Sardinha, Shri Francisco Cosme	
Pawar, Shri Sharad			Satyanarayana, Shri Sarvey	
Pilot, Shri Sachin			Sayeed, Shri Hamdullah	
Prabhakar, Shri Ponnamm			Scindia, Shri Jyotiraditya M.	
Pradhan, Shri Amarnath			Selja, Kumari	
Prasada, Shri Jitin			Shanavas, Shri M.I.	
Punia, Shri P.L.			Shariq, Shri S.D.	
Purandeswari, Shrimati D.			Sharma, Dr. Arvind Kumar	
Radadiya, Shri Vitthalbhai Hansrajbhai			Sharma, Shri Madan Lal	
Raghavan, Shri M.K.			Shekhawat, Shri Gopal Singh	
Rahman, Shri Abdul			Shetkar, Shri Suresh Kumar	
Rai, Shri Prem Das			Shinde, Shri Sushilkumar	
Raja, Shri A.			Shivkumar, Shri K. <i>alias</i> J.K. Ritheesh	
Rajagopal, Shri L.			Sibal, Shri Kapil	
Raju, Shri M.M. Pallam			Singh, Chaudhary Lal	
Rajukhed, Shri Gajendra Singh			Singh, Dr. Sanjay	
Ramachandran, Shri Mullappally			Singh, Rao Inderjit	
Ramasubbu, Shri S.S.			Singh, Shri Ajit	
Rane, Shri Nilesh Narayan			Singh, Shri Ijyaraj	
Rao, Dr. K.S.			Singh, Shri Jagdanand	
Rao, Shri Rayapati Sambasiva			Singh, Shri Jitendra	
Rawat, Shri Harish			Singh, Shri N. Dharam	
Reddy, Shri Anantha Venkatarami			Singh, Shri R.P.N.	
Reddy, Shri Gutha Sukhender			Singh, Shri Ratan	
Reddy, Shri K.J.S.P			Singh, Shri Ravneet	
Reddy, Shri K.R.G.			Singh, Shri Sukhdev	
Reddy, Shri M. Sreenivasulu			Singh, Shri Uday Pratap	
Reddy, Shri S. Jaipal			Singh, Shri Umashankar	
Reddy, Shri S.P.Y.			Singh, Shri Virbhadra	
Ruala, Shri C.L.			Singh, Rajkumari Ratna	
Sahay, Shri Subodh Kant			Singh, Shrimati Rajesh Nandini	
Sai Prathap, Shri A.			Singla, Shri Vijay Inder	

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DECEMBER 5, 2012

withdraw decision to allow 51% Motion Re: Modifications in Annex. 'A' and Motion Re: Modifications in Annex. 'B' FEMA, 1999

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Siricilla, Shri Rajaiah
Solanki, Shri Bharatsinh
Sudhakaran, Shri K.
Sugavanam, Shri E.G.
Suklabaidya, Shri Lalit Mohan
Sule, Shrimati Supriya
Suresh, Shri Kodikkunnil
Tagore, Shri Manicka
Tamta, Shri Pradeep
Tandon, Shrimati Annu
Tanwar, Shri Ashok
Taviad, Dr. Prabha Kishor
Taware, Shri Suresh Kashinath
Tewari, Shri Manish
Thakor, Shri Jagdish
Thamaraiselvan, Shri R.
Tharoor, Dr. Shashi
Thirumaavalavan, Shri Thol
Thomas, Prof. K.V.
Thomas, Shri P.T.
Tirath, Shrimati Krishna
Vardhan, Shri Harsh
Venugopal, Shri D.
Venugopal, Shri K.C.
Verma, Shri Sajjan
Verma, Shri Beni Prasad
Vijayan, Shri A.K.S.
Vishwanath, Shri Adagooru H.
Viswanathan, Shri P.

Vivekanand, Dr. G.
Vundavalli, Shri Aruna Kumar
Vyas, Dr. Girija
Wasnik, Shri Mukul
Yadav, Shri Arun
Yadav, Shri Anjankumar M.
Yadav, Shri Om Prakash
Yaskhi, Shri Madhu Goud

MADAM SPEAKER: Subject to correction*, the result of the Division is:

Ayes: 224

Noes: 254

The motion was negatived.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

*(Interruptions)...***

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, the text of the Motion moved by Shri Hasan Khan is covered by the Motion moved by Prof. Saugata Roy. As the House has already given its decision on the Motion moved by Prof. Saugata Roy, I am not putting the Motion moved by Shri Hassan Khan to the vote of the House.

The Lobbies may be opened.

The House stands adjourned to meet tomorrow, the 6th December, 2012 at 11.00 a.m.

18.54 hrs

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, December 6, 2012/Agrahayana 15, 1934 (Saka).

*The following Members also recorded their votes through slips.
Ayes : 224 + S/Shri Gopinath Munde, Dinesh Chandra Yadav and Nripendra Nath Roy = 227
Noes: 254 + Dr. Manda Jagannath, S/Shri Hassan Khan, Sadashivrao Dadoba Mandlik and Kishanbhai V. Patel = 258
**Not recorded

ANNEXURE I

Member-wise Index to Starred Questions

Sl.No.	Member's Name	Question Number
1	2	3
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3.	Shri Babar Gajanan D.	166
4.	Shri Baitha, Kameshwar	171
5.	Shri C. Sivasami	163
6.	Shri Chaudhary Jayant	171
7.	Shri Chitthan N.S.V.	179
8.	Shri Choudhary Bhudeo	173
9.	Shri Das, Khagen	180
10.	Shri Dudhgaonkar, Ganeshrao Nagorao	174
11.	Shri Gaikwad Eknath Mahadeo	179
12.	Shri Hussain Syed Shahnawaz	173
13.	Shri Jawale Haribhau	178
14.	Shri Kashyap Virender	168
15.	Shri Kowase Marotrao Sainuji	172
16.	Shri Kristappa N.	180
17.	Shri Mahtab Bhartruhari	163
18.	Shri Mandal Mangani Lal	175
19.	Shri Meghwal Arjun Ram	161
20.	Smt. Patle, Kamla Devi	178
21.	Shri Pradhan Nityananda	177
22.	Shri Premdas	175
23.	Dr. Ratna, De	167
24.	Shri S. Alagiri	172
25.	Shri S., Pakkirappa	174

1	2	3
26.	Shri S.R. Jeyadurai	169
27.	Shri Shekhar, Neeraj	161
28.	Shri Singh Dushyant	165
29.	Shri Singh Ratan	176
30.	Shri Singh Sushil Kumar	167
31.	Shri Singh, Vijay Bahadur	177
32.	Shri Sugumar, K.	162
33.	Shri Tandon, Lalji	164
34.	Shri Tanwar Ashok	169
35.	Shri Tomar Narendra Singh	165
36.	Shri Vasava, Mansukhbhai D.	176
37.	Shri Virendra Kumar	168
38.	Shri Viswanathan P.	162
39.	Shri Yadav Dharmendra	170

Member-wise Index to Unstarred Questions

Sl.No.	Member's Name	Question Number
1	2	3
1.	Shri Pratap, A. Sai	2041, 2045
2.	Shri A.K.S. Vijayan	2025, 2069
3.	Shri Acharia, Basu Deb	2031
4.	Shri Adhalrao Patil Shivaji	2010
5.	Shri Adhi Sankar	1884, 1933
6.	Shri Adsul Anandrao	1996, 2010
7.	Shri Agarwal Jai Prakash	1851, 1962
8.	Shri Agarwal, Rajendra	1904, 2052
9.	Shri Ahir Hansraj G.	1876
10.	Shri Ajmal Badruddin	1999
11.	Shri Anandan M.	1925
12.	Shri Ananth Kumar	1953, 1968, 2049

1	2	3
13.	Shri Anant Kumar, Hegde	1952, 1980, 2051
14.	Shri Angadi, Suresh	1925
15.	Shri Anuragi, Ghanshyam	1960, 2043
16.	Shri Awale Jaywant Gangaram	2044
17.	Shri Azad Kirti	1900, 2019
18.	Shri Babar Gajanan D.	2010
19.	Shri Bairwa Khiladi Lal	1977, 2025
20.	Shri Bais, Ramesh	2038, 2054
21.	Shri Baitha, Kameshwar	1952, 1968
22.	Shri Bajwa Pratap Singh	1890, 2060
23.	Dr. Baliram	1973, 2019
24.	Smt. Bauri, Susmita	1932
25.	Shri Bhadana Avtar Singh	1928
26.	Shri Bhagat Sudarshan	1979, 1986, 2025
27.	Shri Bhagora Tarachand	1898, 2019
28.	Shri Bhoi Sanjay	1924, 2029, 2030, 2031
29.	Shri Bhonsle Udayan Raje	1953
30.	Shri Bhujbal Sameer	1870
31.	Shri Biju P.K.	1856, 1943
32.	Shri Bishnoi, Kuldeep	1887, 2010
33.	Shri Bundela Jitendra Singh	1985, 2022, 2025, 2038
34.	Shri Bwiswmuthiary, Sansuma Khunggur	2015
35.	Shri Choudhary Harish	2019, 2027
36.	Shri Chaudhary Jayant	1950
37.	Shri Chauhan Mahendrasinh P.	1848, 1972, 2057

1	2	3
38.	Shri Chauhan Sanjay Singh	2037
39.	Shri Chauhan, Prabhatsinh P.	2033
40.	Shri Chavan, Harishchandra	1877, 1892, 2026
41.	Shri Chitthan N.S.V.	2020, 2029, 2032
42.	Shri Choudhary Bhudeo	1930
43.	Shri Choudhary Nikhil Kumar	2017
44.	Smt. Choudhry Shruti	1868, 2056
45.	Shri Chowdhury, Bansa Gopal	2031
46.	Shri Das Bhakta Charan	1965, 1994
47.	Shri Das, Khagen	2033, 2038
48.	Shri Das, Ram Sundar	2055
49.	Shri Dasgupta, Gurudas	1952, 1979, 2027, 2030, 2050
50.	Smt. Davidson J. Helen	2034
51.	Shri Deo, Kalikesh Naryan Singh	1945
52.	Shri Deshmukh K.D.	1951
53.	Smt. Devi Ashwamedh	1903
54.	Smt. Devi Rama	1879, 1918, 2010
55.	Shri Dhanapalan K.P.	1922, 1947
56.	Shri Dhotre Sanjay	2020
57.	Shri Dhruvanarayana R.	2023
58.	Smt. Dhurve, Jyoti	1846, 1943, 2022, 2025, 2060
59.	Shri Dubey Nishikant	1962, 1995, 2025, 2048
60.	Shri Dudhgaonkar, Ganeshrao Nagorao	2028

1	2	3
61.	Shri Gaddigoudar, P.C.	1930, 2006, 2022
62.	Shri Gaikwad, Eknath Mahadeo	1924, 2029, 2030, 2031
63.	Shri Gajender Singh, Rajukhedi	2014
64.	Smt. Gandhi, Maneka	1928, 1933, 2010, 2021, 2042
65.	Shri Gandhi, Varun	1920
66.	Shri Gandhi, Dilipkumar Mansukhlal	1938
67.	Shri Ganeshamurthi, A.	1899, 1963, 2020
68.	Shri Gopal, L. Raja	2013, 2020, 2025
69.	Shri Gouda, Shivarama	1913, 2035
70.	Shri Gowda, Chandre D.B.	1952, 2045
71.	Shri Hazari, Maheshwar	1842, 1843, 2025, 2046, 2053
72.	Shri Hegde, K. Jayaprakash	2025
73.	Shri Jadhao, Prataprao Ganpatrao	1873, 1879, 1963, 1968, 1973
74.	Shri Jadhav, Baliram	1983, 2025
75.	Dr. Jagannath, Manda	1953, 1956
76.	Dr. Jaiswal, Sanjay	2003
77.	Shri Jaiswal, Gorakh Prasad	2019, 2052
78.	Shri Jakhar, Badri Ram	1881
79.	Smt. Jardosh, Darshana	1877, 2043
80.	Shri Jindal, Naveen	1858, 2065
81.	Shri Joshi, Mahesh	1961, 2046
82.	Dr. Joshi, Murli Manohar	1952, 1980, 1987

1	2	3
83.	Shri Joshi, Pralhad	1891
84.	Shri K. Shivakumar Alias J.K. Ritheesh	2049
85.	Shri Kalmadi, Suresh	1953
86.	Shri Karunakaran. P.	1932, 2034, 2038
87.	Shri Karwaria, Kapil Muni	1972, 2001, 2043, 2055
88.	Shir Kashyap, Virender	1979
89.	Shri Kaswan, Ram Singh	1909, 1954, 2026
90.	Shri Kateel, Nalin Kumar	1868, 2035
91.	Shri Katti, Ramesh Viswanath	1942, 2034
92.	Shri Kaushalendra Kumar	1927, 2005
93.	Dr. Kirodi Lal Meena	1962, 2025
94.	Shri Koda, Madhu	1972
95.	Shri Kowase Marotrao Sainuji	2025
96.	Shri Kristappa N.	2018, 2033
97.	Shri Kumar, Vishwa Mohan	1954
98.	Shri Kumar, Ajay	1935
99.	Shri Kumar, P.	1862, 2069
100.	Shri Kurup, Peethambara	1851, 1907
101.	Shri Laguri, Yashbant	1859, 1879, 2043, 2066
102.	Shri Lingam P.	1952, 1979, 2027, 2030, 2050
103.	Shri Madam, Vikrambhai Arjanbhai	1869, 1953
104.	Smt. Mahajan, Sumitra	1948
105.	Shri Maharaj, Satpal	1989
106.	Shri Mahato, Baidyanath Prasad	1886

1	2	3
107.	Shri Mahato, Narahari	1861, 1965, 1982, 2068
108.	Shri Mahtab, Bhartruhari	2019, 2020
109.	Shri Majhi, Pradeep	1953, 1974, 2000, 2010, 2031
110.	Shri Malik, Jitender Singh	1962, 2052
111.	Shri Mandal, Mangani Lal	2026
112.	Shri Mandlik, Sadashivrao Dadoba	2030, 2031, 2032
113.	Shri Mani, Jose K.	1905, 1979, 2031, 2041
114.	Shri Manjhi, Hari	1889, 2038, 2054
115.	Smt. Mcleod, Ingrid	2012
116.	Shri Meghe, Datta	1949
117.	Shri Meghwal, Arjun Ram	1930, 1953
118.	Shri Meghwal, Bharat Ram	1977, 2025
119.	Dr. Meinya, Thokchom	1962
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121.	Shri Mishra, Prasad Govind	1940
122.	Shri Mitra, Somen	1883
123.	Shri Mohan P.C.	2022, 2025, 2039
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130.	Shri Naqvi, Zafarali	1978
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135.	Shri O.S. Manian	2026, 2048
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141.	Km. Pandey Saroj	1902, 2043
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232.	Shri Sudhakaran, K.	2030, 2050
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234.	Shri Sugumar, K.	2031, 2067
235.	Smt. Sule, Supriya	1916, 1949, 2024
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239.	Shri Tandon, Lalji	1959, 2021
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258.	Shri Yadav, Dharmendra	2010
259.	Shri Yadav, Dinesh Chandra	1952
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