

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Seventh Session

(Fifteenth Lok Sabha)



Gazettes & Debates Section
Parliament Library Building
Room No. FB-025
Block 'G'

Acc. No..... 32.....

Dated... 13 Oct 2014

(Vol. XVI contains Nos. 11 to 23)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

Price : Rs. 80.00

EDITORIAL BOARD

T.K. Viswanathan
Secretary-General
Lok Sabha

Brahm Dutt
Joint Secretary

Kamla Sharma
Director

Piyush C. Dutta
Additional Director

G.S. Chauhan
Joint Director

R.K. Mair
Editor

© 2011 Lok Sabha Secretariat

None of the material may be copied, reproduced, distributed, republished, downloaded, displayed, posted or transmitted in any form or by any means, including but not limited to, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording, or otherwise, without the prior permission of Lok Sabha Secretariat. However, the material can be displayed, copied, distributed and downloaded for personal, non-commercial use only, provided the material is not modified and all copyright and other proprietary notices contained in the material are retained.

Original English proceedings included in English Version will be treated as authoritative and not the English translation of the speeches made in Hindi and other languages included in it. For complete authoritative version please see Original Version of Lok Sabha Debates.

CONTENTS

Fifteenth Series, Vol. XVI, Seventh Session, 2011/1932 (Saka)
No. 17, Wednesday, March 16, 2011/Phalguna 25, 1932 (Saka)

SUBJECT	COLUMNS
ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS	
*Starred Question Nos. 281, 282 and 292, 283 to 287	1-60
WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS	60-529
Starred Question Nos. 288 to 291 and 293 to 300	60-95
Unstarred Question Nos. 3221 to 3450	95-528
PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE	529-543
COMMITTEE ON EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN	543
7th Report	543
STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS	543-545
<p>(i) Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 3rd Report of Standing Committee on External Affairs on Demands for Grants (2010-11), pertaining to the Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs</p>	
Shri Vayalar Ravi	543
<p>(ii) Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 8th Report of Standing Committee on Railways on "Protection and Security of Railway Property and Passengers", pertaining to the Ministry of Railways</p>	
Shri K.H. Muniyappa	544
<p>(iii) Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 2nd and 4th Reports of Standing Committee on External Affairs on Demands for Grants (2009-10 and 2010-11, respectively), pertaining to the Ministry of External Affairs</p>	
Shrimati Preneet Kaur	545
MATTERS UNDER RULE 377	556-567
<p>(i) Need to fix the Minimum Support Price for Paddy</p>	
Shri N.S.V. Chitthan	557

* The sign † marked above the name of a Member indicates that the Question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

(ii)	Need to expedite the enactment of the Bill for the protection of rights of the people afflicted with HIV/AIDS	
	Shri P.T. Thomas	557
(iii)	Need to include the Kachhargarh cave having temple of Lingojango in district Gondia, Maharashtra as a tourist place of national importance and provide basic tourist facilities at the site	
	Shri Marotrao Sainuji Kowase.....	558
(iv)	Need to provide service roads in addition to the main roads in and around industrial units to curb the incidents or road accidents involving small vehicles	
	Shri P.L. Punia	558
(v)	Need to extend the date for the submission of applications for the Merit-cum Means Scholarship for the academic year 2010-2011 in Kerala	
	Shri Anto Antony	559
(vi)	Need to ensure disbursement of loans to the deserving people through banks under centrally sponsored schemes in Kota and Bundi districts of Rajasthan	
	Shri Iyraj Singh	560
(vii)	Need to set up a Regional Office of Central Board of Secondary Education at Thiruvananthapuram in Kerala	
	Shri Kodikkunnil Suresh	560
(viii)	Need to open a Kendriya Vidyalaya in Nawada, Bihar	
	Dr. Bholu Singh	561
(ix)	Need to set up a bench of Jharkhand High Court in Santhal Pargana, Jharkhand	
	Shri Nishikant Dubey	561
(x)	Need to provide adequate numbers of railway rakes under West Central Railway Zone for Transportation of wheat and fertilizers in Madhya Pradesh	
	Shri Rakesh Singh	562
(xi)	Need to open a branch of Life Insurance Corporation of India in Sheohar Parliamentary Constituency, Bihar	
	Shrimati Rama Devi	563
(xii)	Need to curb the increasing incidents of atrocities on women in Fatehpur Parliamentary Constituency, Uttar Pradesh	
	Shri Rakesh Sachan	563

(xiii) Need to take measures to make Hiuen Tsang Museum at Nalanda, Bihar a popular tourism destination	
Shri Kaushalendra Ku	564
(xiv) Need to strengthen the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme to reduce malnutrition among children	
Shri Kalikesh Narayan Singh Deo	565
(xv) Need to give Tamil Nadu its due share of water from river Cauvery	
Dr. P. Venugopal	565
(xvi) Need to expedite the construction of Road Over Bridge near IIT Kharagpur, West Bengal	
Shri Prabodh Panda	566
(xvii) Need to convert the Bengaluru-Mysore-State Highway in Karnataka into six-lane National Highway	
Shri N. Cheluvarya Swamy	566
DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL), 2011-12	567-689
Ministry of External Affairs	567
Shri S.M. Krishna	567-587
Ministry of Mines	596-714
Shri Sanjay Nirupam	597-615
Shri Hansraj G. Ahir	616-628
Shri Satpal Maharaj	628-630
Shri Kaushalendra Kumar	630-631
Shri Shailendra Kumar.....	631-635
Shri P.L. Punia.....	635-636
Shri Mahendrasinh P. Chauhan	636-639
Shrimati Jayshreeben Patel.....	636-642
Dr. Kirit Premjibhai Solanki	642-644
Shri Naranbhai Kachhadia.....	644-645
Shri Vijay Bahadur Singh	645-648

Shri Maheshwar Hazari	648-651
Sk. Saidul Haque.....	651-656
Shri R. Thamaraiselvan	656-569
Shri Kalikesh Narayan Singh Deo	659-663
Shri Ganesh Singh	663-665
Shri Ganeshrao Nagorao Dudhgaonkar	665-667
Dr. Prasanna Kumar Patasani	667-668
Shrimati Jyoti Dhurve	669-671
Shri S.S. Ramasubbu.....	671-673
Dr. Sanjeev Ganesh Naik	673-675
Shri Bhausahab Rajaram Wakchaure	675-678
Shri Shripad Yesso Naik	678-679
Kumari Meenakshi Natrajan	679-683
Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal	683-686
Shri Jagdambika Pal	686-687
Shri A.T. Nana Patil	687-689
ANNEXURE-I	715-714
Member-wise Index to Starred Questions	715-716
Member-wise Index to Unstarred Questions	716-724
ANNEXURE-II	725-728
Ministry-wise Index to Starred Questions	725-727
Ministry-wise Index to Unstarred Questions	725-728

OFFICERS OF LOK SABHA

THE SPEAKER

Shrimati Meira Kumar

THE DEPUTY SPEAKER

Shri Karia Munda

PANEL OF CHAIRMEN

Shri Basu Deb Acharia

Shri P.C. Chacko

Shrimati Sumitra Mahajan

Shri Inder Singh Namdhari

Shri Francisco Cosme Sardinha

Shri Arjun Charan Sethi

Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh

Dr. M. Thambidurai

Dr. Girija Vyas

Shri Satpal Maharaj

SECRETARY GENERAL

Shri T.K. Viswanathan

LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

[Translation]

Wednesday, March 16, 2011/Phalgun 25, 1932 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MADAM SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Question Hour. Question 281, Dr. Kirodi Lal Meena.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please, sit down. You will be given the opportunity to speak in the "Zero Hour".

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Kindly raise it in the 'Zero Hour'. I will give you a chance in the 'Zero Hour'. Devegowdaji, kindly raise it in the 'Zero Hour'.

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: You can raise this subject in the 'Zero Hour'. Why do you stand up?

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Let the 'Question Hour' run.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please, you people sit down. Don't make it a practice.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

MADAM SPEAKER: Question 281, Dr. Kirodilal Meena.

Re-routing of International Calls

*281. Dr. KIRODI LAL MEENA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether some cases of re-routing of international calls as local calls causing financial loss to the Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd. (BSNL) and the Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Ltd. (MTNL) have been unearthed recently;

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

(c) whether connivance of some officials of BSNL/ MTNL in such cases has been reported; and

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

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) Yes, Madam.

(b) and (c) Total 7 cases have been reported which have caused loss to BSNL due to illegal routing of international calls through local lines in the last three years and the current year. The year-wise break-up is as below:

Calendar Year	Number of cases caused loss to BSNL due to illegal routing of international calls through local lines	Loss to Government (Approx. crores)
2008	2	0.56
2009	3	1.25
2010	Nil	Nil
2011	2	Initial estimation shows a loss of Rs. 10 lakh

In respect of cases listed above nothing specific has come to the notice regarding connivance of officials of BSNL/MTNL. However, 2 cases in the year 2009 have been reported which have caused approx loss of Rs. 5.28 crores to BSNL due to irregularities in BSNL exchanges and connivance of some officials of BSNL in these cases has come to the notice.

(d) The cases have been handed over to the concerned Law Enforcement Agencies. Additionally, in the cases involving BSNL officials departmental action was also taken including suspension of two officers.

[Translation]

Dr. KIRODI LAL MEENA: Madam Speaker, in this labyrinth of the illegal routing in last three years.
...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Only the matter of Kirodi Lal Meena will in record and nothing else will be recorded.

...(Interruptions)*

Dr. KIRODI LAL MEENA: Madam Speaker, which firms or companies are found involved in this labyrinth of illegal routing in the last three years and what actions have been taken against them by the Government?
...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: I will give you time in the 'Zero Hour'. Devegodaji, you will get time in the 'zero hour'.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI SACHIN PILOT: The question asked by the hon'ble Member is related to the bungling in the international calls, but the question had been asked in the context of only the BSNL and the MTNL. We have clearly stated in my response that the seven cases related to the misuse of the BSNL license in last three years had come into light and the actions have been taken against them jointly with the police and the Law

*Not recorded.

Enforcement Agency is working on the company or person, who was involved in it. I would like to inform the hon'ble Member that the business of routing illegal calls at low rates has; decreased continuously because the landing charges of international calls and the local calls were five rupees fifty paise and fifty paise respectively. The rates of the international calls have kept becoming cheaper and today the rates of the STD and the international calls are 20 paise and 40 paise respectively. Now, there is very little difference and the people have not much scope of misusing it, but still 34 term sales of our Ministry have kept supervision all over the country. If any person or company misuses, our Ministry in co-operation with those service operators will take the stringent actions against those people.

Dr. KIRODI LAL MEENA: Madam Speaker, I would like to know that if any case has been registered against these firms or companies under the IPC?

SHRI SACHIN PILOT: Madam Speaker, the case has been registered against our BSNL employees and the actions are being taken under section 120B, 379 and 420 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860.

SHRI SURESH KASHINATH TAWARE: Madam Speaker, there happens to be network problem in BSNL, MTNL and the private mobile companies. Due to this, the calls get disconnected while talking and the consumers are charged for it. I want to know from the Minister that if any provision have been made so that the network could not get disconnected and the consumers are not charged for it?

SHRI SACHIN PILOT: Madam Speaker, the issue raised by the hon'ble member is related to congestion. The call drops do happen often in the network and for it, there is a regulatory body, Telecom Regulatory Authority of India, TRAI, who maintains the quality of service. All operators have the responsibility to maintain that parameter. As you know, there are 75 crore mobile consumers in the country today. We are adding almost 1.5 to 1.75 crore new consumers every year. As such the traffic volumes have increased very much. We try to provide good quality service at cheapest rates for those citizens who use this service in India. We thrust this

responsibility on operators. If any such complaint comes, we can take actions against them through the TRAI.

SHRI GORAKHNATH PANDEY: Madam Speaker, may I speak from here?

MADAM SPEAKER: Please, take your seat at your own place and ask questions from there.

SHRI GORAKHNATH PANDEY: Madam Speaker, through you, I would like to make the hon'ble Minister aware of the fact that I had raised this issue previously also. There is no BSNL network access in whole country especially in Poorvanchal as we see in that area and villages. I come from the Bhadohi Parliamentary constituency(Interruptions) From 6 PM to 8 PM in the evening is considered to be the peak hour but the calls can't be connected in this time at any rate. A monotonous, dull sound comes out from the mobile and the consumer is charged for it. It is said that the route is busy. On the one hand, all companies bring new schemes to increase the number of their consumers but on the other hand, the hon'ble Minister is saying that the problem is occurring because the number of consumers is increasing. Increasing consumers are good thing for the country and the Department. Will our hon'ble Minister take any measure for improving this situation in the whole country including the Poorvanchal especially my parliamentary constituency, Bhadohi from where I get elected? In these places, you will have no access to BSNL network in the evening, the peak hour and other time and the money is charged without talking.

SHRI SACHIN PILOT: Madam, through you, I would like to inform the hon. Member that this question is related to the problems, found in the international calls, but I take the question of the hon'ble Member very seriously. The part of the state from which the hon'ble Member gets elected, is very important area. I would like to say two things here. Attempts are being made to improve the present BSNL services and no one can deny from it. I want to inform you that there are 6.5 lakh villages where the private companies sometimes hesitate from going there because they get no profit. At those places, I try to bring the BSNL towers there. The hon'ble Member talked

about the calls. But, now, new technology has come and the billing is done per-second. The billing is done only for those seconds, the consumers have talked.

Madam, through you, I would like to inform the hon'ble Member that as far as the network is concerned, we need electricity to run the towers. We even face this problem that sometimes, there is no sufficient electricity in states and we use the generators there, run by diesel. We will try to provide better BSNL services in coming years.

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, I am clubbing Q. No. 282 with Q. No. 292.

Shrimati Deepa Dasmunsi.

[Translation]

Coal Reserves

†

*282. SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI:

SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the agencies entrusted with exploration of coal reserves in the country;

(b) the details of quantity and value of coal reserves identified with locations during each of the last three years, agency-wise;

(c) the actual production of coal from these reserves, agency-wise;

(d) whether the Government has assessed the short term and long term requirements of coal for various industries;

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

(f) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to bridge the gap between the demand and supply of coal in the country?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) to (f) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) Geological Survey of India (GSI) conducts regional exploration of coal (besides other minerals) on regular basis to identify new coal resources in the country. Apart from it, Mineral Exploration Corporation Limited, GSI & CMPDI also conduct Promotional (regional) Exploration for identification of new reserves. Directorate of Geology & Mines of Nagaland and Assam have also undertaken Promotional Exploration schemes for exploration of new coal resources.

The Central PSUs (CIL-CMPDI/SCCL), some State Governments and some allocattees of Captive Mining blocks take up Detailed Exploration, afterwards, to upgrade the confidence level of coal resources (in proved category) estimated through regional exploration (in Indicated/Inferred category).

(b) The year-wise details of the quantity of coal resource estimated through Regional Exploration by GSI in the last three years is given in Annexure-I.

As a result of Promotional Exploration conducted in last three years, new coal resources have been established at 30 locations (blocks). The coal reserves established through Promotional Exploration during the last three years are furnished at Annexure-II.

Under Detailed Exploration of already established coal resources through regional exploration, Geological Reports of 56 blocks have been prepared during last three years by GMPDI and its contractual agencies. The quantity of coal resources estimated in these GR in CIL command area during last three years is given at Annexure-III. Additionally, SCCL has also carried out detailed exploration which is given at Annexure-IV.

At the time of preparation of project reports the value of each reserve can be truly ascertained, as all the coal reserves may not be suitable for mining, due to various geological disturbances, shape and size of seam and structure, which affect the overall economies.

(c) No coal mine has been opened so far in these reserves.

(d) and (e) The assessed coal demand in the Terminal Year of the XI Plan and XII Plan are furnished below:—

Coal Demand in Terminal Year of XII Plan (2016-17)

(in Million Tonnes)

Sector	Demand	
	XI Plan (2011-12)*	XII Plan (2016-17)**
Power (Utilities)	460.00	750
Power (Captive)	40.00	85
Cement	28.89	50
Sponge Iron and Others	120.47	135
Total Non-Coking Coal	649.36	1020
Coking Coal Steel	46.67	105
Total	696.03	1125

*As per the Planning Commission

**As per the Working Group on Coal and Lignite.

(f) Steps are being taken to augment the production of coal from Public Sector Coal Companies and private block holders. The gap between demand and domestic supply is proposed to be met through imports. Besides Government is also encouraging acquisition of coal property abroad from energy security point of view:

Annexure-I

Details of Coal Resources identified by GSI during the last three years through Regional Exploration

Year	State	Coalfield	Block	Coal Resource Estimated (million tonne)		
				Indicated	Inferred	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2007-08	Orissa	Talcher	Saradhapur	1921.75		1921.8
	Madhya Pradesh	Sohagpur	Jamui	98.97		98.97
		Pench-Kanhan	Rajathari (South)	3.44		3.44
2008-09	Jharkhand	East Bokaro	Pindra	26.06		26.06
		South Karanpura	Mohuatola	35.09		35.09
	Chhattisgarh	Hasdo-Arand	Basan	46.99	0.83	47.82
		Mand-Raigarh	Jharpalang-Tangarghat	282.85	18.39	301.24
	Madhya Pradesh	Sohagpur	Malachua	169.24		169.24
	Maharashtra	Wardha	Chikni	39.67		39.67
			Astona-Kothurli-Mangla	73.23		73.23
2009-10	West Bengal	Raniganj	Paharpur	12.52		12.52
			Tamra	104.09		104.09
		Birbhum	Salbadra-Gomorpahari	388.79		388.79
	Jharkhand	Rajmahal	Kapasdanga-Bharkata	922.02		922.02
			Salbadra-Gomorpahari	223.68		223.68
			Shahpur	180.34		180.34
	Madhya Pradesh	Sohagpur	Chainpa	99.29		99.29
			Nigwani-Bakeli	100.63		100.63
			Pench-Kanhan	Jholi	5.63	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Chhattisgarh	Ramkola-Tatapani	Barkagaon	392.11		392.11
		Mand-Raigarh	Barpali-Karmitikra	200.34		200.34
		Korba	Dhengurdi-Kachandi	37.59	8.40	45.99
	Orissa	Talcher	Phulaihari	1323.75		1323.8
		Ib-River	Kuraloi(A)	380.08		380.08
			Kuraloi(B)	344.88		344.88
			ENE of Khariaparha	167.71		167.71
	Andhra Pradesh	Godavari	Vadlagudem	42.74		42.74
		Valley	Bangaruchilka-Allapalli	26.21		26.21
			Sitanagaram	6		98.36

Annexure-II

Promotional Exploration in CIL and SCCL Command Area (Coal Sector) Geological Reports Prepared and Resources Estimated during 2007-08

Sl. No.	State	Coalfield	Block	Agency	Coal Resources Estimated (in Mt)			
					Proved	Indicated	Inferred	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Madhya Pradesh	Sohagpur	West of Shahdol	MECL	0	111	0	111
2.	Orissa	Talcher	Tentuloi	MECL	0	1216	18	1234
3.	Chhattisgarh	Mand Raigarh	East of Basin Phatehpur	MECL	0	900	0	900
4.	Chhattisgarh	Mand Raigarh	West of Basin Phatehpur	MECL	0	1546	0	1546
5.	Sikkim	Rangit Valley	Namchi Extension	MECL	0	3	25	28
6.	Meghalaya	West Darangiri	Darang	MECL	0	59	4	63
7.	Andhra Pradesh	Godavari Valley	Raghavapuram	MECL	0	376	321	697
Total 7 GRs =					0	4211	368	4579

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Geological Reports Prepared and Resources Estimated during 2008-09								
1.	Madhya Pradesh	Sohagpur	Marwatola	MECL	0	516	0	516
2.	Madhya Pradesh	Sohagpur	Naukhariya	MECL	0	243	0	243
3.	Madhya Pradesh	Sohagpur	Jamui	GSI	0	99	0	99
4.	Madhya Pradesh	Sohagpur	Singhpur North	GSI	0	83	0	83
5.	Orissa	Talcher	Tribira	GSI	0	1739	6	1745
6.	Chhattisgarh	Korba	Bundeli	MECL	0	1348	0	1348
7.	Andhra Pradesh	Godavari Valley	Chintalapudi	MECL	0	211	6	217
8.	Andhra Pradesh	Godavari Valley	Gauridevipeta-Pamuleru	MECL	0	5	0	5
9.	Andhra Pradesh	Godavari Valley	Paloncha	MECL	Resource not estimated (unworkable)			
Total 9 GRs					0	4244	12	4256
Geological Reports Prepared and Resources Estimated during 2009-10								
1.	Jharkhand	East Bokaro	Pindra	GSI	0	46	0	46
2.	Maharashtra	Katol Basin	Hardoli	MECL	0	126	0	126
3.	Madhya Pradesh	Pench Kanhan	Rajathari (South)	GSI	0	3	0	3
4.	Madhya Pradesh	Sohagpur	Naukhariya (East)	MECL	0	247	0	247
5.	Madhya Pradesh	Sohagpur	Khartora-I	MECL	Resource not estimated (unworkable)			
6.	Madhya Pradesh	Sohagpur	Arjuni	MECL	0	165	0	165
7.	Madhya Pradesh	Sohagpur	Pathora	MECL	0	202	0	202
8.	Madhya Pradesh	Sohagpur	Shahpur	GSI	0	180	0	180

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
9.	Orissa	Talcher	Phulajhari	GSI	0	1324	0	1324
10.	Orissa	Talcher	Saradhapur	GSI	0	1922	0	1922
11.	Assam	Makum	West of Tirap Colliery	MECL	Resource not estimated (coal seams not encountered)			
12.	Andhra Pradesh	Godavari Valley	Jangareddygudem	MECL	0	0	13	13
13.	Andhra Pradesh	Godavari Valley	Tadikalapudi	MECL	0	0	24	24
14.	Andhra Pradesh	Godavari Valley	Somavaram	MECL	0	363	0	363
Total 14 GRs=					0	4578	38	4615

Annexure-III*Geological Reports Prepared and Resources Established by CMPDI and its Contractual Agencies***A. During 2007-08**

(In Million tonnes)

Sl. No.	State	Coalfield	Name of GR	Agency	Proved	Indicated	Inferred	Total	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	West Bengal	Raniganj	North Searsole	CMPDI (Revised)	47			47	Add. Res. only
2.	West Bengal	Raniganj	Andal Central	CMPDI	84			84	
3.	Jharkhand	Raniganj	Badjna Chapapur Sect. 'C' (Revised)	CMPDI	No additional reserves				
4.	Jharkhand	Jharia	Block III	CMPDI	No additional reserves				
5.	Jharkhand	E. Bokaro	Integrated DRD Project	CMPDI	455	535	990		Add. Res. only
6.	Jharkhand	S. Karanpura	Hesalong (IGR)	CMPDI	79	8	87		
7.	Maharashtra	Umrer	Makardhokra-III	CMPDI	No additional reserves				
8.	Maharashtra	Wardha Valley	Yakona I Extn.	CMPDI	24			24	
9.	Maharashtra	Wardha Valley	Mugoli Extn. OC	CMPDI	55			55	
10.	Chhattisgarh	Mand Raigarh	Rai East	CMPDI	207	8		215	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11.	Chhattisgarh	Bisrampur	Nawapara East	CMPDI	30	5		35	
12.	Madhya Pradesh	Sohagpur	Batura Extn.	CMPDI	24			24	Add. Res. only
13.	Orissa	Talcher	Ananta OCP Extn./ Exp. (Phase-III)	CMPDI				No additional reserves	
14.	Orissa	Talcher	Machhakatta (Non-CIL)	CMPDI	1401			1401	
15.	Orissa	Talcher	Padma (Seam-I)	DG (Orissa)	50			50	Add. Res. only
16.	Orissa	Ib Valley	Orient Mine-I and II Extn.	CMPDI	58	126		184	Add. Res. only
17.	Orissa	Ib Valley	Siarmal and Siarmal Extn.	CMPDI				No additional reserves	
Total (17 GRs)					2513	682		0	3195

B. During 2008-09

1.	West Bengal	Raniganj	Bhanora West	CMPDI	10			10	Add. Res. only
2.	West Bengal	Raniganj	Bansara Deep	CMPDI	18	8		26	Add. Res. only
3.	West Bengal	Raniganj	Dabor	CMPDI				No additional reserves	
4.	West Bengal	Raniganj	Adyoj-II	CMPDI	41	49		90	Add. Res. only
5.	Jharkhand	Jharia	Block IV	CMPDI				No additional reserves	
6.	Jharkhand	W. Bokaro	Kedla Integrated	CMPDI	141			141	Add. Res. only
7.	Jharkhand	N. Karanpura	Kerandari 'B and C'	CMPDI	1268	103		1371	
8.	Maharashtra	Bander	Bhansuli	CMPDI	151			151	
9.	Maharashtra	Wardha Valley	Yakona II Extn.	CMPDI	50			50	
10.	Maharashtra	Wardha Valley	Pisgaon	CMPDI	49	20		69	
11.	Chhattisgarh	Mand Raigarh	Porda	CMPDI	238	66		305	
12.	Chhattisgarh	Mand Raigarh	Rai East and Bijari (Recasting for PR)	CMPDI				No additional reserves	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
13.	Madhya Pradesh	Sohagpur	Batura Western Extn.	CMPDI	16		16		
14.	Madhya Pradesh	Sohagpur	Rajnagar OC (Re-casting for PR)	CMPDI	No additional reserves				
15.	Madhya Pradesh	Singrauli	Chhatrasal (Non-CIL)	CMPDI	132		132		
16.	Madhya Pradesh	Singrauli	Kakari North	CMPDI	100		100		
17.	Orissa	Talcher	Kalinga East	CMPDI	286	-358	0	-72	Add. Res. only
18.	Orissa	Talcher	Revised Kalinga West	CMPDI	228	0	0	228	Add. Res. only
19.	Assam	Makum	Tipong OC	CMPDI	11	0	0	11	Add. Res. only
20.	Assam	Dilli-Joyपुर	PO	CMPDI	1	0	0	1	
Total (20 GRs)					2742	-112	0	2631	

C. During 2009-10

1.	West Bengal	Raniganj	Rangamati 'A' (Revised GR)	CMPDI	No additional reserves				
2.	West Bengal	Raniganj	Itapara	CMPDI	68			68	Add. Res. only
3.	West Bengal	Raniganj	Nimcha (Revised GR)	CMPDI	32	2		34	Add. Res. only
4.	Jharkhand	Jharia	Madhuband-Phularitand Reorganisat	CMPDI	No additional reserves				
5.	Jharkhand	Jharia	OCP-IV	CMPDI	No additional reserves				
6.	Jharkhand	N. Karanpura	Tetariakhar	CMPDI	33			33	Add. Res. only
7.	Jharkhand	N. Karanpura	Chano-Rikba	CMPDI	124			124	Add. Res. only
8.	Maharashtra	Wardha Valley	Niljai Dip Side	CMPDI	52	19		71	Add. Res. only

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
9.	Maharashtra	Wardha Valley	Ukni Extension (South)	CMPDI	30			30	
10.	Madhya Pradesh	Pench Kanhar	Magrahi	CMPDI	29			29	Add. Res. only
11.	Chhattisgarh	Bisrampur	Madan Nagar	CMPDI	116			116	
12.	Madhya Pradesh	Sohagpur	Amritdhara OC Project	CMPDI	No additional reserves				
13.	Madhya Pradesh	Sohagpur	Batura Underground	CMPDI	5			5	
14.	Chhattisgarh	Mand Raigarh	Chimtapani	CMPDI	223	10		233	
15.	Chhattisgarh	Mand Raigarh	Rai OC Project	CMPDI	No additional reserves				
16.	Madhya Pradesh	Singrauli	Block 'B' Extn.	CMPDI	429			429	
17.	Orissa	lb Valley	Banpatra (W. Extn. of Siarmal)	CMPDI	1021			1021	
18.	Orissa	lb Valley	Dipside of Kulda	CMPDI	543			543	
19.	Assam	Makum	Tirap Opencast	CMPDI	No additional reserves				
Total (19 GRs)					2704	32	0	2736	

Annexure-IV*Detailed Explorations carried out by SCCL*

Year	Location	Area (Sq. km)	Reserves (m.t.)
2007-08	Venkatapuram Block, Near Sattupalli, Khammam District	1.95	28.34
	Penuballi block, Khammam District	2.65	38.34
	Ullipitta block, Adilabad District	5.70	121.56
2008-09	Gollapalli Dipside, Warangal District	3.74	105.07
	Belampalli Shaft block-III, Adilabad District	4.62	85.67
2009-10	Gundala Block-II, Khammam District	7.22	74.57

[Translation]

Production of Coal

†

*292. SHRI ANANTKUMAR HEGDE:

SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has reviewed the production of coal by Coal India Limited (CIL) during the current year;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof;

(c) the targets fixed in this regard and the achievements made during the above period;

(d) whether there has been any gap between the targets and the achievements during the above period;

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

(f) the steps taken by the Government to augment the production of coal by the subsidiaries of CIL to bridge the gap during the next financial year?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) to (f) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (c) Yes Madam. Government has reviewed the production level of Coal India Limited (CIL) at several levels including reviews at Planning Commission and also at the level of Ministry of Coal.

As per Annual Plan 2010-11, Coal production Target for CIL was fixed at 460.50 Mt. This has been reviewed at the time of finalization of Annual Plan 2011-12. Revised estimate for CIL for 2010-11 is 440.20 Mt. However, the achievement made upto February 2011 is 380.625 Mt.

(d) and (e) Yes Madam. There has been a gap of 32.92 Mt between original target of 413.545 Mt upto Feb. 2011 and actual achievement of 380.625 Mt upto Feb. 2011.

The major constraints for shortfall in achievement of target are as under:

- (i) Projects being affected due to embargo imposed in view of CEPI.
- (ii) Inordinate delay in environmental and forestry clearances of major projects.
- (iii) The delay in land acquisition of the projects.
- (iv) R and R Problems including demands beyond stipulated norms.
- (v) Absence of proper infrastructure of railways in some coalfields.
- (vi) Law and order problem particularly in the States of Orissa and Jharkhand.

(f) While the Government shall continue to intensify its efforts to provide the support required by the coal companies to achieve the targets, CIL has planned to take the following major steps to achieve the targets during the next financial year:

- (i) By increasing the efficiency of the equipments, regular monitoring, mechanization as programmed and strict supervision of the existing mines and on going projects.
- (ii) Capacity addition from new and future projects.
- (iii) Intensively pursuing with the Government for resolving issues of environmental and forestry clearances, land acquisition and law and order problems.

SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI: Madam, through you, I want to ask this to the hon. Minister. The private agencies have been entrusted the work of exploration and extraction of coal reserves. In our State, we are seeing in Sansul area that there is a huge quantity of coal lying on the roadside near the railway station. It is a heap of coal which is being looted day by day. It has been patronized by the local leaders of CPI(M) and the Left Front Government is doing nothing against it. ... (Interruptions) Madam, this is absolutely right.

...(Interruptions) It has appeared in the newspapers and all other media. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Ask your question.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: She is asking the question. Let her ask it.

...(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI: Madam, I am again saying that it has been patronized. It has come in the newspapers and the media so many times. On the one side, there are insufficient rakes and on the other side, looting has been going on. In the naxalites-hit area, on the one side, there is exploration and on the other side, there is exploitation. ...(Interruptions)

In the naxalite-hit areas of the States like West Bengal, Jharkhand and Orissa, the private agencies, the operators are learnt to be exploiting the locals, especially the tribals. My question is whether the Government is taking any action to prevent this situation and how far the terms and conditions prove beneficial for the country.

[Translation]

SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL: Respected Madam, there is no doubt that the concern that the respected member has shown is an issue prevalent in few regions of the country, be it West Bengal, Jharkhand, Orissa or Chhattisgarh. Our coal properties are also mostly in these four-five states. Therefore, we always make an effort to solve these problems with the help of the state. I certainly met the Chief Minister of the States I visited. I went to West Bengal and met the respective Chief Minister. I went to Jharkhand and met 'the then' Governor of the State. Later on, I met the Chief Minister. I always try to be successful in preventing such types of thefts because today coal has become a crucial necessity not only for our country, but for the whole world. Therefore, we always put in efforts and partially succeed too. Sometimes CBI conducts raids but I especially request the state governments that since law and administration as well as police is entirely a subject of the state therefore if the

state governments cooperate with our Ministry of Coal India, we might be able to solve this problem more effectively.

[English]

SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI: Madam, I want to ask through you that Coal India has stopped giving coal linkages to new industries. What the hon. Minister has answered is that the only solution is to import. Now, large industries can take recourse to import coal, but what about the small industries? Obviously, they have to forcefully depend upon the illegally mined coal. This is perhaps the main reason why the illegal mining is flourishing.

What steps are being taken by the Government to meet this demand and to ensure easy availability of coal to all industries and for domestic use?

[Translation]

SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL: Respected Madam Speaker, usually 90 per cent coal is indigenous and 90 per cent of our country's supply is done through indigenous coal but as the respected member and the whole House might also know that in our country we do not have coal of best quality. Especially in sponge iron industry, steel industry, cement industry, very high quality of coal is needed. Therefore, the need for imported coal will remain to keep these industries alive/functioning but still in our country 85 to 90 per cent of coal supply is done through Coal India and Singreni company.

Madam, as far as our respected Member said that we have closed the linkage we would like to inform that linkage has not been closed. Linkage has been given in this year too. Besides this there are two more way: e-auction and spot auction. Through these two ways, supply of coal is done to small consumers. Therefore to say that, small consumers will face difficulties due to closure of linkage, is not right. I would like to say that no problem of any kind would arise due to this set up. But due to unavailability of coal of best quality in our country, the requirement of coal in our country will remain to fulfill which coal will have to be imported.

SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA: Madam Speaker,

I, through you, would like to ask respected Minister that all the names of agencies that he has given in reply to a question, how many agencies' programmes are running in a proper manner and how many agencies' programmes are not running in a proper manner. And what steps has he taken against those agencies' who do not run their programmes in a proper manner. What are their names and what actions have been taken against them. If so, give details.

MADAM SPEAKER: How many questions will you ask at once? You are asking too many questions.

SHRI NARABHAI KACCHADIA: Madam, Speaker, respected Minister has replied to a question saying that steps have been taken to increase the production of coal through public sector coal companies and private block holders. I want to ask the Minister that the steps that have been taken to increase the coal production, now much coal production has increased by them?

SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL: Madam Speaker, we have taken a lot of steps to increase the coal production in our country. Out of the 208 coal blocks that we have given some have been given to public sector and some to private sector. The intention of our Ministry in giving coal blocks to private sector was that, while on one hand coal India Singreni are PSUs of our public sector, they produce coal and along with that people from public sector also produce coal for 'end use plant' so that we can extract maximum coal from the land in our country.

Madam, out of the 208 blocks that were given, production in only 26 coal blocks has been started till now and production of most of the coal blocks has not been able to start. However, there are a lot of reasons behind this and the main reason is environmental clearance, the reason of forest clearance and law and order system is not good in many states. Because of this, it has not been possible to start work. In many states there is the naxal problem because of which it has not been possible to start work. Still we have issued show case notices to the companies to whom we gave coal blocks and they have not started production even after a period of time. We have also issued advisories to such

companies and we endeavour to generate maximum production through those companies but if any public sector or private sector company does not produce coal intentionally, we will take strict action against them. We have cancelled 10 coal blocks. If required, we will also cancel allocation of such coal block holders.

SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE: Madam Speaker, the Hon'ble Minister said that coal mines have been allocated to private sector and public sector. I would like to ask him the date on which first coal block was allocated to private sector and the date on which the latest coal block was allocated and the reason for not making any production by these companies and the action taken against such companies by the Government?

SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL: Madam Speaker, any coal block has not been allocated in the last two years. All the coal blocks were allocated before that. As I said earlier, the advisory had been issued to those people who had not deliberately not started coal production through the coal blocks and ten coal blocks out of these have been cancelled as their answers have not been found satisfactory. And if required, we will cancel allocation of some more coal blocks and if need be, we will also take legal action against them and impose penalty on these.

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Anant Kumar Hegde Ji, I am giving you a special permission to ask another question.

SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE: The Hon. Minister has given general reply. Probably, either he does not want to give reply in proper manner or something else is there. My question is that Coal India Limited produces coal, but along with it also imports coal. If Coal India is importing coal, state the quantum of coal imported by it. As per the reply given by Hon. Minister to my questions it seems to me that the working capacity of Coal India is declining and the quantum of coal produced is also declining for the last many years. The target and achievement were different. There was a huge gap between achievement and target. I would like to ask you that Coal India Limited is trying or contemplating to reduce its production gradually and increase the production in the coming days and if so, the details thereof?

SHRI SHRIPRAKSH JAISWAL: Madam Speaker, probably, hon. Member has not given much attention to the reply. During the last 10 years, 6-7 per cent hike in production has been registered in coal India. Last year also, 6-7 per cent increase production was registered in Coal India. As far as import by Coal India Limited is concerned, the Coal India has not imported even a Kilogram of coal till date. Our Government has kept coal under OGL. OGL means if any private company or private player wants, it can import coal and fulfill the need of the country. I understand that the hon. Member will be fully satisfied with my reply ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Third supplementary cannot be asked. Shri Jagdish Sharma Ji.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

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

...*(Interruptions)**

MADAM SPEAKER: It is not going on record.

[Translation]

Jagdish Sharmaji, ask the question.

...*(Interruptions)**

SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA: Madam Speaker, this is a very important question. Hon. Minister has written in his reply that coal production is increasing by 6 per cent, 7 per cent, 8 per cent every year, it is good that production should increase. But through you, I would like to know that after division of Jharkhand and Bihar, all coal mines went to Jharkhand. The power crisis is prevailing in Bihar and the Government of Bihar had submitted the proposal for thermal power plant for resolving power crisis and our Hon. Chief Minister of Bihar came to Delhi and met the authorities and discussed the issue of coal linkage, so that after getting coal linkage thermal power plant will be set up in Bihar and the power crisis in Bihar will be solved. Through you, I would like to know from the Hon.

*Not recorded.

Minister the reason for keeping pending or not sanctioning the coal linkage proposal given by the State Government of Bihar and if it cannot be sanctioned, we want to know the reason behind it?

SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL: Madam Speaker, the supply to all power plants set up in Bihar state is made through coal linkage and I am glad to say that 95% of coal supply to those power plants is made through coal India. Besides that two coal blocks have been allocated to the State of Bihar, but production has not been started yet.

SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA: We are talking of coal linkage for starting new power plant ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHRIPRAKSH JAISWAL: The coal linkage is provided to the existing power plants in Bihar. There is no shortage of coal. Two surplus coal blocks have been given to Bihar state, so that they may make production of coal...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down. Let him speak. Basu Deb Acharia Ji, please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

11.24 hrs.

At this stage Shri Jagdish Sharma and some other hon. Members come and stood on the floor near the Table.

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

11.25 hrs

At this stage Shri Jagdish Sharma and some other hon. Members went back to their seats.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon'ble Minister is on his legs now sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

...(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL: Earlier Sharad Yadav Ji wanted to say something. Let him complete ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down, sit down.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please say if you have anything to say.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL: I would like to say that if Sharad Yadav ji has something to say then he may please go ahead...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: He has given the reply. Please take your seat. You are repeatedly raising the same issue.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Madam Speaker, the reason behind people's sorrow and grief is that there is a huge difference between coal linkage and block. There are old power plants with coal linkage but after the division of Bihar there is no linkage for the new power plants. Bihar has got zero power after division. Therefore, it is required at major level that industries are set up and power is produced. There is a wide gap between coal linkage and Blocks. Block means that the environment must be cleaned and separated, then only it will be given. They are not providing the coal linkage that is being asked by the Member ...*(Interruptions)*

Therefore, coal linkage must be given for the new power plants to be set up...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing else will go on record.

...(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Minister, you may speak.

SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL: Hon. Madam Speaker, hon. Senior Member has accepted this thing that all the old Power Plants of Bihar...*(Interruptions)*.

MADAM SPEAKER: Please listen, please listen at least, sit down, sit down.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL: During the last one year, one more coal-linkage request has been received for another power plant in Bihar. There is a certain system of coal-linkage. As long as Ministry of Power does not send as any recommendation that their power plant has been set up and they must be provided coal-linkage, the Ministry of Coal cannot consider that at all. Meeting of SNC has not been held so far. I know that Bihar is a backward state. Bihar requires production, power and coal. The condition of Bihar has actually deteriorated after separation of Jharkhand. As soon as the recommendation from Ministry of Power is received we will hold a meeting of SNC and if the status of new Power Plants being set up in Bihar is found appropriate, we will try to provide them coal-linkage ...*(Interruptions)*.

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Basu Deb Acharia.

[English]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Madam Speaker, we have 200 billion tonnes of proven deposits of coal in our country. The problem with the Coal India Limited as well as the Government of India is that enough investment is not being made for augmenting the production of coal, as a result, the gap is widening year after year. The target for the 11 Five-Year Plan is 696.03 million tonnes. As regards non-coking coal, we have 100 per cent availability of non-coking coal in the country. We only have to import it for the steel plants only. For power and cement plants we have our reserves. But enough investment is not being made for new projects and for augmenting the production of coal.

Coal of the best quality is available in the Eastern

Coalfields Limited. But the revival of Eastern Coalfields Limited is pending with the Government for years together. May I know from the Minister what measures Government is proposing to take to revive the Eastern Coalfields Limited, where best quality of coal is available whose calorific value is more than that of any of the coal available in other parts of the country, in order to augment the production and in order to bridge the gap? The gap will be further widened unless production is augmented, unless sufficient investment is made by the public sector coal companies. I am not talking of private sector. What is the Government planning to do in the 12th Five-Year Plan well in advance to augment the production of coal so that we need not depend on imports and bridge the widening gap?

[Translation]

SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL: Hon. Member has drawn the attention of the House as well as ours towards something very important. As far as ECL is concerned, the nature of package provided by coal India to ECL has resulted into a very good situation and as a result of this ECL has again come into profit after twenty years. It will not be appropriate to say that the Government is not attentive towards ECL and it has taken no steps for the same. As far as ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: How much fund have you provided for ECL?

[Translation]

SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL: Let me finish my answer. As far as hon. Member is concerned about the increasing gap between demand and production, then I would like to say that there is no harm for us to accept that the industrial production of our country is increasing very rapidly. Industrial production and power requirement are both increasing equally. We have been unable to extract coal as rapidly as the requirement of power has increased, there are a lot of reasons behind that. Biggest reason is that we want that our forests should not get destroyed, we wanted that the environment of our country does not become polluted. Second reason is that the

situation of law and order in many of our States is not good. There are strikes everyday and officers are also kidnapped almost every day. There are a number of reasons as a result of which we are unable to produce coal in ratio of our industrial production. Still it must be appreciated that production of coal India is increasing by seven to eight per cent annually, but the growth of country is far ahead of that. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: It should be more than GDP ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: You please sit down.

SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL: Hon. Acharia ji, our effort would be that in the coming times we will increase coal production of our country in comparison to the industrial growth of the country ...*(Interruptions)*

Indigenous Manufacturing of Equipment

†

*283. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:

SHRI ABDJL RAHMAN:

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

(a) the details of the indigenous production and import of telecom equipment during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) has sought the views of various stakeholders for promoting manufacture and research and development of telecom equipment;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the response of the various stakeholders thereon; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to manufacture telecom equipment of international

standards in the country so as to meet the demand indigenously and also for exports?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) to d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) The indigenous production and import of telecom equipment during each of the last three years and the current year is as under:

Sl. No.	Year	Production @ (in Rs. crore)	Import # (in Rs. crore)
1.	2007-08	41270	36256
2.	2008-09	48800	46809
3.	2009-10	51000	42444
4.	2010-11	53275 (estimate)	23167 (April-October, 2011) provisional

Source: @ Telecom Equipment Manufacturers Association (TEMA)

Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics (DGCI and S)

(b) Yes, Madam. TRAI has issued a consultation paper titled "Encouraging Telecom Equipment Manufacturing in India" on 28th December, 2010 seeking views of various stakeholders.

(c) A brief on views sought from stakeholders and their response are given in Annexure-I.

(d) The steps taken/being taken by the Government to manufacture and export telecom equipment are given in Annexure-II.

Annexure-I

(i) The consultation paper highlighted the issue that while the growth of telecommunications in India has been rapid, the domestic telecom equipment

manufacturing segment has not been able to keep pace forcing the telecom operators to import most of the equipment required for their networks. Additionally, indigenous manufacturing of telecom equipment in India utilises technology developed abroad resulting in the benefits of sales of such products accruing largely to foreign companies. The consultation paper takes up the following important issues for deliberations:

- Promoting Research and Development (R and D) and creation of intellectual property.
 - Promoting manufacture of telecom equipment in India.
- (ii) 23 stakeholders responded to the consultation paper and offered their comments running into about 200 pages.
- (iii) Briefly, the views of the stakeholders on these issues are as follows:
- (a) The general opinion of the stakeholders is that to keep pace with the changing technology trends a robust R and D infrastructure is required. India should have world-class research centres. The government should also set up a fund to facilitate R and D and Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) generation. Incentives may be provided to operators through grants, soft-loans and reimbursement of R and D expenditure. Some potential areas are future wireless technologies, next generation networks and fiber optic networks. We should create world-class Indian products in these core areas. There should be endeavour to have many Indian Universities in the top hundred institutes globally in terms of R and D. Global standards need to be influenced to protect interest of India.
- (b) At present a large percentage of telecom equipment is imported. Indigenous manufacture should be increased to about 30-40% by 2015 and 70-75% by 2020.
- (c) Indian product manufacturing developed through Indian R and D and IPR should be promoted.

- (d) Promote manufacture of semiconductors and integrated circuits by setting up of fab and fables manufacturing units with financial support from the Government.
- (e) Duty on components used for manufacture of telecom equipment should be lowered.
- (f) Government should set up manufacturing clusters and encourage Electronic Manufacturing Services.
- (g) World-class infrastructure facilities like roads and power may be provided.
- (h) Financial benefits like setting up of manufacturing fund, low interest loans, subsidies and grants may be provided.
- (i) Fiscal incentives like tax holidays, lowering taxes, uniform taxes across States may be provided.
- (j) Some operators were of the opinion that Indian product should be provided preferential treatment in procurement by Government and private service providers as long as they match imported products on quality and price, while there were others who felt that there should be no such reservation in procurement as it may be violative of WTO/GATS commitments.
- (k) Service providers may be given financial incentives for use of Indian products.
- (l) Testing and certification laboratory may be set up.
- (ii) No Industrial license is required for the manufacture of telecom equipment. Simple Industrial Entrepreneur Memorandum (IEM) has to be filed with Secretariat for Industrial Assistance (SIA).
- (iii) Payment of any technical know-how fee and royalty for technology transfer is under automatic route.
- (iv) Mobile handsets; parts, components and accessories for the manufacture of mobile handsets; sub-parts for the manufacture of such parts and components; and parts or components for the manufacture of battery chargers, PC connectivity cables and hands-free headphones of such mobile handsets and sub-parts for the manufacture of such parts and components are exempted from basic customs duty and excise duty. They have also been exempted from Special Additional Duty of Customs (SAD) upto 31-3-2012.
- (v) Special Economic Zones (SEZs) have been promoted to enable hassle free manufacturing and trading for export purposes. 100% Income Tax exemption on export profits available to SEZ units for 5 years, 50% for next 5 years and 50% of ploughed back profits for 5 years thereafter.
- (vi) Second hand capital goods are freely importable.
- (vii) Government has set up Telecom Equipment and Services Export Promotion Council for promoting export of telecom equipment. Telecom equipment has already been included under Focus Product Scheme and eligible for export incentives. Exporters are being subsidized in their participation in trade exhibitions in India and abroad.
- (viii) Seven Telecom Centres of Excellence in various field of Telecom have been set up with the support of Government and the participation of private/public telecom operators as sponsors, at the selected academic institutions of India. These Centres are working at IIT Bombay, IIT Delhi, IIT Kanpur, IIT Kharagpur, IIT Madras, IIM Ahmedabad and IISc, Bangalore. The details are as under:

Annexure-II

The following steps have been taken by the Government to promote manufacture and export of telecom equipment:

- (i) The Government has created investor friendly environment for development of indigenous telecom equipment. 100% foreign direct investment (FDI) is allowed under automatic route.

Sl. No.	Telecom Centre of Excellence (TCOE)	Subject
1.	Vodafone Essar TCOE, IIT Kharagpur	Next Generation Network and Network Technology
2.	Idea TCOE, IIM Ahmedabad	Telecom policy, governance, regulation and management especially marketing and consumer care
3.	Bharti Airtel TCOE, IIT Delhi	Telecom Technology and Management
4.	BSNL TCOE, IIT Kanpur	Technology Integration, Multimedia and Computational Mathematics
5.	Aircel TCOE, IISc Bangalore	Information Security and Disaster Management of Telecom Infrastructure
6.	Tata Teleservices TCOE, IIT Bombay	Rural Applications
7.	Reliance Communications TCOE, IIT Madras	Telecom Infrastructure and Energy

(ix) To stimulate growth of the IT-ITES (Information Technology-Information Technology Enabled Services) and electronics hardware manufacturing sectors, a Task Force was set up by the Department of Information Technology in August 2009. The mandate given to task force was to make recommendations on:

- (a) Strategies to augment the growth of IT software and IT enable services sector in the context of global development.
- (b) Steps needed to accelerate domestic demand for (i) Electronics hardware products and (ii) IT and IT enabled Services.
- (c) Steps needed to boost domestic manufacturing in Electronics hardware sector.

- (a) Set up Semiconductor Wafer Fabs.
- (b) Create policies for Preferential access to "Manufactured-in-India"/"Indian Products" electronics goods for all government procurements and procurement by Government Licensees.
- (c) Set up a dedicated "Electronic Development Fund".
- (d) Set up of a National Electronics Mission (NEM).
- (e) Encourage manufacture of specific high priority electronic product lines in India by providing capital grant and creation of electronic manufacturing clusters.

The Committee has submitted its report in December 2009.

- (x) The recommendations of the above Task Force along with recommendations of Committee formed by Chairman, National Manufacturing Competitiveness Council (NMCC) on strengthening capabilities in manufacture of electronic hardware, including telecom equipment, are under active consideration. Followings are five key recommendations:

[Translation]

SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Hon. Speaker, Madam, hon. Minister has accepted that we import on a very large scale. We import foreign equipments of nearly more than Rs. 40 thousand crore. In our country we manufacture only wire line telecom equipments whereas all the cordless telecom equipments are imported from outside. The stake holders have informed TRAI that it must take on the responsibility to supply such equipments by ensuring increased production of indigenous products.

They have demanded that research centre and intellectual property be provided to them. A number of times we have read in the papers that the equipments imported from China may have hiddenbug in them.

Is the Government scanning the equipments being imported from China? What is the Government doing to reduce the import in the country?

MADAM SPEAKER: You please ask the question.

SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Madam, hon. Minister has also said that if we manufacture and produce some things then can we export some items out of same?

[English]

SHRI SACHIN PILOT: Madam, the telecom industry has grown exponentially in the last one decade and in that space, the mobile usage by consumers, subscribers and operators has also increased hugely. To meet with the demand of the consumers, the mobile service providers are importing telecom equipment and as there is indigenous production of the telecom equipment right here in India. The total demand including import and indigenous is about Rs. 95,000 crore, that is the bulk and size of the telecom equipment that is being manufactured or imported.

The point raised by the hon. Member is whether we are going to promote indigenous manufacturing. Here, I wish to inform the House, through you, that the TRAI had issued a Consultation Paper on 20 December, 2010, which says in How do we encourage telecom equipment manufacturing in India? It is our belief that once we formulate the new Telecom Policy, 2011, there, broadly we would make sure that there is a policy created which will encourage preferential access to manufacture of Indian goods because we believe that India has all the talent pool available, all the resources, all the raw materials available and there is no reason why we will not be able to compete with the global manufacturers to fulfil the demands here in India. But it is also a fact that the import of telecom equipment is happening.

The other point which the hon. Member raised is regarding the security issue. I want to inform the House,

through you, that in consultation with the Home Ministry, we have taken stringent steps to ensure that no malware is imported into India and there are two ways of importing equipments. So, we are doing case by case study of all telecom equipment that is imported into the country. We are very alive to the challenge that no threat to our security is posed through the import of telecom equipment and we are taking every step, not just about the equipment that is imported from China but from all across the world. It is far too important an issue to be left unnoticed and the Home Ministry and the DoT are fully alive to the challenge.

[Translation]

SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Madam Speaker, the number of mobile users continue to grow in the country. More than two lakh fifty thousand mobile towers have been installed on different places. These towers use energy for which a lot of diesel is being used. In a study conducted by the Maharashtra Energy Development Agency, it has been claimed that the use of diesel in this sector is responsible for at about 50 lakh tonnes of carbon emission. What is the response of the Government to this problem? Whether the Government propose to run these towers through solar energy? Whether the Government propose to introduce any other eco friendly technology in this respect.

SHRI SACHIN PILOT: Madam, I wish to thank the hon. Member to a great extent as he has raised an important question in the House. Around more than five lakh fifty thousand mobile towers have been installed across the country. The telecom revolution has been knocking at the doors of the rural areas and it should be extended further. We do not wish to see the telecom facilities restricting themselves to the mega cities. But in the wake of this revolution we have been confronting some problems also. As has been claimed by the hon. Member, a lot of diesel is consumed every year to run the mobile towers in the areas where there is scarcity of electricity. We have been working in this direction and wish that more and more mobile towers run on solar power or other alternative form of energy which will not

only reduce the level of pollution but also benefit the mobile operator through carbon credit. We intend to run all the mobile towers through solar energy in a systematic manner to reduce pollution, the consumption of diesel and save foreign exchange. We have been working in the states wherever it is possible. My Ministry as well as the Ministry of Renewable Energy has been working unitedly in this direction.

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Abdul Rehman: Not present.

[English]

SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL: Madam, part (b) of the Question says, 'whether the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India has sought the views of various stakeholders for promoting manufacture and research and development of telecom equipment'. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether recommendation of TRAI is taken into consideration or whether TRAI has got power to act on its own views. I am saying this because the CAG Reports says that while issuing the 2G spectrum licenses, views of TRAI were not taken into consideration. Therefore, I would like to know whether TRAI has got some authority or not.

SHRI SACHIN PILOT: Madam, the question raised by the hon. Member relates to the purview and the scope of the regulator. The Telecom Regulatory Authority of India is a regulator for telecom industry, the nodal Ministry is the Department of Telecommunications. But as far as the Consultation Paper issued by the Telecom Authority of India is concerned, it is a routine process where they solicit views of all stakeholders. If I can draw attention of the hon. Member, through you, of the particular question that has been put, TRAI has asked for views of all stakeholders. There are 200 pages of document that has come forward for indigenous manufacturing. When TRAI releases its Consultation Paper, it takes into consideration the views of all stakeholders and recommends to DoT but the final decision taking authority is with the Government and the Department. TRAI is a regulator and it gives its recommendations.

[Translation]

Free and Compulsory Education

†

*284. SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH:

SHRI ARJUN RAY:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to launch an awareness campaign through the print and electronic media to ensure larger enrolment of students under the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to seek the assistance of the corporate sector, NGOs and other stakeholders in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether several States/UTs have sought additional allocation of funds for effective implementation of the Act; and

(f) if so, the amount demanded and actually released so far to each State/UT in this regard?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (f) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) During 2010-11, the central budget allocation of Rs. 20.00 crore for advertising and publicity under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) programme is available for creating awareness about the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009. All print advertisements carried the RTE message. Several TV spots and radio jingles on RTE were telecast/broadcast. The Department also designed a tableau on

the theme of children's right to education for the Republic Day Parade 2011. In addition, efforts to create awareness on RTE provisions were undertaken through kalajathas in several States.

(c) and (d) Regular interactions are held with different stakeholders namely the State Governments, educationists and academics, principals of schools, as well as representatives of civil society organizations to sensitize them on the various features of the RTE Act.

(e) and (f) In the context of implementation of the RTE Act, 2009, several States had written to the Central Government for additional funds and revision in the fund sharing pattern for the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) programme, which is main vehicle for implementation of the RTE provisions. The Government has approved an outlay of Rs. 2,31,233 crore for the implementation of the combined RTE-SSA programme for a five year period from 2010-11 to 2014-15. In addition, the fund sharing ratio between the Central and State Governments, which was previously in the sliding scale, has been revised in the 65:35 ratio, with the fund sharing pattern in respect of the States in the North Eastern Region continuing in the 90:10 ratio. Details of State-wise Central funds released to States/UTs under SSA in 2010-11 are given in Annexure.

Annexure

*Central Funds released to States/UTs
under SSA during 2010-11*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Central funds released (as on 28-02-2011) during 2010-11 (In lakhs)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	66000.00
2.	Bihar	204789.63
3.	Chhattisgarh	72863.00
4.	Goa	571.27

1	2	3
5.	Gujarat	44065.01
6.	Haryana	32786.11
7.	Himachal Pradesh	13786.66
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	28348.79
9.	Jharkhand	77308.26
10.	Karnataka	66903.00
11.	Kerala	19660.73
12.	Madhya Pradesh	156783.00
13.	Maharashtra	50537.00
14.	Orissa	68177.85
15.	Punjab	39612.74
16.	Rajasthan	146182.29
17.	Tamil Nadu	69068.57
18.	Uttar Pradesh	260462.88
19.	Uttarakhand	21234.58
20.	West Bengal	163564.17
21.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	207.78
22.	Chandigarh	2155.89
23.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	413.78
24.	Daman and Diu	162.99
25.	Delhi	3552.71
26.	Lakshadweep	127.39
27.	Puducherry	485.38
28.	National Component*	780.72
Total Non NER		1610592.18

States/UTs (NER States)	Amount released (central share) during 2010-11 (In lakhs)
1. Assam	64954.35
2. Arunachal Pradesh	16401.77
3. Manipur	8412.00
4. Meghalaya	18540.90
5. Mizoram	8453.13
6. Nagaland	8636.83
7. Sikkim	3469.19
8. Tripura	11926.73
Total NER	140794.90
Grand Total	1751387.08

[Translation]

SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH: Madam Speaker, the hon. Minister, in his response, has stated that an amount of rupees 20 crore has been allocated under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan. This fact is being advertised on the television. I would like to know whether any assessment has been made to know as to whether Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan has increased or declined the standards of the education. Further, I would like to ask about the mid-day meal scheme. Whether the Government intends to educate the pupils or reduce them just as chefs through this scheme? Whether the Government proposes to make any assessment of the impact of mid-day meal scheme so as to discontinue it and raise the standard of education?

[English]

SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI: Madam, there have been various surveys conducted on the outcome of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan. Right to Education was notified on the 1st of April, 2010. The State Governments are required to put in place certain parameters to initiate the Right to Education. However, under various surveys that have

been conducted, the outcomes have been pretty encouraging. There is a drop in the number of children who are out of school. The enrolment has improved, more particularly in the Scheduled Caste, Schedule Tribe and the minority children. There is a reduction in the drop out rate. With regard to the targets that have been set to be achieved under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, which is the vehicle for the Right to Education, there is a great improvement. So, there is a great improvement in all these parameters.

SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH: I would like to know whether attendance is the only criteria to judge the success of a scheme. Is it not a fact that attendance on a Mid Day Meal is artificially inflated and the difference is misappropriated? Does the Minister or the Government have any thinking that this monitoring with regard to standard of food and standard of education be given to the representatives of the people, like the Members of Parliament so that if there is any misappropriation they can bring it to the notice of the Government?

SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI: Madam, for monitoring of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan there is a provision made in the expenditure itself and the State Governments can use six per cent of the complete allocation that is made for Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan for monitoring and management of the Programme.

Therefore, the State Governments are given the responsibility to monitor the implementation of the Sarva-Shiksha Abhiyan. However, we, from MHRD, do conduct joint review meetings; we conduct half-yearly meetings; and we do have social science institutes which actually look into whether the Sarva-Shiksha Abhiyan is being implemented to the fullest potential or not.

With reference to the Mid-Day Meal Scheme, the State Governments are responsible to ensure that the number of children who are actually availing the Mid-Day Meal Scheme are not inflated. As I have mentioned earlier, we do have review meetings with the State Governments to ensure that they implement the Scheme properly.

[Translation]

SHRI ARJUN ROY: Madam Speaker, the answer given by the hon. Minister has not fully covered the question asked. The question was that how much amount was demanded by various States to implement the Right to Compulsory Education and how much amount was disbursed by the Government. The hon. Minister has reflected upon the amount disbursed but has not touched upon the demand made. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government got any information through any survey before implementing the Right to Compulsory Education for the Children Act 2009 about the number of additional children who would be given admission in the schools in every State of the country following the implementation of this Act? How much capacity the public schools have to accommodate the children for this purpose and what arrangement has been made by the Government with regard to the admission of the remaining children.

[English]

SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI: Madam, as I have mentioned in my answer to the previous question, Sarva-Shiksha Abhiyan is the vehicle for implementation of Right to Education. The number of children out of school has come down considerably. As per Census 2001, we had around two crore children who were out of school. The National Sample Survey Organisation conducted a Survey in 2005, reveal that we had around 1.34 crore children who were out of school. As per the second Survey that was conducted as early as 2009, we had 81 lakh children out of school. However, our intention is to ensure that every child comes to school and our efforts have been towards that.

The State Governments do send their requests asking for support for the implementation of Right to Education but we do have a process. We have the PAB wherein the proposals of the State Governments are screened, deliberated and discussed. Then, the releases are done. However, even before the next release is done, it is essential that the State Governments do send in the Utilization Certificates. For the RTE, we have placed certain norms before the State Governments like putting

in place SMEIS system, ensure that they notify the rules of the RTE and to ensure that they identify what they mean by a neighbourhood school and so on. So, unless the State Governments actually fulfil all these norms, we will not be able to release the entire funds completely to the State Governments.

[Translation]

SHRI VIJAY BAHUGUNA: Madam Speaker, the hon. Minister has, in his response, stated that the sharing pattern under the RTE and the SSA is 90:10 for the one category of states while this pattern is 65:35 for the other category of the states. I through you, would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government will propose to increase this ratio for special category states like Uttarakhand so as to benefit the people living in remote areas? The States do not have sufficient economic resources to enable them to implement this scheme.

[English]

SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI: Madam, many State Governments have sent in their requests that the sharing pattern under RTE should be 90:10 of the Government of India and the State Governments respectively. But the fund sharing pattern originally that was approved under the 11th Plan period between the Centre and the State Governments was on a sliding scale. It was supposed to be 65:35 during the first two years of the 11th Plan period; 60:40 in the third year; 55:45 in the fourth year; and 50:50 thereafter. But however, this is being replaced with the new funding pattern where the sharing pattern would be 65:35 which is applicable from 2010-11. This would continue for the next five years until 2014-15.

The Central Government also has approved an outlay of Rs. 2,31,233 crore for the implementation of the combined RTE Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan programme for a period of five years between 2010-11 and 2014-15. The annual requirement of the funds for the combined programme will be approximately in the range of Rs. 40,000 to Rs. 49,000 crore, both Centre and State Government sharing.

Madam, this outlay of Rs. 2,31,233 crore is also supported by the grant-in-aid of Rs. 24,068 crore which

has been recommended by the Thirteenth Finance Commission to the States during the next five years. In the case of the North-Eastern States, the sharing pattern of 90:10 will continue. So, I am sure, my hon. colleague will appreciate the fact that we are sensitive to the fact that the State Governments do find it difficult to implement RTE completely on their own and therefore we have been doing whatever is best that we can do to help and support the State Governments in their implementation.

SHRIMATI J. HELEN DAVIDSON: Madam, the Government's flagship programme, namely the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan is a very good programme. This is the main programme for the implementation of the provisions as contained in the Right of Children to free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009.

I would like to know from the hon. Minister that for the rural and remote villages of our country if the implementation of the provisions of the RTE is successful or not and also whether its implementation is up to expectation and whether any monitoring cell has been established to review the implementation of RTE in such villages.

SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI: The Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan which is the vehicle for the RTE has always been considered a rural biased programme because our focus has been more on reaching out to the children living in the rural areas and also those children belonging to the disadvantaged sections of society.

As I had mentioned earlier, we review the progress of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan – RTE combined in the various forums like the Joint Review Committees. We also take reviews with the State Governments. The Secretary, MHRD (Elementary Education) also is in constant dialogue with the State Governments to ensure that the implementation is done well and properly.

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: Madam, Speaker, the question relates to the right to education, Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009. We are told by the hon. Minister that this has been subsumed with the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan. Again, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, as has been mentioned here, has a

rural bias. But here the question pertains to right of the child, be he or she in the village or in the urban areas. He or she has a right to get admitted to a school. The question is — as far as I understand and Shri Arjun Rai, who had put that question as the second questioner — do you have any specific funding pattern in consultation with the State Governments for implementing the Right to Education Act? If you subsume it with Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, then no where we can demarcate that this much of money is specifically allocated for the implementation of the provisions of the Right to Education Act. Will the Government do that? If the Government does not have it, is the Government going to do that? If the Government already has it, then you may please spell it out.

SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI: Madam, Speaker, we did hold consultations at various levels and various junctures with the stakeholders. Just to name some, we did hold State level official meetings with the Education Departments of the State Governments. We also held one to one meeting with the State Ministers of Education more particularly with reference to the enrolment of teachers and also rational deployment of teachers. We also had held meeting of the CABE wherein all the State Education Ministers were represented. This is to reiterate and to reinforce the need for addressing the teacher related issues in the implementation of the RTE, and several other meetings had also been conducted.

If my colleague would have paid a little more attention to the answer that I have given earlier, he would have found that the funding pattern for RTE is now 65:35 for the next five years to come. This is keeping in mind the difficulties which the State Governments did have in supporting the RTE. Otherwise, we should have reached the 50:50 sharing pattern by this year. But, however, realizing fairly well that the State Governments are struggling for funds and in response to the several representations that we have received from the State Governments, we now have a sharing pattern of 65:35 for the next five years to come.

MADAM SPEAKER: Q. No. 285, Shri Sudarshan Bhagat – not present.

The hon. Minister may kindly lay the written answer

at the Table. Are there any supplementaries to this Question? I think there are no Supplementaries to this Question.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Q: No. 286, Shri Adhalrao Patil Shivaji – not present.

Shrimati Supriya Sule.

[Translation]

Defaulting Private Airlines

*285. SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of fees/charges leviable by the Airports Authority of India (AAI) on the private airlines annually and the details of payment actually made by these airlines during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether a number of the private airlines are in default of payment to AAI;

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

(d) whether AAI has taken action against the defaulting airlines;

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

(f) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to recover the outstanding dues?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) to (f) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) The Charges/Fee levied by Airports Authority of India (AAI) on the Private Airlines annually are Landing Charges, Parking/Housing Charges, Route Navigation Facility Charges (RNFC), Terminal Navigation Landing Charges (TNLC) and Licence Fees for Space/Land Allotment. Details of fee charged by AAI and payment actually made by Private Airlines to AAI during each of the last three years and current year is at enclosed Annexure.

(b) and (c) Only Kingfisher Airlines and Paramount Airways are in default. The dues outstanding by these two airlines as on 28-02-2011 was Rs. 255 crores and Rs. 4.88 crores respectively.

(d) Yes, Madam.

(e) and (f) The Airlines have been asked to clear the over dues in a time bound manner. Penal interest is being charged on account of delay in the settlement of bills. In case of continued default, AAI proposes to encash the Security Deposit and put the Airlines on "Cash and Carry".

Annexure

Airports Authority of India

Fees Charged by AAI and Payment made by Major Private Airlines

(Amount in Rs. crore)

Airlines	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11	
	Fee Charged	Payment*	Fee Charged	Payment*	Fee Charged	Payment*	Fee Charged	Payment*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Go Airlines	35.22	35.63	27.09	28.65	45.91	46.98	51	47

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Interglobe Aviation (Indigo)	118.27	115.35	149.57	144.50	181.37	186.95	200	190
Jet Airways	374.83	362.52	379.16	368.66	354.37	346.19	344	333
Jetlite	100.60	96.22	125.98	118.70	109.66	109.21	93	97
Kingfisher Airlines	237.23	197.63	193.00	91.28	348.98	416.72	270	155
Air Deccan	54.67	75.36	11.58					
Paramount Airways	17.36	21.67	17.85	15.56	13.77	8.11	2	1
Spice Jet	119.62	111.81	113.71	112.00	147.28	154.95	164	154
Others	60.73	50.09	50.29	43.88	43.62	34.5	53	49

* Note—Payments include amount pertaining to dues for previous year.

Navratna Universities

†

*286. SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:

SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:

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

(a) whether the Government is working on a concept of "Navratna Universities";

(b) if so, the rationale behind this concept;

(c) the details of the Universities conferred/proposed to be conferred with 'Navratna' status and the additional facilities proposed to be provided in such Universities;

(d) whether the concept of "Navratna Universities" may encourage students to pursue further studies in India itself rather than going abroad; and

(e) if so, the steps the Government proposes to take to make the Indian universities comparable with the best in the world?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (e) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

The efforts to make Indian universities achieve excellence and be comparable with the best in the world is an ongoing process. A committee of Vice-Chancellors of Central Universities has recently worked on the concept of identifying universities with outstanding performance, which could be assisted with enhanced autonomy and budgetary support, to enable them to emerge as globally competitive institutions of excellence. The details in this regard are not yet finalised.

SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE: Madam, I would like to tell the hon. Minister that there is nothing specific in the written reply on Navratna Universities about which the hon. Minister has made a statement in Chennai. It only talks about existing universities and nothing about the new universities as the National Knowledge Commission recommendation has been that, to keep up with the growth in the education sector, we need 1500 more universities. In the reply, they have said that there have not finalized any plan even for the existing universities. Could the hon. Minister kindly throw some light on what they are going to do for improvement of quality education in higher educational institutions?

SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI: Madam, we have around 500 universities in our country today. Of course, the disparity with reference to the quality of education – it could be infrastructure, faculty and so on – is quite large. The idea of Navratna Universities actually

emanated from this background that we need to identify universities which have the potential of becoming very good universities and probably lead the way for other universities to follow as well. A Committee was constituted under the Chairmanship of Prof. Syed Hasnain, Vice-Chancellor of Hyderabad University and of course, with the group to support him. They have yet to submit their report and once it is submitted, we will definitely look into the matter.

SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE: Madam, the universities which are existing already are overworked. For example, Pune University is one of the flagship universities in the country. It has about 1700 colleges which is impossible to manage in the context of quality itself. What steps would the hon. Minister take to help resolve this issue?

SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI: Madam, we are aware of the fact that many universities have a large number of affiliated colleges which gets very difficult for the university to actually concentrate on ensuring quality education provided in higher educational institutions. It is because more particularly they would be engaged in probably setting question papers, evaluating them, going through re-examination process and so on. However, I am sure that my honourable colleague would appreciate the fact that we have two streams of universities. One is established through an Act of Parliament which are the Central Universities and the other one's is those which are established through State legislation which are the State Universities. A large number of universities are with the State Governments themselves. Therefore, we have, at various forums, deliberated with the Education Ministers and the Vice-Chancellors and have also suggested to them if they would look into reducing the number of affiliated colleges by probably creating more universities and then regionally looking into affiliating the institutions in that region. However, this is a decision which the State Governments and the Universities need to take as these are largely with the State Governments.

[Translation]

Release of Fishermen by India and Pakistan

†

*287. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL:

SHRI DATTA MEGHE:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India and the Government of Pakistan have agreed to release the fishermen under their detention;

(b) if so, the number of the fishermen detained and released by both the countries during the last one year and the current year, year-wise;

(c) the reasons for not releasing all the fishermen by India and Pakistan;

(d) the number of fishermen in the jails of both the countries as on date; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken to release the remaining fishermen by both the countries?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) to (e) A Statement is placed on the Table of the House.

Statement

In 2010, 454 Indian fishermen were released by Pakistan and 163 Pakistani fishermen were released by India. In 2011, India has released 20 Pakistani fishermen till date, while Pakistan has not released any Indian fishermen. Pakistan detained 100 Indian fishermen in 2010 and 56 Indian fishermen in 2011, while India has detained 85 Pakistani fishermen in 2010 and 32 in 2011. At present, there are 243 Indian fishermen lodged in Pakistani jails and 79 Pakistani fishermen in Indian jails.

Government of India has been consistently taking up the issue concerning all Indian prisoners, including fishermen, in Pakistani jails with the Government of Pakistan at all appropriate levels. Further, an India-Pakistan Judicial Committee on Prisoners consisting of four retired judges from each side has been set up to recommend steps for humane treatment and expeditious release of prisoners of the respective countries in each other's jails. The committee has so far had three meetings and has given several recommendations. Government of

India has asked the Government of Pakistan to convene the next meeting of the Committee. Pakistan's response is awaited.

High Commission of India, Islamabad, on a continuing basis, monitors the status of Indians prisoners in Pakistani jails and requests for consular access for these prisoners. Once consular access is granted by the Government of Pakistan, the verification papers are sent to the Ministry of Home Affairs through the Ministry of External Affairs for nationality status verification of these prisoners. High Commission of India, on a continuing basis, takes up the matter with the Government of Pakistan for the release of all those Indian prisoners who have completed their sentences.

The matter was raised with Pakistan at the Foreign Secretary Level talks on February 25, 2010 in New Delhi and again on June 24, 2010 in Islamabad. The issue was also raised during Home Minister's visit to Islamabad on June 25-26, 2010 and during Foreign Minister level talks in Islamabad on July 15, 2010. The issue of release of fishermen in each other's custody will also be addressed during the forthcoming Home Secretary/Interior Secretary level talks between India and Pakistan to be held on 28-29 March, 2011 at New Delhi.

[Translation]

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Madam Speaker, I would like to tell the Honorable Minister that I had read in the newspaper that the figure regarding the number of fishermen caught is not correct. Is it right that Pakistan makes them prisoners, under different sections and in other ways than as fishermen? It doesn't capture them under the law applicable to fishermen.

12:00 Hrs.

Is your counting correct? Have you taken any step to know more about it?

SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR: Madam, the number, the hon. Member is talking about, I have got them from our counsellor and the High Commissioner, who are always in touch with Pakistan. They keep asking whether they can have access to the counsellor or not? They

enquire about them by even going to the jails. Pakistan released 454 Indian fishermen and 18 civilians in the year 2010. Pakistan had detained 100 fishermen in year 2010. We have got this number. Do you want to know about Pakistan only? ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: My simple question is that they catch them under some other pretext and not as fishermen. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Time is short.

[English]

SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR: Madam Speaker, through you, I want to tell the hon. Member that as far as we know eighteen civilians were captured in 2010. I think the Question was on the fishermen particularly.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[Translation]

Denial of Information

*288. SHRI YASHBANT N.S. LAGURI:

Dr. MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has inquired into the complaints regarding nonsupply of information in 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 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 were penalised for not providing information in time;

(e) if so, the details thereof during the last three years; and

(f) the action taken by the Government in the cases where records are not available?

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

(a) As per Right to Information Act, 2005, if information, sought is not supplied in time, the applicant may file a complaint to the Information Commission concerned under Section 18(1) of the Act, who is authorized to conduct an inquiry into the issue. The Act also provides that if information is not supplied within time or if the applicant is aggrieved by a decision of the Public Information Officer (PIO), an appeal may be filed before the Departmental Appellate Authority. In such cases, second appeal may be made to the Information Commission, if the applicant is not satisfied with the decision of the Departmental Appellate Authority. As such, Information Commission is the final authority for adjudicating or conducting an inquiry relating to cases where information is not supplied or information is not supplied within the specified time.

(b) The status of filing and disposal of complaints and appeals by the Central Information Commission in the last three years is given below:

Year	Receipt	Disposal
2007-08	11,261	7,722
2008-09	15,426	13,322
2009-10	22,800	19,482

(c) Information is not centrally maintained.

(d) and (e) Section 20(1) of the Act, provides for imposition of a penalty on the Public Information Officer in the following cases:

- (i) Refusal to receive application for information or not furnishing information within the time specified, without any reasonable cause;
- (ii) Malafidely denying the request for information;
- (iii) Knowingly giving incorrect, incomplete or misleading information;

- (iv) Destroying information which was the subject of the request or obstructing in any manner in furnishing the information.

The Central Information Commission imposed penalty in 54 cases in 2007-08; 227 cases in 2008-09; 98 cases in 2009-10; and 238 cases in 2010-11 (till 08-02-2011). These include the cases where the information was not supplied in time.

(f) The Central Government has requested all the Ministries/Departments to, *inter alia*, maintain all its records duly catalogued and indexed and also to issue necessary instructions to public authorities under them in this regard.

[English]

Coal Liquefaction Technology

*289. SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR:
SHRI GANESHRAO NAGORAO
DUDHGAONKAR:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in the development of coal liquefaction or coal to liquid technology in the country;

(b) whether some corporate houses have evinced interest in providing fuel through the use of this technology;

(c) if so, the details of proposals received by the Government so far and the action taken by the Government thereon;

(d) whether there is any proposal to induct/transfer foreign technology in this regard; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) to (c) A policy decision has been taken to promote coal liquefaction in the country from the energy security point of view. A gazette notification has been issued notifying coal liquefaction as one of the specified end uses for the purpose of allotment of captive coal/lignite blocks to the entrepreneurs. In accordance with the policy, Ministry of Coal has allotted two coal blocks in Talcher coalfields, i.e. North of Arkhpal-Srirampur Block

to M/s Strategic Energy Technology Systems Ltd. (SETL) and Ramchandi Block to M/s Jindal Steel and Power Ltd. (JSPL). The proposed production capacity of each project is about 80,000 barrels of oil per day. The proposed oil production is expected to commence by 2018. Coal India Limited (CIL) has also shown interest in this sector.

(d) and (e) Developers of these blocks have tied up with foreign countries for developing these projects.

Admission in IIMs

*290. SHRI C.R. PATIL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether no uniform criteria exists for selection of candidates for the courses offered by the Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs);

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

(c) whether the Government has taken note of the arbitrary change(s) in criteria made by some IIMs after the results of the Common Admission Tests were announced;

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

(e) the corrective action taken in the matter; and

(f) the other steps taken or proposed to be taken for uniform criteria for selection of candidates in IIMs?

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

(a) and (b) As per information provided by the Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs), IIMs follow uniform eligibility criteria in Common Admission Test (CAT). Admission to various IIMs and courses therein is made through admission policies developed by the individual IIM, and CAT scores are used as one of the inputs in the admission process. Other inputs include *inter alia* marks in class 10, class 12 and graduations and work experience.

(c) As per information given by Indian Institute of Management no such arbitrary change in criteria has been effected after the announcement of CAT results.

(d) and (e) Does not arise.

(f) IIMs, like other Central Educational Institutions, have autonomy in academic matters and each IIM is competent to decide its criteria for admission to its programmes including weightage to be given to scores obtained in CAT relative to other criteria.

Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan

*291. SHRI A. SAMPATH:

DR. KIRIT PREMJI BHAI SOLANKI:

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

(a) the aims and objectives of launching Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan in various States;

(b) whether the enrolment of students in secondary education has increased after the launch of this scheme;

(c) if so, the extent thereof, State/UT-wise;

(d) the number of new secondary schools opened in each State/UT since the inception of the Abhiyan;

(e) whether the Planning Commission in its mid-term appraisal has pointed out that the scheme creates inequality in distribution of funds to States and does not include grant-in-aid schools; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the corrective measures taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

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

(a) The objective of the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) is to universalise access to secondary education and improve its quality, while ensuring equity. The scheme envisages enhancing the enrollment ratio from 52.26% in 2005-06 to 75% for classes IX-X within 5 years by providing a secondary school within a reasonable distance of every habitation, improving quality of education imparted at secondary level by making all secondary schools conform to prescribed norms, removal of gender,

socio-economic, geographical and disability barriers, universal access to secondary level education by 2017, and universal retention by 2020.

(b) and (c) RMSA was launched in March, 2009 and the implementation started in the financial year 2009-10. This Ministry compiles "Statistics of School Education" on annual basis, and the compilation includes State-wise enrolment data in the school education stage. The latest such compilation pertains to 2008-09 and hence the enrolment data for 2009-10 and 2010-11 are not available to assess the impact of RMSA on enrolment. However, as per the tentative figures compiled for 22 States under SEMIS (Secondary Education Management and Information System) for the year 2009-10, there has been a growth of 6.7% in enrolment in classes IX and X over the figures for 2008-09.

(d) A total of 5768 new secondary schools have been approved under RMSA since its inception. State-wise details are annexed as Statement.

(e) The Mid-term Appraisal document of the XI Plan of the Planning Commission has *inter-alia*, suggested a fund allocation criteria, with two-third weightage to enrolment in upper primary schools and one-third to child population of the relevant age group. The document also recommends flexibility to cover Government aided schools with infrastructure support, including library and laboratory facilities.

(f) The proposal to include Government-aided schools under the ambit of RMSA is at present at the stage of inter-Ministerial consultations. However automatic allocation of funds in the initial stage of implementation of the Scheme without linkage to performance may lead to non-optimal use of scarce resources. Similarly, as suggested by the Planning Commission, giving weightage to the related age group at the secondary level may not be desirable, as the number of children in the secondary stage would critically depend upon the completion rate of elementary stage, and not merely on the population of the whole age group.

Statement

Number of new secondary schools approved under RMSA since its inception

Sl. No.	Name of State	2009-10	2010-11	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	0	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	11	11
4.	Assam	0	0	0
5.	Bihar	350	447	797
6.	Chandigarh Administration	0	4	4
7.	Chhattisgarh	218	514	732
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0
9.	Daman and Diu	0	2	2
10.	Delhi	0	0	0
11.	Goa	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5
12.	Gujarat	0	72	72
13.	Haryana	0	32	32
14.	Himachal Pradesh	69	45	114
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	69	182	251
16.	Jharkhand	300	298	598
17.	Karnataka	80	249	329
18.	Kerala	60	37	97
19.	Lakshadweep	4	0	4
20.	Maharashtra	0	0	0
21.	Manipur	44	23	67
22.	Meghalaya	0	25	25
23.	Mizoram	23	32	55
24.	Madhya Pradesh	341	0	341
25.	Nagaland	35	67	102
26.	Orissa	300	400	700
27.	Puducherry	0	9	9
28.	Punjab	70	79	149
29.	Rajasthan	0	0	0
30.	Sikkim	0	0	0
31.	Tamil Nadu	200	344	544
32.	Tripura	0	42	42
33.	Uttar Pradesh	254	318	572
34.	Uttarakhand	23	58	81
35.	West Bengal	38	0	38
Total schools approved		2478	3290	5768

Cancellation and Delay in Flights

*293. DR. M. THAMBIDURAI:

SHRI HARIN PATHAK:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to

state:

(a) whether a number of flights were cancelled/delayed due to fog/inclement weather conditions and technical reasons during the winter season at various major airports in the country causing hardships to the passengers;

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

(c) the airports in the country which have installed latest instrument landing system to handle flights even on foggy days; and

(d) the further action taken by the Government in this regard and to make it mandatory for airlines to inform the passengers in case of cancellations and delays?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI):

(a) Yes, Madam.

(b) Details of flights delayed and cancelled at various airports during the fog season December, 2010 and January, 2011 in respective order are as under:

At IGI Airport, Delhi—70 and 13; Amritsar Airport—37 and 28; Jaipur Airport—38 and 12; Lucknow Airport—62 and 34; Varanasi Airport—4 and 2 and NSCBI Airport, Kolkata—51 and Nil.

(c) Airports Authority of India (AAI) has installed CAT IIIB Instrument Landing System (ILS) on runways 28, 29 and 11 at IGI Airport, Delhi. This equipment permits operation of aircraft upto Runway Visual Range of 50 m.

AAI has also installed CAT-II ILS at NSCBI Airport, Kolkata on one of the runways.

(d) Government has laid down "Guidelines for aircraft operations during low visibility" vide AIC No. 11 of 2009, wherein airlines have been mandated to ensure the following:

- (i) All airlines should nominate senior level officer as Nodal Officer and positioned at the airport during the fog period to be available for taking on the spot decision for passenger facilitation and to co-ordinate with the control cells for the Fog contingency.
- (ii) Airlines shall augment their ground staff and position them at the airport with proper briefing for handling various passenger facilitation processes in coordination with the other airport agencies.

(iii) Airlines shall inform their passengers of the delay/rescheduling/cancellation of their flights in advance through mobile/SMS/other communication meant to avoid congestion at the airport.

(iv) Airlines shall periodically update flight information display system at the airport to apprise their passengers about the delay/cancellation etc.

(v) All Airlines, shall provide facilitation in terms of tea/water/snacks to the passengers of delayed flights.

Minorities in Pakistan

*294. PROF. RANJAN PRASAD YADAV:

SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any information in regard to the alleged atrocities committed on Hindus, Sikhs and other minorities in Pakistan;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of families/persons who have come to India and sought asylum/refugee status during the last three years and the current year along with the number of families/persons who have returned back to Pakistan during the said period;

(d) the reaction of the Government in this regard and the details of assistance provided to them;

(e) whether the Government has taken up the matter with the Government of Pakistan; and

(f) if so, the reaction of the Government of Pakistan thereto and other steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) and (b) Madam, Government has from time to time come across reports on the problems faced by members of the minority communities in Pakistan. Incidents

of persecution and intimidation of the minority communities have been reported.

(c) to (f) Government has seen reports that a number of Pakistani nationals belonging to the minority communities visit India and apply for long-term visas. It is the responsibility of the Government of Pakistan to discharge its obligations towards its citizens, including those from the minority community. However, based on reports of persecution of minority groups in Pakistan, Government had taken up the matter with the Government of Pakistan. The Government of Pakistan stated that it was fully cognizant of the situation and looked after the welfare of all its citizens, particularly the minority community.

Strengthening of Regulatory and Safety System

*295. SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to strengthen the regulatory mechanism and safety system of India's aviation sector to meet the international safety standards;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to set up an independent board in a bid to separate the roles of aviation regulator and investigator;

(d) if so, whether the Government has held consultations with various stakeholders in this regard;

(e) if so, the outcome thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI):

(a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) effectively carries out its regulatory and safety oversight functions in accordance with International Civil Aviation Organisation's (ICAO) Standards and Recommended Practices (SARPs). DGCA is being equipped with more technically qualified and trained Human Resource. With the increase in aviation activities

in the last few years, a need was felt for having a suitably empowered and adequately funded autonomous organisation with the status of a separate legal entity to exercise safety oversight in the aviation sector in India. Accordingly, DGCA in collaboration with ICAO instituted a study on establishment of Civil Aviation Authority (CAA). The report on setting up of CAA of India is under consideration of Government.

(c) to (f) A proposal for setting up a separate Accident Investigation Committee is under consideration of the Government.

Market Share of BSNL and MTNL

*296. SHRI YOGI ADITYANATH:

SHRI GHANSHYAM ANURAGI:

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

(a) whether the market share of BSNL and MTNL is declining continuously;

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

(c) whether the Government has evaluated the performance of these companies;

(d) if so, the outcome thereof and the fresh initiatives being taken to regain their lost share in the competitive market;

(e) whether these companies also propose to introduce some new attractive plans for mobile/landline users like reduction in tariff and the monthly rental and also improvement in customer services so as to increase their customer base; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The market share of Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) and Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL) is declining. The details of market share of BSNL and MTNL during last three years and current year are as under:

BSNL:

Date	Market Share %		
	Wireline	Wireless	Total
31-03-2008	80.04	15.64	24.07
31-03-2009	77.43	13.32	18.96
31-03-2010	75.33	11.88	15.66
31-12-2010	73.71	11.53	14.27

MTNL:

Date	Wireline Market Share %		Wireless Market Share %	
	Delhi	Mumbai	Delhi	Mumbai
31-03-2008	65.07	78.26	9.87	14.13
31-03-2009	60.52	71.05	9.37	12.59
31-03-2010	56.71	66.55	8.49	10.15
31-12-2010	55.16	64.43	7.29	8.41

The reasons for decrease in the market share of BSNL and MTNL are as follows:

- (1) Surrender of extra wireline telephone connections where multiple telephone connections existed in same house/office premises.
- (2) Substitution of fixed line telephone connections by personal mobile phones.
- (3) Stiff Competition from private operators.

(c) to (f) BSNL and MTNL have been signing Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with Department of Telecommunications (DoT) on yearly basis in accordance with the MoU Monitoring Guidelines of the Department of Public Enterprises. The review of the same is held on a quarterly basis. Further, various interactions on the overall performance of BSNL/MTNL, quality of service offered by them, suggestions for improving the service etc. also take place on periodic basis at various levels of DoT.

The major steps taken/being taken by BSNL for improvement in customer services so as to increase its customer base in the competitive environment are as follows:-

- (i) Circles have formed Special Cell to contact customers and address their grievances.
- (ii) Attractive and competitive tariff plans for all type of products.
- (iii) Additional incentives for sales channels.
- (iv) Wide publicity through media highlighting the advantage of availing services from BSNL namely Trusted Brand, Transparent Billing, Widest Network, competitive rates etc.
- (v) A special scheme named PYARI JODI has been launched. Under the scheme, there is unlimited free call facility to one BSNL landline or Wireless in Local Loop (WLL) number from mobile and

Subscriber Identity Module (SIM)/Activation is free through BSNL Customer Service Centre.

- (vi) Forgoing porting fees from subscribers coming into BSNL network.

The major steps taken/being taken by MTNL for improvement in customer services so as to increase its customer base in the competitive environment are as follows:—

- (i) All exchanges have been made Digital to improve service quality.
- (ii) Rehabilitation of outdoor network is being done on continuous basis to reduce fault rate.
- (iii) MTNL is also taking care of its customer's conveniences by opening Sanchar Haat, customer service centre, increasing the points where customers can make payments, appointment of Dealers and Agent and special care of Corporate Customers.
- (iv) Attractive and competitive tariff plans for all type of products.
- (v) In Mumbai, MTNL has waived off porting charges of Rs. 19 for customer joining to its network.
- (vi) MTNL has launched the scheme of providing free Subscriber Identity Module (SIM) to existing MTNL Delhi Landline and Broadband Customers. However, no such scheme is available for the customers of MTNL, Mumbai. Under the scheme, SIM/Activation charge is free through Sanchar Haats for postpaid customers and SIM and First Recharge Coupon are free for prepaid customers.

Security of Indians in Arab Countries

*297. SHRI ANTO ANTONY:

SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has made any arrangements for the evacuation and rehabilitation of Indians stranded in Arab countries, especially in Libya;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the number of Indians who have been brought back from such countries to India, country-wise;

(c) whether any plan has been formulated for the livelihood of the overseas people on their return to the country as well as the safety of their property left by them in the concerned Arabian country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken for the security of Indians living in such countries?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) to (e) In view of the disturbed conditions in some of the Arab countries, the safety and security of Indian nationals residing in these countries is Government's foremost priority. Taking into account the deteriorating situation in Libya, the Government took the decision to relocate Indian nationals out of Libya and assist in their return to India. In this regard, Government made comprehensive arrangements for their evacuation. Government facilitated departures of all Indian nationals desirous of leaving Libya and brought back about 16,200 Indian nationals safely to India by March 12, 2011.

Ministry of External Affairs in association with the Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs took special care to facilitate the returning Indians at the Delhi and Mumbai airports.

During the political protests in Egypt, three special flights were arranged by Air India which was upon request of the Indian community. These flights carried around 670 Indians from Cairo to Mumbai. This was not evacuation and government only facilitated arrangement of the special flights of the Air India to Cairo which brought back Indians desirous of returning to India.

Despite considerable logistical challenges the Government had put in place a well coordinated "Operation Safe Homecoming" to bring home our nationals from Libya in the quickest and safest manner possible. Government continues to closely monitor the situation in other Arab countries and take necessary steps for the safety and security of Indian nationals residing in these countries.

Our Mission in Tripoli will take up the matter with the Libyan authorities for the safety of the properties and assets left behind by Indian nationals.

At present there is no rehabilitation scheme in operation in the Government of India for the emigrant Indian workers returning to the country. However, the Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs has proposed a scheme called Pension and Life Insurance Fund (PLIF) for the overseas Indian workers having Emigration Check Required Passport who have emigrated overseas on employment/contract visa. The scheme aims to accumulate savings for facilitating their resettlement on their return and also provide pension and life insurance coverage in their old age. The proposal is under consultation with the other Ministries before finally taking shape for the necessary approval of the Cabinet.

However, among the State Governments, the State Government of Kerala's Non-Resident Keralites' Affairs Department (NORKA) has launched various schemes in order to provide social security cover to millions of NRKs. These are Pravasi Identity Card and Karunyam, Swanthwana.

[Translation]

Issue of Passports

*298. SHRI ASHOK ARGAL:

DR. K.S. RAO:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the time-frame fixed by the Government for issue of passports to the applicants;

(b) whether the Government is issuing passports within the said time-frame;

(c) if so, the details of the passports issued by the various passport offices within the said time-frame in the country including Ghaziabad and Hyderabad Passport Offices out of the applications received during the last one year and the current year;

(d) if not, the reasons for the delay; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to issue the passports to the applicants without any delay?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) to (e) Passports to Indian citizen are issued as per the provisions of the Passports Act 1967 and the Passport Rules 1980 as amended from time to time. Prior to issuing a passport, the Passport Issuing Authority must establish the applicant's citizenship, identity and an absence of criminal record as mandated by the Passports Act. This requires verification of personal particulars of applicants and background check of their criminal antecedents which are time consuming.

The Government has fixed a time target of 30 days for grant of fresh passports and 15 days for re-issue of passports and 1-7 days for Tatkal applications. In case of non Tatkal applications, the Government is aware that in a number of cases passports are not issued within the time target of 30 days for fresh passports and 15 days for re-issue of passports, due to:

- (i) increase in demand for passport;
- (ii) delays in receipt of police verification reports within the stipulated time of 21 days;
- (iii) receipt of incomplete police reports due to submission of incomplete information/documentation by the applicants; and
- (iv) the pendency is due to increase in number of applications and shortage of staff strength in the Central Passport Organization, not keeping pace with the increase in demand for services.

In spite of various constraints, the 37 Passport Offices in India have issued 55.21 lakh passports and rendered 6.76 lakh miscellaneous passport services in 2010 which are a record ever achieved in any year.

The details of applications received and passports issued, Passport Office-wise (including Passport Offices, Ghaziabad and Hyderabad), during 2010 is enclosed as Statement I. The number of applications pending for more

than one month as on 31st December 2010 at these Passport Offices is also included in Statement-I.

The Government has embarked on the Passport Seva Project (PSP) to comprehensively transform the passport service delivery system. Under the Project, the Government has decided to outsource the front end and non-sensitive activities such as submission of passport applications, taking of digitalized photograph of applicants, collection of bio-metric features and maintenance of national call centre etc. Seven pilot Passport Seva Kendras (PSKs) including four under the Regional Passport Office, Bengaluru and three under Passport Office, Chandigarh were launched during 2010. These have been working satisfactorily. The Third Party Audit Agency (3PAA) - STQC (Standardization, Testing and

Quality Certification Directorate) has completed the certification process in January 2011. The remaining 70 PSKs are expected to be made operational during the year 2011. The list of 77 PSKs is enclosed as Statement-II.

During the interregnum, the Government has drawn up an Action Plan to bring down pendency by holding special Passport Adalats, strengthening infrastructural facilities, temporary deployment of manpower, provision of additional printers, and expediting the police verification process, through the intervention of Chief Secretaries of a number of States where incidences of pending police verification reports are found particularly high.

Statement-I

Sl. No.	Name of RPO/PO	No. of passport applications received	No. of Passports issued	No. of miscellaneous applications received	No. of miscellaneous services rendered	No. of applications pending for more than 30 days as on 31-12-2010
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Ahmedabad	301972	300409	13894	14147	2111
2.	Amritsar	82238	84472	14202	13679	11843
3.	Bangalore	325430	296212	28238	26925	62960
4.	Bareilly	65512	58828	10437	10061	21614
5.	Bhopal	85479	89126	3071	3047	10964
6.	Bhubneswar	44955	44417	5283	5236	11694
7.	Chandigarh	239665	233911	27157	26808	21643
8.	Chennai	226696	230058	36131	32012	61965
9.	Cochin	239138	236591	43929	43035	4031
10.	Coimbatore	77811	74923	3032	3005	9654
11.	Dehradun	49978	44655	3967	3663	2714
12.	Delhi	318480	281154	27010	25991	64907

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
13.	Ghaziabad	128544	116697	10311	9379	11467
14.	Guwahati	54620	44737	6221	5424	20696
15.	Hyderabad	402545	330749	52354	46534	110098
16.	Jaipur	179752	174934	29981	29835	23147
17.	Jalandhar	122582	125225	28854	27636	17460
18.	Jammu	24953	21158	3665	3369	11138
19.	Kolkata	292825	253456	32132	28167	40844
20.	Kozhikode	193275	191869	29514	29160	7836
21.	Lucknow	328971	325236	69740	66977	94756
22.	Madurai	119419	120812	17947	17805	2191
23.	Malappuram	154508	150753	29847	29847	5749
24.	Mumbai	310530	296031	20393	19734	13120
25.	Nagpur	75689	66494	2409	2310	10311
26.	Panaji	33755	33687	6566	6316	1533
27.	Patna	138186	170921	32464	30044	63435
28.	Pune	144157	129514	6766	6779	18923
29.	Raipur	29593	26821	906	898	4067
30.	Ranchi	44814	44816	6736	6700	13737
31.	Shimla	25438	25524	2470	2487	1200
32.	Srinagar	33842	39021	1650	1466	23994
33.	Surat	94186	91051	10544	9889	3216
34.	Thane	175729	164372	8447	8325	10716
35.	Trichy	120421	118251	21279	21148	7560
36.	Trivandrum	139234	142005	34423	32969	5937
37.	Vishakapatnam	77166	72554	29115	25417	12128
Total		5502088	5251444	711085	676224	821359

Statement-II*A List of Passport Seva Kendras (PSKs) under various Passport Offices*

Passport Office	Passport Seva Kendras (PSKs) located within the city of the Passport Office	Passport Seva Kendras located in other Districts within the jurisdiction of Passport Office	Total number of Passport Seva Kendras (PSKs)
1	2	3	4
Delhi	Delhi 1, Delhi 2	Gurgaon	3
Mumbai	Mumbai 1, Mumbai 2, Mumbai 3	None	3
Hyderabad	Hyderabad 1, Hyderabad 2, Hyderabad 3	Vijayawada, Nizambad, Tirupathi	6
Chennai	Chennai 1, Chennai 2, Chennai 3	None	3
Bangalore	Bangalore 1, Bangalore 2	Hubli-Dharwad, Mangalore	4
Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad 1, Ahmedabad 2	Baroda, Rajkot	4
Cochin	Cochin	Thrissur, Alappuzha, Ernakulam, Rural, Kottayam	5
Jalandhar	Jalandhar 1, Jalandhar 2	Hoshiarpur	3
Trivandrum	Trivandrum	Kollam, Trivandrum rural	3
Chandigarh	Chandigarh	Ludhiana, Ambala	3
Trichy	Trichy 1, Trichy 2	Thanjavur	3
Kolkata	Kolkata	Bahrapur	2
Lucknow	Lucknow	Varanasi, Kanpur, Gorakhpur	4
Jaipur	Jaipur	Jodhpur, Sikar	3
Kozhikode	Kozhikode 1, Kozhikode 2	Kannur 1, Kannur 2	4
Thane	Thane	Nasik	2
Madurai	Madurai	Tirunelveli City	2
Pune	Pune	None	1
Patna	Patna	None	1
Visakhapatnam	Visakhapatnam	None	1
Surat	Surat	None	1

1	2	3	4
Bhopal	Bhopal	None	1
Ghaziabad	Ghaziabad	None	1
Bareilly	Bareilly	None	1
Malappuram	Malappuram	None	1
Nagpur	Nagpur	None	1
Amritsar	Amritsar	None	1
Coimbatore	Coimbatore	None	1
Total			68
Passport Seva Kendras (PSKs) co-located within Passport Office			
Bhubaneswar	Bhubaneswar	None	1
Ranchi	Ranchi	None	1
Guwahati	Guwahati	None	1
Panaji	Panaji	None	1
Jammu	Jammu	None	1
Srinagar	Srinagar	None	1
Shimla	Shimla	None	1
Raipur	Raipur	None	1
Dehradun	Dehradun	None	1
Total			9
Total offices			77

[English]

Educational Development Index

*299. SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the aims and objectives of the Educational Development Index (EDI);

(b) the norms/criteria fixed for assessing the performance of schools in different States;

(c) the details of the comparative assessment of schools, primary and elementary, State-wise;

(d) whether the present level of EDI in the country is satisfactory; and

(e) if not, the steps taken by the Government to address the issue?

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

(a) The objective of computing an Educational Development Index (EDI) is to ascertain the position of a State/UT vis-à-vis other States/UTs in terms of achieving the goals of Universal of Elementary Education (UEE). Under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), the EDI is computed separately for the primary and upper primary levels, which are aggregated for the elementary level of education.

(b) The EDI for 2009-10 was computed using

educational indicators grouped into four categories, viz., (i) Access, (ii) Infrastructure, (iii) Teachers, (iv) Outcomes. The list of indicators under the aforesaid four categories is at Statement-I.

(c) to (e) A statement showing the EDI ranking of States/UTs is placed at Statement-II. The composite EDI for primary and upper primary level is tabulated below:

Sl. No.	EDI	State/UTs
1.	> 0.70	Puducherry, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh, Delhi, Kerala, Lakshwadeep, Punjab, Tamil Nadu
2.	> 0.60	Andhra Pradesh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Kamataka, Maharashtra, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim
3.	> 0.50	Jammu and Kashmir, Manipur, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, West Bengal
4.	> 0.40	Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Meghalaya, Orissa, Tripura

EDI is a useful and valuable tool for need-based planning, and helps the States/UTs to identify areas that need greater focus and support.

Statement-I

Indicators for computing EDI for the year 2009-10

Category	Indicators
Access*	Percentage of Habitations not Served* [corrected with reference to new schools (Government) opened since 2002-03]
	Availability of Schools per 1000 child population
	Ratio of Primary to Upper Primary Schools/Sections (only at Upper Primary stage)
Infrastructure	% Schools with Student Classroom Ratio > 40
	% Schools with Drinking Water Facility
	% Schools with Common toilet
	% Schools with Girls' toilet
Teachers	% of Schools without female teacher (in schools with more than 1 teacher)
	% Schools with Pupil-Teachers Ratio > 40
	% of Schools with < 2 Teachers at Primary level and

Category	Indicators
	% of Schools with < 3 Teachers at Upper Primary level
	Teachers without Professional Qualification
Outcomes	Gross Enrolment Ratio—Overall
	Participation of Scheduled Castes Children: Percentage SC Population (2001 Census)— Percentage SC Enrolment
	Participation of Scheduled Tribes Children: Percentage ST Population (2001 Census)— Percentage ST Enrolment
	Gender Parity Index in Enrolment
	Repetition Rate
	Drop-out Rate
	Transition Rate (From Primary to Upper Primary level)
	Ratio of Exit Class over Class I Enrolment (only at Primary stage)
	Percentage of Appeared Children passing with 60 per cent and more marks

Statement-II

State-wise EDI Values and Ranks at Primary, Upper Primary and Composite level (2009-10)

Sl. No.	State/UT	EDI and Rank (Primary Level)		EDI and Rank (Upper Primary Level)		EDI and Rank (Composite Primary and Upper Primary)	
		2009-10		2009-10		2009-10	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.663	5	0.829	4	0.746	4
2.	Andhra Pradesh	0.561	17	0.762	12	0.662	14
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.328	35	0.62	25	0.474	31
4.	Assam	0.386	31	0.503	32	0.445	32
5.	Bihar	0.375	32	0.466	35	0.421	35
6.	Chandigarh	0.655	7	0.814	5	0.735	6
7.	Chhattisgarh	0.439	26	0.558	27	0.498	27
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.493	22	0.71	19	0.602	20

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9.	Daman and Diu	0.612	9	0.782	10	0.697	9
10.	Delhi	0.651	8	0.79	8	0.72	8
11.	Goa	0.602	11	0.783	9	0.692	10
12.	Gujarat	0.584	13	0.73	18	0.657	15
13.	Haryana	0.59	12	0.77	11	0.68	11
14.	Himachal Pradesh	0.567	16	0.741	16	0.654	17
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.404	30	0.621	24	0.512	25
16.	Jharkhand	0.363	34	0.5	34	0.431	34
17.	Karnataka	0.569	15	0.743	15	0.656	16
18.	Kerala	0.7	3	0.844	3	0.772	3
19.	Lakshadweep	0.704	2	0.887	2	0.795	2
20.	Madhya Pradesh	0.433	27	0.54	28	0.486	30
21.	Maharashtra	0.576	14	0.75	13	0.663	13
22.	Manipur	0.411	29	0.627	23	0.519	24
23.	Meghalaya	0.365	33	0.501	33	0.433	33
24.	Mizoram	0.544	19	0.738	17	0.641	18
25.	Nagaland	0.549	18	0.699	20	0.624	19
26.	Orissa	0.468	23	0.524	30	0.496	28
27.	Puducherry	0.736	1	0.891	1	0.813	1
28.	Punjab	0.656	6	0.803	7	0.73	7
29.	Rajasthan	0.458	25	0.629	22	0.544	22
30.	Sikkim	0.608	10	0.748	14	0.678	12
31.	Tamil Nadu	0.677	4	0.811	6	0.744	5
32.	Tripura	0.415	28	0.567	26	0.491	29
33.	Uttar Pradesh	0.534	21	0.511	31	0.523	23
34.	Uttarakhand	0.538	20	0.636	21	0.587	21
35.	West Bengal	0.467	24	0.54	29	0.503	26

[Translation]

Facilities to Pilgrims

*300. SHRI RAJU SHETTI:

SHRIMATI PARAMJIT KAUR GULSHAN:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the Budgetary Provisions made and utilised by the Government on pilgrimage to Haj, Kailash Mansarovar and other religious places during the last three years and the current year, pilgrimage-wise and year-wise;

(b) whether the Government proposes to improve

the facilities and upgrade them at these pilgrimage centres;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government proposes to provide grant/aid/assistance to the pilgrims belonging to the minority communities like Sikh, Christian and others to visit their religious places in the world on the same analogy on which assistance to Haj pilgrims is given; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) to (e) Answers in respect of Haj Pilgrimage, Kailash Mansarovar Yatra and other religious places are provided at Statement-I, II and III respectively.

Statement-I

(a) Details are tabulated below:

Financial Year	Budgetary Provision	Expenditure on Haj (excluding subsidy)
2007-08	Rs. 27.01 crore	Rs. 32.30 crore
2008-09	Rs. 34.56 crore	Rs. 32.82 crore
2009-10	Rs. 37.82 crore	Rs. 30.49 crore
2010-11 (till February 2011)	Rs. 41.89 crore	Rs. 28.86 crore

(b) and (c) The Government of India makes exhaustive arrangements to facilitate the pilgrims going to Saudi Arabia through the Haj Committee of India and facilitates provision of accommodation and other logistical support for them. Doctors, Nurses and other paramedical staff, Coordinators, Assistant Haj Officers, Haj Assistants and Khadim-ul-Hujjaj are sent from India on short-term deputation to Saudi Arabia. A hospital in Makkah and branch offices-cum-dispensaries in Makkah and Madina are set up for Haj pilgrims. The Haj Committee of India is providing to the pilgrims information regarding confirmation of their seats, travel documents, transportation, etc. For Haj-2010, two more embarkation points viz. Bhopal and Goa were added to the already existing 19 embarkation points spread across the country. With

effect from Haj-2010, seats are being allotted on confirmed basis to those applicants who have been rejected continuously for last three years in Qurrah. It is the constant endeavour of the Government to keep making improvements in the arrangements made for the Haj pilgrims and provide them with better facilities after taking into account the feedback received from all concerned.

(d) and (e) Please see Statement-II and III.

Statement-II

(a) The Budgetary Provisions made and utilized by the Government on Kailash Mansarovar Yatra's during the last three years and current year is as under:

Year	Budgetary Allocation	Utilization
2007-08	Rs. 97 lakhs	Rs. 97 lakhs
2008-09	Rs. 46 lakhs	Rs. 43 lakhs
2009-10	Rs. 71 lakhs	Rs. 69 lakhs
2010-11	Rs. 95 lakhs	Rs. 93.50 lakhs

(b) and (c) Yes. Government of India has constantly been improving the facilities in India for the Kailash Manasarovar Yatra. Government of India has also been regularly interacting with the Government of China for improvement of facilities in China at the holy sites of Mount Kailash and Manasarovar Lake.

(d) and (e) No such proposal under consideration.

Statement-III

(a) to (e) Under the bilateral 'Protocol on Visits to Religious Shrines - 1974' pilgrims from India visit Pakistan every year. No financial subsidy is given by the Government to pilgrims visiting religious shrines in Pakistan. This Ministry facilitates the obtaining of visas for the pilgrims visiting Pakistan and liaisons with the Pakistani authorities for adequate logistic and security arrangements. Ministry of Railways arranges special trains for the pilgrims on cost basis as per procedures, as and when requested. Arrangements in Pakistan are made by the host government and the Organisers themselves.

At present, Government is not considering any proposal for providing grant or aid to Hindu and Sikh Pilgrims for visiting religious places in Pakistan.

[English]

Permission to Private Airlines

3221. SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the private airlines operators have sought permission to operate from Ozar, Nashik Airport;

(b) if so, the details of the permission granted; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI):
(a) No, Madam.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Help to Indian Students

3222. SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is providing air tickets and passport services to Indian students who were evacuated from Southern Kyrgyzstan to Bishkek in the wake of the violent unrest; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) 104 Indian students were evacuated by air from Osh to Bishkek on 14-15 June, 2010, for which the Government of India paid the airfare. For these students, free consular and passport services were rendered to those who required.

CBI Investigation on Leakages of Taped Conversation

3223. SHRI AVTAR SINGH BHADANA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) is investigating certain cases of the leakage of taped conversation thereof;

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

(c) the action taken so far against persons responsible for leaking and transcript publication of tapes under the Official Secret Act?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) No,

Madam. The CBI is presently not investigating any case of leakage of taped conversation.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The matter is sub-judice before the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India.

Installation of Oxygen Bars

3224. SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering to set up oxygen bars at major airports in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) to (c) At present there is no proposal under consideration for installation of oxygen bars at major airports in the country.

[Translation]

National Corruption Prevention Mission Authority

3225. SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to establish a National Corruption Prevention Mission Authority (NCPMA) to ensure a better coordination between Central Bureau of Investigation, State and Union Territory Corruption Prevention Bureau/Vigilance, Bureau;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the salient features including the likely composition of the Authority; and

(d) the time by which it is likely to be established?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS; MINISTER OF STATE IN

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

(a) There is no such proposal of the Central Government to establish a National Corruption Prevention Mission Authority (NCPMA).

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

[Translation]

Terminological Difference

3226. SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to remove the terminological difference between Indian High Commission and Embassy;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons for using such a different terminology in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) to (c) There exists uniformity in the usage of terminology of an Embassy and High Commission, both being different nomenclatures for Diplomatic Missions. High Commission is the nomenclature given to a Diplomatic Mission of a Commonwealth member country in another Commonwealth country. The Diplomatic Mission is called an Embassy in all other cases where the sending State or the receiving State is not a Commonwealth country.

[English]

LTC to Pensioners

3227. SHRI MITHILESH KUMAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any representation from pensioner Association regarding grant of LTC to pensioner once in four year;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) Representations have been received from time to time from individual pensioners as well as pensioners associations.

(c) Representationists were informed that their demand can not be acceded to.

Refund of Fees

3228. SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY:

SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that the students who had applied to Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) but later opted out, have not been refunded the fees deposited by them;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has issued any instruction to the IITs in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (e) Joint Entrance Examination (JEE) for admissions in Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) is decided and conducted by the Joint Admission Board (JAB). During JEE-2010, the Government had received some representations for refund of fee which were forwarded to the organizing Institute for JEE. The Chairman JEE-2011 has informed that since the IITs do not maintain a waiting list of candidates for filling vacancies, refund of fees is not given to the candidates.

Recruitment of Employees for Security of Aeroplanes and Airports

3229. SHRIMATI J. SHANTHA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Air India in collaboration with a private company has recruited employees for the security of aeroplanes and airports;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether these employees are being provided the same facilities which are being extended to the staff of Air India;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether some employees have been sacked for their protest over not making same facilities available to them; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI):

(a) No, Madam.

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

[Translation]

Closing of BSNL Offices

3230. SHRI BADRI RAM JAKHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the BSNL has closed down some of its offices in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor, separately for urban and rural areas, State-wise;

(c) whether the public is facing difficulties as a result of closing down of these offices; 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 HOME AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) has not closed down any

office in the country. However, some offices have been relocated/shifted due to administrative reasons.

(b) to (d) Do not arise in view of (a) above.

[English]

**Pending Corruption Cases
in CBI Courts**

3231. SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of cases are pending in different Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) courts;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Central Government has asked all the State Governments to fast track the setting up and operationalisation of CBI special courts in each State to try cases of corruption being investigated by CBI;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the number of special CBI courts set up during the last three years and the current year, State-wise and year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. 9910 cases investigated by CBI are at different stages under trial in CBI courts in the country as on 31-1-2011. The details are at Statement-I.

(c) to (e) The Central Government has decided to set up 71 Additional Special Courts for CBI cases in the country. Details are given at Statement-II. Sanction orders have, so far, been issued by the Central Government for the setting up of 54 courts out of which ten are already functional. The details of additional Courts sanctioned and Courts already operationalised are given at Statement-III. The State Governments have been requested to take necessary steps for operationalisation of remaining Special Courts sanctioned by the Central Government.

Statement-I

State-wise Pending Under Trial Cases

The details of State-wise pending trial cases is given below:

State-wise pending Under Trial Cases (CC-wise)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Number of cases pending
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	24
2.	Andhra Pradesh	505
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	12
4.	Assam	252
5.	Bihar	449
6.	Chandigarh	70
7.	Chhattisgarh	55
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0
9.	Daman and Diu	1
10.	Goa	59
11.	Gujarat	489
12.	Haryana	87
13.	Himachal Pradesh	40
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	185
15.	Jharkhand	526
16.	Karnataka	308
17.	Kerala	275
18.	Lakshadweep	0
19.	Madhya Pradesh	226
20.	Maharashtra	1062
21.	Manipur	28

1	2	3	1	2	3
22.	Meghalaya	27	30.	Sikkim	6
23.	Mizoram	8	31.	Tamil Nadu	584
24.	Nagaland	9	32.	Tripura	51
25.	NCT of Delhi	1759	33.	Uttar Pradesh	848
26.	Orissa	368	34.	Uttarakhand	71
27.	Pondicherry	26	35.	West Bengal	891
28.	Punjab	201			
29.	Rajasthan	408		Total	9910

Statement-II

The details of 71 Additional Special Courts decided to be Setup in Various States

State	Location	Number of Additional Courts proposed
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	3
	Visakhapatnam	2
Assam	Guwahati	2
Bihar	Patna	3
Chhattisgarh	Raipur	1
Delhi	Delhi	15
Gujarat	Ahmedabad	2
Goa	Goa	1
Himachal Pradesh	Shimla	1
Haryana	Panchkula	1
Jharkhand	Ranchi	2
	Dhanbad	4
Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu	1
Karnataka	Bangalore	2
	Dharwad	1
Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram	1

1	2	3
Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	1
	Jabalpur	1
Maharashtra	Mumbai	3
	Pune	1
	Nagpur	1
	Amravati	1
Orissa	Bhubaneswar	4
Rajasthan	Jaipur	2
Tamil Nadu	Chennai	3
Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	4
	Ghaziabad	2
West Bengal	Kolkata	6
Total		71

Statement-III

*Number of Special Courts Setup during the Last Three Years and Current Year,
State-wise and Year-wise*

Sl. No.	Name of State	Year of Sanction				Remarks regarding Operationalisation
		2008	2009	2010	2011 (upto 31-01-2011)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	—	1	—	—	
2.	Maharashtra	—	6	—	—	3 Courts in Mumbai are functional
3.	Madhya Pradesh	—	—	2	—	2 Courts in Madhya Pradesh are functional
4.	Tamil Nadu	—	—	3	—	3 Courts in Tamil Nadu are functional
5.	Gujarat	—	—	2	—	
6.	Karnataka	—	—	2	1	2 Courts in Karnataka are functional
7.	Rajasthan	—	—	2	—	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8.	West Bengal	—	—	6	—	
9.	Delhi	—	—	15	—	
10.	Uttar Pradesh	—	—	6	—	
11.	Haryana	—	—	1	—	
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	—	—	1	—	
13.	Kerala	—	—	1	—	
14.	Bihar	—	—	3	—	
15.	Assam	—	—	—	2	
Total		—	7	44	3	10

Upliftment of BPL People

3232. SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) The details of schemes and funds allocated by the Union Government for the benefit of people living Below Poverty Line (BPL) during the last two years and the current year, year-wise and scheme-wise;

(b) whether there is any other proposal to start new schemes for the upliftment of BPL in the Union Territory of Lakshadweep; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) The Government has taken measures to reduce poverty in the country

through direct intervention by implementing various programmes. The BPL card holders are eligible to get food and other items distributed under the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) viz. wheat, rice, sugar, kerosene, etc. at subsidized prices. The allocation of funds provided by the Government for food subsidy during the last three years are Rs. 58442.73 crore (2009-10), Rs. 60599.53 crore (2010-11) and Rs. 60572.98 crore (2011-12). The Schemes implemented by the Ministry of Rural Development specifically for the Below Poverty Line (BPL) families in rural areas are Swarnjayanti Gram Swarajgar Yojana (SGSY)/National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) a self employment programme, Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) for providing dwelling units/houses and Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC). The benefits extended under these schemes during the last two years and the current year, year-wise and scheme-wise are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) There is no proposal to start any other new scheme for the upliftment of BPL in the Union Territory of Lakshadweep at present.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme		2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Swarnjayanti Gram Swarajgar Yojana (SGSY)	(a) Funds Allocated (Rs. in lakhs)	264344.44	268866.00	311645.77

1	2	3	4	5	6
		(b) Total Swarozgaries Assisted (in Nos.)	1861875	2085177	4192497 (upto Jan., 2011)
2.	Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY)	(a) Funds Allocated (Rs. in lakhs)	564577.00	849470.00	1005370.00
		(b) House Allotted (in Nos.)	2134061	1222789	1736483 (upto Jan., 2011)
3.	Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC)	(a) Funds Released (Rs. in crore)	980.14	1038.85	772.61
		(b) Total IHHL	11267469	12478884	5317540 (upto Jan., 2011)

Gandhi Memorial in Singapore

3233. SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Gandhi Memorial in Singapore has been restored recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken to restore such memorials in other countries also?

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

(b) The Mahatma Gandhi Memorial Building was recently renovated by the Hindi Society in Singapore at its cost. Restoration work started in 2009 and completed in 2010. The restored building now houses the Mahatma Gandhi Memorial, the Mahatma Gandhi Library, the office of the Hindi Society, a multi-purpose hall and several classrooms. The Indian High Commission in Singapore donated the Collected Works of Mahatma Gandhi and several other books for the Library.

(c) ICCR on behalf of Ministry of External Affairs has supplied statues and busts of Mahatma Gandhi to several countries in the world. Government extends support and assistance to restore memorial/statues/busts of

Mahatma Gandhi where required through the Indian High Commission/Embassy.

Appointment of Teachers

3234. SHRI NILESH NARAYAN RANE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of the Union Government that teachers from the State of Maharashtra have been given appointments even though they have failed in National Eligibility Test (NET);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the corrective measures taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) The Union Government is not aware of appointment of teachers made by the Government of Maharashtra even though such candidates have failed in National Eligibility Test (NET). As per UGC (Minimum Qualifications required for the appointment and Career Advancement of teachers in universities and institutions affiliated to it) (3rd Amendment) Regulation, 2009, NET/SLET remains the minimum eligibility condition for appointment of teachers in colleges/universities. However, candidates having Ph.D. degrees in accordance

with UGC (Minimum standards and procedure for award of Ph.D. Degree) Regulations, 2009 shall be exempted from the requirement of NET/SLET.

IEDC Scheme

3235. SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has discontinued the scheme of 'Integrated Education' for the Disabled Children (IEDC);

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

(c) the adverse impact on education of disabled children in the country as a result thereof;

(d) whether the Government is considering to revive the 'IEDC Scheme'; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The scheme of "Integrated Education for the Disabled Children (IEDC)" was implemented till 31-3-2009, and thereafter, it has been replaced by the scheme of "Inclusive Education for the Disabled at Secondary Stage (IEDSS)". IEDC was meant for the disabled children at both elementary and secondary levels. Since children with special needs in the elementary stage are being covered under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), it was considered prudent to have a dedicated scheme, IEDSS, for disabled children at the secondary stage (class IX-XII).

(c) No adverse impact on education of the disabled children in the country is anticipated as a result of discontinuation of IEDC, since the dedicated schemes of SSA and IEDSS between them cater to the diverse needs of the disabled children at elementary and secondary levels respectively.

(d) and (e) No, Madam. This is because SSA covers children in the elementary stage, while IEDSS covers the secondary and higher secondary stage.

Helicopter Corridors

3236. SHRI P. BALRAM NAIK: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to start dedicated helicopter corridors at Mumbai airport;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether such corridors are also proposed to be started at Delhi, Hyderabad, Chennai and Kolkata; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI):

(a) and (b) Dedicated helicopter corridors at Mumbai airport has already been implemented w.e.f. 15-03-2010, and 16 helicopter routes have been promulgated.

(c) and (d) Similar dedicated helicopter corridors have also been implemented for Delhi w.e.f. 15-03-2010.

Postal Saving Schemes

3237. SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of postal saving schemes presently available to various kinds of investors and the features thereof;

(b) the amount mobilized through the above schemes during the last three years and current year; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Union Government to mobilize more resources under various postal saving schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) Madam, the details of Small savings Schemes operated by Department of Posts on behalf of Ministry of Finance, Department of Economic Affairs and their features are given in the Statement enclosed.

(b) The amount mobilized through these schemes during last three years and the current year is given below:—

Financial Year	Amount Mobilized
2007-08	128971,64,28,000
2008-09	146697,43,36,000
2009-10	215568,18,38,000
2010-11 (up to January, 2011)	202482,41,30,000

(c) Central and State Governments take various measures from time to time to promote and popularize small savings scheme through print and electronic media as well as holding seminars, meetings and providing training to the various agencies involved in mobilizing deposits under these schemes. As part of this ongoing exercise, Government has recently taken following initiatives to make the small savings schemes attractive and investor friendly:—

- (i) The restriction on opening of more than one account during a calendar month under the Senior Citizens Savings Scheme has been removed with effect from 24th May, 2007.
- (ii) All categories of pensioners have been allowed to open and maintain 'Pension Account' under Post Office Savings Account Rules, with effect from 11th July, 2007.
- (iii) The penalty on pre-mature withdrawal of deposits under the Post Office Monthly Income Account (POMIA) scheme has been rationalized

from 3.5% to 2% on withdrawal on or before expiry of three years and 1% on withdrawal after expiry of three years.

- (iv) The maximum deposit ceilings of Rs. 3.00 lakh and Rs. 6.00 lakh under the Post Office Monthly Income Account (POMIA) Scheme has been raised to Rs. 4.50 lakh and Rs. 9.00 lakh in respect of single and joint accounts respectively.
- (v) Bonus at the rate of 5% on the deposits made under Post Office Monthly Income Account (POMIA) Scheme on or after 8th December 2007 upon the maturity of the deposit has been reintroduced.
- (vi) The benefit of Section 80C of the Income Tax Act, 1961 has been extended to the investments made under 5-year Post Office Time Deposits Account and Senior Citizens Savings Scheme, with effect from 01-04-2007.
- (vii) Measures are also taken to promote and popularize these schemes through print and electronic media as well as holding seminars and meetings, providing training to the various agencies involved in mobilizing collection in Small Savings Schemes etc.
- (viii) A website of the National Savings Institute under Government of India, Ministry of Finance has also been launched to facilitate interface with the public through wider dissemination of information on small savings and on-line registration and settlement of investors grievances. The website address is nsiindia.gov.in.

Statement

Government Small Savings Schemes at a Glance

Scheme	Interest Payable, Rates, Periodicity etc.	Minimum Amount for opening of account and maximum balance that can be retained	Salient features including Tax Rebate
1	2	3	4
Post Office	3.5% per annum	Minimum INR 20	— Account can be opened by cash only.

1	2	3	4
Savings Account	on individual/joint accounts	for opening maximum balance of INR 1,00,000 for an individual account INR 2,00,000 for joint account	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Cheque facility available if an account is opened with Rs. 500 and for this minimum balance of Rs. 500 in an account is to be maintained. — Cheque facility can be taken in an existing account also. — Interest earned is Tax Free up to Rs. 3500 per year. — Nomination facility is available at the time of opening and also after opening of account. — Account can be transferred from one post office to another. — One account can be opened in one post office subject to balance in all accounts should not exceed limit of Rs. 1 lakh and 2 lakh in single/joint account. — Account can be opened in the name of minor and a minor of 10 years and above age can open and operate the account. — Joint account can be opened by two or three adults. — At least one transaction of deposit or withdrawal in three financial years is necessary to keep the account active. — Single account can be converted into Joint and Vice Versa. — Minor after attaining majority has to apply for conversion of the account in his name.
5-Year Post Office Recurring Deposit Account	On maturity INR 10 account fetches INR 728.90. Can be continued for another 5 years on year to year basis.	Minimum INR 10 per month or any amount in multiples of INR 5. No maximum limit.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Account can be opened by cash/cheque and in case of cheque, the date of deposit shall be date of presentation of cheque. — Nomination facility is available at the time of opening and also after opening of account.

1

2

3

4

- Account can be transferred from one post office to another.
- Any number of accounts can be opened in any post office.
- Account can be opened in the name of minor and a minor of 10 years and above age can open and operate the account.
- Joint account can be opened by two adults.
- If monthly deposit is not made up to the last working day, a default fee is charged. After 4 regular defaults, the account becomes discontinued and can be revived in two months but if the same is not revived within this period, no further deposit can be made.
- There is rebate on advance deposit of at least 6 installments.
- Single account can be converted into Joint and Vice Versa.
- Minor after attaining majority has to apply for conversion of the account in his name.
- One withdrawal upto 50% of the balance allowed after one year.
- Full maturity value allowed on R.D. Accounts restricted to that of INR. 50 denomination in case of death of depositor subject to fulfillment of certain conditions.
- Account may be opened by individual.
- Account can be opened by cash/cheque and in case of cheque the date of realization of cheque in Government account shall be date of opening of account.
- Nomination facility is available at the time of opening and also after opening of account.

Post Office Time
Deposit Account

Interest payable
annually but calculated quarterly.

Period	Rate
1 yr.A/c	6.25%
2 yr.A/c	6.50%
3 yr.A/c	7.25%
5 yr.A/c	7.50%

Minimum INR 200
and in multiple thereof. No maximum limit.

1

2

3

4

Post Office Monthly
Income Account

8% per annum payable i.e. INR 80 will be paid every month on a deposit of INR 12000.

In multiples of INR 1500 Maximum INR 4.5 lakhs in single account and INR 9 lakhs in joint account.

- Account can be transferred from one post office to another.
- Any number of accounts can be opened in any post office.
- Account can be opened in the name of minor and a minor of 10 years and above age can open and operate the account.
- Joint account can be opened by two adults.
- Single account can be converted into Joint and Vice Versa.
- Minor after attaining majority has to apply for conversion of the account in his name.
- 2, 3 and 5 years account can be closed after 1 year at discount. Account can also be closed after six months but before one year without interest.
- The investment under 5 years TD qualifies for the benefit of Section 80C of the Income Tax Act 1961 from 1-4-2007.
- Account may be opened by individual.
- Account can be opened by cash/cheque and in case of cheque the date of realization of cheque in Government account shall be date of opening of account.
- Nomination facility is available at the time of opening and also after opening of account.
- Account can be transferred from one post office to another.
- Any number of accounts can be opened in any post office subject to maximum investment limit by adding balance in all accounts.
- Account can be opened in the name of

1

2

3

4

Senior Citizens
Savings Scheme
Account

9% per annum, payable from the date of deposit to 31st March/30th June/30th September and 31st December in the first instance and thereafter, interest shall be payable on 31st March, 30th June, 30th September and 31st December.

There shall be only one deposit in the account in multiple of INR 1000 maximum not exceeding rupees fifteen lakh.

minor and a minor of 10 years and above age can open and operate the account.

- Joint account can be opened by two or three adults.
- All joint account holders have equal share in each joint account.
- Single account can be converted into Joint and Vice Versa.
- Minor after attaining majority has to apply for conversion of the account in his name.
- Maturity period is 6 years.
- Interest can be drawn through auto credit into savings account standing at same post office, through PDCs or ECS.
- Can be prematurely encashed after one year but before 3 years at the discount of 2% of the deposit and after 3 years at the discount of 1% of the deposit. (Discount means deduction from the deposit.)
- A bonus of 5% on principal amount is admissible on maturity in respect of MIS accounts opened on or after 8-12-07.
- An individual of the Age of 60 years or more may open the account.
- An individual of the age of 55 years or more but less than 60 years who has retired on superannuation or under VRS can also open account subject to the condition that the account is opened within one month of receipt of retirement benefits and amount should not exceed the amount of retirement benefits.
- Maturity period is 5 years.
- A depositor may operate more than one account in individual capacity or jointly with spouse (husband/wife).

1

2

3

4

-
- Account can be opened by cash for the amount below-Rs. 1 lakh and for Rs. 1 lakh and above by cheque only.
 - In case of cheque, the date of realization of cheque in Government account shall be date of opening of account.
 - Nomination facility ~~is~~ available at the time of opening and also after opening of account.
 - Account can be transferred from one post office to another.
 - Any number of accounts can be opened in any post office subject to maximum investment limit by adding balance in all accounts.
 - Joint account can be opened with spouse only and first depositor in Joint account is the investor.
 - Interest can be drawn through auto credit into savings account standing at same post office, through PDCs or Money Order.
 - Premature closure is allowed after one year on deduction of 1.5% interest and after 2 years 1% interest (Discount means deduction from the deposit.).
 - After maturity, the account can be extended for further three years within one year of the maturity by giving application in prescribed format. In such cases, account can be closed at any time after expiry of one year of extension without any deduction.
 - TDS is deducted at source on interest if the interest amount is more than INR 10,000 p.a.
 - Investment under this scheme qualify for the benefit of Section 80C of the Income Tax Act 1961 from 1-4-2007.
-

1	2	3	4
15 Year Public Provident Fund Account	8% per annum (compounded yearly).	Minimum INR 500 Maximum INR 70,000 in a financial year. Deposits can be made in lumpsum or in 12 installments.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — An individual can open account with Rs. 5 but has to deposit minimum of Rs. 500 and maximum Rs. 70,000 in a financial year. — Joint account cannot be opened. — Account can be opened by cash/cheque and in case of cheque, the date of realization of cheque in Government account shall be date of opening of account. — Nomination facility is available at the time of opening and also after opening of account. Account can be transferred from one post office to another. — The subscriber can open another account in the name of minors but subject to maximum investment limit by adding balance in all accounts. — Maturity period is 15 years but the same can be extended within one year of maturity for further 5 years and so on. — Maturity value can be retained without extension and without further deposits also. — Premature closure is not allowed before 15 years. — Deposits qualify for deduction from income under Sec. 80C of IT Act. — Interest is completely tax-free. — Withdrawal is permissible every year from 7th financial year. — Loan facility available from 3rd financial year. — No attachment under court decree order. — A single holder type certificate may be issued to an adult for himself or on behalf
Kisan Vikas Patra	Money doubles in 8 years and 7 months.	No limit on investment. Available in denomina-	

1	2	3	4
	Facility for premature encashment. Rate of interest 8.4% (compounded yearly)	tions of INR 100, INR 500, INR 1000, INR 5000, INR 10,000 in all Post offices and INR 50,000 in all Head Post Offices.	of a minor or to a minor. It can also be purchased jointly by two adults. — There is no Tax rebate on investment in KVP.
National Savings Certificate (VIII issue)	8% Interest compounded six monthly but payable at maturity. INR 100 grows to INR 160.10 after 6 years.	Minimum INR 100 No maximum limit available in denominations of INR 100, 500, 1000, 5000, and INR 10,000.	— A single holder type certificate can be purchased by an adult for himself or on behalf of a minor or to a minor. — Deposits qualify for tax rebate under Sec. 80C of IT Act. — The interest accruing annually but deemed to be reinvested will also qualify for deduction under Section 80C of IT Act.

New Norms for Recruitment and Promotion of Teachers

3238. SHRI P. VISWANATHAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the University Grants Commission (UGC) has introduced new norms for the recruitment and promotion of teachers in colleges and universities;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any step has been taken by the Government to encourage teachers' participation in academics and to improve the pupil-teachers ratio;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The University Grants Commission (UGC) has notified UGC Regulations on Minimum Qualifications for Appointment of Teachers and Academic Staff in Universities and Colleges and Measures for the Maintenance of Standards in Higher Education, 2010 in the Gazette of India on 18th September,

2010. The same is also available at UGC website i.e., www.ugc.ac.in.

(c) to (e) According to information furnished by University Grants Commission (UGC), UGC had constituted a Committee under Prof. J.A.K. Tareen on the norms for teacher to student ratio for various disciplines/programmes and teaching to non-teaching ratio in Central Universities and UGC-maintained institutions deemed to be universities. The recommendations of the Committee are as under:

1. Teacher to Student Ratio—

PG Programme

(i) For Science Programme	1:10
(ii) For Humanities/Social Sciences	1:15
(iii) Commerce and Management	1:15
(iv) Media and Mass Communication	1:10

UG Programme

(i) Social Sciences	1:30
(ii) Sciences	1:25
(iii) B.Ed.	As per

NCTE norms

(iv) Media and Mass Communication	1:15	1	2
2. Teacher to Non-Teaching Ratio:		Kingfisher Airlines	18.6 19.5
1:1.1 Non-Teaching (Ministerial)		Spicejet	13.8 14.3
1:0.40 Non-Teaching (Technical)		Go Air	6.4 6.4
1:1.30 for affiliating University (Ministerial)		IndiGo	18.6 19.2

The recommendations of the Committee are under consideration with UGC.

[Translation]

Decline in Domestic Traffic

3239. SHRI R. THAMARAISELVAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the domestic traffic marginally dipped by 5 per cent in January, 2011 compared to December, 2010;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the market share of Air India had gone down during the month of January, 2011; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI):

(a) and (b) In the month of January 2011, domestic passenger carried were 49.36 lakhs compared to 52.12 lakhs in December 2010, thereby registering a decline of 5.3%.

(c) and (d) The details of market share of Air India and other private scheduled airlines in the month of December 2010 and January, 2011 are as follows:—

Airlines	Market Share (%)	
	Dec. 2010	Jan. 2011
1	2	
Air India	17.1	15.8
Jet Airways	17.7	17.3
JetLite	7.7	7.5

Central Madrasa Board

3240. SHRIMATI KAISER JAHAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up a Central Madrasa Board;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the views of all stakeholders have been ascertained;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (e) Efforts were made by the Ministry to build a consensus on the proposal of setting up of Central Madrasa Board (CMB) and a meeting of the Muslim Members of Parliament was also convened to seek their opinion. Due to lack of consensus the proposal for setting up of CMB has been dropped for the time being.

[English]

Commemorative Stamps

3241. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the names of prominent personalities/dignitaries

in whose memory commemorative stamps have been released;

(b) whether some applications for release of stamps in the names of various dignitaries are pending;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) After Independence of India, since August, 1948 to February, 2011 total 815 Commemorative Postage Stamps on prominent personalities/dignitaries have been issued. A list of the same is given in Statement-I.

(b) to (d) Yes, Madam. Applications containing proposal for release of stamp in the name of various personalities received are placed before Philately Advisory Committee (PAC) for consideration. The list of personalities on whom proposals awaiting consideration of the Philatelic Committee are given in Statement-II. Decisions will likely be taken after the recommendation of the PAC at its next meeting.

Statement-I

Sl. No.	Date of Issue	Name of Stamp
1	2	3
1.	8-15-1948	Mahatma Gandhi
2.	8-15-1948	Mahatma Gandhi
3.	8-15-1948	Mahatma Gandhi
4.	8-15-1948	Mahatma Gandhi
5.	10-1-1952	Kabir
6.	10-1-1952	Tulsidas
7.	10-1-1952	Mira

1	2	3
8.	10-1-1952	Surdas
9.	10-1-1952	Ghalib
10.	10-1-1952	Rabindranath Tagore
11.	5-24-1956	2500th Buddha Jayanti
12.	5-24-1956	2500th Buddha Jayanti
13.	7-23-1956	Lokmanya Balgangadhar Tilak
14.	8-15-1957	Rani Lakshmbai
15.	4-18-1958	Dhondo Keshav Karve
16.	11-7-1958	Bipin Chandra Pal
17.	11-30-1958	Jagadish Chandra Bose
18.	4-15-1959	Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Bart
19.	2-15-1960	Thiruvalluvar
20.	9-11-1960	Subramania Bharati
21.	9-15-1960	Dr. M. Visvesvaraya
22.	1-6-1961	Tyagaraja
23.	4-17-1961	Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj
24.	5-6-1961	Motilal Nehru
25.	5-7-1961	Rabindranath Tagore
26.	8-2-1961	Prafulla Chandra Ray
27.	9-1-1961	Vishnu Narayan Bhatkhande
28.	12-25-1961	Madan Mohan Malaviya
29.	1-26-1962	Bhikaiji Cama
30.	3-4-1962	Dayanand Saraswati
31.	3-25-1962	Ganesh Shankar Vidyarthi
32.	5-13-1962	Dr. Rajendra Prasad
33.	8-15-1962	Ramabai Ranade
34.	12-22-1962	Srinivasa Ramanujan
35.	1-17-1963	Vivekananda

1	2	3	1	2	3
36.	9-4-1963	Dadabhoy Naoroji	63.	6-28-1966	Maharaja Ranjit Singh
37.	10-1-1963	Annie Besant	64.	8-4-1966	Homi Bhabha
38.	1-4-1964	Utkalmani Pandit Gopabandhu Das	65.	11-11-1966	Abul Kalam Azad
39.	1-14-1964	Purandaradasa	66.	11-11-1966	Swami Rama Tirtha
40.	1-23-1964	Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose	67.	1-17-1967	Guru Govind Singh
41.	1-23-1964	Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose	68.	4-16-1967	Nandalal Bose
42.	2-13-1964	Sarojini Naidu	69.	5-11-1967	Basaveswara
43.	2-22-1964	Kasturba Gandhi	70.	5-30-1967	Narsinha Mehta
44.	3-16-1964	Dr. W.M. Haffkine	71.	6-11-1967	Maharana Pratap
45.	6-12-1964	Jawaharlal Nehru	72.	8-21-1967	Naryana Guru
46.	6-29-1964	Asutosh Mookerjee	73.	9-5-1967	Dr. Radhakrishnan
47.	8-15-1964	Sri Aurobindo	74.	12-26-1967	Rashbehari Basu
48.	9-27-1964	Raja Rammohun Roy	75.	3-28-1968	Maxim Gorky
49.	12-2-1964	St. Thomas	76.	9-17-1968	Gaganendranath Tagore
50.	1-7-1965	Jamsetji Tata	77.	10-5-1968	Lakshminath Bezbaruah
51.	1-28-1965	Lala Lajpat Rai	78.	10-19-1968	Bhagat Singh
52.	4-15-1965	Abraham Lincoln	79.	10-27-1968	Sister Nivedita
53.	9-10-1965	Govind Ballabh Pant	80.	11-6-1968	Marie Curie
54.	10-31-1965	Vallabhbhai Patel	81.	1-1-1969	Bankim Chandra Chatterjee
55.	11-5-1965	Chittaranjan Das	82.	1-12-1969	Dr. Bhagavan Das
56.	11-17-1965	Vidyapati	83.	1-25-1969	Dr. Martin Luther King
57.	1-26-1966	Lal Bahadur Shastri	84.	2-17-1969	Ghalib
58.	4-5-1966	Kambar	85.	4-1-1969	Rafi Ahmed Kidwai
59.	4-14-1966	B.R. Ambedkar	86.	5-1-1969	Kasinadhuni Nageswara Rao Pantulu
60.	4-23-1966	Kunwar Singh	87.	5/27/1969	Ardaseer Cursetjee Wadia
61.	5-9-1966	Gopal Krishna Gokhale	88.	6/11/1969	Dr. Zakir Husain
62.	5-15-1966	Acharya Mahavir Prasad Dvivedi	89.	6/20/1969	Laxmanrao Kirloskar

1	2	3
90.	11/23/1969	Guru Nanak Dev
91.	11/25/1969	Sadhu Vaswani
92.	11-29-1969	Thakkar Bapa
93.	2-3-1970	C.N. Annadurai
94.	2-19-1970	Munshi Newal Kishore
95.	3-30-1970	Swami Shraddhanand
96.	4-22-1970	V.I. Lenin
97.	5-22-1970	Sher Shah Suri
98.	5-28-1970	V.D. Savarkar
99.	9-9-1970	Jatindranath Mukherjee
100.	9-22-1970	V.S. Srinivasa Sastri
101.	9-26-1970	Iswar Chandra Vidyasagar
102.	10-14-1970	Maharsi Valmiki
103.	11-4-1970	Jamnalal Bajaj
104.	11-9-1970	Sant Namdeo
105.	12-16-1970	Beethoven
106.	2-10-1970	Sant Ravidas
107.	2-12-1970	Deenabandhu C.F. Andrews
108.	2-19-1970	Acharya Narendra Deo
109.	4-14-1970	Sri Ramarta Maharshi
110.	4-29-1970	Raja Ravi Varma
111.	4-30-1970	Dadasaheb Phalke
112.	9-14-1970	Swami Virjanand
113.	11-21-1970	Chandrashekhar Venkat Raman
114.	9-5-1972	V.O. Chidambaram Pillai
115.	10-16-1972	Bhai Vir Singh
116.	10-16-1972	T. Prakasam
117.	10-16-1972	Vemana

1	2	3
118.	10-16-1972	Bertrand Russell
119.	12-30-1972	Vikram A. Sarabhai
120.	2-18-1973	Sri Ramakrishna Paramahansa
121.	4-12-1973	Kumaran Asan
122.	4-14-1973	Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
123.	7-21-1973	Michael Madhusudan Dutt
124.	7-21-1973	V.D. Paluskar
125.	7-21-1973	Nicolaus Copernicus
126.	7-31-1973	A.O. Hume
127.	8-15-1973	Gandhi and Nehru
128.	9-27-1973	Romesh Chunder Dutt
129.	9-27-1973	K.S. Ranjit Sinhji
130.	9-27-1973	Vithalbhai Patel
131.	10-17-1973	Syed Ahmad Khan
132.	12-25-1973	C. Rajagopalachari
133.	6-2-1974	Chhatrapati Shri Shivaji Maharaj
134.	7-3-1974	Maithili Sharan Gupta
135.	7-3-1974	Jainarain Vyas
136.	7-3-1974	Utkal Gourab Madhusudan Das
137.	7-15-1974	Kandukuri Veeresalingam
138.	7-15-1974	Tipu Sultan
139.	7-15-1974	Max Mueller
140.	8-1-1974	Kamala Nehru
141.	8-24-1974	V.V. Giri
142.	10-9-1974	Nicholas Roerich
143.	12-12-1974	Marconi
144.	6-28-1975	Michalangelo
145.	8-14-1975	Saint Arunagirinathar

1	2	3	1	2	3
146.	9-4-1975	Mir Anees	173.	10-23-1977	Kittur Rani Channamma
147.	10-24-1975	Ameer Khusrau	174.	11-28-1977	Jotirao Phooley
148.	10-24-1975	V.K Krishna Menon	175.	11-28-1977	Senapati Bapa*
149.	10-24-1975	Bahadur Shah Zafar	176.	12-25-1977	Kamta Prasad Guru
150.	10-31-1975	Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel	177.	2-21-1978	The Mother
151.	11-3-1975	Karmavir Nabin Chandra Bardoloi	178.	3-16-1978	Nanalal Dalpatram Kavi
152.	12-16-1975	Guru Tegh Bahadur	179.	3-22-1978	Surjya Sen
153.	1-3-1976	L.N. Mishra	180.	3-23-1978	Jamini Roy
154.	3-10-1976	Alexander Graham Bell	181.	3-23-1978	Sailoz Mookherjea
155.	3-18-1976	Muthuswami Dikshitar	182.	3-23-1978	Rabindranath Tagore
156.	7-15-1976	K Kamaraj	183.	3-23-1978	Amrita Shergil
157.	8-6-1976	Subhadrakumari Chauhan	184.	4-4-1978	Rubens
158.	9-9-1976	Bharatendu Harishchandra	185.	4-16-1978	Charlie Chaplin
159.	9-15-1976	Sarat Chandra Chatterji	186.	5-5-1978	Deendayal Upadhyaya
160.	9-24-1976	Maharaja Agrasen	187.	7-6-1978	Syama Prasad Mookerjee
161.	10-15-1976	Suryakant Tripathi Nirala	188.	9-17-1978	E.Y. Ramasami
162.	11-24-1976	Hiralal Shastri	189.	9-26-1978	Uday Shankar
163.	11-26-1976	Dr. Hari Singh Gour	190.	10-2-1978	Leo Tolstoy
164.	1-22-1977	Tarun Ram Phookun	191.	10-15-1978	Vallathol Narayana Menon
165.	3-7-1977	Paramahansa Yogananda	192.	12-10-1978	Chakravarti Rajagopalachari
166.	3-22-1977	Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed	193.	12-10-1978	Mohammad Ali Jauhar
167.	4-2-1977	Narottam Morarjee	194.	12-25-1978	Schubert
168.	4-4-1977	Makhanlal Chaturvedi	195.	2-24-1979	Bhai Paramanand
169.	4-14-1977	Mahaprabhu Vallabhacharya	196.	3-14-1979	Albert Einstein
170.	8-22-1977	Ananda Kentish Coomaraswamy	197.	5-1-1979	Rajarshi Shahu Chhatrapati
171.	9-4-1977	Ganga Ram	198.	8-15-1979	Raja Mahendra Pratap
172.	10-12-1977	Ram Manohar Lohia INPEX-77	199.	9-13-1979	Jatindra Nath Das

1	2	3	1	2	3
200.	12-21-1979	Guru Amar Das	227.	7-1-1982	Bidhan Chandra Roy
201.	1-25-1980	Rowland Hill	228.	12-15-1982	Purushottam Das Tandon
202.	3-18-1980	Welthy Fisher	229.	1-30-1983	Franklin D. Roosevelt
203.	4-15-1980	Keshub Chandra Sen	230.	4-4-1983	St. Francis of Assisi
204.	4-21-1980	Chhatrapati, Shivaji Maharaj	231.	5-5-1983	Karl Marx
205.	6-5-1980	N.M. Joshi	232.	5-18-1983	Charles Darwin
206.	6-6-1980	Ulloor S. Parameswara Iyer	233.	7-24-1983	Simon Bolivar
207.	6-25-1980	S.M. Zamin Ali	234.	8-9-1983	Mahadev Desai and Meera Behn (Setenant)
208.	6-27-1980	Helen Keller	235.	8-17-1983	Ram Nath Chopra
209.	7-31-1980	Prem Chand	236.	10-7-1983	Krishna Kanta Handique
210.	8-27-1980	Mother Teresa	237.	10-18-1983	Hemu Kalani
211.	8-28-1980	Mountbatten	238.	11-15-1983	Acharya Vinoba Bhave
212.	9-30-1980	Rajah Annamalai Chettiar	239.	12-28-1983	Surendranath Banerjee
213.	10-8-1980	Jayaprakash Narayan	240.	2-21-1984	Vasudeo Balvant Phadke
214.	12-3-1980	Dhyan Chand	241.	4-23-1984	Baba Kanshiram
215.	12-25-1980	M.A. Ansari	242.	5-10-1984	Mangal Pandey
216.	1-2-1981	Mazharul Haque	243.	5-10-1984	Nana Sahib
217.	2-27-1981	Ganesh Vasudev Mavalankar	244.	5-10-1984	Tatya Tope
218.	4-8-1981	Heinrich Yon Stephan	245.	5-10-1984	Begum Hazrat Mahal
219.	6-22-1981	Nilmoni Phukan	246.	6-11-1984	G.D. Birla
220.	6-23-1981	Sanjay Gandhi	247.	9-14-1984	Baburao Vishnu Paradkar
221.	10-31-1981	Bellary Raghava	248.	10-23-1984	Dr. D.N. Wadia
222.	11-27-1981	K.P. Jayaswal	249.	11-19-1984	Indira Gandhi
223.	12-14-1981	Henry Heras	250.	12-3-1984	Dr. Rajendra Prasad
224.	3-15-1982	Picasso	251.	1-10-1985	Narhar Vishnu Gadgil
225.	3-24-1982	Robert Koch	252.	1-31-1985	Indira Gandhi: Crusader for World Peace
226.	5-9-1982	Durgabai Deshmukh			

1	2	3	1	2	3
253.	4-4-1985	Baba Jassa Singh Ahluwalia	279.	5-11-1987	J. Krishnamurti
254.	6-5-1985	H.B. Singh	280.	6-17-1987	Dr. Kailas Nath Katju
255.	7-21-1985	Jairamdas Doulatram	281.	8-20-1987	Sant Harchand Singh Longowal
256.	7-22-1985	Nellie Sengupta	282.	8-22-1987	S. Satyamurti
257.	7-22-1985	Jatindra Mohan Sengupta	283.	9-1-1987	Guru Ghasidas
258.	9-19-1985	Swami Haridas	284.	9-2-1987	Sri Sri Thakur Anukulchandra
259.	10-31-1985	Indira Gandhi—In the service of the Nation	285.	10-2-1987	Chhatrasal
260.	11-19-1985	Indira Gandhi—Priyadarshini	286.	11-2-1987	Tyagmurti Goswami Ganeshdutt
261.	12-2-1985	Kakasaheb Kalelkar	287.	12-10-1987	Smt. Rameshwari Nehru
262.	12-21-1985	Shyama Shastri	288.	12-10-1987	Veer Narayan Singh
263.	12-23-1985	Master Tara Singh	289.	12-20-1987	Father Kuriakose Elias Chavara
264.	12-24-1985	Ravishankar Maharaj	290.	12-21-1987	Dr. Rajah Sir M.A. Muthiah Chettiar
265.	12-27-1985	Johann Sevstian Bach: George Fredric Handel	291.	12-27-1987	Rukmini Devi
266.	4-3-1986	Chaitanya Mahaprabhu	292.	12-31-1987	Dr. Hira Lal
267.	5-31-1986	Bhim Sen Sachar	293.	12-31-1987	Pandit Hriday Nath Kunzru
268.	9-8-1986	Swami Sivananda	294.	2-2-1988	Mohan Lal Sukhadia
269.	12-12-1986	Tansen	295.	2-3-1988	U. Tirot Sing
270.	12-26-1986	Alluri Seeta Rama Raju	296.	2-4-1988	Dr. S.K. Sinha
271.	12-29-1986	Sagarmal Gopa	297.	2-22-1988	Balgandharva
272.	12-30-1986	Veer Surendra Sai	298.	2-26-1988	B.N. Rau
273.	2-13-1987	Hakim Ajmal Khan	299.	2-27-1988	Chandrashekhar Azad
274.	3-18-1987	Lala Har Dayal	300.	3-7-1988	G.B. Pant
275.	3-21-1987	M.N. Roy	301.	3-17-1988	Dr. D.V. Gundappa
276.	4-25-1987	T. Ramaswamy Chowdary	302.	3-20-1988	Rani Avanti Bai
277.	5-1-1987	Shree Shree Ma Anandamayee	303.	3-26-1988	Maharshi Dadhichi
278.	5-8-1987	Gurudev Rabindranath Tagore	304.	4-21-1988	Mohammad Iqbal
			305.	5-1-1988	Samarth Ramdas

1	2	3
306.	5-2-1988	Swati Tirunal Rama Varma
307.	5-9-1988	Bhaurao Patil
308.	6-18-1988	Dr. Anugrah Narain Singh
309.	6-19-1988	Kuladhor Chaliha
310.	6-24-1988	Rani Durgawati
311.	6-28-1988	Shivprasad Gupta
312.	7-28-1988	Acharya Shanti Dev
313.	8-4-1988	Y.S. Pamar
314.	8-26-1988	Durgadas Rathore
315.	9-6-1988	Sarat Chandra Bose
316.	9-7-1988	Gopinath Kaviraj
317.	10-6-1988	Baba Kharak Singh
318.	11-11-1988	Maulana Abul Kalam Azad
319.	11-14-1988	Jawaharlal Nehru
320.	11-15-1988	Birsa Munda
321.	12-5-1988	Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah
322.	12-30-1988	K.M. Munshi
323.	1-2-1989	Hare Krushna Mahtab
324.	1-2-1989	Mannathu Padmanabhan
325.	1-17-1989	Baldev Ramji Mirdha
326.	1-31-1989	Don Bosco
327.	3-8-1989	B.G. Kher
328.	3-29-1989	Shaheed Laxman Nayak
329.	3-30-1989	Rao Gopal Singh
330.	4-13-1989	Rajkumari Amrit Kaur
331.	4-13-1989	S.D. Kitchlew
332.	4-24-1989	Bishnu Ram Medhi

1	2	3
333.	5-11-1989	Asaf Ali
334.	5-13-1989	Dr. N.S. Haridkar
335.	5-17-1989	Sankaracharya
336.	8-30-1989	Mustafa Kemal Atatürk
337.	9-11-1989	Dr. S. Radhakrishnan
338.	9-30-1989	Dr. P. Subbarayan
339.	10-4-1989	Shyamji Krishna Varma
340.	10-6-1989	Sayaji Rao Gaekwad-III
341.	10-19-1989	Namakkal Kavignar
342.	10-26-1989	Pandita Ramabai
343.	11-6-1989	Acharya Narendra Deo
344.	11-11-1989	Acharya Kripalani
345.	11-14-1989	Jawaharlal Nehru
346.	11-20-1989	Gurunath Bewoor
347.	12-8-1989	Balkrishna Sharma Navin
348.	1-17-1990	Dr. M.G. Ramachandra
349.	5-17-1990	Ho Chi Minh
350.	5-29-1990	Chaudhary Charan Singh
351.	8-11-1990	Khudiram Bose
352.	8-24-1990	K. Kelappan
353.	9-28-1990	Pandit Sunderlal Sharma
354.	10-1-1990	A.K. Gopalan
355.	10-19-1990	Mahakavi Suryamall Mishran
356.	12-26-1990	Bhakta Kanakadasa
357.	12-31-1990	Dnyaneshwari
358.	2-15-1991	Jagannath Sunkersett
359.	4-5-1991	Babu Jagjivan Ram
360.	4-14-1991	Dr. B.R. Ambedkar

1	2	3	1	2	3
361.	5-18-1991	Ariyakudi Ramanuja Iyengar	387.	6-29-1993	P.C. Mahalanobis
362.	5-30-1991	Karpoori Thakur	388.	8-9-1993	Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan
363.	6-27-1991	Sri Ram Sharma Acharya	389.	8-26-1993	Dadabhai Naoroji
364.	7-31-1991	K. Shankar Pillai	390.	9-11-1993	Swami Vivekananda Centenary of Chicago Address
365.	8-3-1991	Sriprakash	391.	11-8-1993	Dr. Dawaram Venkataswamy Naidu
366.	8-5-1991	Gopinath Bordoloi	392.	12-9-1993	Dr. Dwarkanath Kotnis
367.	8-20-1991	Rajiv Gandhi	393.	12-23-1993	Meghnad Saha
368.	8-24-1991	Jain Muni Mishrimalji	394.	12-29-1993	Dinanth Mangeshkar
369.	9-16-1991	Mahadevi Varma, Jayashankar Prasad (Se-tenant)	395.	12-30-1993	Nargis Dutt
370.	10-29-1991	Kamla Devi Chattopadhyaya	396.	1-1-1994	Satyendra Nath Bose
371.	11-7-1991	Chithira Tirunal Bala Rama Verma	397.	1-10-1994	Dr. Sampurnanand
372.	12-5-1991	Mozart	398.	1-11-1994	Satyajit Ray (Setenant)
373.	12-28-1991	Asit Kumar Haldar	399.	2-21-1994	Dr. Shanti Swarup Bhatnagar
374.	4-25-1992	Krushna Chandra Gajapathi	400.	3-7-1994	Prajapita Brahma
375.	4-29-1992	Vijay Singh Pathik	401.	4-9-1994	Rani Rashmoni
376.	5-9-1992	Henry Gidney	402.	4-23-1994	Chandra Singh Garhwali
377.	7-31-1992	Udham Singh	403.	10-2-1994	Gandhiji
378.	8-30-1992	Dr. S.R. Ranganathan	404.	11-29-1994	J.R.D. Tata
379.	9-19-1992	Hanuman Prasad Poddar	405.	1-9-1995	Chhotu Ram
380.	12-2-1992	Shri Yogiji Maharaj	406.	1-15-1995	Field Marshal K.M. Cariappa
381.	12-19-1992	Stephen Smith.	407.	2-18-1995	Rafi Ahmed Kidwai
382.	12-28-1992	Madan Lal Dhingra	408.	4-4-1995	K.L. Saigal
383.	12-30-1992	Pandit Ravishankar Shukla	409.	5-1-1995	R.S. Ruikar
384.	1-9-1993	William Carey	410.	9-28-1995	Louis Pasteur
385.	1-14-1993	Fakirmohan Senapati	411.	10-2-1995	Gandhiji
386.	4-9-1993	Rahul Sankrityayan	412.	10-30-1995	P.M. Thevar

1	2	3
413.	11-8-1995	W.C. Roentgen
414.	12-10-1995	Sant Tukdoji Maharaj
415.	12-19-1995	Dr. Yellapragada Subbarow
416.	12-25-1995	Giani Zail Singh
417.	2-22-1996	Kasturba Ba
418.	3-13-1996	C.K. Nayudu
419.	3-13-1996	Deodhar
420.	3-13-1996	Vinoo Mankad
421.	3-13-1996	Vijay Merchant
422.	3-18-1996	Pt. Kunjilal Dubey
423.	4-10-1996	Morarji Desai
424.	6-5-1996	Muhammad Ismail Sahib
425.	7-19-1996	Blessed Alphonsa
426.	8-4-1996	Sir Pherozshah Mehta
427.	8-25-1996	Ahilyabai Holkar
428.	8-28-1996	Chembai Vaidyanatha Bhagavathar
429.	9-12-1996	Rani Gaidinliu
430.	9-25-1996	Barrister Nath Pal
431.	10-10-1996	Jananayak Deveswar Sarmah
432.	11-12-1996	Dr. Salim Ali Centenary (Setenant)
433.	12-9-1996	Abai Konunbaev
434.	1-9-1997	Dr. Vrindavanlal Verma
435.	1-23-1997	Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose
436.	1-28-1997	Jose Marti
437.	2-28-1997	Morarii Desai
438.	3-4-1997	Shyam Lal Gupt 'Parshad'

1	2	3
439.	3-5-1997	Saint Dnyaneshwar
440.	3-23-1997	Ram Manohar Lohia
441.	5-1-1997	Madhu Limaye
442.	6-24-1997	Pt. Omkarnath Thakur
443.	7-2-1997	Ram Sewak Yadav
444.	7-11-1997	Sibnath Banerjee
445.	8-6-1997	Thirumathi Rukmini Lakshmpathi
446.	8-8-1997	Sri Basaveswara
447.	8-15-1997	G.S. Dhillon
448.	8-15-1997	P.K. Sehgal
449.	8-15-1997	Shahnawaz Khan
450.	8-20-1997	Sir Ronald Ross
451.	8-28-1997	Firaq Gorakhpuri
452.	9-6-1997	Bhaktivedanta Swami
453.	9-14-1997	Swami Brahmanand
454.	9-28-1997	Sir William Jones
455.	10-6-1997	Y.K. Krishna Menon
456.	11-8-1997	Sant Kavi Sunderdas
457.	11-9-1997	Kotamaraju Rama Rao
458.	12-13-1997	Hazari Prasad Dwivedi
459.	12-15-1997	Jalcooper
460.	12-15-1997	Mother Teresa
461.	12-15-1997	Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel
462.	12-17-1997	Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya
463.	12-18-1997	Zerome D'souza
464.	12-19-1997	Ram Prasad Bismil and Ashfaquallah Khan

1	2	3	1	2	3
465.	1-9-1998	Nahar Singh	492.	10-20-1998	Acharya Tulsi
466.	1-10-1998	Nanak Singh	493.	12-12-1998	Baba Raghav Das
467.	1-19-1998	Maharaja Pratap	494.	12-19-1998	Indra Lal Roy
468.	1-19-1998	Y.S. Khandekar	495.	12-20-1998	Sant Gadge Baba
469.	1-28-1998	Dr. Jagdish Chandra Jain	496.	3-5-1999	Biju Patnaik
470.	2-25-1998	Sardar A. Vedaratnam	497.	3-18-1999	Dr. K.B. Hedgewar
471.	3-10-1998	Savitribai Phule	498.	7-4-1999	Gulzarilal Nanda
472.	3-27-1998	Syed Ahmed Khan	499.	7-7-1999	Jijabai
473.	4-14-1998	Sir Ramana Maharshi	500.	7-8-1999	P.S. Kumaraswamy Raja
474.	5-1-1998	N.G. Goray	501.	7-19-1999	Balai Chandra Mukhopadhyaya 'Banaphool'
475.	5-3-1998	Dr. Zakir Husain	502.	8-15-1999	Sardar Ajit Singh
476.	5-15-1998	Mohammed Abdurahiman Sahib	503.	8-15-1999	Swami Ramanad Teerth
477.	5-21-1998	Lokanayak Omeo Kumar Das	504.	8-15-1999	Swami Keshawanand
478.	5-25-1998	Fauja Singh	505.	8-15-1999	Vishwambhar Dayalu Tripathi
479.	5-25-1998	S.C. Bardhan	506.	9-9-1999	Kalki Krishnamurthy
480.	5-25-1998	Vakkom Abdul Khader	507.	9-14-1999	Kazi Nazrul Islam
481.	6-5-1998	Tarashankar Bandopadhyaya	508.	9-14-1999	Ramdhari Singh 'Dinkar'
482.	6-5-1998	Vishnu Dey	509.	9-14-1999	Jhaverchand Kalidas Meghani
483.	6-5-1998	Ashapura Devi	510.	9-14-1999	Rambriksh Benipuri
484.	6-18-1998	C. Vijayaraghavachariar	511.	9-29-1999	Arati Gupta (Saha)
485.	7-3-1998	Bhagawan Gopinathji	512.	10-9-1999	Dr. R.M.A. Pai
486.	7-16-1998	Aruna Asaf Ali	513.	10-9-1999	A.D. Shroff
487.	8-9-1998	Shivpujan Sahai	514.	10-9-1999	A.B. Walawalkar
488.	8-20-1998	Gostha Paul	515.	10-9-1999	Chhaganlal K. Parekh
489.	9-18-1998	Bhai Kanhaiyaji	516.	10-16-1999	Veerapandia Kattabomman
490.	9-26-1998	Dr. Tristao Braganza Cunha	517.	10-19-1999	Ustad Allaiddin Khan Saheb
491.	9-30-1998	Jananeta Hijam Irawat Singh	518.	10-19-1999	Musiri Subramani Iyer

1	2	3
519.	10-27-1999	Brigadier Rajinder Singh, MVC
520.	12-9-1999	A. Vaidyanatha Iyer
521.	12-9-1999	Indulal Kanaiyalal Yagnik
522.	12-9-1999	Dr. Punjabrao Deshmukh
523.	12-9-1999	P. Kakkan
524.	1-28-2000	Karan Singh, PVC
525.	1-28-2000	Abdul Hamid, PVC
526.	1-28-2000	Albert Ekka, PVC
527.	1-28-2000	N.J.S. Sekhon, PVC
528.	1-28-2000	M.N. Mulla, MVC
529.	2-17-2000	Balwant Mehta
530.	2-17-2000	Dr. Harekrushna Mahtab
531.	2-17-2000	Arun Kumar Chanda
532.	3-13-2000	Dr. Burgula Ramakrishna Rao
533.	3-16-2000	Potti Sriramulu
534.	3-23-2000	Basawon Sinha
535.	5-28-2000	N.T. Ramarao
536.	6-26-2000	Swami Sahajanand Saraswati
537.	8-15-2000	Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit
538.	8-15-2000	R. Srinivasan
539.	8-15-2000	Jaglal Choudhary
540.	8-15-2000	Radha Gobinda Baruah
541.	10-16-2000	Raj Kumar Shukla
542.	10-17-2000	Dr. Shanker Dayal Sharma
543.	11-16-2000	Maharaja Biji Pasi
544.	12-28-2000	Ustad Hafiz Ali Khan
545.	12-31-2000	Prithviraj Chauhan

1	2	3
546.	12-31-2000	Raja Bhamashah
547.	12-31-2000	Rajarshi Bhagyachandra
548.	12-31-2000	General Zorawar Singh
549.	1-25-2001	Sane Guruji
550.	1-27-2001	E.M.S. Namboodiripad
551.	1-27-2001	Giani Gurumukh Singh Musafir
552.	1-27-2001	N.G. Ranga
553.	1-28-2001	Sheel Bhadra Yajee
554.	1-29-2001	Yogendra Shukla-Baikunth Shukla
555.	1-29-2001	Jubba Sahni
556.	4-12-2001	Yuri Gagarin
557.	5-4-2001	Fryderyk Chopin
558.	5-31-2001	Suraj Narain Singh
559.	6-1-2001	B.P. Mandal
560.	6-11-2001	Samanta Chandra Sekhar
561.	6-24-2001	Sant Ravidas
562.	7-6-2001	Syama Prasad Mookerjee
563.	7-6-2001	C. Sankaran Nair
564.	7-6-2001	U. Kiang Nongbah
565.	7-6-2001	Krishna Nath Sarma
566.	7-21-2001	Chandragupta Maurya
567.	7-22-2001	Jhalkari Bai
568.	8-5-2001	Dwarka Prasad Mishra
569.	8-11-2001	Chaudhary Brahm Prakash
570.	9-5-2001	Jagdev Prasad
571.	9-19-2001	Rani Avantibai
572.	9-23-2001	Rao Tularam

1	2	3
573.	9-25-2001	Chaudhary Devi Lal
574.	9-29-2001	Satis Chandra Samanta
575.	10-1-2001	Sivaji Ganesan
576.	10-2-2001	Mahatma Gandhi: Man of the Millennium (Setenant)
577.	10-9-2001	Bharathidasan
578.	10-9-2001	Lachhu Maharaj
579.	10-9-2001	Master Mitrasen
580.	10-11-2001	Jayaprakash Narayan
581.	10-26-2001	Thangal Kunju Musaliar
582.	11-9-2001	Maharaja Ranjit Singh
583.	11-17-2001	Dr. V. Shantaram
584.	11-29-2001	Sobha Singh
585.	12-14-2001	Raj Kapoor
586.	12-22-2001	Vijaya Raje Scindia
587.	2-4-2002	Swami Ramanand
588.	4-6-2002	Sido Murmu-Kanho Murmu
589.	5-19-2002	Prabodhankar Thackeray
590.	6-16-2002	P.L. Deshpande
591.	6-22-2002	Brajlal Biyani
592.	6-22-2002	Pt. Suryanarayan Vyas
593.	6-22-2002	Babu Gulabrai
594.	7-23-2002	Thakur Satyananda
595.	8-1-2002	Anna Bhau Sathe
596.	8-9-2002	Anand Rishiji Maharaj
597.	8-10-2002	Dr. Vithalrao Vikhe Patil
598.	8-10-2002	Sant Tukaram
599.	8-26-2002	Bhaurao Krishnarao Gaikwad

1	2	3
600.	9-12-2002	Chandraprabha Saikiani
601.	9-12-2002	Ayyankali
602.	9-12-2002	Gora
603.	10-12-2002	Kanika Bandopadhyay
604.	10-15-2002	Bhagwan Baba
605.	11-3-2002	Swami Pranavanand
606.	12-1-2002	Santidev Ghose
607.	12-17-2002	Ajoy Kumar Mukherjee
608.	12-17-2002	Matangini Hazra
609.	12-28-2002	Dhirubhai H. Ambani
610.	12-31-2002	T.T. Krishnamachari
611.	2-11-2003	Ghantashala Venkateswara Rao
612.	2-26-2003	S.L. Kirloskar
613.	3-14-2003	Kusumagraj
614.	3-23-2003	Sant Eknath
615.	3-28-2003	Frank Anthony
616.	3-30-2003	Kakaji Maharaj
617.	5-2-2003	Durga Das
618.	5-15-2003	Kishore Kumar
619.	5-15-2003	Mukesh
620.	5-15-2003	Mohammed Rafi
621.	5-15-2003	Hemant Kumar
622.	5-30-2003	Muktabai
623.	6-23-2003	V.K. Rajwada
624.	6-30-2003	Bade Ghulam Ali Khan
625.	9-24-2003	Janardan Swami
626.	10-3-2003	G. Sankara Kurup

1	2	3	1	2	3
627.	10-3-2003	S.K. Pottekatt	654.	8-26-2004	S.S. Vasan
628.	10-9-2003	Thakazhi Sivasankara Pillai	655.	8-30-2004	Panini
629.	10-10-2003	K. Shivarama Karanth	656.	9-10-2004	K. Subramanyam
630.	10-14-2003	Narendra Mohan	657.	10-1-2004	M.C. Chagla
631.	10-21-2003	Govindrao Pansare	658.	10-4-2004	Tirupur Kumaran
632.	11-27-2003	Harivansh Rai Bachchan	659.	10-8-2004	Neerja Bhanot
633.	12-3-2003	Yashpal	660.	10-8-2004	Randhir Prasad Verma
634.	12-18-2003	Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava	661.	10-10-2004	Guru Dutt
635.	12-20-2003	Swami Swaroopanandji	662.	10-24-2004	Marudhu Pandiar Brothers
636.	12-29-2003	Lalan Fakir	663.	10-27-2004	Dr. S. Roerich
637.	12-29-2003	Allah Jilai Bai	664.	11-10-2004	Dr. Tenneti Vishwanatham
638.	12-31-2003	Major Somnath Sharma	665.	11-23-2004	Walchand Hirachand
639.	12-31-2003	S. Nijalingappa	666.	11-25-2004	Dula Bhaya Kag
640.	1-14-2004	C.D. Deshmukh	667.	12-10-2004	Bhagat Puran Singh
641.	1-16-2004	Nani A. Palkhivala	668.	12-27-2004	Bhaskara Séthupathy
642.	2-6-2004	Dr. B.D. Garware	669.	2-3-2005	Padampat Singhania
643.	3-18-2004	Annamacharya	670.	2-27-2005	Krishan Kant
644.	4-14-2004	V. Lakshminarayana	671.	3-10-2005	Madhavrao Scindia
645.	4-28-2004	Baji Rao Peshwa	672.	5-3-2005	Narayan Meghanji Lokhande
646.	5-15-2004	Siddhar Swamigal	673.	7-1-2005	Abdul Qaiyum Ansari
647.	5-27-2004	Indra Chandra Shastri	674.	7-31-2005	Dheeran Chinnamalai
648.	6-17-2004	Jyoti Prasad Agarwall	675.	10-1-2005	Pratao Singh Kairon
649.	6-19-2004	P.N. Panicker	676.	10-1-2005	A.M.M. Murugappa Chettiar
650.	6-30-2004	Acharya Bhikshu	677.	10-2-2005	Dr. T.S. Soundram
651.	8-16-2004	Kabir	678.	10-21-2005	Kavimani Desiga Vinayagam Pillai
652.	8-16-2004	Hafiz	679.	10-21-2005	Vi-Kalayanasundaranar
653.	8-17-2004	Murasoli Maran	680.	10-21-2005	Ayothidhasa Pandithar

1	2	3	1	2	3
681.	10-24-2005	Prabodh Chandra	708.	9-5-2007	J.P. Naik
682.	12-2-2005	Jawaharlal Darda	709.	10-1-2007	S.D. Burman
683.	12-18-2005	M.S. Subbulakshmi	710.	12-17-2007	S.B. Chavan
684.	1-22-2006	A.V. Meyiappan	711.	12-31-2007	Ritwik Ghatak
685.	1-29-2006	NMR Subbaraman	712.	1-5-2008	Dr. B.P. Pal
686.	2-18-2006	Thirumuruga Kirubananda Variyar	713.	2-8-2008	Dr. D.R. Gadgil
687.	2-18-2006	Devaneya Pavnar	714.	2-14-2008	Damodaram Sanjeevaiah
688.	2-18-2006	Dr. K.V. Swaminatha Iyer	715.	3-4-2008	Maharshi Bulusu Samba Murthy
689.	2-18-2006	Tamilavel Umamaheshwarar	716.	3-18-2008	Madhu Bala
690.	2-25-2006	Gemini Ganesan	717.	3-28-2008	Asrarul Haq 'Majaz'
691.	3-2-2006	M. Singaravelar	718.	5-20-2008	Shri Shirdi Sai Baba
692.	4-28-2006	Panna Lal Barupal	719.	6-11-2008	Rajesh Pilot
693.	8-4-2006	Pankaj Kumar Mullick	720.	6-12-2008	Henning Holck Larsen
694.	8-15-2006	Ma Po Sivagnanam	721.	7-31-2008	Damodar Dharamananda Kosambi
695.	9-5-2006	L.Y. Prasad	722.	8-21-2008	Ustad Bilsmillah Khan
696.	10-31-2006	Bishwanath Roy	723.	9-17-2008	Sir Pitti Theagarayar
697.	11-1-2006	G. Varadaraj	724.	9-17-2008	Dr. C. Natesan
698.	11-11-2006	Lala Deen Dayal	725.	9-17-2008	Dr. T.M. Nair
699.	12-10-2006	Bartholomaeus Ziegenbalg	726.	11-16-2008	Saint Alphonsa
700.	1-8-2007	Bimal Roy	727.	11-16-2008	B.N. Reddi
701.	2-9-2007	Manoharbai Patel	728.	11-20-2008	Joachim and Violet Alva
702.	3-23-2007	Rai Narain	729.	11-30-2008	Buddhadeva Bose
703.	3-30-2007	Mehboob Khan	730.	12-8-2008	Laxmi Mall Singhvi
704.	4-6-2007	Dr. RM Alagappa Chettiar	731.	12-15-2008	Swami Ranganathanand Maharaj
705.	8-17-2007	Maraimalai Adigal	732.	12-16-2008	Field Marshal SHFJ Manekshaw
706.	8-17-2007	V.G. Suryanarayana Sastriar	733.	12-21-2008	T.V. Ramasubbaier
707.	8-17-2007	Saint Vallalar			

1	2	3	1	2	3
734.	12-31-2008	Rani Velu Nachchayar	761.	10-29-2009	Jeanne Jugan
735.	12-31-2008	Sheik Thambi Pavalar	762.	11-1-2009	Dr. Raj Kumar
736.	12-31-2008	Thillaiyadi Valliammai	763.	11-2-2009	Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar
737.	12-31-2008	Udumalai Narayana Kavi	764.	11-7-2009	Danmal Mathur
738.	12-31-2008	A.T. Paneerselvam	765.	11-8-2009	Virchand Raghavji Gandhi
739.	12-31-2008	M. Baktha Vatsalam	766.	11-11-2009	Rajabhau Khobragade
740.	1-4-2009	Louis Braille	767.	11-12-2009	Gaurishanker Dalmia
741.	1-21-2009	Vaikom Muhammad Busheer	768.	11-18-2009	Ganpatrao Govindrao Jadhav
742.	1-31-2009	Bishnu Prasad Rabha	769.	12-15-2009	Henry Louis Vivian Derozio
743.	2-9-2009	Maha Kavi Magh	770.	12-17-2009	Lal Pratap Singh
744.	2-9-2009	Sant Santaji Jagnade Maharaj	771.	12-27-2009	Venkataramana Bhagavathar
745.	2-21-2009	Jainacharya Vallabh Suri	772.	12-29-2009	Maharaja Surajmal
746.	2-28-2009	Harak Chanda Nahata	773.	2-23-2010	P.C. Sorcar
747.	3-12-2009	Baburao Puleshwar Shedmake	774.	3-30-2010	Muthuramalinga Sethupathi
748.	3-13-2009	Dr. K.K. Birla	775.	3-31-2010	Vallal Pachaiyappa
749.	4-30-2009	R. Sankar	776.	4-17-2010	Chandra Shekhar
750.	6-12-2009	Rev. J.J.M. Nichols Roy	777.	4-26-2010	Sant Kanwar Ram Sahib
751.	7-25-2009	Ramcharan Agarwal	778.	5-6-2010	Velu Thampi
752.	7-27-2009	Jayadeva	779.	5-7-2010	Robert Caldwell
753.	8-4-2009	Maharishi Patanjali	780.	5-8-2010	Dr. Guduru Venkatachalam
754.	8-12-2009	Pingali Venkaiah	781.	5-19-2010	C.V. Raman Pillai
755.	9-3-2009	Uttam Kumar	782.	6-14-2010	Deshbandhu Gupta
756.	9-27-2009	Dushyant Kumar	783.	6-27-2010	Kumargurupar Swamigal
757.	10-10-2009	R.K. Narayan	784.	8-1-2010	Syed Mohammed Ali Shahib Thangal
758.	10-11-2009	Dinesh Nandini Dalmia	785.	8-14-2010	Vethathiri
759.	10-21-2009	Maharaja Gulab Singh	786.	8-21-2010	P. Jeevanandam
760.	10-22-2009	Major General Dewan Misri Chand	787.	8-25-2010	O.P. Ramaswami Reddiyar

1	2	3
788.	8-30-2010	G.K. Moopanam
789.	9-2-2010	Dr. Y.S. Rajasekhara Reddy
790.	10-9-2010	Immanuel Sekaranar
791.	10-25-2010	Sant Sadaram Sahib
792.	10-29-2010	Kranti Trivedi
793.	11-10-2010	K.A.P. Viswanatham
794.	11-15-2010	Lakshmiapat Singhania
795.	11-28-2010	C. Subramaniam
796.	01-12-2010	Kamlapat Singhania
797.	12-3-2010	Thiruvaduthurai T.N. Rajarathinam Pillai
798.	12-3-2010	Smt. Veenai Dhanammal
799.	12-3-2010	Smt. Thanjavur Balasaraswati
800.	12-6-2010	Sri Sri Borda
801.	12-11-2010	Prafulla Chandra Chaki
802.	22-12-2010	Y.B. Chavan
803.	22-12-2010	Bhau Saheb Hiray
804.	12-23-2010	Bhai Jeevan Singh
805.	12-24-2010	Dr. Trigunachandra Sen
806.	1-27-2011	Krishnadevaraya
807.	2-1-2011	Ch. Ranbir Singh
808.	2-7-2011	Venkatsubbiah
809.	2-11-2011	V.S. Reddiar
810.	2-13-2011	Kanan Devi
811.	2-13-2011	Devika Rani
812.	2-13-2011	Savitri
813.	2-13-2011	Meena Kumari
814.	2-13-2011	Leela Naidu
815.	2-13-2011	Nutan

Statement-II

List of proposals for consideration of Philatelic Advisory Committee for the year 2011

Sl. No.	Personalities
1.	Kamini Kumar Chanda
2.	Dr. Talimaren Aao
3.	Naushad Ali
4.	Sant Shiremani Baba Aasudaram
5.	Ku. Maniben Patel
6.	Dr. H.M. Patel
7.	Bhanwar Lal Nahata
8.	H. Mohamad Koya Sahib
9.	U.N. Dhebar
10.	Umashankar Joshi
11.	Sharan Rani
12.	Vaikudaswamy
13.	Sangeetacharya Vishmadev Chattopadhyay
14.	Mahmood Ayaz
15.	Geovarghese Mar Gregorious
16.	Tamil Sawant Kamban Adipoddi Saw Ganeshan
17.	Dr. Mulk Raj Anand
18.	K.S. Kodandramaihagaru
19.	Pt. Kamlapati Tripathi
20.	Acharya Balshastri Jambhekar
21.	Sardar Gouthu Latchanna
22.	Gurujada Venkata Apparao
23.	Dr. Malcolm S. Adiseshaiya
24.	K. Ramakrishna Pillai
25.	Baba Amte

Sl. No.	Personalities
26.	Guru Jambheshwarji
27.	Saint Janki Prasad
28.	Hukum Chand Narad
29.	Nathu Ram Mirdha
30.	Bijoy Chandra Bhagawati
31.	Dr. A. Chidambranathan Chettiar
32.	Mushir Hussain Kidwai
33.	Hutatama Babu Genu
34.	Mary Clubwala Jadhav
35.	Jainacharya Shri Gyansagarji Maharaj
36.	Munni Devi Balmiki
37.	Rai Kedar Nathji
38.	Babu Sia Ram Singh
39.	Satyavadi Raja Harishchandra
40.	Maulana Hasrat Mohani
41.	Chattambi Swamikal
42.	Pannalal Patel
43.	Madanlal Dhingra
44.	Bhaosaheb Bandodkar
45.	Paramahansa Omkarananda Saraswati
46.	B.B. Borkar
47.	M.R. Morarka
48.	Padamshri S. Mukherji
49.	Ram Gopalji Maheshwari
50.	Kesri Singh Barhat
51.	Jorawar Singh
52.	Pratap Singh Barhat

Sl. No.	Personalities
53.	Dr. Jayant Khatri
54.	Dr. Norman Ernest Borlaugh
55.	Pt. Shri Ram Sharma Acharyaji
56.	Anant Laxman Kanhere
57.	Krishnaji Gopal Karve
58.	Vinayak Narayan Deshpande
59.	H.D.H. Muktajeevan Swamibapa
60.	Nashikrao Tripude
61.	Pushkar Muni
62.	Banda Singh Bahadur
63.	Dr. Dinkar Desai
64.	Kempegowda
65.	Umarshi Hirji Chaddva
66.	Jagannatha Dasaru
67.	Dharampal Gupta 'Wafa'
68.	Historic Marseilles Diving Act of Savarkar
69.	Maaveran Poolithevar
70.	Srimadramanuja
71.	Shahid Maniram Dewan
72.	C. Aaron
73.	Sarangadhar Das
74.	Lokneta Balasaheb Desai
75.	K.K. Hebbar
76.	Gopal Singh Nepali
77.	Shankar Trimbhak Dharmadhikari
78.	Blessed Euphrasia CMC Eluvathingal
79.	Hari Bhau Upadhyay

Sl. No.	Personalities
80.	Amiya Bhushan Majumdar
81.	Pritilata Wadder
82.	Ashok Kumar
83.	Mac Mohan
84.	Father Muller
85.	Shahjada Dara Shikoh
86.	N.S. Vardachari
87.	Dr. T.V.S. Chelapati Rao
88.	R. Venkata Raman
89.	Bhairo Singh Sekhawat
90.	Vasant Rao Naik
91.	Capt. Durga Pd Chaudhari
92.	S.R. Shankar
93.	Ganga Dhar Mehar
94.	G.L. Bhargava
95.	G.G. Joshi (Dhumketu)
96.	Binode Kanungo
97.	Ravi Shankar Derashri
98.	Fulchand Tamboli

[Translation]

Open and Deemed Universities

3242. SHRI DILIP SINGH JUDEV: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of open and deemed universities in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether education level in these regular universities is lower than the other universities;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with the funds released to these universities during the last three years and the current year, year-wise and State-wise; and

(d) the action taken or proposed to be taken by the government to make improvement in education in these universities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Call Drop Problem

3243. SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether call drop problems are increasing in the mobile network in some States including Madhya Pradesh;

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

(c) whether the call drop problem is more frequent in the areas where 3G services has been launched;

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

(e) the action taken by the Government to improve the network quality in these States where the problem is more serious?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) and (b) Madam, the quality of service provided by service providers, against the quality of service standards notified by Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) from time to time, are monitored by TRAI through performance monitoring

report submitted by service providers; through audit and assessment of quality of service and surveys by Independent agencies.

In the Standards of Quality of Service of Basic Telephone Service (Wireline) and Cellular Mobile Telephone Service Regulations, 2009 dated 20th March 2009 two parameters have been defined for assessing Call drop viz Call drop rate [Benchmark < 2%] and % of worst affected cells having more than 3% Traffic Channel Congestion (TCH) drop (Call drop) rate [Benchmark < 5%]. From the Performance Monitoring Reports submitted by service providers for the quarter ending September 2010 and December 2010, it is seen that the service providers are generally meeting the benchmark of call drop and the number of service providers who are not meeting the benchmark, out of 236 licensees, has come down from 8 licensee in September 2010 to 6 licensee in December 2010.

As regards the parameter "% of worst affected cells having more than 3% TCH drop (Call drop) rate" the number of service providers who are not meeting the benchmark, out of 236 licensees, has marginally increased from 37 licensee in September 2010 to 42 licensee in December 2010. However, in Madhya Pradesh service area only BSNL is not meeting the benchmark for the parameter Call drop rate. As regards the parameter "% of worst affected cells having more than 3% TCH drop (Call drop) rate, BSNL, Etisalat and Idea are not meeting the prescribed benchmark.

(c) and (d) From the monitoring of quality of service parameters no relationship between Call Drop and launch of 3G Services is noticed as the benchmark for the parameter Call Drop Rate is generally met by the service providers and non-compliance with the benchmark for the parameter % of worst affected cells having more than 3% TCH drop (Call drop) rate is also observed in other service areas or networks where 3G has not been launched.

(e) TRAI has been taking various steps to ensure quality of service by the service providers. Some of these steps are given below:

1. TRAI has been monitoring the performance of Service Providers against the benchmarks given for the various parameters laid in Quality of Service Regulations through Quarterly and Monthly Performance Monitoring Reports. In addition, POI congestion is also being monitored on monthly basis.
2. TRAI also undertakes objective assessment of the Quality of Service of Basic, Cellular and Broadband Services through independent agencies. A customer satisfaction survey is also conducted quarterly through these agencies. The results of these audit and survey are being widely published for public/ Stakeholders knowledge.
3. TRAI has been following up with the Service Providers for addressing deficiencies in meeting the Quality of Service benchmarks

[English]

ICSSR

3244. SHRI K. SUDHAKARAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the achievements made by Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR) during the last three years; and

(b) the budgetary allocation made by the Government for ICSSR during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) The achievements made by Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR) during the last three years are as under:

Sl. No.	Programme/ Scheme	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10	
		Physical (nos.)	Financial (Rs. in lakhs)	Physical (nos.)	Financial (Rs. in lakhs)	Physical (nos.)	Financial (Rs. in lakhs)
1.	Research Grants sanctioned for Projects	78	132.49	148	355.58	160	431.53
2.	Research Fellowships	175	204.54	235	304.68	213	333.18
3.	Research Institutes and Regional Centres assisted	33	1308.02	32	1208.16	32	1080.39
4.	International Collaboration	98	111.82	149	144.17	180	153.00
5.	Documentation services	3999	69.44	4170	80.10	5500	73.38
6.	Research Survey and Publication	60	27.97	60	38.84	98	54.31
7.	Training, Modernization, Networking etc.	16	13.62	19	28.89	18	26.02
8.	Other Programmes; National Seminar/Conference	98	55.60	93	43.57	85	85.72
9.	Office Furniture and Equipment	—	3.31	—	26.49	—	12.13
10.	North East Programme	43	154.42	51	226.32	75	248.23
Total			2081.23*		2456.80		2497.89

*Includes Rs. 136.23 lakhs carried forward from 2006-07 permitted to be utilized during 2007-08.

(b) The Budgetary Allocation(s) made by the Government during the last three years, viz., 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 to ICSSR are as under:

Year	(Rs. in lakh)		
	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
2007-2008	1945.00	2400.00	4345.00
2008-2009	2500.00	2802.00	5302.00
2009-2010	2500.00	2905.00	5405.00

Zero Commission Practice

3245. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) has termed the zero commission practice followed by international airlines as illegal;

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

(c) the reaction received by the Government from concerned parties, people and other countries also in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI):

(a) to (c) The Director General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) has passed an Order indicating that, as per rules, DGCA cannot lay down the quantum of commission payable by airlines to agents. It is entirely upto the airlines to take a decision in this regard in consultation with their agents, taking into account various commercial factors negotiated such as the market conditions, the cost of Agents' establishments, etc. and the statutory definition of 'tariff'. The matter is presently sub judice.

Negative Growth in Small Saving Schemes

3246. SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is negative growth in Small Savings Scheme of Post Office with withdrawals being higher than deposits during the last two years;

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

(c) whether this negative growth will lead to deficit in National Social Security Fund (NSSF); and

(d) if so, the steps taken by the Government to spurt growth under this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) No, Madam. There is no negative growth in Small Savings Schemes of Post Office during 2009-10 and 2010-11.

(b) to (d) Do not arise in view of (a) above.

E-Governance Projects

3247. SHRI MILIND DEORA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether only a few of 27 mission-mode projects under the national e-governance plan have been completed;

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

(c) the present status of the projects under the e-governance plan;

(d) whether the Government proposes to bring a legislation on compulsory digitization of Government departments and ministries; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) to (c) Under the National e-Governance Plan (NeGP), out of the 27 Mission Mode Projects (MMPs), 15 MMPs have Gone-Live (started providing services), 7 other MMPs are also under implementation but have not yet gone-live. Three MMPs are under Design and Development phase. Two MMPs are industry initiatives. Detailed status is Annexed as Statement.

Under NeGP, the projects are being implemented by the concerned Ministries/Departments and therefore have their own timeframes as per the approval of the competent authorities.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

Statement*Detailed Status of Mission Mode Projects under NeGP*

Following 15 Mission Mode Projects (MMPs) under the National e-governance Plan (NeGP) have Gone-Live and started giving services:

- Income Tax
- Central Excise
- MCA 21
- Pensions
- Passport, Visa and Immigration
- e-Office (Pilot)
- India Portal
- NSDG
- CSC
- e-Courts
- EDI
- Land Records (Ph-1)
- Road Transport
- e-District (Pilot)
- Commercial Taxes

Following 7 MMPs are also under Implementation but have not yet Gone-Live:

- NPR and UID
- e-Biz
- Land Records (NLRMP)
- Treasuries
- Municipality
- Police
- Agriculture

Following 3 MMPs are under Design and Development:

- e-Procurement
- Gram Panchayat
- Employment Exchange

Following 2 MMPs are industry initiative.

- Banking
- Insurance

Production by NLC

3248. SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Neyveli Lignite Corporation (NLC) has augmented its production capacity during the last three years and the current year;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of future plans of NLC to bridge the gap of demand and supply; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) and (b) Yes Madam. During the last three years Neyveli Lignite Corporation (NLC) has augmented its lignite mining capacity by 6.6 MT. During the current year i.e. 2010-11 up to 28-2-2011, NLC has augmented power generation capacity by 250 MW.

(c) and (d) As the lignite excavation from the mines of NLC is being used/consumed by its pithead power stations, the question of bridging the gap of demand and supply does not arise. However, NLC proposes the following projects as its future plan:—

Lignite

- Bithnok Lignite Mine (2.25 MTPA) linked to Bithnok Thermal Power Project (1 x 250 MW) in Bikaner District, Rajasthan.
- Neyveli New Thermal Power Project (2 x 500 MW) at Neyveli in Tamil Nadu.
- Hadla and Palana Lignite Mine (2.5 MTPA) linked to Barsingsar TPS Extension (1 x 250 MW) in Bikaner District, Rajasthan.
- Jayamkondam lignite mine (13.5 MTPA) linked to Thermal Power Project (2 x 800 MW) at Jayamkondam in Tamil Nadu.

- Lignite mine in South Gujarat (8.0 MTPA) linked to Thermal Power Project (4 x 250 MW) as joint venture between NLC and Gujarat Power Corporation Limited (GPCL).
- Lignite Mine III (8.0 MTPA) linked to TPS III (2 x 500 MW) at Neyveli in Tamil Nadu.

Power Generation

- NLC's new thermal power project (1000 MW) at Neyveli in lieu of existing Thermal-I.
- For Bithnok lignite mine (2.25 MTPA) cum power project (250 MW) at Rajasthan.

*[Translation]***Telecom Facilities**

3249. SHRI ANJANKUMAR M. YADAV:

SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:

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

(a) whether the Government has launched a special drive to bring the telecom facilities in the country at par with International Standards;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of telecom expansion works proposed to be undertaken in the country, State-wise including Andhra Pradesh; and

(d) the funds spent for the purpose during the last three years and earmarked for the current year, State-wise?

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

MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) and (b) BSNL and MTNL have launched a special drive to bring the telecom facilities in the country at par with International Standards. As part of modernizing/augmenting the telecom services, the following steps have been taken by them:

- (i) Induction of Internet Protocol (IP) based Next Generation Network (NGN) switches for replacing existing exchanges, which will help in implementing new attractive services for subscribers.
- (ii) Provision of landline broadband services through Asymmetric Digital Subscriber Line (ADSL)/Very high bit rate (VDSL) technology upto the 24 Mbps speed.
- (iii) Launching of Code Division Multiple Access (CDMA) service for Wireless in Local Loop (WLL) connections at par with international standard.
- (iv) Utilization of Mobile Switching Centre (MSC) Based CDMA2000-1x technology for WLL connection.
- (v) Rolling out Worldwide Interoperability for Microwave Access (WiMAX) Broadband service in Urban and rural areas in the country.
- (vi) Deployment of Global System for Mobile Communications (GSM) network to provide 2G and 3G services all across the country.

(c) BSNL and MTNL have been expanding its telecom networks to achieve the targets for the year 2010-11. The circle-wise details are as under:

Sl. No.	Name of circle	Targets for the year 2010-11		
		Wire line	Wireless	Broadband
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	-2377	47,000	6,330
2.	Andhra Pradesh	-277471	1,687,000	600,721

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Assam	-43456	310,000	154,610
4.	Bihar	-10256	1,248,000	314,608
5.	Chhattisgarh	-10650	490,000	163,344
6.	Gujarat	-180878	1,320,000	442,292
7.	Haryana	-103312	656,000	227,344
8.	Himachal Pradesh	-46907	200,000	98,321
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	-23639	253,000	107,100
10.	Jharkhand	-245517	1,370,000	527,035
11.	Karnataka	-213280	717,000	628,708
12.	Kerala	-136134	967,000	353,658
13.	Madhya Pradesh	-27040	397,000	153,033
14.	Maharashtra	-358122	1,977,000	701,833
15.	North East-1	-23534	103,000	58,678
16.	North East-2	-3776	128,000	59,689
17.	Orissa	-80424	527,000	212,645
18.	Punjab	-149238	753,000	263,475
19.	Rajasthan	-158114	1,680,000	432,201
20.	Tamil Nadu	-258895	1,713,000	652,470
21.	Uttrakhand	-22000	2,010,000	313,176
22.	UP (East)	-11000	740,000	309,367
23.	UP (West)	-38095	353,000	103,531
24.	West Bengal	-118580	937,000	217,941
25.	Kolkatta TD	-136910	622,000	252,279
26.	Chennai TD	-20395	295,000	291,058
27.	Delhi (MTNL)		400000	
28.	Mumbai (MTNL)		300000	

(d) State-wise funds spent by BSNL and MTNL year are as under:
during the last three years and earmarked for s current

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	State	2007-08 Expenditure	2008-09 Expenditure	2009-10 Expenditure	2010-2011 Earmarked
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	41.62	37.44	21.08	32.77
2.	Andhra Pradesh	414.61	619.55	894.46	486.42
3.	Assam	202.71	228.84	166.82	139.25
4.	Bihar	277.56	452.49	310.07	322.64
5.	Chhattisgarh	213.53	220.47	252.39	226.85
6.	Gujarat	241.54	294.39	525.28	405.84
7.	Haryana	182.26	249.34	192.77	168.31
8.	Himachal Pradesh	113.66	192.98	128.02	101.52
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	146.85	217.38	133.61	94.06
10.	Jharkhand	157.93	185.69	251.70	169.13
11.	Karnataka	458.77	634.60	788.43	876.79
12.	Kerala	514.28	608.03	727.26	520.54
13.	Madhya Pradesh	334.05	539.99	438.67	528.12
14.	Maharashtra	576.86	806.20	685.15	963.67
15.	Northeast	111.48	209.61	232.11	129.59
16.	Orissa	189.08	302.14	210.84	195.46
17.	Punjab	274.91	599.21	442.28	235.33
18.	Rajasthan	361.43	580.88	417.21	215.22
19.	Tamil Nadu	489.53	850.55	1326.85	660.78
20.	Uttar Pradesh	637.86	926.77	838.82	583.52
21.	Uttarakhand	111.64	156.29	161.67	87.55
22.	West Bengal	580.12	715.80	655.49	435.71
23.	Delhi (MTNL)	489.71	450.33	603.30	871.68
24.	Mumbai (MTNL)	442.75	420.79	591.40	409.16

[English]

**Misbehaviour by Security
Personnel**

3250. SHRI JANARDHANA SWAMY: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received several complaints from MPs/VIPs and other air passengers regarding misbehaviour by security personnel/airlines staff etc. during the last one year;

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

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to instruct the airlines to have cordial relations with the air-passengers especially VIPs?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI):

(a) Yes, Madam. Two cases of alleged misbehaviour with MPs/VIPs/air passengers have been received during the last one year.

(b) (i) On 19-01-2011, in Air India Flight No. AI-111 a passenger namely Saikat Barman insisted on providing of bag tags by the security personnel on which the security personnel told that it is the job of the airlines and he cannot leave his duty post to fetch the bag tags. The complainant said that the security personnel should have responded properly and that he should have assisted him.

(ii) On 20-02-2011 a case of alleged misbehaviour by CISF personnel with Shri Datta Meghe, MP in course of security checks at Nagpur Airport has been reported. A report has been called for from the Chief Aviation Security Officer, CISF, Nagpur Airport in the matter.

In both the cases, inquiries are being conducted and after receipt of the inquiry reports, stern action will be initiated against the erroneous officials.

(c) AVSEC Order No. 06/2009, exempting certain category of VVIPs from pre-embarkation security checks has been issued. In addition, a Circular No. 18/2009 has been issued for ensuring proper courtesy to MPs at airports.

[Translation]

Scholarships/Freeships

3251. SHRI MAHESH JOSHI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria/norms laid down for scholarships to the students of various categories in Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs);

(b) the details of the scholarships/freeships provided by the Government to the students of engineering colleges and IIMs;

(c) the number of students benefited during the last two years;

(d) the funds sanctioned and released for such scholarships/freeships;

(e) whether the students of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribe categories have been denied scholarships/freeships during the said period;

(f) if so, the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (g) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Launch of Satellites

3252. KUMARI SAROJ PANDEY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of satellites the country proposes to place in orbit in view of the communications and military needs;

(b) whether some countries have approached India to avail of its launching facilities; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) During the year 2011-12, ISRO is proposing to place in orbit three satellites viz., GSAT-12, GSAT-8 and GSAT-7 to meet the country's immediate communication needs, including that of defence forces.

(b) and (c) ISRO has been approached by several countries for launching their satellites using India's Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle (PSLV) from Satish Dhawan Space Centre, Sriharikota. Till date, a total of 25 foreign satellites belonging to Algeria, Argentina, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Germany, Indonesia, Israel, Italy, Japan, Korea, Netherlands, Turkey, Switzerland have been launched using PSLV.

Further, in the near future, there are also plans to launch 12 satellites belonging to Singapore, Luxembourg, Canada, Japan, Germany and Indonesia using PSLV.

[English]

Sustainable Development

3253. SHRI K.R.G. REDDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is promoting worldwide sustainable development with peace, culture and education;

(b) if so, the details thereof during the eleventh plan along with the funds spent; and

(c) if not, the steps being taken in this regard in the remaining period of Eleventh Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) to (c) The Government of India is committed to promote sustainable development with peace, culture and education, which has

also been advocated from time to time by the United Nations and its various agencies. The Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-12) has made these commitments explicit by adopting inclusive growth as the development strategy, which implies development to be broad based and sustainable. The plan incorporates 27 monitorable targets including specific targets under six broad heads such as income and poverty, education, health, women and children, infrastructure and environmental sustainability. During the first four years of the Eleventh Five Year Plan the total amount spent by the Central Government (Actual Expenditures for 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 and Revised Estimates for 2010-11) is Rs. 1,28,389 crore on Education and Culture and Rs. 6,662 crore on Environment and Forest. The plan provisions for Education and Culture and Environment and Forest in 2011-12 (BE) are Rs. 52842 crore and Rs. 2300 crore respectively.

[Translation]

Proposals for Technical Colleges

3254. SHRI JAGDISH THAKOR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any proposals from the State Governments including the State Government of Gujarat for setting up of technical colleges in the States;

(b) if so, the number of proposals cleared and the number of proposals still pending for clearance, State-wise; and

(c) the time by which the pending proposals are likely to be approved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) The All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) invites online proposals for opening of new institutions by various stakeholders including State Governments with different courses by a fixed cutoff date for a particular academic year. The approval is granted to the suitable proposals complying with the AICTE norms before the commencement of the

Academic Year for which these proposals are received. Also, the Government has approved setting up of 20 new Indian Institute of Information Technology (IIITs) on PPP basis. Various State Governments, including Government of Gujarat have expressed willingness to set IIITs on PPP basis. The setting up of IIITs in a state would depend upon the response received from the State Governments and interest shown by industry. In addition to this, under the scheme of 'Sub-mission on Polytechnics under coordinated Action for Skill Development' the Government provides an one time financial assistance of upto 12.30 crore per polytechnic in phases to the state/UT Governments. In so far as the State Government of Gujarat is concerned, the Government has released financial assistance for setting up of new polytechnics in all the 5 underserved and unserved districts.

[English]

Allocation of Funds

3255. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) the funds allocated to Maharashtra under various schemes during the last three years;
- (b) whether the Government proposes to implement any special scheme for minorities in the country;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) The funds allocated to Maharashtra under various schemes during 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 are Rs. 7509.55 crore, Rs. 11432.40 crore and Rs. 11203.23 crore respectively.

(b) No new/special scheme was proposed by the Ministry of Minority Affairs in Annual Plan proposal 2011-12.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The Ministry of Minority Affairs is already implementing several schemes for the benefits of minorities and these are:—(1) Educational schemes of Maulana Azad Education Foundation, (2) Schemes of National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC) for economic upliftment, (3) Grant-in-aid to State Channelising Agencies (SCA) engaged in implementation of NMDFC schemes, (4) Free Coaching and Allied Schemes, (5) Merit-cum-Means scholarship for professional and technical courses, (6) Pre-matric scholarships, (7) Post-matric scholarships, (8) Maulana Azad National Fellowship, (9) Multi-sectoral Development Programme for minority concentration districts, (10) Computerization of Records of State Waqf Boards, (11) Leadership Development of minority women.

[Translation]

Application Received under RTI Act

3256.DR. BALIRAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of applications received under the RTI Act during the year 2010-11, Ministry/Department-wise;
- (b) the number of applications to which information was provided in time along with the number of those to which the same could not be provided on time;
- (c) the reasons due to which information could not be provided on time;
- (d) the action taken against those responsible for not providing timely information; and
- (e) the steps being taken by the Government to provide timely information to the RTI applicants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) The data about 2010-11 is not yet available.

- (b) Information is not centrally maintained.
 (c) Information is not centrally maintained.

(d) and (e) The Right to Information Act, 2005 has an inbuilt mechanism to ensure that the applications under the Act are disposed off in time. The Act, *inter-alia*, provides that if a Public Information Officer does not furnish information in time, a penalty of upto Rs. 25,000/- may be imposed on him by the Central/ State Information Commission. The Central Information Commission has imposed penalty on 239 officials during the year 2010-11 (upto 15-03-2011) including on those who failed to provide information in time.

[English]

Unsatisfactory Mobile Service

3257. SHRI SAMEER BHUJBAL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the MTNL mobile numbers are not working satisfactorily during roaming including those provided to Members of Parliament;
 (b) if so, the details thereof and reasons therefor; and
 (c) the action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) to (c) Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL) is in general meeting the Quality of Service (QoS) benchmarks prescribed by Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) in respect of mobile services. To further improve the QoS, MTNL is also augmenting its mobile network progressively so as to enhance coverage and capacity. MTNL is also optimizing its mobile network continuously for its performance.

[Translation]

Facilities to Government Employees

3258. SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:
 SHRI YASHBANT N.S. LAGURI:

SHRI ASHOK ARGAL:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) the facilities provided by the Government to the officers of the rank of Secretary and Joint Secretary in the Central Government;
 (b) whether the Government has conducted any inquiry into the unauthorised use/misuse of the assets of the PSUs by these officers;
 (c) if so, the outcome thereof;
 (d) the provisions made by the Government regarding the use of PSU assets by the Secretaries and Joint Secretaries; and
 (e) the reasons behind the said provisions not being implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) The officers of the rank of Secretary and Joint Secretary in the Central Government are provided the facilities for availing TA/DA, Transport Allowance, the provision of computers at the residence, note book, laptop and telephone (land line and/or mobile connection) etc.

(b) and (c) Instructions already exist that such facilities should not be availed of.

(d) Instructions have been issued to all Ministries/ Departments for not utilizing the infrastructure of any Central Public Sector Enterprises by the officers/staff in the Government Departments and that any such use shall attract suitable action against them.

(e) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Coal Linkage

3259. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has permitted certain companies particularly electro-steel company for coal linkage to establish steel plants/power plants in coal producing States including Jharkhand;

(b) if so, whether the said companies have been permitted for production, sale and transportation of coal; and

(c) if so, the details of the works undertaken by the said companies in areas of production, sale and transportation of coal during the last two years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) to (c) Based on the recommendations of the inter-ministerial Standing Linkage Committee (Long Term) (SLC (LT)), the following linkage/ Letter of Assurance has been approved in respect of M/s Electrosteel Casting Limited for their sponge iron plants to be located at Haldia, District Purba, West Bengal:

- (i) Linkage Order in September, 2006 for coal allocation of 28,800 tonnes per annum for 30,000 tonnes per annum capacity sponge iron

plant (1st Kiln) from Eastern Coalfields Limited; and

- (ii) Authorization by SLC(LT) for issue of Letter of Assurance (LoA) for supply of 36,000 Tonnes per annum of coal from Mahanadi Coalfields Limited (MCL) for 30,000 Tonnes per annum sponge iron capacity (2nd Kiln) in November, 2007.

In addition, two coal blocks has been allocated to M/s Electro Steel Castings Limited. Parbatpur Central coal block located in the State of Jharkhand has been allocated in July, 2005 for utilization of coal for their steel plants at Khardah, West Bengal and Kalahasti, Andhra Pradesh. North Dhadu coal block located in Jharkhand has been allocated, along with other co-allocates, in January, 2006, to meet the coal requirement for their sponge iron plant at Jharkhand.

Out of two coal blocks allocated, Parbatpur Central coal block has started coal production since November, 2008. The details of coal production during 2008-09 and 2009-10 and current year 2010-11 (upto January, 2011) are given below:

Name of the company	Name of the Coal Block	Coal Production in Million Tonnes		
		2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 (upto January, 2011)
Electro Steel Casting Ltd	Parbatpur Central	0.013	0.055	0.023 (Provisional)

Coal produced from the Parbatpur coal block is transported to the coke making facility and sponge iron facility at Haldia and thereafter these products are transported to pig iron facility at Kharda, Kolkata.

Both the coal blocks have been allocated for captive use and no sale or transfer of coal from the allocated coal blocks is permitted as per the terms and conditions of the allocation letters.

[Translation]

Guidelines for Nursery Admission

3260.SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN:

SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM:

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

(a) whether the Union Government has issued any guidelines for nursery admissions;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether some of the State Governments have expressed resentment on Centre's new guidelines;

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

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) The Government had on 23rd November, 2010 issued guidelines under section 35(1) of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 for implementing the provisions of section 12(1) (c) and section 13(1) of the RTE Act relating to procedure for admission in schools. The RTE Act provides for free and compulsory education to children in the 6-14 age group, however to the extent that the school has pre-primary classes, the following guidelines are applicable to the pre-primary section as well:

(a) with regard to admission of 25% children in class I (or pre-primary class as the case may be) in unaided and 'specified category' schools, schools shall follow a system of random selection out of the applications received from children belonging to disadvantaged groups and weaker sections for filling the pre-determined number of seats in that class; and

(b) for admission to the remaining 75% of the seats in class I, or pre-primary class as the case may be, (or a lesser percentage depending upon the number of seats fixed by the school) in respect of unaided schools and specified category schools, and for all the seats in the aided schools, each school should formulate a policy which should include criteria for categorization of applicants in terms of the objectives of the school on a rational, reasonable and just basis and that there shall be no profiling of the child based on parental educational qualifications. The policy should be placed by the school in the public domain, given wide publicity and explicitly stated in the school prospectus. There shall be no testing and interviews for any child/parent falling within or outside the categories, and selection would be on a random basis. Admission should be made strictly on this basis.

(c) to (e) The Government has not received representation from any State Government expressing resentment on the Guidelines.

Smuggling of Rare Species by Private Airlines

3261. SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL:

SHRIMATI USHA VERMA:

SHRI PREMCHAND GUDDU:

SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether instances of smuggling of endangered species of animals/birds by private airlines have been reported during the last three years;

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

(c) the action initiated against the guilty officials in this regard; and

(d) the corrective measures taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) to (d) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

Departmental Enquiries by CBI

3262. DR. SANJAY SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the CBI has registered departmental enquiries in 2009;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the name and post of the Government servant;

(c) whether Legal Officers, Public Prosecutors and Legal Advisors are also involved in it; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken/proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. CBI has initiated departmental enquiries against 25 CBI officials during the year 2009. The details

are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) CBI has initiated departmental enquiry against only one Public Prosecutor of CBI during the year 2009. The details of the case are at Sr. No. 25 at Statement. No departmental enquiries were initiated against legal officers or legal advisors in year 2009.

Statement

Details of Departmental enquiries registered by CBI in 2009

Sl. No.	Name and designation of accused CBI personnel	Date of issuing charge memorandum
1	2	3
1.	Shri V. Ajai Babu, Head Constable, CBI, EOW, Chennai	23-1-2009
2.	Shri Biswanath Das, Constable (Driver), CBI, ACB, Kolkata	29-1-2009
3.	Shri K. Muridhar, ASP, CBI, Trg. Academy, Ghaziabad (U/S)	19-2-2009
4.	Shri V.V. Bhaskar Rao, Inspr. CBI, ACB, Hyderabad	11-8-2009
5.	Shri Dalip Kumar Thakur, Inspr., CBI, ACB, Delhi	19-2-2009
6.	Shri D.K. Sharma, Const, CBI, BS and FC, New Delhi	31-3-2009
7.	Shri D.K. Bali, Inspr., CBI, ACB, Patna	29-1-2009
8.	Shri N.K. Sharma, ASP, CBI, SC. II, New Delhi (Major Penalty)	8-7-2009
9.	Shri George Thomas, Inspr. CBI, ACB, Hyderabad	16-10-2009
10.	Shri A.K.S. Yadav, SI, CBI, BS and FC, New Delhi	27-10-2009
11.	Shri Shammi Kapoor, HC, CBI, ACB, Delhi	11-11-2009
12.	Shri Dilawar Singh, HC, CBI, SC. II, New Delhi	28-8-2009
13.	Shri N.M. Sehwat, Inspr., (U/S), CBI, EO. III, New Delhi.	14-12-2009
14.	Shri P.S. Bose, DSP, CBI, HO, New Delhi	9-12-2009
15.	Shri R.S. Patial, Hd. Clerk, IPCC, New Delhi	17-6-2009
16.	Shri H.S. Jangir, SI, CBI, ACB, Nagpur	14-10-2009
17.	Ms M.N. Vasanthi, UDC, CBI, MDMA, Chennai	7-7-2009
18.	Shri Rajesh Kumar, Constable, CBI, Jabalpur	30-1-2009

1	2	3
19.	Shri R.K. Gautam, Constable, CBI, ACB, Lucknow	12-8-2009
20.	Shri Judagi Rajak, ASI, CBI, ACB, Dhanbad	17-7-2009
21.	Shri Girish Bhardwaj, Inspector, CBI, BS and FC, New Delhi	17-1-2009
22.	Shri K.N. Mani, ASI, CBI, EOW, Chennai	10-2-2009
23.	Shri V. Prithvi Nesraj, the then Inspector, BS and FC, Bangalore	11-5-2009
24.	Shri N.C. Dutta, Inspr., CBI, ACB, Kolkata	23-7-2009
25.	Shri Rajinder Singh, PP, CBI	4-8-2009

Russian Cooperation in Space

3263. SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN:

SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to launch satellites with the help of Russia to boost cooperation in space including launching of Russian navigational satellites with the help of Indian booster rockets;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether both the countries propose to ink an agreement related to cooperation in outer space like using satellites to find out militant hide-outs;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the details of the benefits that would accrue out of integration of India's Regional Navigation System project with Russia's Glonass-Constellation;

(f) whether certain effective satellites have been developed to scan the terrorists moving from PoK to Kashmir valley to help our armed forces to locate them; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

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

PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) India is pursuing space cooperation with Russia currently on joint lunar exploration; development of small experimental satellite for space science studies; use of Russian global navigation satellite system (GLONASS); and preliminary studies for human spaceflight. However, there is no proposal to launch satellites with the help of Russia including launching of Russian navigational satellites by Indian launch vehicle.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) The Integration of India's Regional Navigational Satellite System with Russia's GLONASS constellation will facilitate reliable and enhanced performance in satellite based navigation, in a seamless manner through dual system receivers.

(f) No, Madam.

(g) Does not arise.

Reforming Corrupt System

3264. SHRI HARSH VARDHAN:

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Cabinet Secretary has constituted two Committees in the recent past which have been

assigned the responsibility of giving suggestions for reforming so as to check corrupt system in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether these Committees have submitted their recommendations to the Government; and

(d) if not, the time by which the Committees are likely to submit their report along with the names of the members of these Committees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) A Group of Ministers (GoM) was constituted on 6th January, 2011 to consider measures that can be taken by the Government to tackle corruption. As directed by the GoM, two Committees has been constituted on 31st January, 2011. One Committee was formed under Shri Vinod Dhall, formerly Secretary, Ministry of Corporate Affairs to look into various issues having an impact on public procurement policy, standards and procedures and suggest measures necessary to ensure full transparency in Public Procurement and Contracts including enunciation of Public Procurement Standards and Public Procurement Policy and to suggest legal, institutional and systematic measures and issues related thereto. The other Committee was formed under Shri Ashok Chawla, the then Finance Secretary to identify major natural resources which are allotted/allocated/distributed by the Government of India and the institutional framework for utilization of such resources.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) A time frame of 12 weeks has been given to these Committees to submit their recommendations to the GoM.

[Translation]

Visa to NRIs

3265. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated a scheme to provide lifetime visa to the Non-Resident Indians;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether PIO and OCI cards are likely to be merged in this scheme; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) and (b) Yes. The Government has formulated 'Overseas Citizen of India (OCI) Card' which is issued to a foreign national (i) who was citizen of India any time after 26th January, 1950 or (ii) who was eligible for citizenship of India on 26th January, 1950 or (iii) who is a citizen of another country, but belonged to a territory that became part of India after 15th August, 1947 or (iv) who is a child or grand child of such a citizen or (v) any person who is a minor child of a person mentioned in clauses (i) to (iv) above. No person who is or was a citizen of Pakistan, Bangladesh or such other country as the Central Government may specify shall be eligible for OCI card. The holder of an OCI card is entitled to multiple-entry, multi-purpose life long visa for visiting India and can take up studies, business, employment etc in India. The holder enjoys parity with Non-resident Indians in economic, financial and educational fields except for acquisition of agricultural land or plantation. The scheme is already in force.

(c) and (d) Yes. PIO and OCI cards will be merged with effect from 1st April, 2011. After merger, the holders of the two cards shall enjoy the same benefits and shall be subject to the same restrictions.

[English]

Rotation of Employees

3266. SHRI PURNMA SI RAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) has issued instructions for rotation of employees from one sensitive seat to another sensitive seat;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Kendriya Bhandar has not followed the CVC instructions;

(d) if so, whether the Government has received complaints from MPs in this regard;

(e) if so, the action taken thereon; and

(f) the measures taken to ensure that the employees working in sensitive seats are posted on non-sensitive seat after completion of their 2-3 years tenure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) As per instructions contained in Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) Circular No. 98/VCL/60 dated 15-04-1999, CVOs in consultation with the Chief Executive would ensure that officials posted on sensitive posts are rotated every two/three years to avoid developing vested interest.

(c) Normally, the officials posted at sensitive posts are rotated and posted to a non-sensitive post after a period of three years. However, in the cadre of Purchases and Sales Executives posting to a non-sensitive post is not possible as all the four posts in the Kendriya Bhandar are classified as sensitive. For this cadre, incumbents are rotated from one seat to another seat so that they do not develop vested interest by their retention at the same place. As such there is no violation of CVC instructions.

(d) and (e) The Central Government has received following references from MPs in the matter:—

- (i) Letter dated 17-12-2009 from Shri Purnmasi Ram, MP., regarding Rotation of employees working in Kendriya Bhandar at sensitive posts.
- (ii) Letter dated 27-01-2010 from Shri Purnmasi Ram, MP, regarding Rotation of employees working in Kendriya Bhandar at sensitive posts.
- (iii) Letter dated 10-06-2010 from Shri Purnmasi

Ram, MP, regarding Rotation of employees working in Kendriya Bhandar at sensitive posts; and

- (iv) Letter dated 3-01-2011 from Shri Purnmasi Ram, MP, regarding Rotation of employees working in Kendriya Bhandar at sensitive posts.

All the above mentioned reference have been replied to.

(f) Kendriya Bhandar has been normally rotating the officials posted on sensitive seats to non-sensitive seats after a period of three years except in the cadre of Purchase and Sales Executive as explained in reply to part (c) above.

Allotment of BWA to BSNL

3267. SHRI D.H. CHANDRE GOWDA:

SHRI TAKAM SANJOY:

SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN:

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL:

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

(a) whether BSNL has been allotted non-standardized Broadband Wireless Access (BWA) while private operators have got efficient radio waves to enable them to launch high-speed broadband services;

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

(c) whether the private telecom operators can launch both Long Term Evolution (LTE) and WiMax Technology in broadband services whereas the BSNL is deprived of launching the dual technology;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken by the Government on the above aspects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) to (d) No, Madam. The spectrum has been assigned to BSNL for Broadband Wireless Access in the frequency band 2.5-2.69 GHz which is

internationally identified for IMT applications which *inter-alia* includes BWA. The spectrum in 2.5-2.69 GHz band allotted for BSNL and in 2.3-2.4 GHz band allotted to private telecom operators have been identified for IMT applications as per Radio Regulations of International Telecommunication Union. Long Term Evolution (LTE) and WiMax Technology can be launched in both the frequency bands (2.5-2.69) GHz and in (2.3-2.4) GHz as per ITU/3GPP standard.

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

Alternative Schools

3268. SHRI M.B. RAJESH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has started Alternative Schools as part of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA);

(b) if so, the present status of these Alternative Schools;

(c) the aims and objectives of setting up of alternative schools in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) One of the goals of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) is to provide universal access to elementary education to all children. Initially, alternative schooling was provided in the form of Centres under the Education Guarantee Scheme (EGS) and Alternative and Innovative Education (AIE) to provide bridging facilities to out of school children.

The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 provides that every child in the 6-14 age group shall have a right to free and compulsory education in a neighbourhood school till completion of elementary education. The RTE Act makes special provision for out of school children to be admitted in a class appropriate to his or her age. It provides that such children should be provided Special Training in order to integrate academically with the class. Accordingly, the SSA norms for alternative schooling have been revised to (a) upgrade all EGS Centres to regular schools within a

period of two years from the commencement of the RTE Act, and (b) re-conceptualize AIE centres to function as Centres for Special Training to mainstream children into regular schools.

[Translation]

Reservation for SCs/STs in Public and Private Sectors

3269. SHRI MAROTRAO SAINUJI KOWASE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to provide reservation for SCs and STs in those public sector or even in private sector companies in which the Government have a very minor stake;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) the number of requests received in this regard from Members of Parliament or other social organisations during the last three years and the current year; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (e) No, Madam. There is no proposal for providing mandatory reservation to SCs and STs in services of Private Sectors or in Public Sector Undertakings, in which the stake of the Government has reduced due to disinvestment.

Representations have been received from some Members of Parliament requesting introduction of reservation in private sector and disinvested public sector undertakings.

A High Level Coordination Committee was constituted in October, 2006, to carry forward the dialogue with Industry on affirmative action in the Private Sector.

The Coordination Committee has held meetings with the representative bodies of the Industry. Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI), Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industry of India (ASSOCHAM), Confederation of Indian Industry (CII), and Progress Harmony and Development Chamber of Commerce and Industry (PHDCCI) have developed their Codes of Conduct on affirmative action for adoption by their members which, *inter-alia*, provide for inclusive policies and non-discrimination.

[English]

Training Programmes for BPO

3270. SHRI VARUN GANDHI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes/has proposed to regulate training programmes for business process outsourcing sector, considering the fact that the outsourcing sector will compete with the fast-growing sectors of the Indian economy for a common pool of skills, increasing costs by way of wages, attrition, training, etc.;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes any certifying bodies for different skill sets, which organise skills in scalable modules that are clearly defined;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) The Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) offers "Business Process Outsourcing Skills" as a subject under the vocational course 'Financial Market Management' in the higher secondary stage. The course has been introduced in collaboration with National Stock Exchange.

(c) to (e) CBSE and State Boards are the certifying authorities for vocational courses at the higher secondary level. The National Council for Vocational Training (NCVT)

under the Ministry of Labour and Employment is the certifying body for 116 trades under the Craftsmen Training Scheme (CTS) implemented in the Industrial Training Institute (ITIs), 235 trades under the Apprenticeship Training Scheme (ATS) and 1252 Modular Employable Skills (MES) under Skill Development Initiative Scheme.

[Translation]

Recommendations of Fatmi Committee

3271. SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has recently appointed Fatmi Committee to strengthen the present education system;

(b) if so, the composition and terms of reference of the Committee;

(c) whether the Committee has submitted its report to the Government;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to implement these recommendations in the wake of Sachar Commission report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (e) The High Level Committee constituted under the Chairmanship of Shri Mohd. A.A. Fatmi, the then Minister of State (Secondary Education & Literacy) submitted an Action Plan to implement the recommendations of the Sachar Committee on education on 31-1-2007. The action plan envisaged specific sector-wise points of action and general issues which need action in the long run. The Action points of 'Fatmi Committee' have been duly factored into the 11th Plan and new Schemes like Scheme for Providing Quality Education in Madarasas (SPQEM), Scheme for Infrastructure Development of Private Aided/Unaided Minority Institutes (IDMI), setting up of Academies for Professional Development of Urdu Medium Teachers and 'Residential

Coaching Academies for Minorities, Women/SCs/STs' were launched. The schemes amenable to earmarking of financial and physical targets for minorities have been implemented to ensure maximum school access and eliminating infrastructure gaps in Minority Concentration Districts (MCDs). Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBVs) have been operationalised in all MCDs, 121 MCDs/Areas have been identified for special intervention under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan.

[English]

**Certificate Course in
Anti-Human Trafficking**

3272. SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:

SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:

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

(a) whether the Government has launched a Certificate Course in Anti-Human Trafficking in partnership with Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU);

(b) if so, the salient features of the Certificate Course;

(c) whether before finalization of a Certificate Programme, the Government has made consultations with various experts and stakeholders; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) As per the information furnished by Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU), the University has launched a Certificate Course in Anti-Human Trafficking in collaboration with Ministry of Home Affairs.

(b) The Certificate Course is offered in Open and Distance Learning Mode. The duration of the course is 6 months, however, it can be completed in maximum period of 2 years. The Course is launched with the following main objectives:

(i) To create awareness and provide comprehensive understanding to the learners in Anti-Human Trafficking.

(ii) To develop functional understanding and coordination amongst learners about various stake holders/agencies associated with the process of Human Trafficking directly or indirectly.

(iii) To build awareness in the area of law, policies, rehabilitation and prevention aspects of Human Trafficking.

(iv) To make well-informed professionals working in government, civil society organisations and corporate sectors, understand the evils associated with Human Trafficking and the ways for prevention, rehabilitation and reintegration.

(c) and (d) According to IGNOU, two expert committee meetings were conducted by school of law of the University before finalisation of the Certificate Course. A consultation meeting was also conducted by IGNOU with the Home Ministry. Finally, the certificate course was approved by the School Board and the Academic Council of the University.

Indian Outsourcing Industry

3273. SHRI UDAY SINGH:

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR:

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

(a) whether some countries have banned outsourcing of jobs to India;

(b) if so, the details thereof and its likely impact on Indian Business Process Outsourcing (BPO) Industry;

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

(d) the steps taken and concessions given/being given to BPO Industry in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) As per

available information no country has banned outsourcing of jobs to India. However, according to a recent Executive Order by the Governor of Ohio, a state in the USA, no public funds should be spent on services provided offshore from an location (outside of the USA).

(b) The move against offshoring in Ohio, USA is a concern to India. However, as per National Association of Software Services Companies (NASSCOM), the Indian IT industry do not foresee any significant impact as a result of this order since public funded projects represent a small fraction in the overall demand for offshored services.

(c) India's concerns have been taken up with the US side in the India-US Trade Policy Forum as well as in other bi-lateral engagements with the US side.

(d) Government extends several incentives for Information Technology Sector in the country. Under Software Technology Parks (STP) scheme, approved units are allowed to import goods required by them for carrying on software export activities as per the Foreign Trade Policy. In addition, the tax benefit to units located in Software Technology Parks under the provision of Section 10A of the Income Tax Act, 1961 is available upto 31-03-2011 (assessment year 2011-12). Also, an IT SEZ unit, which would start operation by March 2014, would be eligible for tax benefits for a period of 15 years.

[Translation]

Indo-US Nuclear Reprocessing Treaty

3274. SHRI RAMKISHUN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and USA have signed any Nuclear Reprocessing Treaty;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether signing of the said treaty is directly linked to the passing of Civil Nuclear Liability Bill; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS; MINISTER OF STATE IN

THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Arrangements and Procedures Agreed between the Government of India and the Government of the United States of America pursuant to Article 6(iii) of their agreement for cooperation concerning peaceful uses of nuclear energy was signed on 30-07-2010 and came into force on 21-09-2010.

As per the Arrangements and Procedure Agreement, reprocessing of US obligated spent fuel can be carried out in India under International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) safeguards at two new national reprocessing facilities. No decision has been taken on the location of such facilities. Reprocessing under these arrangements can be extended to additional national facilities in India after completion of necessary steps in this regard.

(c) No Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

Remittances by Indian Diaspora

3275. SHRI GANESH SINGH:

SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL:

SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB PATIL:

SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:

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

(a) whether India holds the top rank in the world in the matter of fund transfer into the country by the Indian diaspora;

(b) if so, the details of the remittances made by NRIs during the last three years and the current year;

(c) whether there is any national policy about the spending of remittances by non-resident Indians; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b) As per World Bank Report India continues to be the largest recipient of the

remittances from diaspora in 2010. The details of remittance made by the NRIs during the last three years and the current year (during April-September, 2010) are:

Year	Amount (in US \$ billion)
2007-08	43.5
2008-09	46.9
2009-10	53.9
2010-11 (April-September, 2010)	27.2

(c) and (d) No such policy has been framed by Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs.

[English]

Domestic Violence

3276. SHRI A. GANESHAMURTHI:

SHRI MANICKA TAGORE:

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

(a) the number of cases of domestic violence reported abroad against Indian women during the last three years, year-wise and country-wise;

(b) the number of cases registered on grounds of domestic violence; and

(c) the action taken against the culprits in such cases?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI):

(a) The cases of domestic violence against Indian women reported by the Indian Missions/Posts abroad are at Statement.

(b) and (c) In one case in Germany the matter was reported to the Police and the matter is under investigation. In a few other cases, cases have been registered in India. The concerned individuals are duly counseled by the Indian Missions/Posts for facilitation of possible amicable settlement and in case the differences are irreconcilable such complainants are advised to resort to legal remedies.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the Country	Domestic Violence reported by Indian Missions/Posts during the last three years
1.	Bahrain	2008—One case 2009—One case 2010—Four cases
2.	Germany	2008—One case 2009—One case 2010—One case
3.	Australia	2008—24 cases 2009—25 cases 2010—8 cases
4.	Mauritius	2008—One case
5.	UAE	2009—5 cases 2010—17 cases
6.	USA	2009—5 cases 2010—One case
7.	Switzerland	One case
8.	Sultanate of Oman	2008—4 cases 2009—6 cases 2010—3 cases
9.	New Zealand	2008—3 cases 2009—4 cases 2010—7 cases
10.	U.K.	2010—One case
11.	Singapore	2010—8 cases
12.	Abu Dhabi	2008—7 cases 2009—20 cases 2010—23 cases

[Translation]

**Cases of Prominent
Public Figures**

3277. SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to reply given to USQ No. 4724 dated 8-12-2010 and state:

(a) the details of the prominent public figures and political leaders against whom CBI is conducting inquiry for involvement in economic offences; and

(b) the progress made in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) CBI does not maintain data regarding political affiliation of persons involved in its investigations. Similarly the term prominent public figures is also not well defined. As such, specific details regarding cases against politicians and the prominent public figures cannot be culled out with accuracy.

IAS and IPS in PSUs

3278. SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether several IAS and IPS officers are working in various Public Sector Undertakings on deputation;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the deputation of IAS and IPS Officers in the PSU's has deprived the PSUs of the services of highly qualified experts who have specialized knowledge; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by the Government to appoint only those persons who have specialized knowledge required for the functioning of a PSU?

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

(b) The data relating to appointment of IAS/IPS officers in the Central Public Sector Undertakings on deputation basis as Chief Vigilance Officers and Adviser/ Executive Director, Security as available on 14-3-2011 is enclosed as Statement 4. However, in case of other appointments the information is not centrally maintained.

(c) and (d) The IAS and IPS officers are permitted to join the Central Public Sector Undertakings on immediate absorption basis. Deputation to CPSEs is permitted only in exceptional cases and the option of filling up of the post on deputation is to be used as exception when all other avenues are exhausted. However, deputation has been permitted in CPSEs in certain cases such as:

- (i) posts of Chief Executives and Regional Zonal Chief of CPSEs etc., which require continuous liaison and co-ordination with the State Governments and where the expertise acquired in the State Government is needed for organizational efficiency;
- (ii) CVOs; and
- (iii) Chief Security Officers.

Statement

Details of IAS and IPS officers working in various Public Sector Undertakings on deputation as on 14-3-2011

Appointed as	IAS	IPS
Chief Vigilance Officers	34	14
Adviser/ED (Security)	-	3

[English]

Utilisation of Special Component Plan

3279. SHRI VIJAY BAHUGUNA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether some States have not utilized the special component plan funds allocation;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to ensure that the special component plan funds are not diverted for other purposes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) and (b) Out of 27 States/UTs, 24 States/UTs have spent allocated funds under SCSP. However, 2 States viz., Jammu and Kashmir, Sikkim and 1 UT i.e. Chandigarh have not reported utilization of the allocated funds during 2009-10 under SCSP. A statement showing State-wise funds allocated and spent by States under SCSP during 2007-08 to 2009-10 is enclosed.

(c) In order to ensure proactive compliance towards allocation and utilization of funds under SCSP as per the percentage of SC population in the States and non-diversion of funds, the Planning Commission has set up a Task Force under the Chairmanship of Dr. Narendra Jadhav, Member to review the operational difficulties in implementing SCSP and TSP and suggesting necessary remedial measures through re-examining the existing guidelines and revising the same appropriately for their effective and meaningful implementation in the future. With this initiative, the implementation of SCSP is expected to be fine-tuned.

Statement

SCSP Outlay/Expenditure during Annual Plans 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	States/UT	% of SC Population (2001 Census)	Annual Plan 2007-08			Percentage to Col. 5 to 4	Percentage to Col. 6 to 5
			Total State Plan Outlay	SCSP Outlay	SCSP Expndr.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	16.20	30500.00	4355.90	NR	14.28	0.00
2.	Assam	6.90	3800.00	81.09	49.88	2.13	61.51
3.	Bihar	15.70	10200.00	2131.21	NR	20.89	0.00
4.	Chhattisgarh	11.60	7413.72	2722.31	800.78	36.72	29.42
5.	Goa	1.80	1430.00	26.95	11.66	1.88	43.27
6.	Gujarat	7.10	16000.00	1134.40	NR	7.09	0.00
7.	Haryana	19.30	5300.00	1023.00	939.23	19.30	91.81
8.	Himachal Pradesh	24.70	2100.00	231.00	170.36	11.00	73.75
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	7.60	4850.00	368.60	NR	7.60	0.00
10.	Jharkhand	11.80	6676.00	729.96	536.67	10.93	73.52
11.	Karnataka	16.20	17782.58	2916.00	1972.28	16.40	67.64
12.	Kerala	9.80	6950.00	681.80	545.73	9.81	80.04
13.	Madhya Pradesh	15.20	12011.00	1832.60	1709.58	15.26	93.29

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
14.	Maharashtra	10.20	20200.00	2060.00	488.43	10.20	23.71
15.	Manipur	2.80	1374.31	33.04	23.81	2.40	72.06
16.	Orissa	16.50	5105.00	843.96	787.79	16.53	93.34
17.	Punjab	28.90	5111.00	1330.00	749.73	26.02	56.37
18.	Rajasthan	17.20	11950.00	1787.77	1998.95	14.96	111.81
19.	Sikkim	5.02	691.14	34.70	15.33	5.02	44.18
20.	Tamil Nadu	19.00	14000.00	1649.85	2903.62	11.78	175.99
21.	Tripura	17.40	1220.00	205.22	NR	16.82	0.00
22.	Uttar Pradesh	21.10	25000.00	5307.00	4340.78	21.23	81.79
23.	Uttaranchal	17.90	4378.63	749.82	350.19	17.12	46.70
24.	West Bengal	23.00	9150.00	2328.83	2328.00	25.45	99.96
25.	Chandigarh	17.50	269.91	46.72	31.58	17.31	67.59
26.	Delhi	16.90	9000.00	1525.13	1534.05	16.95	100.58
27.	Pondicherry	16.20	1455.00	150.15	149.73	10.32	99.72
All India		16.20	233918.29	36287.01	22438.16	15.51	61.84

Sl. No.	States/UT	Annual Plan 2008-09					Annual Plan 2009-10				
		Total State Plan Outlay	SCSP Outlay	SCSP Expndr.	Percentage to Col. 10 to 9	Percentage to Col. 11 to 10	Total State Plan Outlay	SCSP Outlay	SCSP Expndr.	Percentage to Col. 15 to 14	Percentage to Col. 16 to 15
1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1.	Andhra Pradesh	44000.00	7630.42	NR	17.34	0.00	33496.75	5243.17	5455.84	15.65	104.06
2.	Assam	5011.51	100.72	84.38	2.01	83.78	6000.00	115.67	100.70	1.93	87.06
3.	Bihar	13500.00	2428.26	2131.21	17.99	87.77	16000.00	2721.02	2721.02	17.01	100.00
4.	Chhattisgarh	9600.00	1103.68	568.59	11.50	51.52	10947.76	1271.66	1206.89	11.62	94.91
5.	Goa	1737.65	19.42	8.47	1.12	43.61	2240.00	16.15	15.50	0.72	95.98

1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
6.	Gujarat	21000.00	1200.00	408.27	5.71	34.02	23500.00	1294.94	822.65	5.51	63.53
7.	Haryana	6650.00	1433.27	1385.28	21.55	96.65	10000.00	1493.21	1385.28	14.93	92.77
8.	Himachal Pradesh	2400.00	594.00	594.00	24.75	100.00	2700.00	668.00	594.00	24.74	88.92
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	4500.00	—	NR	0	0.00	5500.00	319.73	NR	5.81	0.00
10.	Jharkhand	8015.00	1012.75	648.37	12.64	64.02	8200.00	852.86	852.86	10.40	100.00
11.	Karnataka	26188.83	3232.00	2575.68	12.34	79.69	29500.00	4779.00	2916.59	16.20	61.03
12.	Kerala	7700.00	746.63	650.63	9.70	87.14	8920.00	875.12	848.57	9.81	96.97
13.	Madhya Pradesh	14182.61	2209.81	1832.58	15.58	82.93	16174.17	2499.60	2000.91	15.45	80.05
14.	Maharashtra	25000.00	2332.80	1890.66	9.33	81.05	35958.94	2651.99	1285.28	7.38	48.46
15.	Manipur	1660.00	48.30	33.24	2.91	68.82	2000.00	58.06	50.71	2.90	87.34
16.	Orissa	7500.00	1239.75	1123.63	16.53	90.63	9500.00	1563.03	1410.72	16.45	90.26
17.	Punjab	6210.00	1792.00	1235.87	28.86	63.97	8600.00	2488.31	2124.19	28.93	85.37
18.	Rajasthan	14020.00	2179.31	2352.35	15.54	107.94	17322.00	2735.49	2735.49	15.79	100.00
19.	Sikkim	852.00	42.60	24.53	5.00	57.58	1045.00	NA	24.53	0	0.00
20.	Tamil Nadu	16000.00	2379.20	3453.35	14.87	145.15	17500.00	2721.22	2618.56	15.55	96.23
21.	Tripura	1450.00	242.19	1837.19	16.70	75.64	1680.00	280.11	280.11	16.67	100.00
22.	Uttar Pradesh	35000.00	7403.00	6789.41	21.15	91.71	39000.00	8275.00	8057.54	21.22	97.37
23.	Uttaranchal	4775.00	854.73	300.67	17.90	35.18	5800.81	1044.15	332.52	18.00	31.85
24.	West Bengal	11602.38	2677.83	1929.97	23.08	72.07	4150.00	3258.37	3258.37	23.03	100.00
25.	Chandigarh	304.65	45.91	40.55	15.07	88.32	319.22	55.92	NR	17.52	0.00
26.	Delhi	10000.00	1694.15	1725.00	16.94	101.82	10000.00	1782.39	2094.30	17.82	117.50
27.	Pondicherry	1750.00	2.83	152.72	0.16	5396.47	2250.00	176.83	176.83	7.86	100.00
	All India	300609.63	44645.56	32122.60	14.85	71.95	338304.65	49241.00	43369.96	14.56	88.08

Source: State Plan approval letters and SCSP documents of the State Governments.

NA: Not Available.

NR: Not Reported.

[Translation]

Teaching of Regional Languages

3280. SHRI MAHABAL MISHRA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the status of teaching of regional languages under New Education Policy;

(b) the steps being taken by the Government for promotion of Hindi and other regional languages in school education;

(c) whether undue emphasis has been given to English in our present system of education; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) The three-language formula recommended by National Policy on Education, 1986, (as modified in 1992) stipulates that at the secondary stage, the State Governments should adopt, and vigorously implement, the three-language formula which includes the study of modern Indian language, preferably one of the southern languages, apart from Hindi and English in the Hindi speaking States, and of Hindi along with the regional languages and English in the non-Hindi speaking States. As per the Seventh All India Educational Survey conducted by National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT), with reference date 30-9-2002, 90.61% of schools in the country follow the three-language formula at upper primary stage and 84.86% of schools follow the formula at the secondary stage.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. Three-language formula provides for study of English language along with Hindi and other modern Indian languages. National Curriculum Framework, 2005, recommends for multilingual education for school children.

Tower Sharing

3281. SHRI JITENDRA SINGH BUNDELA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether specific guidelines exist for contract agreement for installation of mobile tower on individual's property and its sharing among telecom operators and the land owners;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the TRAI has received any complaints from any of the parties regarding breach of contract; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) and (b) Madam, as per terms and conditions of Access Service License, the licensee company shall make its own arrangements for Right of Way (ROW). However, Sharing of "passive" infrastructure namely, building, tower, dark fiber etc. is permitted amongst the Access Service Providers.

Department of Telecommunications (DoT) has not issued any guidelines regarding the contract agreement for installation of mobile towers on individual's property and its sharing among telecom operators and the land owners.

(c) and (d) TRAI has received complaints in this regard. TRAI has no role to play in such matters, therefore the complainants have been advised by TRAI to approach the local authorities.

[English]

Watchdog Committee

3282. SHRI S. ALAGIRI:

SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering a proposal to constitute watchdog committees to assess the performance of the various Ministries and Departments of the Union Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof including their composition, tenure, functions and their *modus operandi*;

(c) the time by which the committees are likely to commence their work;

(d) whether the recommendations/findings of these committees would be binding on the Government; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor along with the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) There is no such proposal.

(b) to (e) Do not arise.

[Translation]

Fund Allocation to MP

3283.SHRI SAJJAN VERMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the scheme-wise amount of funds allocated to the Madhya Pradesh Government during the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether the funds allocated have been utilized by the State within the stipulated time-frame; and

(c) if not, the details of funds returned to the Union Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) to (c) Planning Commission approves Annual State Plans taking into consideration available resources in consultation with the States. The Outlays approved by the Planning Commission and the expenditure incurred by Madhya Pradesh for the years 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 and approved outlay for the current year (2010-11) are given in the enclosed Statement. The State plan outlay includes both State government's resources and central assistance to State Plan. The central assistance to State Plan is released to the states under various plan Schemes by the Ministry of Finance and other Central Ministries based on scheme guidelines. The States including Madhya Pradesh are required to give utilization certificates to the concerned Ministries and release of further instalments is based on such utilization of funds. The central funds released to States or their implementing agencies are not returned to the Union Government as the subsequent instalments are only released by the Ministries after considering the pace of utilization of previous releases.

Statement

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No	Sectors	Annual Plan 2007-08		Annual Plan 2008-09		Annual Plan 2009-10		Annual Plan 2010-11
		Approved Outlay	Expenditure	Approved Outlay	Expenditure	Approved Outlay	Expenditure	Approved Outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Agriculture and Allied Activities	538.61	619.08	1167.63	726.82	1184.29	962.68	1659.36
2.	Rural Development	1399.32	1339.11	1679.44	1353.83	2106.64	1178.61	1983.10

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
3.	Special Areas Programme	558.79	662.30	645.47	434.07	710.02	309.35	711.61
4.	Irrigation and Flood Control	1796.94	2089.58	2063.48	2247.98	2285.91	2294.35	2754.34
5.	Energy	1553.57	1185.94	1634.32	1462.96	1350.97	1573.11	1652.24
6.	Industry and Mining	98.62	217.96	145.77	150.08	167.59	174.18	315.15
7.	Transport	1740.45	2020.24	1805.20	1859.03	1991.79	2117.25	2274.95
8.	Science, Technology and Environment	49.55	56.25	82.46	62.37	71.38	63.62	71.78
9.	Economic Services	303.15	311.47	335.73	325.93	359.91	352.41	518.99
10.	Social Services	3941.74	3491.20	4352.48	4318.72	5857.24	5522.92	6889.23
11.	General Services	30.28	54.30	149.21	139.21	88.41	61.51	169.22
Total		12011.00	12047.44	14061.19	13081.02	16174.17	15463.19	19000.00

Gifts to Staff by Antrix Corporation

3284. SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA:

SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:

SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of profit earned by Antrix Corporation (AC), a subsidiary of ISRO, during the year 2006 and 2007;

(b) whether the Antrix Corporations gifted gold coins to its staff and the staff of various other organizations;

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

(d) whether the Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) has banned giving of the gifts to the staff;

(e) if so, the reasons for violating CVC guidelines;

(f) the level on which the decision to provide gift was taken; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) The net profit before tax of Antrix Corporation Ltd., for the year 2006-07 and 2007-08 is Rs. 159.19 crore and Rs. 261.10 crore respectively.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. For all the permanent employees of ISRO, DOS and Antrix, gold coins (of 47 gms) were distributed in 2007 as a token of appreciation for the contribution made for the growth of company.

(d) and (e) CVC have issued guidelines discouraging the practice of giving gifts to the Central Government employees on the occasion of festivals and New Year. The Gold coins were given to the employees of ISRO/ DOS/Antrix, on the 15th Anniversary of Antrix, as a token of appreciation of their dedication and contribution to the high performance of the company, as a matter of business promotion.

(f) The proposal to give gold coin was approved by Antrix Board of Directors, the apex management body for the Antrix Corporation.

(g) There was an observation from Audit that since the DOS/ISRO employees were permanent Government servants and they were also eligible for special cash incentives at the time of every successful launch of Satellites, the giving of gifts to Government employees was not justified. The Antrix Corporation Ltd., have taken note of the Audit findings and recommendations thereon for compliance.

[English]

National Advisory Council

3285. SHRI MUKESH BHAIKAVDANJI GADHVI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to constitute the National Advisory Council's Regional Advisory Councils; and

(b) if so, the time by which these councils are likely to be constituted?

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

(b) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Touts in Passport Offices

3286. SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the passport offices in the country have become hubs of touts and middlemen;

(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) No.

(b) and (c) Activities by touts have been noticed occasionally in and around Passport Offices. In this context a number of steps have been taken to address the problem:

- (i) In order to obviate any need to approach any outsider for any kind of service, passport application procedures are prominently displayed in all the Passport Offices. Advisories cautioning the public against touts are also displayed prominently.
- (ii) Whenever tout activities are noticed, Passport Officers, with the assistance of local police, conduct raids to eliminate this menace.
- (iii) Pendency is monitored across all Passport Offices on a fortnightly basis and special drives are undertaken to eliminate it.
- (iv) Police verification process is being expedited in coordination with police authorities.
- (v) Passport Adalats are held at regular intervals by Passport Offices to dispose of old passport cases.
- (vi) Submission of applications has been decentralized for the convenience of the applicants. Passport applications are also received at the district level in the 'District Passport Cells' located in the office of District Magistrate or Superintendent of Police (as decided by the respective State Government). In addition, these are also received at designated 'Speed Post Centres' and 'Passport Application Collection Centres' in various States.
- (vii) the Government has embarked upon the Passport Seva Project (PSP) to comprehensively transform the passport service delivery system so as to provide passport related services in a timely, transparent, more

accessible and reliable manner in a comfortable environment. This is a 'Mission-Mode Project' under the e-governance plan of the Government of India and is designed to ensure speedy delivery of passports to citizens. The pilot phase of the project has been completed successfully and the complete roll out of the project as expected to be accomplished during 2011.

Action Plan to Check Corruption

3287. SHRI DHANANJAY SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to amend Article 311 of the Constitution in order to deal with corruption; and

(b) if so, the action plan of the Government to check corruption and crime in regard to using technology particularly global position system, remote sensing, radio caller or other similar technologies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) The Central Government has constituted a GoM to consider measures that can be taken to tackle corruption. One of the terms of reference is to consider amendment to Article 311 of the Constitution to provide for summary proceedings in cases of grave misdemeanor or blatant corruption by public servants. The issue is under consideration of GoM.

(b) The investigating agencies have already taken up the exercise of modernization including use of new technologies.

[English]

Democratic Set Up in Egypt

3288. SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has offered to help Egypt in establishing a democratic set up in that country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) and (b) The Government has conveyed its readiness to extend support to the Government of Egypt with regard to the electoral process. While Egypt has welcomed the offer, response from the Egyptian government is awaited.

[Translation]

Permission to Operate Own Airlines

3289. SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has not granted permission to States to operate their own airlines;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the States who have applied for permission to operate their own airlines during the last two years;

(d) the details of the action taken by the Government so far to grant permission; and

(e) whether the Union Government will provide any incentive to the State Governments to operate small aircraft in their respective States only?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) to (d) No such request from State Governments have been received in last two years to operate their own airline. However, earlier, permission to operate non-scheduled airlines have already been granted to Government of Jammu and Kashmir and Government of Rajasthan.

(e) No such proposal is under consideration of the Ministry.

[English]

Reservation for Anglo-Indian Community in Central Universities

3290. SHRI CHARLES DIAS: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received any request from the Anglo-Indian Community to allow seat reservation in Central Universities;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Yes Madam, the Government has received request for reservation in admission to professional courses in Central Universities in favour of students belonging to Anglo-Indian Committee.

(c) The Act governing reservation in Central Educational Institutions, including Central Universities, does not provide for reservation in admission for students belonging to Anglo-Indian community.

Rehabilitation Package

3291. SHRI C. SIVASAMI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Nuclear Power Corporation of India Ltd. (NPCIL) is facing great hardships in acquiring land for the proposed nuclear power plants in Gujarat and Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether NPCIL have framed suitable rehabilitation packages in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to provide adequate relief/rehabilitation package to the affected people?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) Land acquisition has been completed in respect of Jaitapur site in Maharashtra and is in process at Chhaya Mithi Viridi site in Gujarat.

(c) to (e) Comprehensive Rehabilitation and Resettlement (R and R) packages are formulated by the State Governments concerned. NPCIL funds the implementation of these packages. In respect of Jaitapur site, an agreement on Rehabilitation Package has been signed between NPCIL and the Government of Maharashtra, which is being implemented. In respect of the site in Gujarat, the State Government is in the process of formulating an R and R package. The Rehabilitation package for Project Affected Families (PAFs) of Jaitapur includes, among others, providing civic amenities and facilities, employment and training, cash compensation etc. A committee comprising officials of the Government of Maharashtra and NPCIL with the District Collector as the Chairman has also been constituted by the State Government to decide on additional compensation for the land acquired.

Political Asylum

3292. DR. THOKCHOM MEINYA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of people including students from Myanmar who have taken political asylum in India; and

(b) the details of the agency of the Government which is looking after their welfare?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) There are no Myanmar nationals who have been granted political asylum in India.

(b) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Reservation in Unaided Private Educational Institutions

3293. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT:

SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO:

SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA:

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

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to enact legislation for reservation of SCs/STs/OBCs in unaided private higher educational institutions functioning in the country including medical colleges and private universities;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

International Institute of Technology

3294. SHRI SHIVARAMA GOUDA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up an International Institute of Technology in Singapore;

(b) if so, the details thereof,

(c) whether the Government has constituted any Core Group for the purpose;

(d) if so, the terms of reference and composition of the Group;

(e) the courses likely to be offered by this institute; and

(f) the time by which the institute is likely to become operational?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (d) The Singapore Government had suggested formation of a Joint Working Group (JWG) at the Government-to-Government level for setting up of an International Institute of Technology at Singapore.

However, this Ministry is of the view that a working group at institutional level would be more appropriate especially since the proposed institute is to be set up by the IITs and not by the Government of India. This Ministry has recommended the names of the members for JWG from India side. The Government of Singapore has not yet suggested their representative for the JWG.

(e) and (f) Does not arise at present.

Welfare Schemes for Labourers

3295. SHRI HEMANAND BISWAL:

SHRI KIRTI AZAD:

SHRI RAMKISHUN:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether social security schemes have been launched for labourers working at different airports in the country;

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

(c) the number of labourers working in public sector airlines including Air India along with the amount of wages given to them, category-wise;

(d) whether the ex-employees of these airlines are availing benefits such as medical facilities, leaves etc.;

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

(f) the details of the number of such employees and their tenure in Air India and Indian Airlines before and after the merger along with the steps taken by the Government to improve the condition of labourers/casual workers?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b) No schemes specific for labourers working at different airports have been launched. However, the social security schemes of Government of India are applicable to such labourers.

(c) On an average, 1514 Casual Labourers are engaged on a day-to-day basis in Air India (erstwhile Indian Airlines). The rates of daily wages given to them are as follows: (i) Casual Helper—Rs. 235; (ii) Casual Driver—Rs. 275; (iii) Electrician/Welder/Carpenter—Rs. 300; (iv) Office Staff (Typist/Steno)—Rs. 325. As far as erstwhile Air India is concerned, there are 487 Casual Labourers engaged on a daily wages of Rs. 235.

(d) and (e) Ex-employees of Air India (erstwhile Indian Airlines) covered by Retired Employees Medical Scheme and their families covered under the Retired Employees Contributory Family Medical Scheme are entitled to medical facilities. The ex-employees are not employees of the Company and hence, the question of leaves in their case, does not arise.

(f) The length of engagement of Casual Workers varies between 7 to 30 years depending upon the basis of their engagement, e.g. various orders passed by Courts, etc. While majority of these Casual Workers have been engaged for short durations, however, some of them have been working continuously for a long time as a result of Court Orders. In erstwhile Air India, the length of engagement of Casual Workers varies between 13 years to 30 years.

Outsourcing of Works by BSNL

3296. SHRI P.R. NATARAJAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) has outsourced/proposes to outsource its departmental works/services;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the works outsourced;

(c) the details of manpower loss and the expenditure likely to be incurred in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) and (b) BSNL is outsourcing various non-core activities/functions through outside agencies which include security services, customer care services through call centres, house keeping services, operations and maintenance services of Air Conditioned plants through Annual Maintenance Contract, infrastructure maintenance, cable laying, delivery of bills and data feeding etc.

(c) and (d) The work is out sourced wherever regular employees are not available for such work and hence there is no manpower loss. The expenditure on outsourced activities depends on the quantum of activities/functions outsourced.

[Translation]

IIT Level Institutes

3297. SHRI MAHESHWAR HAZARI:

SHRI M.K. RAGHAVAN:

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

(a) whether the Union Government has received proposals from various State Governments including the State Government of Bihar for upgradation of certain institutes to the level of Indian Institute of Technology (IIT);

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

(c) the decision taken by the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) Based on the recommendations of Prof. Joshi Committee, constituted for considering the proposals *inter-alia* for upgradation of academic Institutes/Universities, followed by an in-depth evaluation by an Expert Committee headed by Prof. M. Anandakrishnan, the Government decided to convert the Institute of Technology, Banaras Hindu University (IT-BHU), to an IIT and up-grade the Bengal

Engineering and Science University (BESU) to an Indian Institute of Engineering, Science and Technology (IIEST). A list of institutes considered by Prof. Joshi Committee for up-gradation is at Statement. No separate proposal has been received from the Government of Bihar.

Statement

Sl. No.	State / Union Territory	Institute
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Up-gradation of Osmania University Engineering College, Hyderabad
2.	Chandigarh	Up-gradation of Punjab Engineering College, Chandigarh
3.	Gujarat	Up-gradation of D.L. College of Engineering, Ahmedabad
4.	Karnataka	Up-gradation of National Institute of Technology (NIT), Surathkal
5.	Kerala	Up-gradation of the College of Engineering, Thiruvananthapuram
6.		Up-gradation of National Institute of Technology (NIT), Calicut
7.	Madhya Pradesh	Up-gradation of Maulana Azad National Institute of Technology (MANIT), Bhopal
8.	Orissa	Up-gradation of the Engineering College at Barapada, Bhadrak
9.		Up-gradation of the University College of Engineering (UCE), Burla
10.		Conversion of National Institute of Technology (NIT), Rourkela
11.		Conversion of the College of Engineering and Technology, Bhubaneswar
12.	Rajasthan	Up-gradation of the M.B.M. Engineering College, Jodhpur
13.		Up-gradation of National Institute of Technology (NIT), Jaipur
14.	Tamil Nadu	Up-gradation of National Institute of Technology (NIT), Tiruchirappalli
15.	Uttar Pradesh	Conversion of Institute of Technology, Banaras Hindu University (IT-BHU), Varanasi

[English]

Grading System in Schools

3298. SHRI M. KRISHNAS SWAMY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to implement grading system in all school boards across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it has completed the consultation with the State Governments in this regard; and

(d) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) has introduced a nine point grading system at secondary level for Classes IX and X from academic year 2009-10 in the schools affiliated to them. In this system, students' performance is reflected through grades. However, education being in the concurrent list of the Constitution, it is for the State Governments to take appropriate decision on introduction of grading system in State Boards.

(c) and (d) The issue of changing over from marks to grades was discussed by Central Advisory Board of Education (CABE) consisting of, *inter-alia*, State Education Ministers, in its meeting held on 31-8-2009. CABE noted efforts of CBSE to introduce a grading system in lieu of marks for its Class X examination from next year with the objective of reducing unhealthy competition and thereby reduce stress and suggested to the States that they explore the possibility of following suit.

[Translation]

Share of IT in GDP

3299. SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS LALAN SINGH:

SHRI HARSH VARDHAN:

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

(a) whether the share of IT industry in Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of the country has registered continuous increase in recent years;

(b) if so, its percentage of share in GDP during the last three years and the current year;

(c) whether the exports in this sector has played a crucial role in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the annual share of goods and services in IT sector in the total export from the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) and (b) As per data released by National Association of Software and Service Companies (NASSCOM) in the Strategic Review 2011, the share of IT-BPO Industry in India's GDP has consistently increased over the years. The share of IT-BPO industry in GDP over the last 4 years including the current year is indicated in the table below:

Share of IT-BPO Industry in GDP

Year	Share of IT-BPO Industry in GDP (%)
2007-08	5.5%
2008-09	6.0%
2009-10	6.2%
2010-11*	6.4%

Source: NASSCOM

* Estimated

(c) and (d) Exports dominate IT-BPO Industry and constitute a significant portion of its total revenue. The share of IT-BPO Exports in the total revenue of IT-BPO industry over the last 4 years is indicated in the table below:

IT-BPO Exports and its share			
Year	IT-BPO Exports (US \$ Billion)	Total IT-BPO revenue (US \$ Billion)	Share of IT-BPO Exports in IT-BPO revenue (%)
2007-08	40.9	62.9	65.0
2008-09	47.5	69.4	68.4
2009-10	50.1	73.9	67.8
2010-11*	59.4	88.1	67.4

Source: NASSCOM

* Estimated

(e) As per NASSCOM, the share of IT-BPO exports in total exports from India is estimated to be 26 per cent in the year 2010-11.

[English]

Passport Adalats

3300. SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM:

SHRI P. VISWANATHAN:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has held passport adalats in various parts of the country to clear the staggering pending passport applications;

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

(c) whether it is proposed to extend the scheme to other parts of the country during the current year;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which all pending passports are likely to be issued?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) and (b) Yes. As a pendency clearance initiative, Passport Offices all over India conducted three special Passport Adalats in the month of January 2011, February 2011 and March 2011. The details of the number of Adalats held by Passport Offices in India during the last three years is enclosed as Statement.

(c) and (d) Yes. The Government has decided to continue to hold Passport Adalat once in a month in 2011 by all the Passport Offices in the country.

(e) Due to several factors, many passport applications are pending for issuance beyond 30 days at Passport Offices. The main reasons for delays in issue of passports include non-receipt of police verification report, increase in staff strength not keeping pace with the increase in demand for passports, rapidly growing demand for passports and submission of incomplete information and documentation by applicants. Despite these constraints, about 52.51 lakh passports were issued and 6.80 lakh Miscellaneous services rendered in 2010. As on 31-12-2010, there were 8.21 lakh applications pending for disposal for more than 30 days. On an average, Passport Offices receive 4.5 lakh applications in a month. Therefore, at a given time, applications pending due to non-receipt of Police Verification Report etc. are also in large comparable number.

The Government has embarked on the Passport Seva Project (PSP) to comprehensively transform the Passport Service Delivery System so as to provide passport related services in a timely, transparent, more accessible and reliable manner in a comfortable environment. The PSP has already been launched at four centres in Karnataka and three centres under the Regional Passport Office, Chandigarh. The Government is working towards complete rollout of the Project in 2011. During the interregnum, the Government has drawn up an Action Plan to bring down pendency by holding special adalats, strengthening Infrastructural facilities by temporary deployment of man power, provision of additional printers, and expediting Police Verification process.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of RPO/ PO	No. of Adalats held in 2008	No. of Adalats held in 2009	No. of Adalats held in 2010 (upto 15-12-2010)	No. of cases dealt in 2008	No. of cases dealt in 2009	No. of cases dealt in 2010
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Ahmedabad	8	11	16	1843	2753	2642

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2.	Amritsar	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Bangalore	53	52	51	3180	3640	4590
4.	Bareilly	2	0	0	82	0	0
5.	Bhopal	1	0	2	90	0	240
6.	Bhubaneswar	1	2	0	101	300	0
7.	Chandigarh	12	9	0	482	317	0
8.	Chennai	2	0	0	300	0	0
9.	Cochin	8	2	1	332	39	12
10.	Coimbatore	0	1	0	0	122	0
11.	Dehradun	0	0	0	0	0	0
12.	Delhi	1	0	0	170	0	0
13.	Ghaziabad	0	0	0	0	0	0
14.	Guwahati	1	0	5	53	0	180
15.	Hyderabad	48	52	11	3600	3600	4000
16.	Jaipur	1	0	0	224	0	0
17.	Jalandhar	3	1	0	219	115	0
18.	Jammu	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Kolkata	6	4	2	1250	1100	204
20.	Kozhikode	1	2	0	38	49	0
21.	Lucknow	0	0	0	0	0	0
22.	Madurai	2	0	0	228	0	0
23.	Malappuram	44	48	1	825	444	9
24.	Mumbai	5	2	3	1643	54	203
25.	Nagpur	1	0	0	125	0	0
26.	Panji	2	0	0	11	0	0
27.	Patna	0	0	10	0	0	1987
28.	Pune	1	2	3	300	650	1200

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
29.	Raipur	0	0	1	0	0	40
30.	Ranchi	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Shimla	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Srinagar	1	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Surat	2	1	2	413	200	239
34.	Thane	12	9	0	482	317	0
35.	Trichy	12	48	48	500	4000	4500
36.	Trivandrum	1	0	0			
37.	Vizag	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total		231	246	156	16491	17700	20046

[Translation]

Education to Muslim Community

*3301. SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY:

SHRI ANJANKUMAR M. YADAV:

SHRI MAHESHWAR HAZARI:

SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:

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

(a) whether the muslim community is still backward as compared to other minority communities in the matter of education;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any scheme is in operation to provide quality education in madrasas;

(d) if so, the number of madrasas covered under the scheme in each State/UT during the current Five Year Plan;

(e) the funds released and utilised under the scheme during the above period; and

(f) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to improve

the standard of education amongst the muslim communities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) As per Census 2001, the literacy rate among Muslims was 59.1%, as against the national average of 64.8%.

(c) to (e) Yes, Sir. During 11th Plan, Scheme for Providing Quality Education in Madrasas (SPQEM) was launched under which 6549 Madrasas from 16 States/ Union Territories have been assisted so far by providing funding to the tune of Rs. 17771.18 lakhs for honorarium of teachers teaching modern subjects, Book Bank, Science-Math Kits, Computer Lab and Teacher Training etc.

(f) The steps taken to improve the standard of education among the minority communities including Muslim community are indicated in the Statement.

Statement

To address the low participation of the minorities especially Muslims who are the largest section of educationally backward minorities, in the national

education system, the Ministry of Human Resource Development has taken several significant initiatives:

1. Schemes amenable to earmarking of financial and physical targets for minorities, have been implemented to ensure that benefit to minority communities is beyond 15% as in case of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) and Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya (KGBV) where share of minorities is upto 20%. In order to enhance participation of minorities in the national education system, various initiatives have been undertaken – 121 districts with concentration of Muslim population are specifically targeted for maximising school access and eliminating infrastructure gaps through opening of 9071 new Primary Schools and 1475 Upper Primary Schools; construction of 21559 additional classrooms and recruitment of 29180 teachers. Also, out of 3569 KGBVs sanctioned, 427 KGBVs have been sanctioned in these 121 Minority Concentration Districts/Areas.
2. States have been urged to cover out of school children going to madarasas/maqtabs. 7828 recognized madarasas/maqtabs covering 10.1 lakh Muslim children and 4040 unrecognised madarasas/maqtabs covering 1.6 lakh Muslim children under Education Guarantee Scheme/ Alternative Innovative Education under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan. Due to these interventions the share of Muslim children enrolled at primary and upper primary level has gone up and those out of school have decreased. According to District Information System of Education (DISE) the enrolment of Muslim children at primary and upper primary level for the year 2008-09 was 11.03% and 9.13% respectively which has increased from 10.49% and 8.54% in 2007-08. Similarly, the estimated number of Muslim out of school children has decreased from 21 lakh in 2005 to 10.69 lakh in 2009, i.e. from 9.97% to 7.67% of the population of Muslim children in the age groups 6-14 years as per SRI-IMRB Commissioned by MHRD in 2009.
3. Minority Concentration Districts (MCDs) are accorded priority in establishing new Colleges of Excellence, Polytechnics and Community Polytechnics. Similarly, under the Scheme of Setting up of Model Degree Colleges in 374 educationally backward districts, 64 MCDs have been identified.
4. Under the Sub-Mission on Polytechnics, the Government of India provides Central financial assistance to the State Governments/UTs for setting up of polytechnics in the un-served and underserved districts during the 11th Plan. Assistance upto Rs. 12.30 crore per polytechnic is provided to the State/UTs, subject to the condition that the land and recurring cost shall be provided by the State Governments/UTs. As per the Scheme's criteria 57 districts out of 90 Minority Concentration Districts are eligible, and so far an amount of Rs. 108.66 crore has been released as initial grants for setting up of polytechnics in 36 Districts out of 57 Districts.
5. The UGC has approved the guidelines for establishment of centres in universities for study of Social Exclusion and Inclusive Policy and also approved/sanctioned the above scheme in 35 universities (i.e. 13 Universities during 2006-07 and 22 universities during 2007-08) and released Rs.19.12 crores so far as per guidelines.
6. Rs. 46.31 crores has been sanctioned for establishment of 'Residential Coaching Academies for Minorities, Women/SCs/STs' in Aligarh Muslim University, Maulana Azad National Urdu University, Baba Sahib Bhimrao Ambedkar and Jamia Hamdard. Jamia Hamdard has admitted 66 students, Maulana Azad National Urdu University has admitted 62 students, Baba Saheb Bhim Rao Ambedkar has admitted 95 students and Aligarh Muslim University has admitted 96 students.
7. Academies for Professional Development of Urdu Medium Teachers has been set up at

three Central Universities viz. Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh, Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi and Maulana Azad National Urdu University, Hyderabad. The Academy at JMI has trained 1502 teachers. MANUU has trained 2683 teachers. The AMU has conducted 12 Refresher Courses/workshops for Primary/Secondary school teachers and has covered 232 teachers for teaching modern subjects in Urdu medium.

8. Aligarh Muslim University (AMU) has been granted Rs. 3500.00 lakhs over and above the General Development Grants for establishment of campuses at Murshidabad (West Bengal) and Malapuram (Kerala) and Maulana Azad National Urdu University has been granted Rs. 2615.00 lakhs to implement the recommendations of Sachar Committee.
9. National Commission for Minority Educational Institutions (NCMEI) has been established by an Act of Parliament with the key objective of ensuring that the true amplitude of the educational rights enshrined in Article 30 (1) of the Constitution is made available to the members of the notified religious minority communities, including the Muslims. NCMEI has issued 3956 minority status certificates upto February, 2010.
10. Under the "Scheme for Providing Quality Education in Madrasas" during the financial year 2010-11, Rs. 39.92 crore has been released to States for honorarium of teachers, Book Bank/Science Kits, Computer Lab and Teachers Training etc. to Madrassa teachers teaching modern subjects in 1578 Madrasas.
11. The certificates/qualifications of Madrasa Boards which have been granted equivalence by the corresponding State Boards to that of their Secondary and Senior Secondary qualification may be considered equivalent by the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE), Council of Board of School Education

in India (COBSE) or/and by any other School Examination Board, for the purpose of employment. Consequential notification has been issued by the Department of Personnel and Training (DOP and T) on 23-2-2010.

12. Under the scheme of financial assistance for 'Infrastructure Development of Privately managed elementary/secondary/senior secondary schools' set up by minorities', during Financial year 2010-11 Rs. 6.09 crore has been released to State Governments to 22 Minority Institutions.
13. UGC has approved/sanctioned 239 Women's Hostels during 11th Plan in MCDs/Areas. The amount allocated and released for this purpose are Rs. 12278.19 lakhs and Rs.6465.75 lakhs respectively.

[English]

Difference between 2G and 3G

3302. SHRI TARACHAND BHAGORA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) the difference between 2G and 3G technologies in terms of speed and data carrying capacity;
- (b) whether there is any general difference in the cost of 2G and 3G spectrums;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether the price of 2G spectrum has been equated with 3G in any country of the world; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) 2G refers to second generation wireless telecommunication technology developed mainly for voice services and slow data services with data rates upto 9.6 Kbps whereas, the 3G (3rd generation) mobile telecommunications is the generic name for the next

generation of mobile networks that combines wireless mobile technology with high data rate transmission capabilities. The 3G network is capable of providing higher data rates upto 2 Mbps and supporting a variety of services such as high-resolution video and multi media services in addition to voice, fax and conventional data services.

(b) and (c) Recently conducted auction of 3G spectrum has fetched Rs. 3350.116 crores per MHz, whereas there is no upfront cost of 2G spectrum as per the existing license conditions.

(d) and (e) As on record no information is available where the price of 2G spectrum has been equated with 3G in any country of the world.

Students with AIDS Virus

3303. SHRI P.C. GADDIGOUDAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether several instances of children afflicted by HIV/AIDS virus have been thrown out of schools in the country during each of the last three years;

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

(c) whether the Government has issued strict orders in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to ensure that there is no discrimination of this sort in schools?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) As per information available with National AIDS Control Organization (NACO), 61 children infected by HIV were removed from the schools in various instances, during the last three years (2008, 2009 and 2010) in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana, Kerala, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. State/UT-wise details are annexed as Statement.

(c) to (e) As far as Central board of Secondary Education is concerned, advocacy programmes are

conducted to sensitize Principals and teachers to ensure that students with HIV/AIDS are treated with dignity and respect. National AIDS control Organization (NACO) and State AIDS Control Societies along with their State/District level networks also conduct advocacy programmes with various stakeholders including school principals and teachers.

Statement

Number of Children Infected by HIV Removed from Schools during the last three years (2008, 2009 and 2010)

Sl. No.	Name of State	No. of children infected by HIV who were removed from the schools during 2008, 2009 and 2010
1.	Andhra Pradesh	27
2.	Gujarat	4
3.	Haryana	9
4.	Kerala	4
5.	Maharashtra	1
6.	Uttar Pradesh	3
7.	West Bengal	13
Total		61

Education in Tribal Areas

3304. SHRI KALIKESH NARAYAN SINGH DEO:

SHRI JITENDRA SINGH BUNDELA:

SHRI K. SUDHAKARAN:

SHRI GAJENDER SINGH RAJUKHEDI:

SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN:

SHRI BAJAYANT PANDA:

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

(a) whether the Government has recently reviewed

the functioning of educational institutions in tribal areas of the country;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof;

(c) the norms for setting up tribal universities in the country;

(d) the details of tribal universities functioning at present in the country along with their locations;

(e) the locations identified for setting up new tribal universities;

(f) the progress made so far in setting up these universities; and

(g) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to strengthen the education in the tribal areas of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) No specific review of the functioning of educational institutions in tribal areas of the country has been made by this Ministry.

(c) No particular norms have been prescribed for setting up tribal Universities.

(d) to (g) In order to strengthen higher education in Tribal areas, the Indira Gandhi National Tribal University (IGNTU) has been established by an Act of Parliament. IGNTU Act provides for multiple campuses. At present, the University has started a campus in the Tribal area of Manipur apart from the Main Campus in Amarkantak.

[Translation]

Broadband Services

3305. SHRI SANJAY SINGH CHAUHAN:

SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL:

SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU:

SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM:

SHRI KALIKESH NARAYAN SINGH DEO:

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

(a) the comparative data on internet connections in rural and urban areas in the country as on date, State-wise;

(b) whether any time frame has been fixed to facilitate all the villages in the country with broadband;

(c) if so, the action taken and the funds earmarked by the Government in this regard, State-wise;

(d) whether the private players are providing/bound to provide broadband facilities in rural areas; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government against those players who have made no contribution/less contribution in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) The State-wise broadband subscribers including urban and rural areas as on November 2010 is given in Statement-I. However Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) has provided 7,70,000 connections in rural areas as on 31-1-2011. Circle-wise detail is given in Statement-II.

(b) and (c) Under Bharat Nirman, the Government envisages to cover all the 2,50,000 village panchayats with broadband by 2012. As of January 2011, 97,548 Village Panchayats have been covered with broadband. As regards funds no separate allocation has been made under Bharat Nirman. However, funds have been allocated in different schemes of Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF) under which Gram Panchayats are being covered.

(d) There is no specific rural obligations defined in Internet Service Provider (ISP) Licence agreement.

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

Statement-I

Broadband Subscribers (State-wise) as on November 2010

Sl. No.	State/Telecom Circle	Broadband subscribers (As on 30-11-2010)
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	5045
2.	Andhra Pradesh	992222

1	2	3
3.	Assam	67098
4.	Bihar (including Jharkhand)	146148
5.	Delhi*	972552
6.	Gujarat	656041
7.	Haryana	235201
8.	Himachal Pradesh	57422
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	46650
10.	Karnataka	1129392
11.	Kerala	699429
12.	Maharashtra (including Mumbai, Goa)	1847013
13.	Madhya Pradesh (including Chhattisgarh)	418091
14.	North East**	37605
15.	Orissa	172405
16.	Punjab	523508
17.	Rajasthan	333165
18.	Tamil Nadu (including Chennai)	1331956
19.	Uttar Pradesh (including Uttarakhand)	568936
20.	West Bengal (including Kolkata)	497971
Total		10737850

Statement-II

*Rural Broadband Connections provided by
BSNL (as on 31st January, 2011)*

Sl. No.	Circle	Cumulative as on January 31, 2011
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	1,246
2.	Andhra Pradesh	89,250
3.	Assam	6,003
4.	Bihar	4,010
5.	Chhattisgarh	4,132
6.	Chennai	25,193
7.	Gujarat	45,447
8.	Haryana	21,079
9.	Himachal Pradesh	11,514
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	4,367
11.	Jharkhand	2,434
12.	Karnataka	42,004
13.	Kerala	2,27,164
14.	Kolkatta	200
15.	Madhya Pradesh	7,401
16.	Maharashtra	58,730
17.	NEI	772
18.	NEII	1,007
19.	Orissa	16,114
20.	Punjab	66,350
21.	Rajasthan	22,460
22.	Tamil Nadu	70,726

* Includes Noida, Gurgaon, Ghaziabad and Faridabad

** Includes Meghalaya, Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Nagaland and Tripura

1	2	3
23.	Uttar Pradesh (East)	18,901
24.	Uttar Pradesh (West)	4,738
25.	Uttaranchal	3,517
26.	West Bengal	15,241
Total		7,70,000

Cancellation of Passports

3306. SHRI BALKRISHNA KHANDERAO SHUKLA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any fees is charged from Non-Resident Indians to get their Indian passport cancelled; and

(b) if so, the details of the cancellation fees charged by our consulates located in various countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) and (b) Indian passports are required to be surrendered by all Indian citizens upon acquisition of foreign nationality in accordance with the Citizenship Act, 1955 and the Passport Act, 1967 to prevent their misuse. A prescribed fee of Rs.7000/- for renunciation of Indian citizenship is charged for acquisition of foreign nationality on or after 1st June, 2010. In the case of acquisition of foreign nationality on or before 31st May 2010, no renunciation fee is charged, and only a miscellaneous service fee of US\$ 20 is applicable when passport is submitted for issuing a surrender certificate. The above fee is charged by all Indian Missions/Posts abroad.

Mechanisation of Underground Coal Mines

3307. SHRI RAMESH BAIS: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the mechnisation work has not been undertaken so far in many underground coal mines in the country;

(b) if so, the details of such mines and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government for full utilisation of modern equipment in coal mines of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) Mechanization of underground mines is a continuous process. The manual mines are being converted into semi-mechanised bord and pillar with Load Haul Dumper (LHD)/Side Discharge Loader (SDL) and fully mechanized mass production technology with Continuous Miner (CM) and Power Support Longwall faces (PSLW) in steps. There are mines in Coal India Limited (CIL), which are not yet mechanized and are in the process of mechanization.

(b) Out of about 272 underground mines of CIL, fully mechanized PSLW packages are in operation in two mines and Shortwall packages are in operation in one mine. Continuous miner with mass production technology are in operation in six mines, semi-mechanized bord and pillar mining with LHD and SDL loading are in operation in about 149 mines and mechanized with mixed loading (LHD/SDL loading and manual) in 55 mines and rest of the mines which are not yet mechanized, are in the process of mechanization. For underground mechanization the problems are being faced such as difficult geo-mining condition, poor response from supplier of mass production technology equipment.

(c) The steps taken/are being taken for utilization of modern equipments in coal mines are given below:

- (i) Conversion of manual loading to semi-mechanized LHD/SDL loading as much as possible.
- (ii) Universal Drilling Machines (UDMs) are being deployed in phased manner for ensuring proper utilization of loading equipment such as SDL/LHD.
- (iii) Manriding systems are being installed to utilize shift hours fruitfully.
- (iv) Improvement of face transportation by introduction of belt conveyor in place of Light duty chain conveyor.

- (v) Steps for proper spare parts management and maintenance management are also processed to ensure optimum availability of the equipments.

Low Standard of Higher Education

3308. SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH:

SHRI BHUDEO CHOUDHARY:

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

(a) whether about 90 per cent of lakhs of graduates passing out every year in India are not employable as per the report titled as "India Innovation Towards Sustainable and Exclusive Growth"; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) According to a report entitled 'Unleashing India's Innovation - Towards Sustainable and Inclusive Growth', published by the World Bank, about 90 per cent of Indian workers are employed in the informal sector, and this sector is often characterized by underemployment, as well as low productivity. The report also mentions that only 10-25 per cent of general college graduates are suitable for employment but, the report does not state that 90 per cent of lakhs of graduates passing out every year in India are not employable.

In order to enhance employability of graduates, Government has introduced career oriented courses in Universities and colleges during the XI Plan (2007-2012) where financial assistance is available to institutions through University Grants Commission. The details of the scheme are available on the Commission's website www.ugc.ac.in.

Accidents in Airports

3309. SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ:

SHRI P.L. PUNIA:

SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN:

SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN:

SHRI SURESH ANGADI:

SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:-

(a) the details of accidents reported from various airports in the country during each of the last three years;

(b) the number of persons killed/injured and permanently disabled in each of the above incidents;

(c) the details of the compensation paid to the next of the kin injured in the above incidents;

(d) whether the Government had inquired into each of the above incidents;

(e) if so, the details of the report which have been made public;

(f) the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government on the basis of the recommendations; and

(g) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to prevent recurrence of such accidents?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b) The details are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) Payment of compensation is the responsibility of the operator concerned. The compensation payable is to be assessed in accordance with the provisions of the Carriage by Air Act, 1972.

(d) Yes, Madam.

(e) Investigation of accidents occurred in 2008 and 2009 are finalized. The Government accepted these reports for making it public. Investigation of accidents occurred in 2010 are in final stage of finalisation and will be made public after acceptance.

(f) and (g) Safety recommendations emanating from investigation of aircraft accidents are followed up for implementation by the concerned agencies to prevent

recurrence of similar accidents. To avoid air accidents, various accident prevention programmes have been initiated by DGCA, which include safety audits, surveillance inspections, dissemination of safety information, issue of Air Safety Circular/Civil Aviation Requirements, establishment of Aviation Safety Board etc.

Statement

Accidents to Indian Civil Registered Aircrafts and Helicopters in 2008 to 2010

Sl. No.	Date/Place	A/c Type/Regn.	Operator/Category	Fatalities
1	2	3	4	5
1.	18-01-2008 Mysore	Bell-206-L3 helicopter VT-DAK	Deccan Aviation, Bangalore Non-Scheduled	Nil
2.	14-03-2008 Baramati, Maharastra	CESSNA 152 aircraft VT-ACC	Academy of Carver Aviation Pvt. Ltd. Flying Club	Nil
3.	03-08-2008 Near Kodijutta Gutta, Venkatpuram, A.P.	Bell 430 Helicopter VT-REO	M/s Ran Air Non-Scheduled	04
4.	08-09-2008 Hyderabad	CESSNA 152 aircraft VT-EMR	M/s Andhra Pradesh Aviation Academy Flying Club	02
5.	29-10-2008 Jugiana village near Sahnewal airport, Ludhiana	King Air C 90 aircraft VT-EHY	M/s Panjab Government Passenger	02
6.	29-12-2008 Near Gondia, Maharastra	TB-20 aircraft VT-IGC	M/s Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Udan Academy Flying Club	Nil
7.	06-03-2009 Bidithi, Bangalore	Saras Aircraft VT-XRM	National Aerospace laboratories, Bangalore Experimental	03
8.	06-04-2009 Bargi Dam Jabalpur, M.P.	Cessna 172-RVT-CAI	Chimes Aviation Pvt. Ltd. Sagar, M.P.	01
9.	09-07-2009 Near Amarnath Cave, J and K	Helicopter Lama 315 B VT-WEX	M/s Himalayan Heli Services Pvt. Ltd.	01
10.	02-09-2009 Rudrakodru Hills, Kurnool, Andhra Pradesh	Helicopter Bell 430 VT-APG	M/s Andhra Pradesh Government	05

1	2	3	4	5
11.	19/11/09 Mumbai Airport	ATR 72-212 Aircraft VT-KAC	Kingfisher Airlines	Nil
12.	19-05-2010 Kalayanpura village, Ujjain	Cessna 152 Aircraft VT-MMM	Yash Air	02
13.	22-05-2010 Mangalore Airport	Boeing 737-800 VT-AXV	Air India Express	158
14.	06-08-10 Chukham, Itanagar, Arunanchal Pradesh	MI-172 Helicopter VT-PHF	Pawan Hans Helicopter Limited's	01
15.	27-08-2010 HAL Bangalore Airport, Bangalore	Chetak Helicopter VT-EIV	M/s Rotary Wing Society Bangalore	NIL
16.	16-12-2010 Chandigarh	Dauphin AS 365 N3 helicopter VT-SOK	M/s Pawan Hans Helicopter Limited	NIL

[English]

CBSE Promotion Policy

3310. SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:

SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL
KHATGAONKAR:

SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:

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

(a) whether the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) has recently announced promotion policy for students of class IXth this year;

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

(c) the rationale behind this move;

(d) whether other State Boards are also directed to implement the same policy of CBSE; and

(e) if so, the response in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) Yes Madam. Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) has extended the scheme of Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation in its affiliated schools from October, 2009 in class IX. Under this scheme the school based assessment includes reporting of students' performance in scholastic and co-scholastic areas in terms of grades for classes IX and X. Accordingly, promotion policy for class IX has been announced under the scheme of Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation by CBSE on 10-2-2011. As per the policy every student is required to get a qualifying grade in all scholastic subjects. There is provision for up scaling of grades in one or two scholastic subjects based on the performance in co-scholastic areas.

(d) and (e) Education is in the concurrent list and a majority of schools come under the purview of State Governments. It is for the State Governments to take appropriate decision in the matter. However, Council of Boards of School Education has organised several meetings to create awareness amongst State Boards on the implementation of Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation system.

[Translation]

Education Projects

3311. SHRI VISHWA MOHAN KUMAR:

SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY:

SHRI M. VENUGOPALA REDDY:

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

(a) the details of ongoing education projects in the country including Jharkhand, State-wise;

(b) the amount allocated/released for these projects during the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(c) the total expenditure under the said education projects during the above period; and

(d) the steps being taken by the Government for effective implementation of education projects in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) At present, several education projects are being implemented which include Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA); Mahila Samakhyia (MS) Rashtriya.

Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), Setting up of Model Schools, National Literacy Mission (NLM) and ICT in Schools scheme etc. The details of amount allocated, released and expenditure incurred state-wise in respect of SSA, MS and ICT in Schools are enclosed as Statement-I, II and III.

Further, the expenditure incurred during the period 2009-10 and 2010-11 in respect of RMSA, Model Schools, NLM, ICT in schools and National Mission in Education through ICT scheme are as follows:

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of scheme/ project	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1.	RMSA	*	549.08	1346.84
2.	Model School	*	251.71	411.51
3.	NLM	*	1.32	0.26

* The programmes were implemented from 2009-10.

(d) All these education projects are monitored and evaluated in the Ministry at regular intervals through inbuilt mechanism like quarterly progress reports, review meetings, annual financial audits and concurrent reviews for effective implementation.

Statement-I

Grants released and expenditure incurred during 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10 and current year under Sarva Siksha Abhiyan

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11 Released (upto 31-12-2010)
		Release	Expenditure	Release	Expenditure	Release	Expenditure	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	28100.00	43225.95	71031.78	93526.52	38569.90	72257.36	56000.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	11043.55	11039.93	13683.64	16864.67	11427.95	12427.83	10401.77

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
3.	Assam	28903.62	54623.20	42740.91	55426.39	47480.00	50780.61	34954.35
4.	Bihar	135417.64	194222.17	186158.47	209431.20	121739.06	224870.24	204789.63
5.	Chhattisgarh	46787.76	66685.90	51853.86	75100.77	55592.82	96340.63	67863.00
6.	Goa	899.57	1269.76	804.41	1273.85	550.58	0.00	571.27
7.	Gujarat	22658.26	27604.61	25432.47	34076.51	20031.73	40058.48	42765.01
8.	Haryana	14220.00	22988.77	20546.87	29943.19	27600.00	45620.98	32786.11
9.	Himāchal Pradesh	7638.30	10882.92	8552.99	12284.92	8608.00	14610.06	6557.11
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	20063.27	27059.15	20532.59	26622.06	37363.27	22257.61	28348.79
11.	Jharkhand	80748.99	80623.91	69041.09	122584.26	70940.22	119946.99	77308.26
12.	Karnataka	40604.78	68739.93	51578.19	89806.77	44220.60	83028.85	56903.00
13.	Kerala	8323.42	13890.13	10854.04	17695.88	11989.50	19233.00	12660.73
14.	Madhya Pradesh	86769.94	121186.62	85569.35	153094.30	113249.00	194011.77	156783.00
15.	Maharashtra	45729.96	76383.12	67386.02	98285.15	56432.00	107883.64	50537.00
16.	Manipur	1850.95	2086.24	321.21	782.48	1500.00	0.00	8412.00
17.	Meghalaya	9359.63	10854.02	9440.36	10794.75	9383.00	12093.67	16040.90
18.	Mizoram	4212.02	4718.29	5112.59	2127.34	6617.75	8254.45	4453.13
19.	Nagaland	4596.00	4576.17	2867.87	3203.96	4913.00	5439.51	8636.83
20.	Orissa	62853.68	80401.37	49080.90	84525.30	63061.60	112011.89	68177.85
21.	Punjab	10493.88	12705.46	13808.10	26102.20	20044.00	36772.00	23486.60
22.	Rajasthan	101307.20	134401.35	108326.80	162651.25	127124.00	199893.55	136182.29
23.	Sikkim	1036.25	895.76	1075.31	1890.20	1736.00	2040.90	2969.19
24.	Tamil Nadu	53125.09	60672.13	45414.47	84456.89	48366.00	78267.24	62465.34
25.	Tripura	4178.49	4294.16	6464.12	6937.00	7473.00	9196.44	6924.73
26.	Uttar Pradesh	204758.00	294482.00	212884.89	331477.00	196011.90	335048.80	220462.88

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
27.	Uttarakhand	13162.80	18572.09	11444.45	22072.55	16006.29	27187.03	21234.58
28.	West Bengal	90571.68	101725.21	65169.37	124384.20	104142.00	162540.01	143564.17
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	187.10	261.62	780.54	1128.42	412.44	0.00	207.78
30.	Chandigarh	934.95	1314.98	820.52	1062.58	1100.72	2063.43	1950.45
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	418.54	287.19	104.63	622.73	350.18	631.10	213.78
32.	Daman and Diu		130.91	0.00	139.06	169.00	324.15	162.99
33.	Delhi	1671.55	2973.37	1529.01	3905.77	3088.62	3684.61	3552.71
34.	Lakshadweep		112.33	70.00	230.42	143.80	245.51	127.39
35.	Puducherry	577.07	666.52	638.59	1141.82	669.96	1124.64	485.38
	Total	1143203.94	1556557.24	1281120.41	1905652.36	1278107.89	2100146.98	1568940.00

Statement-II

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of State	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11 (as on 31-12-2010)	
	Releases	Expenditure	Releases	Expenditure	Releases	Expenditure	Releases	Expenditure
Andhra Pradesh	500.00	440.77	484.89	525.08	522.11	602.12	561.71	380.29
Assam	350.00	314.47	341.74	395.99	480.00	416.61	350.67	267.57
Bihar	500.00	381.07	346.70	517.84	544.24	542.16	461.41	303.46
Chhattisgarh	15.00	0.00	22.00	19.26	100.00	74.46	57.25	70.37
Gujarat	230.00	168.88	175.19	205.69	250.00	231.26	186.47	164.54
Jharkhand	105.00	127.31	425.05	434.00	310.63	363.76	486.43	377.46
Madhya Pradesh	0.00	0.00	15.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Karnataka	550.00	509.11	576.70	647.82	453.01	501.83	547.95	509.49
Kerala	50.00	83.04	153.23	180.67	211.19	237.75	228.10	231.72
Uttar Pradesh	735.00	692.32	855.00	841.21	853.82	875.57	410.20	501.88
Uttarakhand	335.00	326.12	370.00	387.03	450.00	458.52	390.00	282.94
Total	3370.00	3043.09	3765.50	4154.59	4175.00	4304.04	3680.19	3089.72

Statement-III

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 (as on 18-02-2011)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	0.00	18.00	17.25	0.00
2.	Andhra Pradesh	3750.00	5250.00	0.00	6600.00
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	67.38	105.52	165.82
4.	Assam	1301.23	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Bihar	0.00	895.93	0.00	0.00
6.	Chandigarh	100.00	0.00	182.75	0.00
7.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	2417.53	0.00	0.00
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	31.20
9.	Daman and Diu	0.00	41.00	0.00	14.40
10.	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11.	Goa	571.50	432.00	432.00	432.00
12.	Gujarat	1022.15	0.00	1871.78	6915.57
13.	Haryana	1250.00	1250.00	1500.00	0.00
14.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	772.44	0.00	0.00
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	570.06	0.00	0.00	0.00
16.	Jharkhand	1074.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17.	Karnataka	4558.00	3150.00	0.00	0.00
18.	Kerala	1016.00	4071.00	4071.00	2600.00
19.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
20.	Madhya Pradesh	807.50	0.00	0.00	0.00
21.	Maharashtra	500.00	0.00	2250.00	0.00
22.	Manipur	195.9750	195.98	391.95	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
23.	Meghalaya	0.00	428.88	0.00	386.59
24.	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	301.50	408.06
25.	Nagaland	1299.46	815.00	111.21	0.00
26.	Orissa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
27.	Puducherry	259.53	0.00	0.00	0.00
28.	Punjab	91.24	3017.40	4305.00	3386.425
29.	Rajasthan	400.00	1050.00	2300.00	4500.00
30.	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00	80.96
31.	Tamil Nadu	1312.50	2681.00	318.72	0.00
32.	Tripura	209.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
33.	Uttar Pradesh	3115.47	0.00	0.00	3750.00
34.	Uttarakhand	377.25	150.00	151.50	0.00
35.	West Bengal	964.33	762.42	0.00	3500.00
Total		24745.195	27465.96	18310.18	32771.025

[Translation]

(d) if so, the details thereof?

Basic Phone Services

3312. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR:

SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:

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

(a) whether the BSNL and MTNL as well as the private telecom operators have failed in meeting the benchmark parameters with regard to providing basic phone services in certain service areas;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to amend the provisions in contracts and make them more stringent; and

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) and (b) Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) monitors the performance of the telecom service providers against the Quality of Service (QoS) benchmarks laid down by it. The service providers including BSNL and MTNL are generally meeting the benchmark for various Quality of Service parameters prescribed by TRAI with regard to basic telephone (wireline) services. However, some of the service providers are not meeting the benchmarks for some QoS parameters in some of the service areas. Non-compliance with the benchmarks is mostly noticed in respect of the parameters relating to Faults, Resolution of Billing/Charging complaints and Response time to the customer for assistance.

(c) and (d) TRAI has been taking various steps to ensure quality of service by Basic Telephone (Wireline) service providers. Some of these steps are given below:

- (i) In addition to monitoring the Quality of Service (QoS) performance through reports submitted by service providers, TRAI also undertakes objective assessment of the QoS of Basic Telephone (Wireline) Services through independent agencies. The frequency of such audit has now been increased to twice a year in all service areas as against once a year earlier.
- (ii) A customer satisfaction survey is also conducted through independent agencies, twice a year in all service areas as against once a year earlier.
- (iii) The results of these audits and surveys are widely published for public/stakeholders knowledge.
- (iv) TRAI has been following up with the Service Providers for addressing deficiencies in meeting the Quality of Service benchmarks.

[English]

Indian Agreements

3313. SHRI MANISH TEWARI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the International Conventions/treaties/agreements/instruments which have been negotiated by India at the United Nations or various other Multi Lateral organizations where the negotiations have culminated but to be signed by India along with the reasons for not signing them;

(b) the number of agreements/instruments signed but not ratified by the Government along with the reasons for not signing the International convention on corruption; and

(c) the reasons for India not being a signatory to the International Criminal court process?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) and (b) The

subject matter of these conventions/treaties/agreements fall within the jurisdiction of various Ministries/Departments of the Government of India. The required information is being collected from them and shall be made available as soon as possible. India signed the United Nations Convention against Corruption on 9th December 2005.

(c) India is not a signatory to the Rome Statute on the International Criminal Court (ICC) as it has some reservations on preserving the primacy of national judicial process in relation to ICC. There are also questions concerning the relationship between United Nations Security Council and the ICC. The Government is, however, carefully watching the developments and the functioning of the Court.

Antrix-Devas Deal

3314. SHRI BIBHU PRASAD TARAI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Antrix-Devas deal had jeopardized the needs of defence and other Government services; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) Antrix-Devas agreement provided for leasing 90% of the Space segment capacity in S band on two satellites. Taking note of the fact that Central Government policies with regard to allocation of spectrum have undergone a change in the last few years and there has been an increased demand for allocation of spectrum for national needs, as well as for societal needs, and having regard to the needs of the country's strategic requirements, the Central Government directed Antrix to annul the Antrix-Devas agreement. Accordingly, Antrix has sent the Agreement termination notice to Devas on 25-2-2011.

Adverse Effects of Increment Month

3315. SHRI SOMEN MITRA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the introduction of annual increment of the Central Government employees in the month of July consequent upon the implementation of sixth Central Pay Commission recommendation has adversely affected many employees;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to grant one increment to those employees who are going to retire in June, thus completing one year of service; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the means by which the Government proposes to compensate their loss?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (d) The Central Government had taken a decision to introduce a uniform date of annual increment viz., 1st of July every year pursuant to implementation of the recommendation of the Sixth Central Pay Commission. The CCS (RP) Rules, 2008 framed for giving effect to the revised pay dispensation in respect of civilian employees has its stipulation under Rule (10) that there will be a uniform date of annual increment, viz. 1st of July of every year. Employees completing 6 months and above in the revised pay structure as on 1st July will be eligible to be granted the increment. The first increment after fixation of pay on 1-1-2006 in the revised pay structure will be granted on 1-7-2006 for those employees for whom the date of next increment was between 1st July, 2006 and 1st January, 2007.

An employee has to be in position as on 1st July of a year in order to become eligible for grant of increment. No increment is, therefore, due to employees retiring on 30th June of the year. In the earlier dispensation also, an employee, who was eligible for grant of an increment on the first day of any month but stood superannuated on the last day of the preceding month, was not granted any increment. Thus, the present rules/instructions cannot be considered to be affecting the employees adversely.

Vocational Course in Automobile Engineering

3316. SHRIMATI BOTCHA JHANSI LAKSHMI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is working with automobile majors to devise a curriculum for the first-ever national level vocational education courses in the automobile sector that will be backed by industry; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) A Round Table meeting was organized by All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) with the representatives of the industry and professional bodies in the automobile sector on 6-12-2010 to discuss on the scope of vocational education in the sector at various levels, and as part of the effort to develop a National Vocational Education Qualifications Framework. A core group has been constituted to develop the curriculum in the sector.

Audit of Accounts of Private Operators

3317. SHRI SUVENDU ADHIKARI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to empower Comptroller and Auditor General (C and AG) to audit the accounts of private telephone operators;

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

(c) the reaction of the private operators thereon?

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

Investment in IT Sector

3318. SHRI C. RAJENDRAN:

SHRI P. VISWANATHAN:

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

(a) whether there has been disparities in investments in Information Technology (IT) sector in various States in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor during the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(c) the steps taken by the Government to enhance investments in the sector;

(d) whether Government proposes to develop new IT cities in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) and (b) The investment data of IT sector is not maintained. However, State-wise exports by Software Technology Parks of India (STPI) centres for last three years is given in the enclosed Statement. This indicates that there has been disparity in investment in IT sector across the States. The decision regarding investment including its location is determined by the investor based on the techno-economic considerations and also guided by the availability of infrastructure and availability of talent in cities. IT Software and Services companies set up their operations in locations and plan their investment driven by their business needs.

(c) Software Technology Parks of India (STPI), an autonomous society under Department of Information Technology (DIT) has setup 52 STPI centres across the country to promote investment in the sector. Out of which 7 centres are in metro cities and the balance 45 centers are in Tier II and Tier III cities. The units in STPI are eligible to import goods required by them for carrying on software export activities as per the Foreign Trade Policy. In addition, the tax benefit to units located in Software Technology Parks under the provision of Section 10A of the Income Tax Act, 1961 is available upto 31-03-2011 (assessment year 2011-12). Besides, under SEZ Act, 2005 several sector specific IT/ITES SEZs have been approved and are under various stages of development. The units set up under IT/ITES SEZs are eligible for benefits as per extant SEZ policy.

Also to promote investment in the IT/ITES/Electronic Hardware Manufacturing (EHM) units, the Government has decided to attract major investment to set up Information Technology Investment Regions (ITIRs). Such ITIRs would reap the benefits of co-siting, networking and greater efficiency through use of common infrastructure and support services.

(d) and (e) Government has no proposals for developing Information Technology (IT) cities in the country. However, Information Technology Investment Regions (ITIR) policy has been notified in the Gazette of India in May 2008 under which States/UTs in India can set up an integrated township for facilitating growth of IT/BPO and sunrise industries with world class infrastructure. Proposals have been received from 4 States namely Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa and Tamil Nadu. These are under evaluation.

Statement

State-wise Exports through STPI units under STP Scheme

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	FY 2007-08	FY 2008-09	FY 2009-10
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Karnataka	55000.00	70375.00	67100.00

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Tamil Nadu	28295.00	28355.58	26363.51
3.	Maharashtra	35374.00	42360.88	45709.34
4.	Andhra Pradesh	26122.00	31039.00	27665.85
5.	Haryana	10960.00	12410.00	14795.36
6.	Uttar Pradesh	10695.21	10264.36	10590.43
7.	Delhi	5264.00	1762.00	1892.49
8.	West Bengal	4500.00	5129.00	5441.00
9.	Orissa	844.00	1162.00	1116.83
10.	Punjab	227.56	230.00	345.38
11.	Chandigarh	455.11	539.00	434.35
12.	Kerala	1201.00	1803.00	1956.45
13.	Madhya Pradesh	185.22	198.00	214.93
14.	Gujarat	681.00	1268.13	1035.00
15.	Rajasthan	275.30	358.00	520.36
16.	Chhattisgarh	0.22	1.83	4.50
17.	Pondicherry	64.00	78.65	142.00
18.	Himachal Pradesh	1.10	0.75	1.69
19.	Uttarakhand	9.31	21.00	174.16
20.	Jammu and Kashmir	1.28	1.74	1.25
Total		180155.31	207357.92	205504.88

[Translation]

Letter Boxes in Rural Areas

3319. SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE:
Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of letter boxes installed in rural areas of the country are reported lying open;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether number of post offices have been closed down in the rural Areas; and

(d) if so, the locations of the post offices closed down during the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) No, Madam.

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

(c) No post office has been closed down in the rural areas, but some post offices have been merged/relocated in rural areas. The details are given in the Statement.

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

Statement*Details of Post Offices merged/relocated in Rural Area***1. Punjab Circle:**

Sl. No.	Year	Name of Division	Name of post office merged/ relocated in Rural Area
1.	2007-08	Nil	Nil
2.	2008-09	Gurdaspur	Kala Nangal BO Rattar Chhatar BO
3.	2009-2010	Nil	Nil
4.	2010-2011	Bathinda	Lehra Mohabata BO
5.		Gurdaspur	Sunaya BO
6.		Ludhiana (M)	Ayali Khurd BO
7.		Sangrur	(i) Barri BO (ii) Ramgarh Sandhuan BO

2. Uttrakhand Circle: Number of Post Offices merged during the last three years and current year.

Sl. No.	Year	Name of the Post Office merged	Name of the Post Office in which merged
1.	2007-08	Sant Sarovar EDBO, Hardwar	Sadhubela, SO, Hardwar
2.	2008-09	Subhash Nagar EDBO, Dehradun	Clement Town, Dehradun
3.	2009-10	Rishikul Vidyapeeth SO, Hardwar	Mayapur SO, Hardwar
4.	2010-11	BHEL Sector-II, Hardwar	BHEL HSG-II SO, Hardwar

Number of Post Offices relocated for the last three years and current year.

Sl. No.	Year	Name of the Post Office relocated	Name of the Post Office in which relocated
1	2	3	4
1.	2007-08	Ram Ganga Project SO, Pauri	Dhalwala SO, Rishikesh
2.	2007-08	Ichhari BO, Dehradun	Mawana Koti BO, Rishikesh
3.	2008-09	Shankracharya Nagar BO, Pauri	Chai Damrara BO, Pauri
4.	2008-09	Bhowali Sanitorium SO, Nanital	Hariyawala Chauraha SO, Nanital
5.	2008-09	Narsingh Mandir SO, Chamoli	Chamiyala SO, Tehri

1	2	3	4
6.	2008-09	Chamiyala BO, Tehri	Maid EDBO, Tehri
7.	2008-09	Landaur Cantt. SO, Mussoorie	Sachivalaya Parisa, Dehradun
8.	2008-09	Ramayan Bhawan BO, Dehradun	Landaur Cantt. SO, Mussoorie
9.	2009-10	Banbhoolpura NDTSO, Nanital	Kusumkhera SO, Nanital
10.	2009-10	Rishikul Vidyapeeth SO, Hardwar	Shantikunj SO, Hardwar
11.	2009-10	Mori EDBO, Tehri	Duili Bhanigram BO, Chamoli
12.	2009-10	Shantikunj SO, Hardwar	Shigali BO, Dehradun
13.	2009-10	Haripur Nayak BO, Nanital	Kaamlluwaganj BO, Nanital
14.	2010-11	Selaqui EDBO, Dehradun	Jharipani BO, Mussoorie
15.	2010-11	Jharipani SO, Mussoorie	Selaqui SO, Dehradun
16.	2010-11	Har Ki Paurii, NDTSO, Hardwar	Patanjali Yogpeeth SO, Hardwar
17.	2010-11	Baurari EDBO, Tehri	Hill Campus EDBO, Tehri
18.	2010-11	Subhash Bankhandi EDBO, Dehradun	Dhanyari EDBO, Dehradun
19.	2010-11	Jakhola EDBO, Chamoli	Kimana EDBO, Chamoli
20.	2010-11	Kathauatbara EDBO, Almora	Degree College EDBO, Almora

3. N.E. Circle: Name of the Branch Offices Relocated/merged in last three years.

Sl. No.	Year of Relocated/merged	Name of BO	Name of the Division
1	2	3	4
1.	2008-09	Nil	Nil
2.	2009-10	Tlangkhangs	Mizoram
		Builum	Mizoram
		Nongbah	Meghalaya
		Kilwan	Mizoram
		College Veng	Mizoram
3.	2010-11	Khoyathong	Manipur
		Darlac	Mizoram

1	2	3	4
		Khaawhania	Mizoram
		Hanava	Mizoram
		Jarulcherra	Dharmanagar/Tripura
		Baruabasti	Meghalaya
		Vati Abhoynagar	Agartala
		Dinthat Veng	Mizoram
		Thakthing Bazar	Mizoram
		Chaitlang	Mizoram

4. Haryana Circle:

Sl. No.	Year	Name of P.O. Merged	Name of P.O. in which merged	Name of POs opened on relocation basis
1.	2007-08	Sankhera EDBO in a/c with Bilaspur SO (Ambala Division)	Changnaul BO in a/c with Bilaspur SO	Rasulpur BO Distt Sirsa (Hisar Division)
2.	2008-09	Manesar EDBO in a/c with NSG camp Manesar SO (Gurgaon Division)	NSG Camp Manesar SO	Mankdola BO in a/c with Gari Harsaru (Gurgaon Division)
3.		G.K Bhainswal BO in a/c with Bhainswal Kalan SO (Sonipat Division)	Bhainswal Kalan SO	Liwaspur BO in a/c with Bahalgarh SO (Sonipat)
4.	2009-10	Katesara BO in a/c with Palwal SO (Faridabad Dn.)	Chirwari BO	Chirwari BO in a/c with Palwal SO (Faridabad Dn.)
5.		Dundahera BO in a/c with I.C. Dundahera SO (Gurgaon Dn.)	I.C. Dundahera SO	Akera BO in a/c with Dharuhera SO (Gurgaon Dn.)
6.	2010-11	Patherwa BO in a/c with Satnali SO (Gurgaon Dn.)	Satnali SO	Nangla BO in a/c with Satnali SO (Gurgaon Dn.)

5. Maharashtra Circle:

Sl. No.	Location from where Post Offices relocated during last three years (2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10)	Location where Post Offices relocated during last three years (2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10)
1.	Navsari BO (Amravati Dn.)	Kothora (Amravati)
2.	Tishti BO (Nagpur Mfl Dn.)	Waghoda (Nagpur MFL)
3.	Dhobighat BO Mumbai	Kumbhepal BO (Shrirampur)
4.	Parner SSK SO	Momhamadwadi TSO Pune City
5.	Phule MKT TSO Pune	Lavasa Pune Mfl
Sl. No.	Location from where Post Offices relocated current year 2010-11	Location where Post Offices relocated current year 2010-11
1.	Dongar BO (Ratnagiri Dn)	Kanheri (Ratnagiri Dn)
2.	VRHNMD BO (Sangli)	Khalsa Dhamni (Sangli)
3.	Sonwale BO (Pune Mfl)	Khalumbe BO (Pune Mfl)
4.	By way of redeployment from yenta BO Pune	Kasari BO Pune
5.	Amba Khurd BO Nashik	Ligedigar'BO Bhusawal
6.	Gandhi Upwan BO Nashik	Mahakheda BO Bhusawal
7.	Redevelopment of staff from Nagada BO Malegaon	Angangaon BO Malegaon
8.	Redevelopment of staff from chincholi BO Jalgaon	Kusumbe Kh BO Jalgaon

[English]

**State Commission for Protection of
Child Rights**

3320. SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of States where State Commission for Protection of Child Rights (SCPCR) had been formed to monitor the implementation of Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009;

(b) whether there is any deadline provided to States for forming SCPCR; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) As per information furnished by Ministry of Women and Child Development, eleven (11) States have set up the State Commission for Protection of Child Rights (SCPCR).

(b) and (c) The Commissions for Protection of Child Rights Act, 2005 does not prescribe any time limit for constitution of the SCPCRs.

**SC, ST and OBC in Higher
Posts of Officers**

3321. SHRI T.R. BAALU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of posts of Secretary, Additional

Secretary, Joint Secretary and Director in the Union Government;

(b) the number of SC, ST and OBC officers presently working on the above posts with names of Department and their percentage in each Department;

(c) whether the percentage of SC, ST and OBC officers on these posts is as per their percentage in their respective cadre;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the measures taken/proposed to be taken for

achieving the statutory percentage of the reserved categories?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) The number of officers presently working as Secretary, Additional Secretary, Joint Secretary and Director level posts, in the Government of India and the number of SC and ST officers on these posts and their percentage, as on 14-3-2011, as per the information available, is given below:

	Secretary	Add. Secretary	Joint Secretary	Director
Total No. of officers	149	108	477	590
No. of SCs	—	2	31	17
%age of SCs	—	1.85	6.49	2.88
No. of STs	4	2	15	7
%age of STs	2.68	1.85	3.14	1.18

As regards the number of OBC officers, it is stated that data regarding OBC status of the officers was not being obtained at the time of appointment of officers prior to 1994 and is therefore not available.

(c) to (e) The posts of Secretary, Additional Secretary and Joint Secretary in the Ministries/Departments of Government of India are deputation posts with the exception of posts in the Ministry of External Affairs and are filled under the Central Staffing Scheme. The officers from various cadres empanelled to hold such posts and who opt for deputation are appointed under Central Staffing Scheme. The posts of Director (excluding the posts which are in the cadre of Central Secretariat Service) are filled under Central Staffing Scheme. There is no provision for reservation for SCs/STs/OBCs in these posts. As officers, on the above posts, are appointed on deputation basis from various cadres, the percentage of SC/ST officers on these posts need not be same as in their respective cadres. However, at the time of empanelment, every effort is made to empanel officers belonging to SCs/STs

categories, if necessary, by adopting liberal benchmarks as compared to officers from General category.

Professional Colleges

3322.DR. KRUPARANI KILLI:

SHRI RAMESH RATHOD:

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

(a) whether there is severe shortage of engineering/management colleges in Andaman and Nicobar Islands of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the existing colleges in these disciplines in the islands;

(d) whether the Government proposes to set up new colleges in the above disciplines;

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the locations; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government to provide adequate quota for island students in these colleges?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (f) The details of the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) approved diploma

institutions and degree engineering college in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands are given in the enclosed Statement. As far as the opening of technical institutions is concerned the AICTE invites proposals from various stakeholders every year and the approval is granted to those proposals who comply with the AICTE norms and standards.

Statement

List of AICTE Approved Colleges in Andaman Nicobar Islands

Sl. No.	Name and Address of the Institution	Approved Courses	Existing Intake	Revised Intake	Year of 1st Approval	Period of Approval
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Degree Engineering						
1.	Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Institute of Technology, Pahargaon, Port Blair, Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Electronics and Comm. Engg. Mechanical Engg. Civil Engg. Computer Sc. and Engg.	60 60 60 60	60 60 60 60	2009-10 2009-10 2009-10 2009-10	2010-2011 2010-2011 2010-2011 2010-2011
Polytechnics						
2.	Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Government Polytechnic Dollygunj, Pahargaon Port Blair, Distt. Andaman, Andaman and Nicobar Islands 744103	Civil Engineering Electrical Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Automobile Engineering, Computer Science and Engineering Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Information Technology, Marine Engineering, P.D. in Marine Engineering, P.D. in Computer Application	40 40 40 10 40 20 40 20 24 20	40 40 40 10 40 20 40 20 24 20	1994-95 1994-95 1994-95 1994-95 1997-98 2001-02 2001-02 2001-02 2002-03 2004-07	2007-2012 2007-2012 2007-2012 2007-2012 2007-2012 2007-2012 2007-2012 2007-2012 2007-2012 2007-2012
Total			294	294		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3.	Second Government Polytechnic Dollygunj, Pahargaon Port Blair, Distt: Andaman, Andaman and Nicobar Islands 744 103	Electronics and Communication Engineering	40	40	1994-95	2007-12
Total			40	40		
4.	Second Government Polytechnic Dollygunj, Pahargaon Port Blair, Distt: Andaman, Andaman and Nicobar Islands 744 103	Hotel Management and Catering Engineering	30	30	2002-03	2007-12
Total			30	30		

Evaluation Office of Social Sector Schemes

3323. SHRI PRATAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to set up an independent evaluation office and prepare annual reports on social sector performance;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, whether the Government considers setting up of such an office in the near future; and

(d) if so, the efforts being taken by the Government to make the centrally sponsored input-driven schemes to achieve the desired outcomes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) to (d) The Union Cabinet in its meeting held on November 18, 2010 approved the establishment of an Independent Evaluation Office (IEO) to undertake impartial and objective assessment of the outcomes and impact of the major flagship programmes of the Government of India. The IEO will be an independent office attached to the Planning Commission under a Governing Board chaired by the Deputy Chairman,

Planning Commission. The IEO will strengthen the existing evaluation process by drawing the best resources available from leading research organizations. The findings of the independent evaluation will be reported to the Government of India and also be placed in the public domain.

[Translation]

Visit by Pakistani Artists

3324. SHRIMATI DARSHANA JARDOSH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Pakistani artists who visited India for professional purposes or otherwise like Rahat Fateh Ali Khan during the last three years and the current year;

(b) the total emoluments earned by these artists in India;

(c) whether any of them have been charged under FEMA;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government of Pakistan has permitted any Indian artist to visit Pakistan during the above period; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) to (f) There is no separate category of visa for Pakistani artists. They are issued visit or business visa as the case may be. It is therefore not possible to give the number of Pakistani artists who visited India for professional purposes or otherwise in the last three years. However, several renowned Pakistani artists have been issued visas in the said period. Indian artists have also been travelling to Pakistan.

Mr. Adnan Sami Khan and Mr. Rahat Fateh Ali Khan are two Pakistani artists who were charged under contravention of the provisions of Foreign Exchange Management Act (FEMA).

Foreign Companies in Telecom Sector

3325. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has permitted foreign telecom companies to operate in India;

(b) if so, the names of the foreign telecom companies operating in the country and since when;

(c) whether these companies are complying with the prescribed rules and regulations; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the action taken by the Government against the erring companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) No, Madam. Telecom Service License is granted only to eligible Indian companies which are registered in India under the Companies Act, 1956. No license has been granted to foreign telecom companies to operate in India for provision of telecom services. However, as per Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) policy of the country, 74% composite FDI (direct + indirect) is allowed for telecom services, subject to adherence of license and security conditions, out of which 49% is allowed under automatic route.

(b) to (d) Do not arise, in view of (a) above.

[English]

Medical Facilities in Coalfields

3326. SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:

SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY:

SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Coal India Limited (CIL) and its subsidiaries have implemented various schemes for the benefit of coal workers;

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

(c) the funds allocated by CIL and its subsidiaries under various schemes during each of the last three years and the current year, year-wise along with the works undertaken from the allocated funds, location and State-wise;

(d) whether the CIL has taken adequate measures to maintain the health care of coal workers; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) to (e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Antrix-Devas Deal

3327. SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Antrix-Devas deal is of interest to US as well with Columbia Capital being a partner in the project; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) Columbia Capital is a US based Venture Capital franchise company and have invested in the shares of

Devas Multimedia Pvt. Ltd. through Columbia Capital Devas (Mauritius) Ltd.

Sea Plane

3328. SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Pawan Hans Helicopters Ltd. (PHHL) proposes to commence sea plane operations in the country;

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

(c) the capacity of this sea plane and the details of such planes purchased so far by PHHL?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI):

(a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Pawan Hans Helicopters Ltd. (PHHL) has introduced Seaplane services in Andaman and Nicobar Islands, as a Pilot Project to connect Port Blair and Havelock and other islands in North Andaman.

(c) A Seaplane has been taken on wet lease by PHHL after a global tender to carry out Seaplane services by using Cessna 208A having a capacity of 2+8 passengers.

Commercial Space Launch Agreement

3329. SHRI S. SEMMALAI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and US plan to sign the Commercial Space Launch Agreement that will enable Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) to launch bigger commercial satellites made in US for carrying US components; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) As part of the Civil Space Cooperation being pursued under Next Steps to Strategic Partnership (NSSP), India

and USA are *inter-alia*, working towards an arrangement to facilitate launch of US satellites and third country satellites, which contain US components.

A Technology Safeguard Agreement (TSA), signed on July 20, 2009, currently enables India to launch US satellites and third country satellites, containing US components, intended for civil or non-commercial use. The 'Commercial Space Launch Agreement (CSLA)' is still under discussion.

[Translation]

International Landing Facilities

3330. SHRI KAPIL MUNI KARWARIA:

SHRI ADAGOORU H. VISHWANATH:

SHRI P. VISWANATHAN:

SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has recently identified certain airports lacking in instrumentation facilities for night landings/landings during inclement weather;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to provide latest Instrumental Landing System (ILS) to these airports without much delay;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to maintain international landing standards in all the airports of the country?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b) Upgradation and modernization of landing and navigational aids is a continuous process. Airports Authority of India (AAI) has already provided required navigational and landing aids at all the operational airports. Instrument Landing Systems (ILSs) has been provided at 45 operational airports in the

country. Recently, AAI has provided ILS at Srinagar and Chandigarh airports.

(c) and (d) Provision of ILS and other navigational aids including ground lighting for night operations is decided based on requirements projected by the airlines and also installation of obstruction lights around the airports with the support of local/Government authorities. However, night operations are permitted with prior approval of DGCA.

(e) All the instruments for landing installed at the airports are maintained as per the International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO) standards and in conformity with the civil aviation requirements notified by DGCA.

[English]

ILL Effects of Radioactive Waste

3331. SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted any survey on ill effects of radioactive waste on the health of workers of uranium mines and their families;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether a similar survey has been conducted by a team of Indian doctors in Jharkhand recently;

(d) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to protect the workers involved in uranium mining?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) Yes Madam. The Government conducted surveys to know the ill-effect, if any, of radioactive waste on the health of workers of uranium mines and their families.

(b) Uranium Corporation of India Limited (UCIL), a

Public Sector Undertaking under the Department of Atomic Energy (DAE), is having an occupational health centre at Jaduguda where uranium mine workers are periodically examined as per the provisions of Atomic Energy (Radiation Protection) Rules, 2004 and the Mines Act, 1952. Occupational Health Centre also carries out health survey of the family members of the workers.

No occupational health disease of the uranium mine workers has been reported. There is an Advisory Committee of Occupational Health (ACOH) in Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB) which reviews the occupational health safety status of DAE units, including uranium mines. The villages around the uranium mines, mills and tailings ponds have been surveyed from time to time by various agencies appointed by Government and the reports show that the incidence of diseases including cancer in these areas is not higher to that of national average. A health survey of 598 villagers residing near Jaduguda was carried out between January-December 2006, which included 152 males, 217 females and 229 children below the age of twelve.

As per the survey results in this group;

- No case of congenital malformation and mental retardation was detected
- No cancer cases were found
- The number of infertility cases amongst married woman was 2 which is below the national average
- The villagers suffer from conventional health problems which could be seen in any village with similar socio-economic conditions.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Since the radiation levels in the plant and the surrounding areas are within the permissible levels, no further steps are necessary. Periodic monitoring of health of workers in uranium mines will continue as is the current practice.

Infrastructure Growth

3332. SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the rate of growth of various infrastructure sectors has decreased during the last three years;

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

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) and (b) No, Madam. The investment in ten major physical infrastructure sectors (electricity incl. NCE, roads and bridges, telecommunications, railways incl. MRTS, irrigation incl. watershed, water supply and sanitation, ports incl. inland waterways, airports, storage and oil and gas pipelines) during the first three years of the Eleventh Plan 2007-10 is estimated at Rs. 10,65,828 crore against a target of Rs. 9,81,118 crore. Sector and year-wise details are at Statement.

(c) The Government has taken the following steps to promote investment in infrastructure:

Cabinet Committee on Infrastructure (CCI)

The Cabinet Committee on Infrastructure (CCI) was constituted under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister on July 6, 2009. CCI approves and reviews policies and projects across infrastructure sectors.

Public Private Partnership Appraisal Committee (PPPAC)

With a view to streamlining and simplifying the appraisal and approval process for PPP projects, a Public Private Partnership Appraisal Committee (PPPAC) has been constituted consisting of Secretary, Department of Economic Affairs as its chairman and Secretaries of

Planning Commission, Department of Expenditure, Department of Legal Affairs and the concerned Administrative Department as its members.

Empowered Committee/Institution (EC/EI)

An institutional framework comprising an inter-ministerial Empowered Committee has been established for the purpose of appraising and approving projects for availing the VGF grant of upto 20 per cent of the cost of infrastructure projects undertaken through PPP.

Viability Gap Funding (VGF)

Recognising that the externalities engendered by infrastructure projects cannot always be captured by project sponsors, a Viability Gap Funding (VGF) Scheme was notified in 2006 to enhance the financial viability of competitively bid infrastructure projects which are justified by economic returns, but do not pass the standard thresholds of financial returns. Under the scheme, grant assistance of upto 20 per cent of capital costs is provided by the Central Government to PPP projects undertaken by any Central Ministry, State Government, statutory entity or local body, thus leveraging budgetary resources to access a larger pool of private capital. An additional grant of upto 20 per cent of project costs can be provided by the sponsoring Ministry, State Government or project authority.

India Infrastructure Finance Company Limited (IIFCL)

India Infrastructure Finance Company Limited (IIFCL) was set up as a non-banking company for providing long-term loans for financing infrastructure projects that typically involve long gestation periods. IIFCL provides financial assistance of upto 20 per cent of the project costs, both through direct lending to project companies and by refinancing banks and financial institutions. Upto one-half of the lending by IIFCL can also be in the form of subordinated debt, which often serves as quasi-equity.

Model Documents

Standardised guidelines and model documents that incorporate key principles and best practices relating to the bid process for PPP projects relating to the bid process for PPP projects have also been developed.

Guidelines for the pre-qualification of bidders along with a Model Request for Qualification (RFQ) document

have been issued by the Ministry of Finance for application to all PPP projects.

Statement

Investment in Infrastructure

(Rs. in crore at 2006-07 prices)

Sectors	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10	
	Projections	Actual	Projections	Actual	Projections	Revised Projections
Electricity (incl. NCE)	81,954	1,11,134	1,01,553	1,17,093	1,26,380	1,25,958
Roads and Bridges	51,822	42,741	54,789	48,108	59,200	54,638
Telecom	31,375	31,900	38,134	52,295	48,593	64,206
Railways (incl. MRTS)	34,225	31,182	40,964	39,095	49,525	42,830
Irrigation (incl. WS)	27,497	38,789	35,916	44,858	47,189	49,093
Water Supply and Sanitation	19,298	19,110	22,781	19,939	27,323	21,941
Ports (incl. inland waterways)	12,409	4,942	14,822	7,148	17,374	8,323
Airports	5,208	6,912	5,520	7,522	5,904	7,092
Storage	3,777	906	4,098	1,281	4,446	1,669
Oil and Gas Pipelines	2,708*	16,190	3,003*	21,854	3,332*	27,080
Total	2,70,273	3,03,807	3,21,579	3,59,192	3,89,266	4,02,829

Note: * Projections pertain to gas pipelines only while actual investments and revised projections for 2009-10 are for oil and gas pipelines.

[Translation]

Un-utilised Equipments

3333.SHRIMATI TABASSUM HASAN:

SHRI SURESH ANGADI:

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

(a) whether a large number of equipment are

lying un-utilized in the stores of BSNL and MTNL in the country;

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

(c) whether the Government has put restrictions in BSNL and MTNL in procuring GSM equipment;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) No Madam.

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

(c) to (e) No restriction has been put in for Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) and Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL) by the Government in procuring Global System for Mobile Communication (GSM) equipments.

[English]

Indian Workers Abroad

3334. SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB PATIL:

SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:

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

(a) the number of unskilled and semi-skilled Indian workers working overseas;

(b) whether overseas Indian workers are facing problems regarding non-payment/delayed payment of wages, cruelty, sexual harassment, etc; and

(c) if so, the measures taken to safeguard the interests of Indian workers abroad?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI):

(a) Indian workers emigrate for seeking employment in all categories of work ranging from low skilled to high skilled professional jobs. Data is available only for ECR (Emigration Check Required) category of workers going abroad. This category includes those workers who hold ECR passports and are emigrating to 17 notified countries. The details of ECR Category workers who emigrated to 17 notified countries during 2008, 2009 and 2010 are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) Complaints from Indian workers relating to non-payment, arbitrary reduction or delay in payment of wages, longer working hours and lack of accommodation, food and medical facilities etc. are received by the Indian missions in the Emigration Check Required (ECR) countries from time to time. Whenever, a complaint is received, action is initiated by the Ministry for suspension or cancellation of the Registration Certificate of the Recruiting Agent (RA). If required, RA is also prosecuted through the State Police. Complaints filed against illegal agents are referred to the State Governments. When there is a complaint against a foreign employer, proceedings for black listing such employer are initiated. Indian missions also take up these issues with the foreign employers/local governments to protect the welfare of the workers.

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

- (i) The Ministry has notified the Emigration (Amendment) Rules 2009 on 9th July, 2009 revising the eligibility criteria of Recruiting Agents (RAs) and increasing the security amount and service charges.
- (ii) A Nation wide Awareness-cum-Publicity Campaign through media has been launched to educate intending emigrants about legal emigration procedures, risk of illegal migration and precautions to be taken during emigration.
- (iii) The Ministry has set up the Indian Community Welfare Fund (ICWF) in 42 Countries for providing onsite support and financial assistance to Indian workers in distress.
- (iv) The Government has established an Overseas Workers Resource Centre (OWRC) which is a 24 hour telephone helpline in seven languages to provide authentic information to intending emigrants as well as emigrants on all aspects of emigration.
- (v) India had signed Labour Agreements with Jordan and Qatar in 1980s to protect the

interest of the Indian Workers. Memoranda of Understanding (MoU) were signed with United Arab Emirates (UAE) in December, 2006, with Kuwait in April, 2007, with Oman in November 2008, with Malaysia in January 2009, and with Bahrain in June 2009. An Additional Protocol to the existing Labour Agreement between India

and Qatar was signed in November, 2007.

- (vi) 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.

Statement

The details of ECR Category workers who emigrated to 17 notified countries during 2008, 2009 and 2010

Sl. No.	ECR Country	2008	2009	2010
1.	UAE	349827	130302	130910
2.	Qatar	82937	46292	45752
3.	Oman	89659	74963	105807
4.	Kingdom of Saudi Arabia	228406	281110	275172
5.	Kuwait	35562	42091	37667
6.	Bahrain	31924	17541	15101
7.	Malaysia	21123	11345	20577
8.	Libya	5040	3991	5221
9.	Jordan	1377	847	2562
10.	Yemen	492	421	208
11.	Sudan	1045	708	957
12.	Afghanistan	405	395	256
13.	Indonesia	33	09	3
14.	Syria	74	00	2
15.	Lebanon	75	250	765
16.	Thailand	15	05	5
17.	Others (including Iraq)	—	—	391
Total		848601	610272	641356

Environmental Education

3335. SHRI RAJAJIAH SIRICILLA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is raising awareness about the environment among the students especially in the rural and backward areas of the country in the Eleventh Plan period;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the funds allocated and spent so far in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. In accordance with National Curriculum Framework, 2005, the primary stage of school education includes compulsory subject on "Environment Studies". At the Upper Primary and Secondary Stages of school education, the environment concerns and issues are included at appropriate places in the textbooks and other curricular materials.

The syllabus prescribed by Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) has taken cognizance of environmental problems and introduced elements of environmental education for all classes up to secondary level in all its affiliated schools including those located in rural and backward areas of the country. The subject is also transacted through activity and project mode.

Eco-clubs in Government schools under the National Green Corps (NGC) programme of Ministry of Environment and Forests have been functioning since 2000-2001. The objective is to spread of environment awareness amongst school children.

(c) During the year 2010-2011, National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) has allocated Rs. 165 lakh under the programme "Environment Orientation to School Education" of the Scheme "Quality Improvement in Schools". The expenditure so far has been to the extent of Rs. 27.47 lakh.

Ministry of Environment and Forest has incurred an expenditure of Rs. 24.44 lakh for eco-club during 2010-2011.

Permanent Membership of UNSC

3336. SHRI INDER SINGH NAMDHARI:

SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has got strong support from US Government to its claim for permanent membership in UN Security Council (UNSC);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the names of the countries which are opposing India's bid for permanent membership in UNSC?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) and (b) US President Obama, in a speech to Hon'ble Members of Parliament in Delhi during his visit to India in November 2010, said that in the years ahead he looked forward to a reformed United Nations Security Council that included India as a permanent member. This was also mentioned in the Joint Statement issued on 8 November 2010 by our Prime Minister and President Barack Obama.

(c) Many countries have endorsed India's candidature for permanent membership in an expanded Security Council. However, there is a small minority of countries that would like to see expansion in only the non-permanent category and are opposed to any expansion of permanent seats. Pakistan has made known its opposition to India's bid for permanent membership.

Data and Transaction Security

3337. DR. JYOTI MIRDHA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Data Security Council of India under CERT-IN has done a survey on the data and transactions security systems in Indian banks;

(b) if so, the findings thereof; and

(c) the action taken/being taken by the Government to ensure security of banking transactions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) The Data Security Council of India has done a survey on the 'State of Data Security and Privacy in the Indian Banking Industry'

under the aegis of CERT-IN in the year 2010 and the report was published in February 2011.

(b) Some of the major findings of the survey are summarized as:

- (i) Investments in information security are being driven by regulatory requirements as well as the increasing usage of online and mobile channels and external threats.
- (ii) Information security is still seen as an IT centric function.
- (iii) There is a need for increased synergy between Security and Fraud Management functions.
- (iv) Banks face most significant challenges in respect of customer awareness on information security along with insecure customer end points.
- (v) Managing security is more challenging in online banking and phone (IVR) banking as compared to other service delivery channels.
- (vi) Majority of the banks continue to remain largely dependent on incidents being reported by their customers and/or employees.

(c) Government is following an integrated approach with a series of legal, technical and administrative steps to ensure that necessary systems are in place to address the growing threat of cyber attacks in the country. Salient details are given below:

- (i) Computers Security Policies, Standard Operating Procedures and guidelines were formulated and circulated to all Ministries/Departments for implementation.
- (ii) All Central Government Ministries/Departments and State/Union Territory Governments have been advised to conduct security auditing of entire Information Technology infrastructure including websites periodically to discover gaps with respect to security practices and take appropriate corrective actions.

- (iii) National Informatics Centre (NIC) has been directed not to host web sites, which are not audited with respect to cyber security.
- (iv) The "Crisis Management Plan for countering cyber attacks and cyber terrorism" was prepared and circulated for implementation by all Ministries/Departments of Central Government, State Governments and their organizations and critical sectors.
- (v) The Information Technology Act, 2000 as amended by the Information Technology (Amendment) Act, 2008 has been enforced on 27-10-2009. The Act provides legal framework to address the issues connected with security breaches of information technology infrastructure.
- (vi) The Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In) issues alerts and advisories regarding latest cyber threats and counter-measures on regular basis.
- (vii) Institute of Development and Research in Banking (IDRBT) at Hyderabad has been functioning as a Sectoral CERT in the Finance sector to handle and respond to domain specific threats.

In addition, RBI is regularly advising banks on various aspects related to security of banking transactions.

Assured Career Progression Scheme

3338. SHRI HARIBHAU JAWALE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Assured Career Progression (ACP) scheme introduced on 9 August, 1999 for the welfare of the Central Government employees;

(b) whether the Government initiated and awarded this ACP scheme for all eligible employees of various pay band and grade pay; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (c) To avoid genuine stagnation and hardship faced by the Central Government civilian employees due to lack of adequate promotional avenues, the Fifth Central Pay Commission (5th CPC) recommended introduction of an Assured Career Progression Scheme (ACPS). The Government approved the Scheme recommended by the 5th CPC as a 'safety net' to deal with the problem of genuine stagnation and hardship faced by the employee due to lack of adequate promotional avenues.

The Scheme was implemented w.e.f. 09-08-1999, which ensured two financial upgradations on completion of 12 and 24 years of regular service to Group 'B', 'C' and 'D' employees and isolated posts in Group 'A'. The benefits were allowed in the promotional hierarchy if the Government servant had not earned the regular promotions during this period. However, in case of isolated post, the financial upgradations were allowed in the standard/common pay structure recommended by the 5th CPC as contained in Annexure-II of ACPS dated 09-08-1999. The officers of Group 'A' service were, however, not covered under the Scheme on the ground that the regular promotions would be earned by them during their service career. The Scheme benefited a large number of employees who had been stagnating for long periods. The Scheme is available on the website of this Department (www.persmin.nic.in> Establishment>Other Division/Section>ACP).

The ACP scheme has now been replaced with Modified Assured Career Progression Scheme (MACPS) on the basis of recommendations of the 6th Central Pay Commission w.e.f. 01-09-2008. However, the benefits during the period from 01-01-2006 to 31-08-2008 under the

ACPS have been allowed in the revised pay structure recommended by the 6th CPC.

Basics in Mathematics

3339. SHRI M.K. RAGHAVAN:

SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY:

SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:

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

(a) whether the Annual Status of Education Report, 2010 has revealed a decline in children's ability to do simple mathematics in rural India;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the teachers are not teaching the students in primary level basics in mathematics; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (d) The Annual Status of Education Report (ASER) is brought out annually by PRATHAM, a non-governmental organization. ASER (Rural)-2010 (provisional) suggests a decline in the ability of students to do basic mathematics, like recognizing numbers and doing basic calculations, except in Punjab, which is reported to have shown improvement over the years. However, the National Learners' Achievement Surveys conducted periodically by National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) for classes III, V and VIII has revealed improvements in the overall learning level in the subject of Mathematics. Till now, two rounds of such Achievement Surveys have been completed by NCERT. A comparative table of the progress in respect of the two rounds is given below:

Subject	Class III		Class V		Class VIII	
	Round I	Round II	Round I	Round II	Round I	Round II
Mathematics	58.25%	61.89%	46.51%	48.46%	39.17%	42.71%

Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) provides for 20-day teacher training for every elementary school teacher each year. In 2008-09, NCERT initiated a focused programme for strengthening the teaching of Mathematics at early primary grades. This programme involves development of pedagogic strategies for early Mathematics education, development of Mathematics learning kit for Class I and II, selection/development of appropriate pedagogic materials to support concrete, experience-based classroom transaction, and development of a teacher training manual. Workshops have also been held to demonstrate the importance of an activity-based classroom that provides maximum opportunity time for active student participation in learning. States have undertaken various initiatives to promote such changes in classroom processes.

The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 has become operative with effect from 1st April, 2010. The RTE Act provides that every child in the 6-14 age group shall have a right to free and compulsory education till completion of elementary education. It prescribes, *inter alia* the norms and standards for Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR), number of working days/instructional hours in an academic year, number of working hours per week for the teacher, teaching learning equipment, etc. It also lays down that the curriculum and evaluation process shall take into account the all-round development of the child, build on the child's knowledge, potentiality and talent, provide for learning through activities, discovery and exploration. The Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) Framework of Implementation has been revised to correspond with the provisions of the RTE Act, 2009. Further, the National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE) has laid down the teacher qualifications under section 23 of the RTE Act. States would need to follow the prescribed teacher qualifications in all future recruitments.

Expansion of Cellular Phone Network

3340. SHRI ADACCORU H. VISHWANATH:

SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT:

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

(a) whether the Government has launched any

scheme for the expansion of cellular phone network in hilly and remote areas with the financial assistance from Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of towers set up in Karnataka as on 31 December, 2010;

(d) whether the Government has provided subsidy to Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) and other service providers for setting up of towers; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the details of amount given to each service provider for the said scheme in Karnataka as on 31 December, 2010?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) and (b) Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF) has launched a scheme in 2007 to provide financial support for setting up and managing 7363 number of infrastructure sites/towers (revised from 7871) in 500 districts spread over 27 States for provision of mobile services in the specified rural including hilly 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. As on 31-01-2011, 7251 towers i.e. about 98.48% have been set up under this scheme. The infrastructure so-created is being shared by three service providers for provision of mobile services. As on 31-12-2010, 13866 BTSs (Base Transceiver Stations) have been commissioned by Service Providers.

(c) As on 31 December 2010, 381 number of towers have been set up in Karnataka.

(d) USOF has provided subsidy to Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) and other infrastructure providers/service providers for setting up of towers.

(e) The service provider-wise disbursement across different financial years as on 31-12-2010 for the whole country is given in Statement-I. The service provider-wise disbursement across different financial years as on 31-12-2010 for Karnataka is given in Statement-II.

Statement-I

Operator	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	Grand Total
BSNL	0.15	26.87	42.26	69.28
DWL		0.99	1.05	2.04
GTL	3.74	6.01	6.67	16.41
KEC		6.61	7.21	13.82
QTIL	0.54	0.66		1.20
RCIL		3.29	4.38	7.67
RCL			0.06	0.06
VECL		1.56		1.56
VESL	0.06	5.05	1.70	6.82
Grand Total	4.49	51.04	63.33	118.86

BSNL	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited
DWL	Dishnet Wireless Limited
GTL	GTL Infrastructure Limited
KEC	KEC International Limited
QTIL	Quipo Telecom Infrastructure Limited
RCIL	Reliance Communications Infrastructure Limited
RCL	Reliance Communications Limited
VECL	Vodafone Essar Cellular Limited
VESL	Vodafone Essar South Limited

Statement-II

Service Provider	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	Grand Total
BSNL	2755080	34686848	19040350	56482278
DWL	0	0	0	0
GTL	0	0	0	0

Service Provider	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	Grand Total
KEC	0	0	0	0
QTIL	0	0	0	0
RCIL	0	0	0	0
RCL	0	0	0	0
VECL	0	0	0	0
VESL	0	0	0	0
Grand Total	2755080	34686848	19040350	56482278

BSNL	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited
DWL	Dishnet Wireless Limited
GTL	GTL Infrastructure Limited
KEC	KEC International Limited
QTIL	Quipo Telecom Infrastructure Limited
RCIL	Reliance Communications Infrastructure Limited
RCL	Reliance Communications Limited
VECL	Vodafone Essar Cellular Limited
VESL	Vodafone Essar South Limited

Note: Subsidy is paid to only BSNL as Infrastructure Provider in Karnataka. BAL (Bharti Airtel Limited), BSNL, RCL and VESL operate as USP (Universal Service Provider) as per Part-B of Mobile Phase-I Agreement but no subsidy is paid to them.

Funds for Colleges

3344. SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds earmarked for the Allahabad University and its constituent colleges to implement 27% reservation to the OBC students during the last three years, year-wise:

(b) whether the constituent colleges are facing constraints due to non-release of funds;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (d) According to the information furnished by the University Grants Commission, out of Rs. 236.50 crores allocated to the University of Allahabad for implementation of OBC reservation in admission, the Commission has, during the last three years, released funds for University Departments and G.B. Pant Institute as per details below:—

	(Rs. In lakhs)
2008-2009	2680.00
2009-2010	1250.00
2010-2011	2600.00
Total	6530.00

It has not been possible to release funds for the Constituent colleges of the University due to anomalies in the students' intake and other remedial measures suggested by the Empowered Committee constituted for this purpose. The UGC has informed that it has not received any representation from the University regarding any hardships being faced by these colleges on account of non-release of funds.

**Medical Facilities in
Navodaya Vidyalayas**

3342. SHRI KUNVARJIBHAI MOHANBHAI BAVALIA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any plan to upgrade medical facilities at Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas (JNVs) have medical rooms equipped with first-aid facilities and have full time staff nurses. In addition, consultant Medical Officers are also appointed on honorarium basis to visit the Vidyalayas. In case of emergency, the students are treated at the nearby Government hospitals. The employees of Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti have been provided with medical facilities as per provisions of Central Services (Medical Attendance) Rules.

**Inclusion of Secondary Education
under RTE Act**

3343. SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to include secondary education under the RTE Act;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of children could be benefited from the inclusion of secondary education in RTE Act?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) There is no such proposal of the Government.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

**Financial Assistance for
Children Education**

3344. SHRI M. VENUGOPALA REDDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is providing any financial assistance to Government servants for the education of their children;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the funds allocated and spent in this regard during the last three years and the current year?

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

(b) The Central Government is allowing reimbursement of expenditure on the education for the two eldest surviving children of the Government employee for children studying in classes from nursery to twelfth in junior colleges or schools affiliated to Universities or Boards of Education, within the annual ceiling of Rs. 12000 per child. Reimbursement can be claimed towards hostel subsidy up to the maximum of Rs. 3000 per month per child. Reimbursement of Education Allowance for disabled children of Government employees is payable at double the normal rates.

(c) No funds are specifically allocated for this purpose. However, the reimbursement is effected by respective Central Government Ministries/Departments/Organizations from their respective salary heads.

[Translation]

Schools for Disabled

3345. SHRIMATI JYOTI DHURVE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up schools in every district of the country for the disabled children; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) There is no such proposal with this Ministry. One of the objectives of the Centrally Sponsored Schemes, "Inclusive Education for the Disabled at the Secondary Stage" and "Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan", is to provide inclusive education to the disabled children in all Government and Government-aided schools.

Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, under the Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme, provides grant-in-aid to the Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) for projects for the welfare of persons with disabilities which *inter alia* includes schools for the mentally retarded, deaf and dumb and visually impaired children.

[English]

Civil Nuclear Agreement with Japan

3346. DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has recently signed civil nuclear agreement with Japan;

(b) if so, the salient features of the agreement; and

(c) the likely gains to the country as a result thereof?

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

(c) On 25th June 2010, the Government of Japan announced its decision to commence negotiations with the Government of India on an Agreement for Cooperation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy. Negotiations are currently going on. During Prime Minister's visit to Tokyo on 24-26 October 2010 for the Annual Summit with Japan, the two Prime Ministers affirmed that cooperation in this sector will open up new opportunities for further developing the India-Japan Strategic and Global Partnership.

Static Test ST-02

3347. SHRI K. SHIVKUMAR ALIAS J.K. RITHEESH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the S-200 Static Test (ST-02), L110 Stage test has been completed as planned earlier;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the work on C25 Cryogenic Engine for GSLV MK III has been completed; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) The first Static Test (ST-01) of the S-200 solid booster stage of GSLV-MkIII, was successfully conducted in January, 2010 at Satish Dhawan Space Centre, Sriharikota. Presently, preparations are progressing for conducting the second Static Test (ST-02) of S-200 solid booster stage. The test is planned during mid-2011.

So far, stage-level tests have been completed for the L110 liquid core stage twice, at Liquid Propulsion Systems Centre (LPSC), Mahendragiri. The first test was conducted in March 2010 for a duration of 150 seconds; and the second test was for its full flight duration of 200 seconds, in September, 2010.

(c) and (d) The work towards realization of C25 Cryogenic Engine for the GSLV-MkIII programme is progressing well. Major sub-systems of the C25 Cryogenic

Engine such as Gas Generator, Turbo-pumps for the Liquid Oxygen (LOX) and Liquid Hydrogen (LH2) have been realised and tested. Preparations for the testing of one of the major subsystem viz., Thrust Chamber are underway. The integrated test of the C25 Cryogenic Engine is planned for end 2011.

Decline in Flight Attendants

3348. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY:

SHRI K. SUGUMAR:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Air India is considering to reduce the number of cabin crew members in its aircraft;

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

(c) whether the Union Government has issued any directive/guidelines asking airlines including Air India not to reduce the number of cabin crew members; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI):

(a) No, Madam. Cabin crew rostering is in line with DGCA norms.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

Casual Labourers in BSNL

3349. SHRI MAHENDRA KUMAR ROY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited is implementing the rules enacted by the Government for wages, social security and welfare measures and regularisation of casual labourers;

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

(c) the action taken by the Government on all the above aspects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) to (c) BSNL is implementing the laws/rules enacted by the Government of India for wages and social security and welfare measures.

However, casual labourers are not being regularized in view of the Constitution Bench Judgement of the Hon'ble Supreme Court dated 10-04-2006 in the matter of Secretary, State of Karnataka and others v/s Uma Devi and others. In this judgement, the Hon'ble Court has, *inter-alia*, laid down the ratio of law that regularization of casual labourers, dehors the provisions of the Recruitment Rules, is unconstitutional and illegal. This situation has been further substantiated by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in a Judgement dated 16-01-2009 in SLP (C) No. 7803 of 2006 in the case of BSNL Vs. Teja Singh.

Primary Schools in Amdaman and Nicobar Islands

3350. SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for construction of primary school building at Ganeshnagar and Shantinagar under Diglipur tehsils in Andaman and Nicobar Islands;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any proposal for construction of additional classrooms at Paschim Sagar and Talbagan in the already existing/dilapidated classrooms through pre-fabricated structure under above tehsils;

(d) if so, the funds earmarked for the above purposes; and

(e) the number of students studying in these schools in temporary structures?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D.

PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Construction of six permanent classrooms with toilet blocks has been proposed at Ganeshnagar and Shantinagar under Diglipur tehsil in Andaman and Nicobar Islands in the Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWP and B) of 2011-12.

(c) and (d) While four permanent classrooms have been proposed for the primary section of Government Secondary School, Paschim Sagar in the Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWP and B) 2011-12, there is no proposal for construction of additional classrooms for Primary School, Talbagan which already has four permanent classrooms with toilet blocks. A token provision of Rs. 5 lakh each has been made in the AWP and B 2011-12 for the purpose.

(e) Number of students studying in the Primary schools of Ganesh Nagar, Shantinagar, Paschim Sagar and Talbagan is 8, 30, 21 and 40 respectively.

Funds Allocation

3351. SHRI KHAGEN DAS: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the funds allocated to North Eastern States under various schemes during 2009-10 and 2010-11;

(b) whether the Government proposes to implement any special scheme for tribal people of the region;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) The Planning Commission approves sector-wise allocation of the Annual Plan proposals submitted by the respective state governments, which are based on the States' own resources, including budgetary borrowing and Central Assistance. The detailed sector-wise schematic allocations are done by the State Governments concerned. The Sector-wise allocation of funds of the North Eastern States for 2009-10 and 2010-11 is at Statement-IA and 1B.

As regards the major Centrally Sponsored Schemes (Flagship programme), Statement-II indicating allocations for 2009-10 and 2010-11 for the North Eastern States, as available in the Planning Commission, is enclosed.

(b) to (d) Many of the North Eastern States are predominantly inhabited by the indigenous Tribal people. Therefore, the development programmes are targeting the Tribal inhabited areas as a part of normal plan, which include special provisions like funds under Article 275(1) of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs. For the States of Assam, Tripura and Manipur, the funds are allocated for the welfare of Tribal people from the allocations under the Tribal Sub plan of the States. In addition, funds are also earmarked for the Autonomous District Councils under the Sixth Schedule of the constitution and Autonomous District Councils formed under the States' Act.

Statement-IA

Annual Plan (2009-10)—Approved Outlay (Major Head-wise/State-wise)

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Major Heads of Development	Arunachal Pradesh	Assam	Manipur	Meghalaya	Mizoram	Nagaland	Sikkim	Tripura
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
I.	Agriculture and Allied Activities	9100.00	43984.00	3132.00	16053.00	15127.00	10740.00	4126.52	15139.20

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
II.	Rural Development	2345.00	84818.00	8439.00	10871.00	4880.00	6480.00	15824.95	15353.02
III.	Special Area Programmes	10644.00	97487.00	2119.00	1827.00	7125.00	9908.00	2856.00	8891.00
M.	Irrigation and Flood Control	4450.00	33142.00	28807.00	5100.00	5821.00	10078.00	5309.24	10199.28
V.	Energy	22179.93	17274.00	17350.00	55240.00	6911.00	7418.00	5048.08	3100.50
VI.	Industry and Minerals	850.00	22922.00	9191.83	3390.00	1760.00	4243.00	1359.06	4952.74
VII.	Transport	12561.00	81132.00	9054.05	13768.00	6622.00	13231.00	9079.91	19641.43
VIII.	Science and Technology	6866.00	7610.00	2869.00	4419.00	1814.00	3313.00	2528.69	10281.30
IX.	General Economic Services	113436.07	28290.00	74070.46	5116.00	6444.00	36848.00	7381.76	4517.83
X.	Social Services	25908.00	156852.00	41854.92	34917.00	55332.00	42833.00	45902.68	70703.70
	(i) Education	8256.00	30274.00	10727.95	12750.00	11475.00	10341.00	15754.54	18423.83
	(ii) Medical and Public Health	2900.00	41211.00	2617.00	5500.00	18800.00	3325.00	3553.00	11548.12
	(iii) Water Supply and Sanitation	4900.00	20730.00	10425.00	4500.00	6380.00	960.00	3632.38	8937.78
	(iv) Housing	2150.00	220.00	950.00	1200.00	2132.00	13905.00	3242.74	5900.00
	(v) Urban Development	5700.00	36233.00	7355.67	7500.00	8461.00	10986.00	15361.81	7697.22
	(vi) Others Social Services	2002.00	28184.00	9779.30	3467.00	2084.00	3316.00	4358.21	18196.75
XI.	General Services	1660.00	26489.00	3112.74	59299.00	13164.00	4908.00	5083.11	5220.00
	Grand Total	210000.00	600000.00	200000.00	210000.00	125000.00	150000.00	104500.00	168000.00

Statement-IB*Annual Plan (2010-11)—Approved Outlay (Major Head-wise/State-wise)*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Major Heads of Development	Arunachal Pradesh	Assam	Manipur	Meghalaya	Mizoram	Nagaland	Sikkim	Tripura
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
I.	Agriculture and Allied Activities	11137.00	66619.00	6560.79	21154.00	22959.95	16390.00	4762.43	18489.22

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
II. Rural Development		7815.34	101434.00	10496.16	9770.00	4317.00	6786.00	7969.41	7847.52
III. Special Area Programmes		10950.00	114128.00	2119.00	5615.00	7125.00	15430.00	3599.00	12863.50
M. Irrigation and Flood Control		10091.00	37102.00	38217.00	8920.00	6266.00	14452.00	10911.15	18165.35
V. Energy		31000.00	38949.00	13630.00	60981.00	7411.00	5791.00	5858.07	6788.74
VI. Industry and Minerals		2086.00	22639.00	10114.00	4850.00	3675.00	4711.00	3323.65	3136.76
VII. Transport		60719.45	65502.00	8899.15	27848.00	13991.00	12259.00	8087.26	20492.14
VIII. Science, Technology and Environment		6050.00	16697.00	4433.02	3850.00	6114.00	3526.00	4527.35	13037.93
IX. General Economic Services		42856.75	18174.00	100883.78	19645.00	10748.85	19148.00	11710.87	13727.55
X. Social Services		55367.46	259758.00	58441.46	55022.00	44142.00	47619.00	53265.91	68971.99
(i) Education		15787.20	71148.00	13050.48	17900.00	15886.00	12967.00	19277.45	15370.56
(ii) Medical and Public Health		7052.00	57176.00	8270.33	10200.00	6940.00	4917.00	7002.13	12562.04
(iii) Water Supply and Sanitation		13634.60	21715.00	10425.00	7400.00	6855.00	2357.00	2545.59	7782.79
(iv) Housing		3630.66	220.00	3397.97	1000.00	2010.00	11435.00	2262.85	3396.50
(v) Urban Development		11959.00	64104.00	10605.03	14595.00	9952.00	11157.00	19934.10	8869.25
(vi) Others Social Services		3304.00	45395.00	12692.65	3927.00	2499.00	4786.00	2243.79	20990.85
XI. General Services		11927.00	23498.00	6205.64	5345.00	22650.20	3888.00	3484.90	2479.30
Grand Total		250000.00	764500.00	260000.00	223000.00	150000.00	150000.00	117500.00	186000.00

Statement-II

Allocation of funds to NE States for the major Centrally Sponsored Schemes (Flagship Programmes) during 2009-10 and 2010-11

(Rs. in crore)

1	2	Arunachal Pradesh		Assam		Manipur		Meghalaya	
		2009-10	2010-11	2009-10	2010-11	2009-10	2010-11	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGA)		33.86	21.55	778.89	1748.19	389.93	163.05	211.37	133.31

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2.	Indira Awaas Yojna (IAY)	29.36	33.73	666.51	745.76	16.28	18.42	44.38	50.99
3.	National Rural Health Mission (NRHM)	53.16	46.86	792.93	338.46	61.89	23.18	87.68	76.15
4.	Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)	114.28	104.02	474.80	349.55	15.00	84.12	93.83	110.41
5.	Mid Day Meal Scheme (MDM)	17.88	13.25	30.08	25.00	9.01	5.96	27.77	27.07
6.	Jawahar Lal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM)	50.00	55.00	102.68	0.37	51.00	50.00	61.00	128.95
7.	Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojna (PMGSY)	NA	NA	1179.00	1170.00	149.16	62.00	NA	NA
8.	National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP)	3.65	3.79	158.25	81.78	11.26	20.24	8.30	12.13
9.	Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS)	20.27	16.71	497.65	156.65	33.08	26.90	42.90	24.43
10.	National Rural Drinking Water Supply (NRDWP)	178.20	123.01	315.54	213.58	40.18	25.94	79.40	62.83
11.	National Horticulture Mission (NHM)	NA	NA	37.43	10.00	30.28	17.42	NA	NA
12.	Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP)	30.78	37.50	330.85	0.00	120.62	220.00	22.50	24.30
13.	Rajiv Gandhi Gram Vidyuti Karan Yojana (RGGVY)	48.68	20.00	737.10	407.07	67.11	70.46	38.43	15.79
14.	Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC)	4.05	0.09	67.30	48.05	11.78	18.35	13.79	3.82

(Rs. in crore)

1	2	Mizoram		Nagaland		Sikkim		Tripura	
		2009-10	2010-11	2009-10	2010-11	2009-10	2010-11	2009-10	2010-11
		11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1.	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGA)	276.97	102.71	562.92	269.71	88.57	28.84	690.10	415.86

1	2	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
2.	Indira Awaas Yojna (IAY)	9.46	10.87	29.37	33.74	5.62	6.45	57.85	42.82
3.	National Rural Health Mission (NRHM)	52.76	48.15	77.43	71.52	26.78	26.38	112.54	4.01
4.	Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)	66.18	44.53	49.13	86.37	17.36	29.69	74.73	69.25
5.	Mid Day Meal Scheme (MDM)	10.79	9.98	12.16	13.75	5.53	5.44	23.37	39.48
6.	Jawahar Lal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM)	50.33	30.80	72.06	75.48	120.00	150.00	32.65	0.00
7.	Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojna (PMGSY)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	15.25	1.25
8.	National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP)	5.78	6.54	6.91	11.84	5.30	4.86	39.48	28.62
9.	Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS)	21.68	6.48	21.15	9.09	12.40	3.25	102.78	34.67
10.	National Rural Drinking Water Supply (NRDWP)	50.40	35.71	52.00	51.70	21.60	15.45	77.40	26.94
11.	National Horticulture Mission (NHM)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	30.00	10.00
12.	Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP)	36.45	39.19	97.30	125.00	40.00	94.24	36.21	4.02
13.	Rajiv Gandhi Gram Vidyuti Karan Yojana (RGGVY)	27.33	11.23	25.62	10.52	25.62	10.53	35.28	0.00
14.	Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC)	4.13	NA	10.59	1.12	NA	1.13	8.37	3.40

BPL List of Eleventh Plan

3352. DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Below Poverty Line (BPL) List for Eleventh Five Year Plan period is not finalised;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is provision for fresh BPL list in each Five Year Plan period; and

(d) if so, the reasons for non-implementation of the said provision in Eleventh Five year plan period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) to (d) The Ministry of Rural Development provides financial and technical support to the States/UTs for conducting the BPL Census to identify the households living below the poverty line in the rural areas who could be targeted for getting the benefits under its programmes.

The BPL Census is generally conducted on the eve of the Five Year Plan. The Ministry of Rural Development has already conducted BPL Census in 1992 for the 8th Five Year Plan (1992-1997), BPL Census has also been conducted in 1997 and 2002 for 9th Five Year Plan (1997-2002) and 10th Five Year Plan (2002-2007) respectively. For various reasons, the BPL Census could not be conducted in 2007. The work relating the BPL Census 2011 is on.

For conducting the BPL Census for the Eleventh Five Year Plan, the Ministry of Rural Development, on 12th August, 2008, constituted an Expert Group to advise the Ministry on the suitable methodology for identification of BPL households. The Expert Group under chairmanship of Dr. N.C. Saxena submitted its report on 21st August 2009. The report of the Expert Group was circulated among the State Governments/UT administrations and the concerned Central Ministries for their comments. The Ministry has also consulted various experts on the issue. Based on their suggestions a pilot socio-economic survey has been conducted to pre-testing the methodology recommended by the Expert Group with alternative options. Results of pilot study have been discussed with States/UTs.

The Ministry of Rural Development has decided to seek approval of cabinet for the methodology for conducting the BPL Census 2011 and a draft note for cabinet has been circulated to the concerned Ministries/Departments for their comments.

The Ministry of Rural Development has proposed that the BPL Census be conducted in association with the

Office of Registrar General of India (ORGI) along with caste Census going to be conducted by them.

[Translation]

Complaints in CBI

3353. RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:

SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the procedure to sort out the genuine complaints received by Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) along with the criteria adopted in this regard;

(b) the details of departments regarding which most of the complaints have been received;

(c) the number of genuine complaints on which cases have been filed during the last three years;

(d) the reasons for not filing the cases on the rest of the complaints; and

(e) the reaction of the Government thereto?

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

(a) All complaints received in CBI are entered in the temporary Complaint Register maintained in the Branch Office and assigned a temporary number. The complaint is analysed to decide whether it falls within the purview of CBI and merits verification by CBI. The complaints meriting verification by CBI are taken up for verification with the permission of the competent authority. The complaints are called registered complaints. If verification of a complaint reveals prima facie an offence against the suspect, then the action is taken accordingly. In case the complaints pertain to a subject outside the purview of CBI or the allegations are trivial or vague, then the complaint is forwarded to the Ministry/Department concerned for further necessary action or closed, as the case may be.

(b) Most of the complaints received relate to Banks,

Insurance, Posts, FCI, Income Tax, Railways, MES, DDA, Excise, Coal, etc.

(c) The number of registered complaints during last 3 years along with number of cases registered on the basis of complaints received are given below:

Year	Complaints received	Cases registered
2008	415	258
2009	521	318
2010	525	250
2011 (upto 31-1-2011)	46	17

(d) and (e) No cases were registered on remaining complaints during the above mentioned period as the allegations in the complaint could not be substantiated or the allegations were not found fit for CBI probe. These complaints have been referred to the authorities of State Government/Concerned CVOs/concerned for further necessary action or for closure as the case may be.

Appointment on Fake Certificate

3354.DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:

Sl. No.	Name of the Ministry/Department	No. of cases			
		Total	SCs	STs	OBCs
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	National Commission for SCs	Nil	-	-	-
2.	M/o Chemical Fertilizers (Deptt. of Fertilizers) Kerala	4	1	3	-
3.	M/o Water Resources	Nil	-	-	-
4.	M/o Science and Technology (Deptt. of Scientific and Industrial Research)	11	1	10	-
5.	Ministry of Urban Development (CPWD-1) (Directorate of Estate-1) (Dte. of Printing-2)	4	1	3	-
6.	Ministry of Mines	2	1	1	-
7.	DG Civil Aviation	Nil	-	-	-

SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3631 on 01 December, 2010 regarding Appointment on fake caste certificate and state:

(a) the names of the Ministries along with the Ministry-wise and Department-wise number of cases in which appointments were made on the basis of fake caste certification;

(b) the category-wise number of such appointments; and

(c) the names of the States from where these fake certificates were issued along with their number?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) Ministry/Department/Organisation-wise and category-wise information about the appointments allegedly made on the basis of false/fake caste certificates, as received from 30 Ministries/Departments/Organisations is given below:

1	2	3	4	5	6
8.	PMO	Nil	-	-	-
9.	Department of Economic Affairs	Nil	-	-	-
10.	M/o Minority Affairs	Nil	-	-	-
11.	Cabinet Sectt. (Rashtrapati Bhawan)	Nil	-	-	-
12.	M/o Steel	Nil	-	-	-
13.	Ministry of Panchayati Raj	Nil	-	-	-
14.	Ministry of Earth Sciences	Nil	-	-	-
15.	Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas	Nil	-	-	-
16.	M/o Chemical Fertilizers (Deptt. of Fertilizers)	2	-	2	-
17.	M/o Rural Development	Nil	-	-	-
18.	Comptroller and Auditor General of India	Nil	-	-	-
19.	Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprise (Deptt. of Heavy Industries)	57	-	57	-
20.	M/o Communication (Deptt. of Telecom)	56	7	49	-
21.	M/o Road Transport and Highways	Nil	-	-	-
22.	M/o Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution (Deptt. of Food and Public Distribution)	38	4	33	1
23.	M/o Science and Technology (Deptt. of Science and Technology)	Nil	-	-	-
24.	Department of Space	16	7	9	-
25.	Department of Expenditure	Nil	0	-	-
26.	MHA, ITBP	38	-	37	1
27.	Deptt. of Agriculture and Cooperation	2	2	-	-
28.	Ministry of Commerce and Industry	13	3	10	-
29.	Department of Pension and Pensioners Welfare	Nil			
30.	Department of Financial Services	1140	209	927	4
Total		1383	236	1141	6

(c) The certificates have allegedly been issued from the States/UTs of Uttar Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Bihar, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Delhi, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Kerala, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Jammu and Kashmir, Tripura, Karnataka, Haryana. In some cases certificates are not available and in some cases appointments were made on the basis of certificates issued by authorities like Members of Legislative Assembly, which are not acceptable for the purpose.

[English]

Exemption from Right to Information

3355. SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH:

SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether under the Right to Information Act, 2005, certain information which is of secret nature which can harm the national interests or security have been exempted from public domain;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Central Information Commission (CIC) has directed all the Ministries and Departments to make public all information/records which are not exempted under the RTI Act;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Section 8(1) (a) of the Right to Information Act, 2005 exempts the disclosure of information, disclosure of which would prejudicially affect the sovereignty and integrity of India, the security, strategic, scientific or economic interests of the State, relations with foreign State or lead to incitement of an offence.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

[Translation]

Airport Runway Project

3356. SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:

SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA:

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any irregularities have come to light in the airport runway construction projects in Lucknow and Varanasi;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the amount embezzled in the said scam;

(c) whether the Government has conducted any enquiry and fixed the responsibility in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the officials held responsible for the above scam?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) to (d) There were certain allegations against the engineers of Airports Authority of India (AAI) on the issue of high "Base Price" of cement considered in the estimated cost of pavement works pertaining to Lucknow and Varanasi airports.

Detailed investigations were conducted by the Vigilance Department of AAI and prima facie, no allegations were substantiated, as no malafider was attributed to any of the AAI official. However, CBI is also investigating the matter.

Telephone Connectivity to Villages

3357. SHRI K. SUGUMAR:

SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI:

SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE:

SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA:

SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU:

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

(a) the number of villages in the country having telephone connectivity along with those not covered so far, State-wise; and

(b) the time by which all the villages in the country are likely to be covered and the action being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) As on 31-01-2011, out of 5,93,601 inhabited villages 5,74,673 villages in the country have telephone connectivity through Village Public Telephones (VPTs). State-wise details of VPTs are given in the Statement.

(b) For provision of VPTs, two Agreements were signed by M/s Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) with subsidy support from Universal Service Obligation (USO) Fund. The first was on November 2004 to provide subsidy support for provision of VPTs in 62302 number of uncovered villages in the country excluding those villages having population less than 100, those lying in deep forests and those affected with insurgency. The second Agreement was signed with BSNL on 27-02-2009 for provision of VPTs in all the remaining 62443 inhabited villages as on 01-10-2007 as per Census 2001 irrespective of criteria of population, remoteness, accessibility and law and order situations. The remaining villages are expected to be covered through VPTs by February, 2012.

Statement

State-wise numbers of VPTs provisioned as on 31-01-2011 including VPTs under Bharat Nirman and VPTs in Newly Identified Villages

Name of the State	No. of inhabited revenue villages as per Census 2001	No. of VPTs provided till Jan. 2011
1	2	3
Andaman and Nicobar	501	341
Andhra Pradesh	26613	24608
Assam	25124	24060
Bihar	39032	38900
Jharkhand	29354	28774
Gujarat	18159	18059
Haryana	6764	6678
Himachal Pradesh	17495	17368
Jammu and Kashmir	6417	6297
Karnataka	27481	27441
Kerala	1372	1372
Madhya Pradesh	52117	51986

1	2	3
Chhattisgarh	19744	18138
Maharashtra	41442	40585
Meghalaya (NE-I)	5782	3782
Mizoram (NE-I)	707	704
Tripura (NE-I)	858	858
Arunachal Pradesh (NE-II)	3863	1863
Manipur (NE-II)	2315	1263
Nagaland (NE-II)	1278	2083
Orissa	47529	44010
Punjab	12301	12064
Rajasthan	39753	39410
Tamil Nadu (TN Circle)	13837	13834
Chennai Metro	1655	1655
Uttar Pradesh (UP East Circle)	76993	74121
Uttar Pradesh (UP West Circle)	20949	23629
Uttarakhand	15761	15226
West Bengal (WB Circle)	37062	34568
Calcutta Metro	893	567
Sikkim (WB Circle)	450	429
Grand total	593601	574673

Changes in Mid-Day-Meal Scheme

3358. SHRI JOSE K. MANI:

SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT:

SHRI P.R. NATARAJAN:

SHRI SUVENDU ADHIKARI:

SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to supplement the Mid-Day-Meal Scheme (MDMS) with vegetables and eggs so as to improve the nutrient content;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government also proposes to change the present funding pattern between Union and State Governments for the Mid-Day-Meal Scheme;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether cases of pilferage have been reported beneath the scheme; and

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

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

(c) and (d) No, Madam.

(e) and (f) During the last 5 years (2006-2010), 19 cases of pilferage of foodgrains/misappropriation of funds have come to the notice of the Government. All such cases were referred to the concerned States for investigation and appropriate remedial action to avoid recurrence in future. The State Governments have lodged FIR, initiated disciplinary action against concerned persons, terminated contracts of concerned NGOs. In one case court has ordered imprisonment and services of staff have been terminated.

In order to avoid pilferage of foodgrains, kitchen sheds have been sanctioned under the scheme to ensure grains are stored hygienically in the school itself. The scheme is monitored at the school, block, district, State and National levels. The scheme is constantly reviewed through Quarterly Progress Reports; in the National level Steering-cum-Monitoring Committee meetings and during Programme Approval Board meetings as well as through the Central Review Missions. In addition, independent monitoring institutes evaluate the Scheme at regular intervals.

Opening of Colleges

3359. SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV:

SHRI ARJUN ROY:

SHRI HEMANAND BISWAL:

SHRIMATI DARSHANA JARDOSH:

SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA:

SHRI S. ALAGIRI:

SHRI BHISMA SHANKAR ALIAS KUSHAL
TIWARI:

SHRI RAM SUKUMAR DAS:

SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:

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

(a) the number of students passing out of 12th standard/junior colleges in each State/UT at present, gender-wise;

(b) whether several students from both rural and urban areas do not join the graduation level courses due to non-availability of sufficient number of seats;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government proposes to open more colleges in both rural and urban areas;

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

(f) the financial assistance provided to the States/UTs during the current year for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) Number of students passing out of Higher Secondary (12th Standard/junior colleges) examination in various Boards of the country during 2008 is given at Statement-I. State/UT-wise number of students passing out of 12th Standard/junior colleges is not available.

(b) and (c) Information on students not joining the graduation level courses due to non-availability of sufficient number of seats is not maintained.

(d) to (f) A new scheme has been approved by the Government under which central assistance on sharing basis shall be provided to the State Governments/State Universities for setting up of a model degree college in each of the 374 identified educationally-backward districts, where Gross Enrollment Ratio (GER) for higher education is less than the national GER. State/UT-wise list of number of 374 identified educationally backward districts is given at Statement-II. Till date, funds have been released to three states namely Karnataka, Punjab and Gujarat amounting to Rs. 8.01 crore, Rs. 13.35 crore, and Rs. 4.005 crore respectively.

Statement-I**Examinations results of Higher Secondary 2008**

Sl. No.	Name of the Board	Passed		
		Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Board of Intermediate Education, Andhra Pradesh	213891	182602	396493
2.	Assam Higher Secondary Education Council	45990	41792	87782
3.	Banasthali Vidyapeeth, Rajasthan		319	319
4.	Bihar Intermediate Education Council	226605	146534	373139
5.	Bihar Madarsa Education Board, Patna	12001	13932	25933
6.	Central Board of Secondary Education, New Delhi	248904	200590	449494
7.	Chhattisgarh Board of Secondary Education	75415	51486	126901
8.	Council for the Indian School Certificate Examinations, New Delhi	25143	20526	45669
9.	Goa Board of Secondary and Higher Secondary Education	3716	4796	8512
10.	Gujarat Secondary and Higher Secondary Education Board	174870	143706	318576
11.	Board of School Education Haryana, Bhiwani	66870	61359	128229
12.	H.P. Board of School Education, Dharamshala	29811	29624	59435
13.	J.K State Board of School Education	8955	8241	17196
14.	Jharkhand Academic Council, Ranchi	70830	51703	122533
15.	Department of Pre-University Education, Karnataka	137853	148152	286005
16.	Kerala Board of Hr. Secondary Examination	94097	121877	215974
17.	Maharashtra State Board of Secondary and Higher Secondary Education	484987	383220	868207
18.	Board of Secondary Education, Madhya Pradesh	173910	112521	286431
19.	Council of Higher Secondary Education, Imphal, Manipur	5671	4623	10294
20.	Meghalaya Board of School Education	5112	5623	10735
21.	Mizoram Board of School Education	1544	1489	3033
22.	Nagaland Board of School Education	3093	2911	6004
23.	Council of Hr. Secondary Education, Orissa	61964	54823	116787
24.	Punjab School Education Board, Mohali	69232	71797	141029
25.	Board of Secondary Education, Rajasthan, Ajmer	208705	110072	318777

1	2	3	4	5
26.	Tamil Nadu State Board of School Examination	252202	290539	542741
27.	Tripura Board of Secondary Education	5597	4768	10365
28.	UP Board of High School and Intermediate Education	506079	549154	1055233
29.	Uttanchal Shiksha Evm Pariksha Parishad, Ramnagar	39843	38165	78008
30.	West Bengal Council of Higher Education, Kolkata	201701	146365	348066
31.	Board of Madarsha Education, West Bengal, Kolkata	337	28	365
Total		3454928	3003337	6458265

Statement-II*State-wise list of number of 374 identified Higher Educationally Backward Districts*

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Number of identified educationally backward districts
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	11
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	11
3.	Assam	12
4.	Bihar	25
5.	Chhattisgarh	15
6.	Goa	0
7.	Gujarat	20
8.	Haryana	7
9.	Himachal Pradesh	4
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	11
11.	Jharkhand	12
12.	Karnataka	20
13.	Kerala	4
14.	Madhya Pradesh	39
15.	Maharashtra	7
16.	Manipur	0
17.	Meghalaya	5

1	2	3
18.	Mizoram	7
19.	Nagaland	1
20.	Orissa	18
21.	Punjab	13
22.	Rajasthan	30
23.	Sikkim	4
24.	Tamil Nadu	27
25.	Tripura	4
26.	Uttar Pradesh	41
27.	Uttarakhand	2
28.	West Bengal	17
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2
30.	Chandigarh	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1
32.	Daman and Diu	2
33.	Delhi	0
34.	Lakshadweep	1
35.	Puducherry	1
India		374

[English]

Functioning of Mobile Towers3360. SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL
KHATGAONKAR:

SHRI P.R. NATARAJAN:

SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:

SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:

SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:

SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY:

DR. PADMASINHA BAJIRAO PATIL:

SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:

SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:

SHRI RAKESH SINGH:

SHRI PREMCHAND GUDDU:

SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA:

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

(a) the number of mobile towers functioning in the country as on date;

(b) whether these towers were set up in accordance with the prescribed norms and standards;

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the action taken by the Government against the erring telecom operators in this regard;

(d) whether the Government proposes to adopt more stringent norms and standards for installation of mobile towers and manufacture of mobile handsets; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the action taken/proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) Madam, the number of Base Transmitting Stations (BTS) functioning through mobile towers in the country as on date are 5,88,077.

(b) and (c) Mobile Towers are being installed by the Telecom Service Providers after obtaining siting clearances from Wireless Planning and Coordination (WPC) Wing of Department of Telecommunications (DoT). WPC 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.

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

Accordingly, Self certification is to be submitted to respective Telecom Enforcement Resource and Monitoring (TERM) Cells of DOT. All new BTS sites shall start radiating only after self certificate has been submitted to relevant TERM Cells.

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

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

Accordingly, the self certifications are being submitted by the telecom service providers to respective TERM Cells. Out of 5,88,077 Base Transmitting Stations (BTS), the self certifications have been submitted by the service providers to the respective TERM Cells for 5,28,621 BTSs. TERM Cells have carried out the testing of radiation levels for 1770 BTSs and found that the radiations levels are in compliance of ICNIRP prescribed levels in all the tested BTSs.

(d) and (e) To examine the effect of EMF Radiation from base stations and mobile phones, DoT has constituted an Inter-ministerial committee consisting of officers from DoT, Indian Council of Medical Research, Ministry of Health, Department of Biotechnology and Ministry of Environment and Forest.

Inter-Ministerial Committee (IMC) in its report has indicated that most of the laboratory studies were unable to find a direct link between exposure to radio frequency radiation and health; and the scientific studies as yet have not been able to confirm a cause-and-effect relationship between radio frequency radiation and health. The effect of emission from cell phone towers is not known yet with certainty. However, the committee has also suggested certain safeguards. The IMC report has been placed on the DoT website for stakeholders' feedback to be submitted by 31st March 2011.

Quality of Aerograms

3361. SHRI P. KUMAR:

SHRI C. SIVASAMI:

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

(a) whether complaints regarding the quality of aerograms in the postal department been received;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to replace old aerograms with new ones which meet international standards; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. There had been complaints regarding quality of paper of aerograms sold at the counters by the Post Offices in India. On receiving complaints from the public, the matter was enquired into and it was noticed that there was some sale of old Aerogrammes of 56 GSM of denomination Rs. 6.50 made of inferior quality of paper from some post offices in India.

(c) and (d) The sale of inferior quality of Aerogramme of 56 GSM with denomination of Rs. 6.50 have been ordered to be withdrawn from the Post Offices in India. All Heads of Postal Circles have been directed to dispose of such dead stock of inferior quality of Aerogramme of 56 GSM under relevant rules. At present, Aerogrammes of 70

GSM of good quality with denomination Rs. 8.50 are being sold at the counters of Post Offices in India.

[Translation]

Commercial Airports

3362. SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE:

SHRI RAMESH BAIS:

SHRI KAMLESH PASWAN:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of commercial airports operating in the country along with their financial status during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise and location-wise;

(b) whether several airports, out of the above, are incurring losses;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons, airport-wise;

(d) whether the Government proposes to compensate the loss of these airports and to bring them back in profit making position; and

(e) if so, the details thereof alongwith the time by which these airports are likely to be made commercially viable?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a): The financial status of commercial airports operated by Airports Authority of India (AAI) for the last three years is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) Yes, Madam. Majority of airports are incurring losses. Details of summarized revenue earned and expenditure made for each airport is given in the enclosed Statement. The main reason for these airports going into losses is poor traffic to these airports.

(d) and (e) To compensate for such losses, the AAI takes measures for commercial development at airports. Government has also permitted levy of User Development Fee (UDF) at certain airports so as to improve viability of these airports. At present, AAI is levying UDF at Ahmedabad, Amritsar, Jaipur, Mangalore, Trichy, Udaipur, Varanasi, Trivandrum and Visakhapatnam airports.

Statement**Airports Authority of India****Statement of Profit and Loss Making Airports During the Last Three Years**

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name of the Airport	2007-08			2008-09			2009-10		
			Total Revenue	Total Exp.	Profit/Loss Before Tax	Total Revenue	Total Exp.	Profit/Loss Before Tax	Total Revenue	Total Exp.	Profit/Loss Before Tax
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Profit Making Airports											
1.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	63481.53	18596.18	44885.35	65522.84	25604.21	39918.63	69866.00	31000.64	38865.36
2.	West Bengal	Kolkatta	30890.59	19937.03	10953.56	33397.45	24083.16	9314.29	34963.01	26489.45	8473.56
3.	Goa	Goa	5838.95	1393.55	4445.40	5401.04	2849.00	2552.04	7427.18	2645.37	4781.81
4.	Maharashtra	Pune	3665.14	3288.04	377.10	4414.22	2091.24	2322.98	5666.20	3759.28	1906.92
5.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	10948.31	5780.40	5167.91	10718.18	8311.82	2406.36	12736.53	9656.23	3080.30
6.	Kerala	Calicut	6396.29	5244.67	1151.62	8819.38	6745.96	2073.42	9995.75	4747.69	5248.07
7.		Trivandrum	8958.10	5317.39	3640.71	8248.75	9105.12	-856.37	10657.06	8174.94	2482.13
8.	Pondicherry	Pondicherry	12.21	95.92	-83.71	148.61	163.50	-14.89	847.09	487.17	359.92
Loss Making Airports											
9.	Andman & Nicobar	Portblair	1208.69	700.16	508.53	781.96	1061.45	-279.49	999.40	1168.82	-169.42
10.	Andhra Pardesh	Cuddapah	0.02	14.50	-14.48	0.47	41.89	-41.42	0.00	92.37	-92.37

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
11.		Donakonda	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
12.		Hyderabad	22221.07	6818.89	15402.18	0.00	5486.39	-5486.39	2661.50	3025.50	-364.00
13.		Nadirgul (Flying Club)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
14.		Rajamundry	158.63	223.12	-64.49	294.28	441.23	-146.95	285.95	532.51	-246.56
15.		Tirupathi	410.93	1042.12	-631.19	366.35	1242.30	-875.95	530.76	1491.46	-960.70
16.		Vijaywada	176.00	497.00	-321.00	191.80	653.00	461.20	194.45	1255.04	-1060.59
17.		Vishakhapatnam	1029.68	1841.38	-811.70	1336.94	2075.08	-738.14	1387.38	2969.37	-1581.99
18.		Warangal	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
19.	Arunachal Pradesh	Passighat	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.24	228.69	-226.45
20.		Tezu	0.00	21.12	-21.12	0.00	31.20	-31.20	0.00	28.86	-28.86
21.	Assam	Dibrugarh (Mohanbari)	283.21	1080.90	-797.69	343.38	2721.48	-2378.10	593.21	1562.32	-969.11
22.		Guwahati	3975.29	5221.62	-1246.33	3317.96	6160.61	-2842.65	3427.23	4385.94	-958.70
23.		Jorhat	88.17	259.07	-170.90	108.41	316.96	-208.55	244.62	716.96	-472.34
24.		Lilabari (North Lakhimpur)	19.89	949.18	-929.29	18.80	1176.21	-1157.41	13.88	704.21	690.34
25.		Rupsi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
26.		Shella	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
27.		Silchar (Kumbhigram)	222.60	608.67	-386.07	139.23	2015.57	-1876.34	242.01	998.18	-756.17
28.		Tezpur	5.24	510.27	-505.03	2.42	497.10	-494.68	6.06	412.34	-406.28

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
29.	Bihar	Gaya	192.07	1726.25	-1534.18	210.73	2029.24	-1818.51	294.05	1956.68	-1662.63
30.		Jogbani	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
31.		Muzzafarpur	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
32.		Patna	1187.84	2286.87	-1099.03	1020.50	2839.88	-1819.38	1683.65	3109.92	-1106.27
33.		Raxaul	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.00
34.	Chandigarh	Chandigarh	461.75	667.71	-205.96	822.54	762.65	59.89	1052.15	1416.55	-364.40
35.	Chhattisgarh	Bilaspur	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
36.		Raipur (Manna Camp)	1360.63	1151.43	209.20	1201.40	1605.49	-404.09	1408.16	1911.70	-503.54
37.	Delhi	Delhi (Safdarjung)	151.81	1519.94	-1368.13	185.32	1992.89	-1807.57	47.74	3138.43	-3090.69
38.	Gujarat	Bhavnagar	138.12	661.95	-523.83	130.24	994.50	-864.26	140.62	1043.94	-903.32
39.		Bhuj	284.76	514.39	-229.63	315.40	557.81	-242.41	301.17	638.16	-336.99
40.		Dessa (Palampur)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
41.		Jamnagar	239.92	381.26	-141.34	140.60	304.07	-163.47	196.01	393.64	-197.63
42.		Kandla	63.68	216.17	-152.49	44.17	193.90	-149.73	53.05	331.25	-278.20
43.		Keshod (Junagarh)	0.54	545.03	-544.49	0.34	191.69	-191.35	7.47	198.91	-191.44
44.		Porbandar	34.17	511.41	-477.24	52.39	655.17	-602.78	60.06	750.42	-690.36
45.		Surat	141.53	447.12	-305.59	68.35	1369.13	-1300.78	134.34	1848.00	-1713.67
46.		Rajkot	381.77	887.95	-506.18	308.97	1182.77	-873.80	430.02	1232.01	-801.99
47.		Vadodra (Baroda)	1512.88	1969.46	-456.58	1456.13	2541.17	-1085.04	1587.40	2972.48	-1385.09

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
48.	Himachal Pradesh	Kangra (Gaggal)	35.00	411.04	-376.04	349.35	460.61	-111.26	28.54	522.77	-494.23
49.		Kullu (Bhuntar)	49.81	586.13	-536.32	189.08	745.53	-556.45	100.49	1131.41	-1030.92
50.		Shimla	29.75	345.86	-316.11	21.53	441.65	-420.12	23.99	550.26	-526.27
51.	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu	957.08	886.00	71.08	1078.10	1181.41	-103.31	1281.21	1544.91	-263.70
52.		Leh	275.32	328.73	-53.41	323.63	389.44	-65.81	414.60	535.00	-120.39
53.		Srinagar	1353.88	2658.34	-1304.46	1503.51	2165.55	-662.04	1873.33	2757.38	-884.05
54.	Jharkhand	Chakulia	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
55.		Ranchi	869.67	1583.89	-714.22	782.79	2029.30	-1246.51	739.85	3054.94	-2315.09
56.	Karnataka	Bangalore	24590.22	3533.67	21056.55	1842.52	3098.03	-1255.51	255.98	1822.73	-1566.75
57.		Belgaum	66.14	990.76	-924.62	45.58	628.22	-582.64	20.71	745.62	-724.91
58.		Hubli	151.01	343.95	-192.94	129.05	406.75	-277.70	145.10	454.73	-309.63
59.		Manglore	2014.11	2494.45	-480.34	2133.03	3405.25	-1272.22	2841.65	4868.69	-2027.04
60.		Mysore	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	13.88	-13.88	0.00	33.24	-33.24
61.	Lakshadweep Island	Agatti	36.40	310.25	-273.85	28.18	355.41	-327.23	61.16	420.73	-359.56
62.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	737.22	1988.46	-1251.24	730.38	2318.95	-1588.57	869.16	3324.37	-2455.21
63.		Gwalior	37.69	349.37	-311.68	26.58	406.87	-380.29	18.44	508.44	-490.00
64.		Indore	1610.38	1628.86	-18.48	2050.77	2171.64	-120.87	2261.50	3334.59	-1073.09
65.		Jabalpur	63.89	669.38	-605.49	81.34	629.19	-547.85	165.45	585.64	-420.19

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
66.		Khajuraho	276.89	1289.47	-1012.58	593.25	1418.21	-824.96	279.96	1689.15	-1409.19
67.		Khandwa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
68.		Panna	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
69.		Satna	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
70.	Maharashtra	Akola	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	13.88	-13.88	0.00	28.59	-28.59
71.		Aurangabad	518.28	751.04	-232.76	545.96	1952.53	-1406.57	672.33	3143.65	-2471.32
72.		Gondia	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	79.82	-79.82	21.32	109.45	-88.13
73.		Juhu	1811.43	558.73	1252.70	1917.40	820.91	1396.49	2462.89	2713.04	-250.15
74.		Jalgaon	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
75.	Manipur	Imphal	738.12	1563.11	-824.99	724.05	1925.30	-1201.25	1720.00	4382.67	-2662.67
76.	Meghalaya	Shillong (Barapani)	6.34	295.40	-289.06	28.77	590.31	-561.54	27.05	508.42	-481.37
77.	Mizoram	Tural (Aizwal)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
78.	Nagaland	Dimapur	105.76	1165.37	-1059.61	69.65	1800.16	-1230.51	221.72	1429.91	-1205.19
79.	Orissa	Bhubaneshwar	1963.88	2373.52	-404.64	1765.09	3121.22	-1356.13	2184.93	3467.11	-1282.18
80.		Jharsuguda	0.36	83.73	-83.37	0.00	154.79	-154.79	0.78	178.97	-178.19
81.	Punjab	Amritsar	3215.90	3530.89	-314.99	3085.43	5870.80	-2285.37	3553.43	8131.45	-4578.02
82.		Ludhiana	3.28	217.22	-213.94	7.33	214.29	-206.96	3.52	892.08	-888.56
83.		Pathankot	27.02	324.84	-297.82	0.00	226.73	-226.73	3.16	336.74	-333.59
84.	Rajasthan	Jaipur	4078.27	3300.24	778.03	3923.47	4405.28	-481.81	5625.02	8632.41	-3007.39
85.		Jaisalmer	9.79	38.47	-28.68	1.80	79.11	-77.31	0.24	107.89	-107.65

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
86.		Jodhpur	327.97	672.98	-345.01	209.41	735.42	-526.01	379.12	1097.93	-718.81
87.		Kota	32.09	71.30	-39.21	25.88	91.59	-65.71	2.94	158.14	-155.20
88.		Kishangarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
89.		Udaipur	930.06	1995.72	-1065.66	1707.77	2326.95	-619.18	834.46	3661.37	-2826.91
90.	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore	2990.26	2005.50	984.76	2818.60	2823.58	-4.98	3413.83	3783.60	-369.77
91.		Madurai	772.80	1250.55	-477.75	778.42	1955.51	-1177.09	857.12	2262.31	-1405.19
92.		Salem	0.75	44.54	-43.79	1.03	90.77	-89.74	25.17	117.72	-92.55
93.		Tiruchirapalli	1241.50	1859.63	-518.13	1371.23	2994.84	-1623.61	2610.10	4059.30	-1449.20
94.		Tuticorin	55.63	141.03	-85.40	62.52	274.17	211.65	63.62	220.42	-156.80
95.		Vellore	0.31	-10.12	-10.81	-0.01	18.78	-18.79	0.00	13.47	-13.47
96.	Tripura	Agartala	916.30	2336.73	-1420.43	843.73	2171.46	-1327.73	1182.75	2487.47	-1304.73
97.		Kailashahar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.94	-6.94	35.73	81.95	-46.17
98.		Kamalpur	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
99.		Khowai	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.63	-8.63
100.	Uttar Pradesh	Agra	94.02	585.34	-491.32	123.18	619.89	-496.71	92.54	1154.96	-1061.42
101.		Allahabad	42.18	440.42	-398.24	73.44	661.78	-588.34	30.83	538.87	-508.04
102.		Gorakhpur	17.97	60.21	2.24	37.47	120.31	82.84	21.37	233.26	-211.89
103.		Kanpur	29.75	396.56	-366.81	46.69	434.07	-388.38	34.53	591.45	-556.92
104.		Kanpur (Chakeri)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
105.		Lalitpur	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
106.		Lucknow	2431.95	3567.74	-1135.79	2913.45	4550.86	-1637.41	4381.44	6205.86	-1824.42
107.		Varanasi	1312.09	2573.11	-1261.02	2446.28	3014.10	-567.82	1526.80	3444.76	-1917.96
108.	Uttranchal	Dehradun	7.75	935.14	-927.39	109.34	994.61	-885.27	151.93	1982.93	-1831.00
109.		Pant Nagar	43.12	273.04	-229.92	28.62	355.39	-326.77	51.15	644.07	-592.92
110.	West Bengal	Asansol	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
111.		Bagdogra	685.51	732.98	-47.47	842.37	945.77	-103.40	1115.95	2410.05	-1294.10
112.		Balurghat	0.00	10.48	-10.48	0.00	10.76	-10.76	0.71	9.65	-8.94
113.		Behala	7.72	51.36	-43.64	0.00	112.59	-112.59	28.-13	99.09	-70.96
114.		Cooch-Bihar	0.11	270.25	-270.14	0.00	171.58	-171.58	2.97	158.41	-155.44
115.		Malda	0.00	36.48	-36.48	0.00	56.41	-56.41	0.41	52.78	-52.27

*[English]***Common Service Centres**

3363. SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:

SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:

SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL

KHATGAONKAR:

SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI:

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

(a) whether the Government has sanctioned the Common Service Centres (CSCs) scheme under E-Governance Plan;

(b) if so, the salient features of the scheme along with the works undertaken under the scheme so far, State-wise;

(c) the targets fixed under the scheme and the achievements made so far; and

(d) the funds allocated and spent under the scheme

during the last three years and the current year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. Under national e-Governance Plan, the government has sanctioned the scheme of Common Services Centres (CSCs) under which 1,00,000 kiosks are being established in rural areas. These kiosks are equipped with computers, internet connectivity and trained and incentivized manpower. These centres provide public services along with facilities of Internet and e-mail. The scheme is being implemented on Public Private Partnership model with Government of India providing revenue viability gap funding. Till 28th February, 2011 about 90,000 CSCs have been established in 31 States. State-wise status of CSCs established given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(d) The total approved cost of the CSC project is Rs. 1649 crores. State-wise details of funds allocated and spent is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I*State-wise Rollout*

Sl. No.	State	Total CSCs to be set up	Roll out as on 28th February '11
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5452	2177
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	200	112
3.	Assam	4376	3875
4.	Bihar	8463	6989
5.	Chhattisgarh	3385	2464
6.	Chandigarh	13	13
7.	Delhi	520	520
8.	Goa	160	160
9.	Gujarat	13695	13695

1	2	3	4
10.	Haryana	1159	1159
11.	Himachal Pradesh	3366	2592
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	1109	539
13.	Jharkhand	4562	4556
14.	Karnataka	5713	800
15.	Kerala	2694	2694
16.	Madhya Pradesh	9232	8850
17.	Maharashtra	10484	7928
18.	Manipur	399	399
19.	Meghalaya	225	184
20.	Mizoram	136	118
21.	Nagaland	220	156
22.	Orissa	8558	6044
23.	Puducherry	44	44
24.	Punjab	2112	38
25.	Rajasthan	6626	2911
26.	Sikkim	45	45
27.	Tamil Nadu	5440	3952
28.	Tripura	145	145
29.	Uttar Pradesh	17909	9032
30.	Uttaranchal	2804	1709
31.	West Bengal	6797	6118
Total		126043	90018

Sl. No.	States/UTs	CSCs	Remarks
32.	Andaman and Nicobar	45	SCA Selected. MSA signing under process
33.	Lakshadweep	10	Implementation strategy being finalized
34.	Daman and Diu	12	Under discussion
35.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	4	Under discussion

Statement-II

Sl. No.	State	Funds Allocated Rs. Crores	Funds Spent GIA Rs. in crores			Funds Spent ACA Rs. in crores		
			2007- 2008	2008- 2009	2009- 2010	2010- 2011	2006- 2007	2007- 2008
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	15.01	9.29	0			0	9.29
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	6.84	1.34	0			0	1.34
3.	Assam	117.83	0	3.71	13.25		8.67	0
4.	Bihar	80.87	0	0			14.9	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	15.62	0	0			6.71	0
6.	Goa	0.01	0	0		0.00		0
7.	Gujarat	24.61	6.13	0				6.13
8.	Haryana	9.26	0	0			2.3	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	8.35	6.66	0				6.66
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	40.28	0	4.99				0
11.	Jharkhand	61.44	0	0			10.57	0
12.	Karnataka	70.87	0	0		9.74		0
13.	Kerala	3.67	0.45	0				0.45
14.	Madhya Pradesh	19.32	0	0			18.3	0
15.	Maharashtra	3.42	14.44	0				14.10
16.	Manipur	13.92	0.79	0		0.63		0.79
17.	Meghalaya	0.32	1.99	0				1.99
18.	Mizoram	4.94	0.27	0				0.27
19.	Nagaland	7.14	0.44	0		0.46		0.44
20.	Orissa	66.88	0	0			16.75	0
21.	Punjab	11.48	0	0			4.19	0
22.	Rajasthan	35.71	0	0			10.95	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
23.	Sikkim	1.64	0.20	0	0.21	0.21	0	0.2
24.	Tamil Nadu	70.56	5.39	0			0	5.39
25.	Tripura	4.92	0	0			0.29	0
26.	Uttar Pradesh	136.17	35.50	0			0	35.5
27.	Uttarakhand	12.09	5.56	0			0	5.56
28.	West Bengal	60.55	0	0			12.95	0
Total (States)		903.69	88.46	8.70	13.46	11.03	106.58	88.11
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1.52	0	0	0.18	0	0	0
30.	Chandigarh	0.06	0	0		0	0	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.19	0	0		0	0	0
32.	Daman and Diu	0.06	0	0		0	0	0
33.	Delhi		0	0		0	0	0
34.	Lakshadweep	0.36	0	0		0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	0.36	0.09	0		0	0	0.09
Total (UTs)		2.56	0.09	0	0.18	0	0	0.09
Total (States and UTs)		906.25	88.55	8.70	13.64	11.03	106.58	88.20

[Translation]

Surrendering of Landline Connections

3364. SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ:

SHRI VISHWA MOHAN KUMAR:

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

(a) whether a large number of landline connections of BSNL and MTNL have been surrendered by the subscribers during the last three years and the current year;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor, State-wise including Bihar;

(c) the funds earmarked and spent on improvement and maintenance of the landline and mobile telephone service by BSNL and MTNL separately during the last three years and the current year, circle-wise; and

(d) the action taken by the Government to improve the landline facility in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) and (b) Number of landline connections of BSNL and MTNL surrendered during last three years and current year are as below:

Circle (BSNL)	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
	Surrender(NET)	Surrender(NET)	Surrender(NET)	(upto 31-01-2011) Surrender(NET)
1	2	3	4	5
Andaman and Nicobar	6767	5501	1366	1234
Andhra Pradesh	315112	233157	118672	93311
Assam	72078	79288	43297	52496
Bihar	13305	9401	2105	787
Chhattisgarh	17279	28370	26007	51638
Gujarat	214776	199942	62309	132526
Haryana	77888	83622	53172	155329
Himachal Pradesh	42662	38085	22595	17947
Jammu and Kashmir	35974	19689	7782	16653
Jharkhand	2809	29578	4161	164689
Karnataka	162512	141188	71908	63234
Kerala	44448	122491	118167	163164
Madhya Pradesh	73734	98662	84776	101759
Maharashtra	340493	448795	318425	191969
NE-I	1321	4652	8161	52645
NE-II	22496	2202	970	3296
Orissa	3953	126454	36945	47993
Punjab	163163	80394	62927	53009
Rajasthan	92590	82701	66859	180297
Tamil Nadu	246648	255593	158240	96580
Uttarakhand	21361	23804	15934	41291
UP(E)	54491	9477	6431	34954
UP(W)	72743	5133	14834	427836

1	2	3	4	5
West Bengal	91976	89161	144581	134182
Kolkata	53	59	103493	62534
Chennai	567	1521	4284	13461
BSNL (Total)	2187317	2205494	1515871	2353240
Circle (MTNL)	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 (upto 31-01-2011)
Delhi	70326	86083	77060	56778
Mumbai	138562	110078	103241	74178

The major factors responsible for surrender of wire line connections are:

- (i) Rapid expansion of mobile services and manifold increase in mobile connections, which provide greater convenience at highly competitive rates.
- (ii) Surrender of extra wire line telephone where multiple telephones existed in same house/ office Premises and their substitution by personal mobile phones.

(c) The circle-wise expenditure incurred by BSNL in Cellular and other than Cellular segment during last three years and for the current year period up to December 2010 is given in Statement-I.

The allotment of funds (repair and Maintenance) are given in Statement-II.

As regard MTNL, fund earmarked and spent on improvement to enhance and expand services in its area of operation i.e. Delhi and Mumbai during the last three years are as follows:

(Rs. in crores.)

Plan Outlay:

Year	Delhi	Mumbai
1	2	3
2007-08	750.47	696.86

1	2	3
2008-09	733.32	560.96
2009-10	624.08	487.93
2010-11	871.68	409.16
Expenditure:		
Year	Delhi	Mumbai
2007-08	489.71	442.75
2008-09	450.33	420.79
2009-10	603.30	591.40

As regards the expenditure for the current financial year (April-10 – March 11) the same will be known only on finalization of financial result by MTNL.

(d) BSNL and MTNL are making all out efforts to retain wire line customers and increase their utility. Following steps have been taken in this direction:

- (i) Several value added services including broadband services are provided.
- (ii) Various attractive tariff plans and improved marketing strategies are being introduced.
- (iii) Steps are being taken for up-gradation of the external plants and extending connectivity

through Optical Fibre Cable and copper cables to new upcoming colonies to provide landline telephones on demand in all upcoming areas.

(iv) Wireline telephones are being equipped to provide various value added services.

(v) Improving the quality of service by providing more customer service centers, prompt

customer care, poleless connections etc.

(vi) Call Data Record (CDR) based billing is being introduced to improve all billing problems and provide detailed and single bill to customers for various services.

(vii) Providing new Calling Line Identification Presentation (CLIP) enabled instruments to subscribers.

Statement-I

Expenditure incurred by BSNL on Administration, operation and staff etc.

All Figures (Rs. in Crores)

Name of Circle	Other than Cellular				Cellular			
	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	Period upto 31st Dec. 2010	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	Period upto 31st Dec. 2010
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andhra Telecom	1415.58	1554.14	1898.54	1146.64	151.91	172.98	246.87	140.69
Assam Telecom	278.40	267.43	351.78	218.91	73.67	106.96	95.88	57.08
Bihar Telecom	384.59	415.55	500.25	285.54	72.19	75.64	105.57	78.71
Calcutta Telephones	696.12	658.25	795.13	520.63	55.03	63.04	69.06	47.36
CGM Andaman and Nicobar	19.75	22.30	24.24	13.77	2.33	3.72	5.73	2.44
Chhattisgarh Telecom	137.38	149.40	178.56	109.92	20.47	21.43	25.24	9.55
Chennai Telephones	591.39	709.01	763.29	460.18	81.53	76.88	98.24	61.51
Gujarat Telecom	1073.74	1198.80	1518.23	995.61	76.98	100.68	114.61	31.25
Haryana Telecom	286.95	322.15	399.63	242.97	120.98	141.09	170.32	80.31
Himachal Telecom	145.31	162.74	218.90	131.84	44.94	32.50	47.88	22.02
J and K Telecom	145.12	173.25	191.07	117.43	55.42	60.08	62.99	28.45
Jharkand Telecom	187.51	169.27	238.17	145.94	35.60	19.98	31.38	35.39
Karnataka Telecom	1165.10	1172.01	1504.23	946.63	127.28	130.01	192.74	126.05

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Kerala Telecom	963.55	1007.89	1240.85	789.93	117.92	113.76	134.23	136.91
Madhya Pradesh Telecom	588.40	595.68	682.29	463.93	115.54	144.00	144.87	96.90
Maharashtra Telecom	1646.12	1673.21	2084.43	1401.79	165.49	191.27	202.61	146.71
N.E. Telecom	107.63	109.76	136.50	87.52	22.95	32.86	45.31	16.82
North-East II	103.72	86.33	106.10	66.62	26.05	36.30	17.01	5.62
Orissa Telecom	283.07	299.26	353.47	213.72	80.33	119.59	118.99	79.98
Punjab Telecom	525.33	628.52	702.40	453.01	135.63	222.80	230.09	131.79
Rajasthan Telecom	590.96	618.34	776.18	526.11	126.98	153.26	186.99	139.84
Tamil Nadu Telecom	1225.36	1216.51	1526.49	927.04	148.61	213.32	246.23	190.56
U.P. East Telecom	741.23	671.32	830.61	554.24	288.18	322.92	359.34	273.38
U.P. West Telecom	493.28	477.19	610.07	430.56	111.79	121.68	121.90	95.74
Uttaranchal Telecom	173.89	143.66	178.52	121.75	21.29	20.61	31.40	11.84
West Bengal Telecom	489.21	538.03	609.26	412.40	115.74	149.17	137.32	68.31
Other Support Circles	3064.69	4842.51	2030.81	1054.80	0.84	12.19	-38.73	0.00
Total	17523.38	19882.51	20450.02	12839.40	2395.70	2858.70	3204.07	2115.19

Note:

1. The figures are regrouped to maintain the consistency.
2. Figures are in crores and rounded off upto 2 decimals.

Statement-II

Name of Object : Repairs and Maintenance

(Rs. in thousand)

Sl. No.	Name of Circle /Unit	FG 2007-08	FG 2008-09	FG 2009-10	FG 2010-11
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	27606	28666	37303	20325
2.	Andhra Pradesh	785610	681597	800976	921456
3.	Assam	141597	155500	208125	197977

1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	Bihar	418285	359328	547070	626786
5.	Chhattisgarh	119336	96662	132705	204287
6.	Gujarat	749907	713858	799839	785876
7.	Haryana	340570	275862	438732	503679
8.	Himachal Pradesh	268107	217166	119566	171805
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	38712	31357	136169	208312
10.	Jharkhand	244579	198109	192493	205174
11.	Karnataka	673942	628129	472210	808665
12.	Kerala	755524	611675	643359	751180
13.	Madhya Pradesh	487506	433565	495941	450044
14.	Maharashtra	961965	958877	1056650	1160359
15.	NE-I	106720	86443	92091	78519
16.	NE-II	90194	73058	55738	71208
17.	Orissa	300466	243377	446355	502925
18.	Punjab	444509	404398	615116	616781
19.	Rajasthan	369509	299302	467429	535786
20.	Tamil Nadu	584966	480822	553688	811679
21.	Uttar Pradesh (E)	849188	737843	722183	996261
22.	Uttar Pradesh (W)	398185	352530	564868	708800
23.	Uttaranchal	168501	136486	228476	263464
24.	West Bengal	589526	592620	670300	608026
25.	Kolkata Dt.	478108	387268	465264	622051
26.	Chennai Dt.	294655	345716	488954	419765
27.	Proj. Mb	2550	2066	3771	4456
28.	Proj. Kol	269	950	1107	973
29.	Proj. Che	2024	3395	3316	4932

1	2	3	4	5	6
30.	Proj. Del	3124	2531	1823	2191
31.	DataNetwork	40450	108576	77910	47053
32.	T. F.Guw	90	73	509	613
33.	ALTTC	14391	15439	21409	18377
34.	QA	3982	7500	6293	6914
35.	T&D	1039	1112	1820	1661
36.	TF Mb	16046	18928	21189	22745
37.	TF Kol	24390	19000	18877	27382
38.	TF Jbl.	4268	6263	8738	9822
39.	TS Kolkata	380	828	437	513
40.	TCO Kol	26	21	48	41
41.	BRBRAITT	6851	3678	4413	4694
42.	NATFM	2630	2745	1940	2047
43.	Mtnce. Mb	67850	54959	86695	104063
44.	Mtnce. Kol	152775	123748	- 211701	211262
45.	Mtnce. Che	116782	94594	249709	232889
46.	Mtnce. Del	104938	117016	165453	151631
47.	ITI (Bills) BG	0	0	0	0
48.	NCES	150425	150300	135247	148663
49.	CO BSNL	15354	9637	24829	5288
Total		11418407	10273573	12498834	14259400

[English]

Reforms in UNSC

3365. SHRIMATI INGRID MCLEOD:

SHRIMATI BOTCHA JHANSI-LAKSHMI:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the G-4 group of nations, comprising India, Brazil, Germany and Japan want a quick resolution to negotiations over reforms of the United Nations Security Council by the end of the current session of the UN General Assembly in mid-September;

(b) if so, the reaction of the permanent members of the United Nations in this regard; and

(c) the steps the G-4 group would take to persuade the permanent members for total reforms of the UNSC both in the permanent as well as non-permanent categories?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) to (c) India, in collaboration with its G-4 partners, namely, Brazil, Japan and Germany, has proposed expansion of the Security Council membership in the permanent and non-permanent categories. At a meeting in New York on 11 February 2011, the G-4 Foreign Ministers recognized that there was widespread support for a 'Member-States' driven initiative to take the process of reform of the Security Council towards a concrete outcome in the current session of the UN General Assembly. They also agreed to press ahead with all necessary steps to achieve at the earliest expansion in both the permanent and non-permanent membership categories of the Security Council. Towards this goal, the G-4 countries reaffirmed their readiness to reach out to other countries, including the permanent members of the Security Council, and to work in close cooperation with them in a spirit of flexibility.

Installation of Towers

3366. SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL:

SHRI C. RAJENDRAN:

SHRI KUNVARJIBHAI MOHANBHAI
BAVALIA:

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH:

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

(a) the number of mobile towers functioning in the country as on date, company-wise and State-wise;

(b) whether the BSNL has not installed any tower in some States including Bihar during the last two years and as a result of which it is lagging behind in competition to its private counterparts;

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

(d) the number of towers likely to be installed by

BSNL and MTNL along with their proposed capacity during the current year, State-wise including Bihar; and

(e) the action taken by the BSNL and the MTNL to improve their mobile signal quality and also to operationalize their non-functioning towers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) Madam, the number of Base Transmitting Stations (BTS) functioning through mobile towers in the country as on date, are 5,88,077. Company-wise and State-wise details are given in Statement-I and II respectively.

(b) BSNL has installed mobile towers in all States including Bihar during the last two years.

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

(d) Telecom licenses are granted Telecom Circle-wise. Telecom Circles are co-terminus with States however some circles encompass more than one State. Circle-wise, mobile towers installed and capacity added by BSNL, during the current financial year is given in Statement-III. The number of towers proposed to be installed/shared during current year by MTNL is 300.

(e) GSM based Cellular Mobile Telephone Service being provided by BSNL is working satisfactorily in its Licensed Service Areas and is, in general, meeting the Quality of Service (QoS) parameters prescribed by TRAI. BSNL is augmenting its mobile network progressively so as to enhance coverage, capacity and to further improve the Quality of Service. BSNL is also optimizing its network continuously for its performance.

In MTNL, QoS improvement is a continuous process. Measures like BTS addition, capacity augmentation and upgradation, antenna tilting, optimization of network and drive test are under taken on a continuous basis to improve the mobile services. MTNL is also making efforts with concerned civic authorities for de-sealing of mobile towers to make it operational.

Statement-I*Company-wise BTS (mobile tower)*

Sl. No.	Name of the Licensee Company	No. of BTS
1.	Aircel Ltd.	23835
2.	Allianz Infratech (P) Ltd.	94
3.	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd.	76938
4.	Bharti Airtel Limited	109991
5.	Dishnet Wireless Ltd.	25855
6.	Etisalat DB Telecom Pvt. Ltd.	1693
7.	HFCL Infotel Ltd.	1973
8.	Idea Cellular Ltd.	60926
9.	Loop Telecom Ltd.	2034
10.	Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Ltd.	2510
11.	Reliance Communications Ltd.	75669
12.	S Tel Pvt. Ltd.	3433
13.	Sistema Shyam TeleServices Ltd.	8806
14.	Spice Communications Ltd.	3559
15.	Tata Teleservices Ltd.	58452
16.	Unitech Wireless (West) Pvt. Ltd.	24502
17.	Videocon Telecommunications Ltd.	9750
18.	Vodafone Essar Spacetel Ltd.	98057
Total		588077

Statement-II*State-wise (Telecom Circles-wise) BTS (mobile towers)*

Sl. No.	Name of the Licensing Service Area	Total BTS as on 28-02-11
1.	Assam	9771
2.	Andhra Pradesh	47458
3.	Bihar	36911
4.	Chennai	14718
5.	Delhi	18455
6.	Gujarat	36420
7.	Haryana	15161
8.	Himachal Pradesh	5811
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	8235
10.	Karnataka	41502
11.	Kerala	26812
12.	Kolkata	15434
13.	Madhya Pradesh	34874
14.	Maharashtra	41306
15.	Mumbai	19313
16.	NE	5750
17.	Orissa	18680
18.	Punjab	23957
19.	Rajasthan	30183
20.	Tamil Nadu	37638
21.	Uttar Pradesh East	40626
22.	Uttar Pradesh West	32277
23.	West Bengal	26785
Total		588077

Statement-III*Towers installed by BSNL in Current Financial Year*

Sl. No.	Name of Circle	Number of Towers installed during the current Financial Year [2010-11] as on 01-03-11	Capacity added during the current Financial Year [2010-11] as on 01-03-11
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	0	2250
2.	Andhra Pradesh	479	1027960

1	2	3	4
3.	Assam	45	86122
4.	Bihar	132	106747
5.	Chhattisgarh	50	458805
6.	Gujarat	516	994156
7.	Himachal Pradesh	14	63078
8.	Haryana	55	84800
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	48	80052
10.	Jharkhand	39	236972
11.	Kerala	395	1105488
12.	Karnataka	265	1134823
13.	Madhya Pradesh	648	1002500
14.	Maharashtra	619	2170722
15.	North East-I	20	66379
16.	North East-II	18	44882
17.	Orissa	70	67250
18.	Punjab	109	553676
19.	Rajasthan	120	44559
20.	Tamil Nadu	427	1782228
21.	Uttar Pradesh (E)	157	519686
22.	Uttar Pradesh (W)	102	244167
23.	Uttaranchal	0	43176
24.	West Bengal	134	161278
25.	Kolkatta TD	50	178752
26.	Chennai TD	303	549185
Total		4815	12809693

New Flight Service

3367. SHRI RAMESH RATHOD:

DR. KRUPARANI KILLI:

SHRI ADAGOORU H. VISHWANATH:

SHRI KUNVARJIBHAI MOHANBHAI

BAVALIA:

SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH:

SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ:

SHRI MUKESH BHAIRAVDANJI GADHVI:

SHRI MAROTRAO SAINUJI KOWASE:

SHRI JITENDRA SINGH BUNDELA:

SHRI SAJJAN VERMA:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any requests from the various States/UTs in recent past for starting new flights from the airports located in their States to international and domestic sectors;

(b) if so, the details of each request received during the last one year;

(c) the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government on each of these requests; and

(d) the airlines which proposes to start such services along with the details of such sectors?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS
AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI):

(a) to (d) The details of the proposals received from various State Government/UTs in the last year for starting new flight in domestic sector are as under:

Sl. No	Name of the State Government/UTs	Request
1.	Chief Minister, Manipur	Continuation of Kingfisher Airlines flight on Imphal-Guwahati-Delhi
2.	Secretary, Government of Chhattisgarh	Inter connectivity by air between all dist. Airstrips/airports of Chhattisgarh State.

Operations in domestic sector have been deregulated and flights are being operated by concerned airlines on the basis of commercial viability subject to adherence of Route Dispersal Guidelines. Government has laid down Route Dispersal Guidelines with a view to achieving better regulation of air transport services taking into account the need for air transport services of different regions of the country including North-East region. It is, however, up to the airlines to provide air services to specific places depending upon the traffic demand and commercial viability while complying with Route Dispersal Guidelines.

For the enhancement of international connectivity, during the past year, the Government has received requests from State Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Tripura, Punjab and Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar from the airport located in their respective territories. As far as Indian carriers are concerned, they are free to mount services from any point in India to the foreign destination as per the bilateral air services arrangements with the respective foreign country. However,

actual operation by any airline is always guided by its commercial judgement.

Research in Business Schools

3368. CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH:

DR. KRUPARANI KILLI:

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

(a) whether the Indian Business Schools including Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs) are lagging behind in research;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government has made any assessment in this regard;

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

(e) whether the faculty of the IIM publishes research papers;

(f) if so, the number of research papers published

during each of the last three years and the current year; and

(g) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to encourage research activities in business schools in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (d) In the absence of centralized data regarding research in the discipline of management in universities and institutions in India, it is not possible to say whether our institutions lag behind their counterparts abroad in terms of numbers or quality.

(e) and (f) According to available information, the faculty of Indian Institutes of Management have published 1064, 1031, 1176 papers in national and international journals, book chapters and books/monographs during 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 respectively.

(g) Yes Madam, Government has appointed a committee on Faculty and Research of the IIMs under Shri Ajit Balakrishnan, Chairman, IIM, Calcutta. The report has since been received and is under examination.

Financial Assistance to NGOs

3369. SHRI JOSEPH TOPPO:

SHRI SAMEER BHUJBAL:

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR:

SHRI JAGDISH THAKOR:

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

(a) whether the Government has any schemes to provide financial assistance to NGOs involved in the field of primary and secondary education;

(b) if so, the details of the schemes and the amount

disbursed to various organisations under these schemes in the years 2008-09 and 2009-10; and

(c) the details of the financial assistance received by NGOs working in this area from foreign donors during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), financial assistance is provided to NGOs under Innovative and Experimental (I and E) scheme to promote experimentation and innovation for achievement of goals of Universalization of Elementary Education. The details of grants provided to different NGOs during 2008-09 and 2009-10 are at Statement-I.

Under the scheme of "Integrated Education for Disabled Children (IEDC)", implemented till 31-3-2009, grants were provided to the States/UTs as well as directly to NGOs for assisting the education of disabled children at elementary and secondary stages. The Centrally Sponsored Scheme of "Inclusive Education for Disabled at Secondary Stage (IEDSS)" is in operation from 1-4-2009 under which funds are released to States/UTs for Inclusive Education of disabled children in Class IX-XII. The States can utilise the services of NGOs in the implementation of the scheme. The details of the amounts directly released to NGOs during 2008-09 and 2009-10 are at Statement-II.

Under the scheme for strengthening for boarding and hostel facilities for girl students of Secondary and Higher Secondary schools, the grants-in-aid was provided to Voluntary Organizations for running the hostels upto 2004-05 and details of grants-in-aid released to NGOs during 2008-09 and 2009-10 for the period upto 2004-05 is at Statement-III.

(c) The financial assistance received by NGOs, if any, from foreign donors is not routed through this Department.

Statement-I*Grants Released under I and E Scheme***2008-09**

—Nil—

*Grants Released under I and E Scheme***2009-10**

Sl. No.	Name of Voluntary Agency	Amount Released
Chhattisgarh		
1.	Rupantar, Chhattisgarh	1,19,902 (on re-imburement basis)
Delhi		
2.	Bharat Gyan Vigyan Samiti (BGVS) New Delhi	65,00,000
3.	KATHA, New Delhi	73,19,000
Maharashtra		
4.	Door Step School, Mumbai	13,68,244 (on re-imburement basis)
Uttar Pradesh		
5.	Pratham, Mumbai for Uttar Pradesh project	1,41,52,997 (on re-imburement basis)
Total		2,94,60,143

Statement-II*List of NGOs Received Grants under IEDC during 2008-2009*

Sl. No.	Name of NGO	Amount	Remarks
Uttar Pradesh			
1.	Sikshit Yuva Sewa Samiti, Pandey Bazaar, Purani Basti, Basti	25,78,684.00	II installment for works carried out in 2005-06 (reimbursement grant)
Total		25,78,684.00	

List of NGOs Received Grants under IEDC during 2009-2010

Sl. No.	Name of NGO	Amount	Remarks
Andhra Pradesh			
1.	Healors Society, Nandyal	7,06,239.00	Full reimbursement carried out for works in (2000-01 and 2001-02)
Total		7,06,239.00	

Sl. No.	Name of NGO.	Amount	Remarks
Orissa			
1.	Nilachal, Orissa	3,17,000.00	2nd installment of works carried out in (2005-06)
Total		3,17,000.00	

Delhi			
1.	Amar Jyoti Rehabilitation and Research Centre, Karkardooma	4,90,000.00	One time grant for organizing meeting on 'Promoting inclusivity in Education Employment and well being in South East Asia Region.'
Total		4,90,000.00	

Statement-III

Financial Assistance released/sanctioned to the NGOs/VOs in the year 2008-09 for the proposals for the years up to 2004-05 under the Scheme for strengthening of Boarding and Hostels facilities for girls' student of Secondary and Higher Secondary Schools (Access and Equity)

Sl. No.	State	Name of the Organization	Sanction No.	Date	Amount in Rs.	Year for the grant	No. of Installment
1.	Karnataka	Bapuji Grameen Vikas Samiti, Siddar, Karwar, Karnataka	No. F. 7-111/2002-Sch. 1	31-12-08	8.00 lakh	2003-04	1st and final
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Children's Association Residence Education Sewa Samiti, Chittoor, Andhra Pradesh	No. F. 17-76/2001-Sch. 1	31-12-08	7.00 lakh	2003-04	1st and final
3.	Uttar Pradesh	Samaj Kalyan Shiksha Sanshan, Village Baliawa, PO Bhathain Khurd, Distt. Kushinagar	No. F. 17-187/2001-Sch. 1	20-1-09	11.00 lakh	2001-02	1st and final
4.	Andhra Pradesh	Uma Educational and Technical Society, Kakinada, Andhra Pradesh	7-43/2002-Sch-1	23-3-09	5.00 lakh	2003-04	1st and final
Total					31.00 lakh		

Financial Assistance released/sanctioned to the NGOs/VOs in the year 2009-10 for the proposals for the years up to 2004-05 under the Scheme for strengthening of Boarding and Hostels facilities for girls' student of Secondary and Higher Secondary Schools (Access and Equity)

Sl. No.	State	Name of the Organization	Sanction No.	Date	Amount in Rs. (in lakh)	Year for the grant	No. of Installment
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Swami Vivekananda Youth Association, Anantapur, Andhra Pradesh	17-79/2002	29-3-2010	7.00	2004-05	1st and final
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Kavya Educational Society, Cuddapah, Andhra Pradesh	17-48/2001	29-3-2010	3.40	2004-05	1st and final
3.	Andhra Pradesh	Training reconstruction environment Society, Nellore, Andhra Pradesh	17-94/2002	29-3-2010	6.00	2004-05	1st and final
4.	Karnataka	Pragati educational and Development society, Bangalore rural district, Karnataka	7-61/2002	29-3-2010	5.00	2003-04	1st and final
5.	Uttar Pradesh	Gramyanchal Audyogik Sewa Sansthan, Mau Aima, Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh	17-56/2002	29-3-2010	7.60	2004-05	1st and final
6.	Maharashtra	Sanskriti Samvardhan Mandal, Nanded, Maharashtra	7-130/2002	29-3-2010	7.60	2003-04	1st and final
7.	Uttar Pradesh	Nandan Khadi Gramodoyog Sewa Sansthan, Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh	7-90/2002	29-3-2010	10.00	2004-05	1st and final
8.	Orissa	Adarsh Youth Club, Distt. Jaipur, Orissa (Hostel-II)	17-09/2001	29-3-2010	5.00	2004-05	1st and final
Total					51.60		

Conversion of NCERT into Central University

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

3370. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:

SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN:

(a) whether the Government proposes to convert the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) into a Central University;

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

(c) the time by which this university is likely to be made functional; and

(d) the salient features of the courses likely to be offered; students intake, fees, etc., in this university?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (d) Government has not taken any decision to grant university status to National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT). However, a Committee has been constituted in November, 2010 to examine the desirability and feasibility of conversion of NCERT into a university.

Financial Assistance for Vocational Education

3371. SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN:

SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:

SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to introduce vocational education as a full-fledged discipline in the Government schools in the country;

(b) if so, whether the Government has allocated funds during the 11th Five Year Plan period for the centrally sponsored scheme of vocationalisation of secondary education in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the details of the funds allocated/utilized by various States so far during the above plan period; and

(e) the number of schools who have so far introduced vocational education in various States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme "Vocationalisation of Secondary Education", vocational stream has already been introduced at the

higher secondary stage and is available in several Government schools.

(b) and (c) There is an allocation of Rs. 2000 crore for the Centrally Sponsored scheme of Vocationalisation of Secondary Education during the 11th Five Year Plan.

(d) No grant has been released under the scheme in the 11th Plan, as the scheme is under revision.

(e) Till the end of 10th Plan period, 9619 schools have availed of financial assistance under the scheme to introduce vocational education at the higher secondary stage.

Aid to Sri Lanka

3372. SHRI MANICKA TAGORE:

SHRI A. GANESHAMURTHI:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is extending all kinds of aid to flood-hit Sri Lanka; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) and (b) Due to floods in parts of Sri Lanka, Government of India immediately responded by sending urgent relief assistance worth \$1 million, consisting of dry rations, sugar, pulses, salt and some condiments, Meals Ready to Eat, malted food, blankets, mattresses, bed sheets, water purification kits and tablets etc. The first consignment reached Colombo on 14 January 2011 and the second on 17 January, 2011.

Lawful Interception and Monitoring System

3373. SHRI SURESH ANGADI:

SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL:

SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:

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

(a) whether the Government has asked the telecom companies to enhance their Lawful Interception and Monitoring (LIM) systems;

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

(c) whether the Research in Motion (RIM) offered India, lawful interception of Black-Berry data;

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

(e) the action taken by the Government on the above aspects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) and (b) Madam, as per provisions of Indian Telegraph Act 1885 and the licensing Terms and Conditions, the Telecom Service Providers are required to make suitable provision for Lawful Interception and Monitoring (LIM).

(b) to (e) As per the Security Agencies, the Lawful Interception is possible for Voice, SMS (Short Message Service) and BIS (Blackberry Internet Services) offered on Blackberry platform.

Various meetings have been held between Security Agencies and Research in Motion (RIM), the providers of Blackberry services. For Blackberry Messenger (BBM) Services, a solution has been offered by RIM but the Security Agencies are not satisfied with the solution. RIM has not yet given the solution for interception of their Blackberry Enterprise Services (BES). According to RIM they do not possess any key for this service because communication offered through this service is dynamically encrypted. However, message in text can be obtained from Enterprise Email Server, where it is in readable format.

[Translation]

Airports Belongings to NAAI in MP

3374. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR:

SHRIMATI JYOTI DHURVE:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of airports belonging to National Airports Authority of India (NAAI) in Madhya Pradesh (M.P.);

(b) the airports for which land has been handed over by the Madhya Pradesh Government to NAAI for developmental work;

(c) whether the work has started at these locations;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor, location-wise;

(e) whether the State Government of Madhya Pradesh has demanded additional land from NAAI; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Government for the development of these airports in Madhya Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) There are seven airports in Madhya Pradesh belonging to Airports Authority of India (AAI) namely Bhopal, Indore, Jabalpur, Panna, Satna, Khandwa and Khajuraho. AAI also maintains a Civil Enclave at Gwalior airport.

(b) Airports for which land has been handed over by the Madhya Pradesh Government to AAI for developmental work are Bhopal, Indore, Jabalpur and Khajuraho.

(c) to (f) At Bhopal airport – Work related to extension of runway from 2045 m to 2744 m to cater wide bodied aircraft, construction of new apron with link taxi-track and new modular integrated terminal building to cater to 700 passengers is near completion. Request for lease of additional land measuring 4.23 acres at Bhopal airport has been received from the State Government.

At Indore airport – Work related to extension of runway from 2287 m to 2750 m to cater wide bodied aircraft, construction of new apron with link taxi-track and provision of approach lighting system on both ends of the runway have been completed. Work related to construction of new Integrated Terminal Building to cater

for 700 passengers has also been undertaken with expected date of completion as April, 2011.

At Khajuraho Airport – Work related to construction of new apron along with link taxi-track has been completed.

[English]

Implementation of Reservation Policy

3375. SHRI KAMLESH PASWAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the information/data in statistical terms has been compiled in regard to the implementation and coverage of the reservation policy in various sectors for SCs/STs and OBCs and physically challenged persons

during the last two years and the current year; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) The Government collects information about the representation of the Scheduled Castes (SCs), Scheduled Tribes (STs), Other Backward Classes (OBCs) and Persons with Disability (PwD) in the services of Government of India. The details of representation of SCs, STs, OBCs and Persons with disabilities (PwDs) in services of the Central Government, including Attached and Subordinate Offices, is given below:

	SCs	STs	OBCs	PwDs
As on 1-1-2008*	458204	189357	193688	11057
As on 1-1-2009**	480999	202462	368490	11018

*The data regarding SCs, STs and OBCs is based on information received from 71 Ministries/Departments, whereas for PwD it is based on information received from 69 Ministries/Departments.

** The data is based on information received from 56 Ministries/Departments for the year. For rest of the Ministries/Departments information of the previous year is included.

Information for the current year is not yet available.

(d) if so, the details thereof?

Reservation for Dalits and Backward People

3376. SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the recommendations made by the various committees to provide reservation to dalits and backward people in the country and constitutional amendment made in this regard;

(b) the complete details of achievements from legal provisions made so far regarding reservation;

(c) whether the Government has made any assessment regarding the beneficiaries of the reservation, so far; and

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) Committees like the Parliamentary Committee on Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, Department Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Personnel, Public Grievances, Law and Justice etc., have made recommendations, *inter-alia*, about reservation for SCs, STs in proportion to their population; continuation of reservation to SCs and STs in promotion, reservation to OBCs in the matter of promotion, enactment of law on reservation; grant of consequential seniority to SCs and STs promoted by reservation; treatment of backlog reserved vacancies as a separate and distinct group not

subject to limit of 50% on reservation in a year; reservation in judiciary, etc. Four amendments, namely, the 77th, 81st, 82nd and 85th amendments have been made to the Constitution which have enabled the Central Government to continue reservation in services; treat backlog reserved vacancies as a separate and distinct group not subject to the limit of 50% on reservation in a year; evaluation of SCs and STs by lower standards in the matter of promotion; and give consequential seniority to SCs and STs promoted by reservation, respectively.

(b) In view of the Constitutional provisions including the provisions made by way of the above amendments, the SCs, STs and OBCs are getting reservation in the matter of direct recruitment and SCs and STs in the matter of promotion with consequential seniority. Backlog reserved vacancies are now treated as a separate and distinct group on which limit of 50% reservation in a year does not apply. SCs and STs are given the benefit of lower standards of evaluation while considering them for promotion.

(c) and (d) A large number of SCs, STs and OBCs have got the benefit of reservation as a result of which their representation in government services is about 17.1%, 6.9%, and 13.2% respectively, at present.

[Translation]

Mahatma Gandhi's House in Johannesburg

3377. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to purchase the house publicized as residence of Mahatma Gandhi in Johannesburg in South Africa and make it a monument;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard;

(c) whether the officers and employees of Coal India Limited have offered their day's salary for the above purpose; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) A proposal has been received from the Coal India Ltd. (CIL) to purchase the said House "The Kraal" in the name of employees of CIL. After purchase, the house is proposed to be converted into a museum and to handover the upkeep of the monument to Archaeological Survey of India (ASI).

(b) The proposal envisages the said purchase to be made from contribution made by the employees of CIL and its subsidiaries, through formation of a trust. The expenditure for subsequent upkeep and maintenance of the said house is proposed to be borne by CIL. Ministry of Coal has taken up the matter with the ASI and the Ministry of Culture in this regard.

(c) and (d) The issue was taken up by the CIL management with the employees' unions and majority of them agreed to extend their financial support for the same.

Declaring Pakistan a Terrorist State

3378. SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to declare Pakistan a terrorist country and encourage other countries also to follow suit; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) and (b) There are no well defined or internationally accepted criteria to designate a country or an organization as 'terrorist'. However, due to Government's strong and purposive international engagement, the international community recognizes Pakistan's links with cross-border terrorism in India and the responsibility and the commitment of the Government of Pakistan to put an end to it. It is Government's consistently expressed position that it is necessary to have an environment free of terror or threat of terror and for Pakistan to abandon the use of terrorism as an instrument of policy if relations between the two countries are to move forward concretely and meaningfully.

[English]

Fake LTC Claim

3379. SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of fraudulent LTC claims by the officers of the rank of Director and above in the Ministries/Department of Government of India and autonomous constitutional bodies during the last three years;

(b) the punishment prescribed for such fraudulent claims under the rules/CVC guidelines or court judgements;

(c) the particulars of Officers who have been pardoned for the fraudulent claims and the reasons therefor;

(d) whether such officers are eligible to hold sensitive postings in the Government; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) Details of such cases are not centrally maintained.

(b) Punishments are prescribed in the relevant Discipline and Appeal Rules. LTC Rules also provide for disallowing specified number of concessions in addition to the punishment.

(c) Details of such cases are not centrally maintained.

(d) No, Madam.

(e) Vigilance clearance is normally not granted for 3 years after currency of minor penalty and for 5 years after currency of major penalty.

Implementation of Welfare Schemes

3380. SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government is aware of the huge pilferage, corruption and misuse of funds by many State Governments while implementing the various Central Government Schemes; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the measures taken for effective monitoring to curb the corrupt practices in the centrally sponsored schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) and (b) A large number of Central Government Schemes are being implemented by the States including Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS). The CSS are formulated by respective administrative Central Ministries/Departments in consultation with the States/UTs. The Central Ministries/Departments release the funds to the States for execution of CSS and the final responsibility of implementation at the field level lies with the States/UTs. The progress of CSS is constantly monitored by the respective Ministries/Departments in the Central Government. In addition, the Government has set up a Central Plan Scheme Monitoring System (CPSMS) to comprehensively manage the overall fund flow under each scheme upto the beneficiary target groups. Planning Commission conducts half yearly reviews of all the sectors and reviews the progress in general at the time of Annual Plan discussions.

Scrapping of Tender by BSNL

3381. SHRI P. BALRAM NAIK: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) has scrapped some tenders;

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

and the current year and the reasons therefor, State-wise including Andhra Pradesh; and

(c) the action taken by the Government to execute the work for which the tenders have been scrapped?

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

MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) Details of the tenders scrapped/cancelled by BSNL during the last three years and the current year, State-wise including Andhra Pradesh are as under:

Sl. No.	Name of Circle	No. of Tender scrapped/cancelled			
		2010-11	2009-10	2008-09	2007-08
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	BSNL, New Delhi	4	5	1	2
2.	Chennai Telephones	1	1	1	Nil
3.	Kerala	1	Nil	1	Nil
4.	Karnataka	2	Nil	Nil	Nil
5.	North East Task Force	Nil	1	Nil	Nil
6.	Bihar	Nil	Nil	Nil	1
7.	Telecom store Kolkata	Nil	2	Nil	Nil
8.	STP Chennai	1	1	1	1
9.	Punjab	1	3	2	1
10.	Maharashtra	Nil	1	Nil	Nil
11.	WTP Mumbai	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
12.	WTR Mumbai	Nil	Nil	Nil	1
13.	Uttarakhand	Nil	1	1	1
14.	Chhattisgarh	Nil	Nil	Nil	1
15.	Jharkhand	2	1	Nil	1
16.	Andhra Pradesh	Nil	Nil	Nil	4
17.	Madhya Pradesh	1	1	Nil	2
18.	Rajasthan	Nil	1	Nil	Nil
19.	Gujarat	1	2	Nil	1
20.	Haryana	1	Nil	Nil	Nil

1	2	3	4	5	6
21.	West Bengal	1	Nil	Nil	Nil
22.	Uttar Pradesh (East)	2	2	3	2
23.	Bihar	2	Nil	1	Nil
24.	Kolkata	8	7	4	4
25.	Quality Assurance	Nil	3	1	Nil

Some of the reasons for scrapping/cancellation of the tenders are as follows:

- (i) Revised Eligibility and re-floating of tender for better competition.
 - (ii) Non Compliance of Technical condition.
 - (iii) Poor response from bidders.
 - (iv) No bids Received.
 - (v) Bidders did not participate due to lesser quantity.
 - (vi) Due to high quoted rates.
 - (vii) Due to divergence of store from other circles.
 - (viii) Non-submission of performance bank guarantee by L1 bidder.
- (c) Following actions have been taken by BSNL to execute the work for which tenders have been scrapped:
- (i) The shortcomings noted are taken into account while reframing new tenders.
 - (ii) In some cases, stores/equipments diverted from other circles.

Ban on Sale of Alcohol

3382. SHRIMATI J. SHANTHA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any representation against World Health Organization's (WHO) proposal to ban alcohol sale at international airports in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b) Ministry of Civil Aviation has not received any proposal from World Health Organization (WHO) to ban alcohol sale at international airports.

Facilities to Poor Students

3383. SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the students belonging to poor, marginal and weaker sections of society are deprived of opportunity, accessibility and affordability of higher education;

(b) if so, whether the Government is planning ways and means such as scholarships, free hostel accommodation, loans at low interest rates, etc. for such students; and

(c) if so, the time by which the final decision is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) The Central Government has launched a new Central Scheme to provide full interest subsidy during the period of moratorium on educational loans for students belonging to economically weaker sections (with parental family income from all sources up to Rs. 4.5 lakh annually) from scheduled banks under the Educational Loan Scheme of the Indian Banks' Association

(IBA) for pursuing courses of studies in professional/technical streams from recognised institutions in India. The scheme is effective from the academic year 2009-2010. The Scheme is based solely on income criteria and not social background.

The details of the Scheme are available on this Ministry's website at www.education.nic.in.

[Translation]

Reservation on the Basis of Population

3384. Dr. KIRODI LAL MEENA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to provide reservation to the people belonging to SCs/STs on the basis of their population in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) As per decision of the Supreme Court, total reservation for SCs, STs and OBCs cannot exceed the limit of 50%.

Speed Post Facilities in Post Offices

3385. SHRI GHANSHYAM ANURAGI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state.

(a) the details of post offices in Uttar Pradesh circle wherein speed post facilities have not been provided;

(b) whether the Government proposes to provide such speed post facility in those post offices where it is not available; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) Out of 2540 Departmental Post Offices, Speed Post facility is available in 1403 Departmental Post Offices. However, in Extra Departmental Branch Offices and in 1137 Departmental Sub Offices in Uttar Pradesh Circle, Speed Post facilities have not been provided.

(b) and (c) The facility of Speed Post Service is provided from a post office taking into account the market requirements, customer needs, potential business, transport connectivity available etc.

Atrocities on Indians in Nepal

3386. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the incidents of inhuman behaviour with the persons of Indian origin in other countries, particularly in Nepal, have been reported;

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

(c) whether the Government has taken up the issue with the concerned Governments; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

Single Code for AI Flights

3387. SHRI R. THAMARAISELVAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Air India had introduced a single code for all the domestic and International flights;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether two separate flights and International Air Transport Association (IATA) codes have been the biggest hindrance for the Air India to become a STAR alliance member; and

(d) if so, whether Air India is likely to get the membership of STAR alliance immediately after the introduction of single-coded flights; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS
AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI):

(a) and (b) Air India has implemented a unicode for all domestic and international flights with effect from 26-2-2011.

(c) to (e) In order to join Star Alliance, Air India is required to comply by July, 2011 with 86 Star Alliance Minimum Joining Requirements (MJRs) which include implementation of single code, New Passenger Services System, Quality Management System and Emergency Response Components.

Flying Norms for Flights

3388. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has recently modified flying norms for flights to North Eastern (NE) States;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of public as well as private airlines operating in distant places in NE region; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to increase connectivity to these places?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS
AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI):

(a) and (b) No, Madam.

(c) The details of scheduled air services available in the North-East region are as under:

Airlines	Flights/Week
Air India Ltd.	60
Alliance Air	71
Jet Airways	37
JetLite	28
Kingfisher Airlines	51
Spicejet	35
IndiGo	58
Go Air	07

(d) Operations in domestic sector have been deregulated and flights are being operated by concerned airlines on the basis of commercial viability subject to adherence of Route Dispersal Guidelines.

Government has laid down Route Dispersal Guidelines with a view to achieving better regulation of air transport services taking into account the need for air transport services of different regions of the country including North-East region. It is, however, up to the airlines to provide air services to specific places depending upon the traffic demand and commercial viability while complying with Route Dispersal Guidelines.

[Translation]

Schemes of Chhattisgarh

3389. SHRI DILIP SINGH JUDEO: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the schemes pertaining to the State of Chhattisgarh lying pending with the Planning Commission;

(b) the time since when these schemes are pending;

(c) the scheme-wise funds demanded in this regard; and

(d) the details of the action being taken for giving approval to these schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) to (d) There are no schemes pertaining to the State of Chhattisgarh

pending in the Planning Commission. However, 8 proposals amounting to Rs. 170.60 crore were received from the Government of Chhattisgarh for One-Time Additional Central Assistance under Annual Plan 2010-11. Details of the proposals are given at Statement. In order to appraise these proposals in the Planning Commission, Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) are awaited from the Government of Chhattisgarh.

Statement

		(Rs in crore)
Sl. No.	Proposal	Amount
1.	Renovation of 1000 Middle school buildings @ Rs. 5.25 lakh each	52.50
2.	Construction of 200 Primary Health Centre Buildings @ Rs. 23 lakh each	46.00
3.	600 residential quarters for Panchayat Secretaries @ Rs. 3 lakh per quarter	18.00
4.	Establishment of bamboo craft centres	15.00
5.	Implementation of District Plans – One crore for each district for all 18 districts	18.00
6.	Construction of 6 veterinary hospitals and AI centres building @ Rs. 25 lakh each	1.50
7.	Construction of 68 veterinary dispensaries and AI sub centre buildings @ Rs. 5 lakh each	3.40
8.	Renovation of 36 primary school building @ Rs. 4.5 lakh each	16.20
Grand Total		170.60

[English]

Financial Services Using Mobile

3390. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to, state:

(a) whether the comments of stakeholders or the consultation paper issued on Quality of requirements for delivery of basic financial services using mobile phone has been received;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Government thereon along with the special measures taken to promote the Mobile banking in rural areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) and (b) Madam, Telecom

Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) has issued the consultation on "Quality of Service requirements for delivery of basic financial services using mobile phones" dated 28th October 2010 seeking comments from various stakeholders. TRAI has received comments from 18 stakeholders is given in Statement. The detailed comments received from various stakeholders have been uploaded by TRAI on their website www.trai.gov.in under the link "Comments on Consultation Paper" dated 10th December 2010.

(c) Further to calling the comments on the Consultation Paper, TRAI has scheduled to conduct "Open House Discussion" on above subject.

An inter Ministerial group (IMG) under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Department of Information Technology (DIT) was constituted in November, 2009 to work out the relevant norms and modalities for the introduction of a mobile based delivery model for the delivery of basic

financial services. The members of the IMG included the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI), the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) and Department of Financial Services (DFS). The report of the IMG was accepted by the Government of India in April, 2010 and circulated to all the concerned Departments. Thereafter, a Monitoring Group has been constituted under the chairmanship of the Cabinet Secretary to resolve any inter agency issues and to ensure timely implementation of the recommendations of the Report. Many of the recommendations of the Committee have since been complied with.

Recognising the importance of mobile phones as a medium for providing banking services, the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) issued operating guidelines to banks for mobile banking transactions on October-8, 2008, which were reviewed and further relaxed on 24th December, 2009. RBI has authorised 46 banks till date to offer mobile banking services to their customers and 33 banks have commenced mobile banking.

Further, RBI has permitted scheduled commercial banks to operationalise Mobile Branches in Tier 3 to Tier 6 centres and in rural, semi urban and urban centre in the North Eastern States and Sikkim, subject to reporting. The mobile branch guidelines envisage the extension of banking facilities through a well protected van. The mobile unit would visit the places proposed to be served by it on specific days/hours so that its services could be utilized by the customers. Some banks like Allahabad Bank, DCO Bank, Corporation Bank, have launched the mobile van bank services.

Statement

Stakeholders who have given comments on Consultation Paper on Quality of Service requirements for delivery of basic financial services using mobile phones dated 28th October, 2010

Sl. No	Stakeholders Name
1	2
Service Providers Association (2 Nos)	
1.	Association of Unified Service Providers of India
2.	Cellular Operators Association of India

1	2
---	---

Service Providers (5 Nos)

3. BSNL
4. Bharti Airtel
5. Infotel Broadband Services Pvt. Ltd.
6. Reliance
7. Videocon Telecommunications Ltd.

Others (10 Nos)

8. Anand Raman
9. CCAOI, Amrita Choudhury
10. Communication, Multimedia and IT Association of India (CMAI)
11. Gemalto
12. Infosys BPO Ltd.
13. Mobile Monday Bangalore
14. National Payments Corporation of India
15. Puneet Srivatsava
16. Symbiosis Institute of Telecom Management
17. Vineet Seghal, Nokia
18. Varun Chandra, Incight Mobile Solutions Pvt. Ltd.

Integrated Energy Policy

3391. SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to adopt an integrated energy policy;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether India has become vulnerable to uncertainty of international price and supplies; and

(d) if so, the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. An Integrated Energy Policy has been approved by the Government in December, 2008. The policy highlights the issues of energy demand, its availability, pricing, research and development activities, efficiencies and security of supply. The policy was prepared on the basis of the recommendations made by Expert Committee constituted by the Government in August 2004. The Expert Committee submitted its report in 2006.

(c) and (d) The policy addresses the issues of supply, market and technical risks affecting energy security of the country.

Insurance Funds

3392. SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Department of Posts has proposed to appoint an actuarial consultant to value its various insurance funds;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the purpose behind this proposal?

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

(b) The engagement of the consulting actuary is in progress.

(c) The consulting actuary is required to evaluate the life funds and give expert advice.

Switching Over Jobs

3393. SHRI K.R.G. REDDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government staff are less confident about switching over jobs according to the International Human Resources consultant survey report;

(b) if so, the details of the said report and the reasons given in this regard; and

(c) the steps being taken to improve the situation by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) No such report has been brought to the notice of the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions.

(c) It is the own volition of the individual official who resigns from service or takes voluntary retirement to switch over to a non-Governmental job. Officials are transferred from one post to another within the Government in the normal course. No report has been received about any lack of confidence on their part to take up the new job.

Programmes and Courses in IGNOU

3394. Dr. BALIRAM: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of enrolment in various courses of Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU) during the last three years, course-wise;

(b) the details of the new courses/programmes introduced by the IGNOU during this period;

(c) whether the IGNOU has withdrawn some programmes offered in the field of engineering and technology which have the approval of the Academic Council of IGNOU and the All India Council for Technical Education; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) The course-wise details of enrolment in the Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU) in last three years are given below:

Sl. No.	Programmes/Courses	2008	2009	2010
1.	Certificate	27958	32363	29346
2.	Diploma	49980	88085	39674
3.	PG Diploma	14158	15004	14480
4.	Bachelor Degree	146163	167791	173707
5.	Master Degree	71258	88721	101505
6.	Others*	2005	4017	4141
Total		313530	397990	364863

*Others include M.Phil; Ph.D and Non-credit certification programmes.

(b) The details of the New Courses/Programmes are given in Statement.

(c) and (d) As per the information provided by IGNOU, the following Programmes already approved by the Academic Council of the University have been put on hold for the want of approval from All India Council for Technical Education:

1. B. Tech in Construction Management
2. B. Tech in Water Resource Engineering
3. B. Tech. in Mechanical Engineering

4. Advance Diploma in Construction Management
5. Advance Diploma in Water Resource Engineering
6. Advance Diploma in Computer Integrated Manufacturing
7. Diploma in Civil Engineering (General)
8. Diploma in Mechanical Engineering
9. Diploma in Computer Integrated Manufacturing

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of Programme	Year of Launch
1	2	3

PHD Programmes

- | | | |
|----|---|------|
| 1. | Doctor of Philosophy in Extension Education (ODL Systemic Research, Community Outreach Comparative Education, Non-formal Adult Education) | 2010 |
| 2. | Doctor of Philosophy in Community Outreach | 2010 |
| 3. | Doctor of Philosophy in Distance Education | 2009 |
| 4. | M. Phil in Distance Education | 2009 |
| 5. | Doctor of Philosophy in Computer and Information Sciences | 2009 |
| 6. | Doctor of Philosophy in Extension and Development Studies | 2010 |

1	2	3
7.	Doctor of Philosophy in Gender and Development Studies	2009
8.	Doctor of Philosophy in Nursing	2009
9.	IGNOU-IIA I-PhD in Physics and Astrophysics	2009
10.	M.Phil in Aurobindo Studies	2009
11.	Doctor of Philosophy in Journalism and Mass Communication	2009
12.	Doctor of Philosophy in Law	2009
13.	Doctor of Philosophy in Social Work	2009
14.	Doctor of Philosophy in Tourism Studies	2009
15.	Doctor of Philosophy in Commerce	2009
16.	Doctor of Philosophy in Vocational Education	2009
17.	Doctor of Philosophy in Economics	2008
18.	Doctor of Philosophy in Management	2008
19.	Doctor of Philosophy in Vocational Education	2009
Master Degree Programmes		
20.	M.Tech. in Embedded System Design	2009
21.	M.Tech. in Information Security System	2009
22.	M.Tech. in Advanced Information Technology with specialization in Software Technology	2010
23.	M.Tech. in Advanced Information Technology with specialization in Networking and Telecommunication	2010
24.	M.Tech. in Advanced Information Technology with specialization in Embedded System Design	2010
25.	M.Tech. in Advanced Information Technology with specialization in Microelectronics and VLSI Design	2010
26.	M.Tech. in Advanced Information Technology with specialization in Nanoelectronics	2010
27.	M.Tech. in Advanced Information Technology with specialization in Nanobiotechnology	2010
28.	M.Tech. in Advanced Information Technology with specialization in Intelligent Systems and Robotics	2010
29.	M.Tech. in Advanced Information Technology with specialization in Intelligent Transportation Systems	2010
30.	M.Tech. in Advanced Information Technology with specialization in Satellite Communication and Space Systems	2010

1	2	3
31.	M.Tech. in Advanced Information Technology with specialization in Automotive Engineering and E-Manufacturing	2010
32.	M.S. in Biotechnology with specialization in Applied Biotechnology	2010
33.	M.S. in Biotechnology with specialization with specialization in Bioinformatics	2010
34.	M.S. in Biotechnology with specialization in Stem Cell Biology	2010
35.	M.S. in Biotechnology with specialization in Molecular Medicine	2010
36.	M.S. in Nanoscience and Nanotechnology	2010
37.	M.S. in Software Technologies	
38.	MBA with specialization in Information Technology Management	2010
39.	MBA with specialization in Biotechnology Management	2010
40.	MBA with specialization in Telecom Management	2010
41.	MBA with specialization in Services Management	2010
42.	MBA with specialization in Marketing/Finance/HR/Production and Operations Management	2010
43.	Executive MBA IT Management	2009
44.	Master of Business Administration	2010
45.	Master of Business Administration (Retail)	2010
46.	Master of Business Administration (Network Infrastructure Management)	2010
47.	Master of Business Administration (Textile Management)	2010
48.	Executive MBA	2010
49.	MBA (Aviation Business Management) (Full Time)	2009
50.	Master of Business Administration (Full Time Regular Programme RC-Cochin)	2009
51.	M.A. in Participatory Development	2010
52.	Master of Social Work (North-East)	2010
53.	Master of Education Special Education—Hearing Impaired	2010
54.	Master of Education Special Education—Mental Retardation	2010
55.	Master of Education Special Education—Visual Impaired	2010
56.	Master of Science in Counseling and Family Therapy	2010
57.	Master of Education	2009
58.	M.A. in Extension and Development Studies	2010

1	2	3
59.	M.A. in Gender and Development Studies	2010
60.	Master in Gender and Development Studies	2010
61.	M.A. in Women's and Gender Studies	2010
62.	M.A. (Gandhi and Peace Studies)	2009
63.	M.A. (Gandhi and Peace Studies)	2009
64.	M.A. in Applied Integral Studies	2010
65.	Master in Social Anthropology	2009
66.	Master of Art (Sri Aurobindo Studies)	2009
67.	Master of Arts in Labour Development	2009
68.	Doctor of Philosophy in Sri Aurobindo Studies	2009
69.	M.A. in Electronic Media Production and Management	2009
70.	M.A. in Journalism and Mass Communication	2009
71.	Masters in Intellectual Property Law	2009
72.	Master of Commerce in Management Accounting and Financial Strategies	2009
73.	Master of Fine Arts—Painting	2010
74.	Master of Performing Arts—Dance Bharatnatyam	2010
75.	Master of Performing Arts—Dance Bharatnatyam	2010
76.	Master of Performing Arts—Dance Bharatnatyam	2010
77.	Master of Performing Arts—Hindustani Vocal Music	2010
78.	Master of Performing Arts—Hindustani Vocal Music	2010
79.	Master of Performing Arts—Theatre Arts	2010
80.	M.Sc. in Chemistry	2010
81.	M.Sc. (Life Science)	2010
82.	Master of Social Work (Philanthropy)	2009
83.	Master of Social Work (Counseling)	2010
84.	Executive MBA (Hospitality Management)	2009
85.	MBA in Hospitality Management	2009
86.	M.A. in Translation Studies	2009

1	2	3
87.	M.A. in Apparel Production Management	2010
88.	M.A. in Fashion Retail Management	2010
89.	M.Sc. in Actuarial Science	2009
90.	M.Sc. (Fashion Merchandizing and Retail Management)	2010
91.	M.Sc. (Footwear Technology)	2010
92.	M.Sc. [Creative Designing (CAD/CAM)]	2010
93.	M.Sc. (Leather Goods and Accessories Design)	2010
94.	M.Sc. (Visual Merchandizing and Communication Design)	2010
95.	M.Sc. in Actuarial Economics	2010
96.	M.Sc. in Environmental Economics	2010
97.	M.Sc. in Applied Quantitative Finance	2010
98.	Master of Arts (Education)	2008
99.	M.Phil in Economics	2008
100.	Master of Social Work	2008
101.	Master of Commerce in Business Policy and Corporate Governance	2008
Diploma Programmes		
102.	Post Graduate Diploma in Corporate Governance	2010
103.	Post Graduate Diploma in Global Business Leadership (FT and PT)	2010
104.	Advanced Diploma in Airport Operations Management	2009
105.	Advanced Diploma in Airport Operations Management	2009
106.	Advanced Diploma in Air Cargo Management	2009
107.	Advanced Diploma in Participatory Development	2010
108.	Post Graduate Diploma in Participatory Development	2010
109.	Diploma in Radio Imaging Technology	2009
110.	Diploma in Medical Laboratory Technology	2009
111.	Diploma in Optometry	2009
112.	Post Graduate Diploma in Counselling and Family Therapy	2010
113.	Post Graduate Diploma in Disability Management for Medical Practitioners	2009

1	2	3
114.	Post Graduate Professional Diploma in Special Education—Hearing Impairment	2010
115.	Post Graduate Professional Diploma in Special Education—Visual Impairment	2010
116.	Diploma in Rehabilitation Therapy	2010
117.	Diploma in Prosthetics and Orthotics	2010
118.	D.ED. In Special Education (Mental Retardation)	2010
119.	D.ED. In Special Education (Hearing Impairment)	2010
120.	D.ED. In Special Education (Visual Impairment)	2010
121.	Post Graduate Diploma in Rehabilitation Psychology	2010
122.	Diploma in Special Education (Deaf Blind)	2010
123.	Diploma in Hearing, Language and Speech	2010
124.	Diploma in Basic Development Therapy (Cerebral Palsy and Other Neurological Disabilities)	2010
125.	Diploma in Vocational Rehabilitation (Mental Retardation)	2010
126.	Diploma in Special Education for Person with Cerebral Palsy	2010
127.	Diploma in Teaching Young Hearing Impaired	2010
128.	Diploma in Community Based Rehabilitation	2010
129.	Diploma in Early Childhood Special Education (Mental Retardation)	2010
130.	Diploma in Hearing Aid and Earmould Technology	2010
131.	Diploma in Special Education (Autism Spectrum Disorders)	2010
132.	Diploma in Sign Language Interpreters	2010
133.	Post Graduate Diploma in e-Learning	2009
134.	Diploma in Fish Products Technology	2010
135.	Post Graduate Diploma in Food Safety and Quality Management	2009
136.	Post Graduate Diploma in Plantation Management	2009
137.	PG Diploma in Food Technology	2010
138.	Post Graduate Diploma in Educational Technology	2009
139.	Post Graduate Diploma in School Leadership and Management	2009
140.	Post Graduate Diploma in Adult Education: Participatory Adult Learning Documentation and Information Networking	2009

1	2	3
141.	Post Graduate Diploma in Extension and Development Studies	2010
142.	Diploma in Teaching German as a Foreign Language	2010
143.	Diploma in Urdu	2010
144.	Post Graduate Diploma in Book Publishing	2009
145.	Post Graduate Diploma in Future Studies: Explorations towards a New Creation	2009
146.	Post Graduate Diploma in Folklore and Culture Studies	2009
147.	Post Graduate Diploma in Himalayan Arts and Museology (for F2F teaching at Himlok: Institute of Himalayan Studies at the State Museum, Shimla, HP)	2010
148.	Post Graduate Diploma in Integral Education	2009
149.	Post Graduate Diploma: Psychology—A Science of Consciousness Code	2009
150.	Post Graduate Diploma in Studies in Indian Culture	2009
151.	Post Graduate Diploma in Tribal Art and Culture (for F2F teaching at the Adivasi Academy, Tejgarh, Gujarat)	2010
152.	Post Graduate Diploma in Tribal Cultural and Development (for F2F teaching at the Adivasi Academy, Tejgarh, Gujarat)	2010
153.	Post Graduate Diploma in Indian Studies: Vedic Studies in the Light of Sri Aurobindo	2010
154.	Diploma in Computer Generated Imagery	2010
155.	Diploma in Paralegal Practice	2009
156.	Post Graduate Diploma in Criminal Justice	2010
157.	Post Graduate Diploma in Environmental Law	2010
158.	Post Graduate Diploma in Environmental Law (Online)	2010
159.	Post Graduate Diploma in Legal Process Outsourcing	2009
160.	Post Graduate Diploma in Financial Market Practice	2010
161.	Post Graduate Diploma in Social Work	2009
162.	Post Graduate Diploma in Translation	2009
163.	Diploma in BPO Finance and Accounting	2009
164.	Diploma in Fire Safety	2009
165.	Diploma in Fire Safety Management	2010
166.	Diploma in Security Management	2009

1	2	3
167.	Post Graduate Diploma in Pharmaceutical Sales Management	2009
168.	Post Graduate Diploma in Security Operations	2009
169.	Diploma in Management (Industrial Safety, Health and Environment)	2009
170.	Post Graduation Diploma in Fire Safety Diaster Management	2010
171.	Post Graduate Diploma in Participatory, Management of Displacement, Resettlement and Rehabilitation	2008
172.	Post Graduate Diploma in Management (Industrial Safety, Health and Environment)	2008
173.	Post Graduate Diploma in Participatory, Management of Displacement, Resettlement and Rehabilitation	2010
Bachelor Degree Programme		
174.	Bachelor of Business Administration (Retail Services)	2010
175.	Bachelor of Business Administration (Entrepreneurship)	2010
176.	Bachelor of Computer Applications (Network Infrastructior Management)	2010
177.	B.Sc. in Medical Laboratory Technology	2009
178.	B.Sc. in Anaesthesia and Critical Care Technology	2009
179.	B.Sc. in Radiation Therapy Techonology	2009
180.	B.Sc. in Medical Imaging Technology	2009
181.	B.Sc. in Medical Records and Health Information Technology	2009
182.	B.Ed. Special Education in Hearing Impairment	2009
183.	B.Ed. Special Education in Mental Retardation	2009
184.	B.Ed. Special Education in Visual Impairment	2009
185.	B.A. in 3d Animation and Visual Effects	2009
186.	BBA in Retailing	2009
187.	B.Sc. (Hons) International Hospitality Administration	2009
188.	B.A. in Apparel Design and Merchandising	2010
189.	B.A. in Fashion Communication	2010
190.	B.Tech. Aerospace Engineering	2009
191.	B.Sc. (Fashion Merchandising and Retail Manaqement)	2010

1	2	3
192.	B.Sc. (Footwear Technology)	2010
193.	Bachelor of Architecture	2008
194.	B.A. Fashion Design	2008
195.	B.A. Fashion Merchandising and Production	2008
196.	B.A. Textile Design	2008
197.	B.A. International Hospitality Administration	2008
198.	B.Com. with Major in Financial and Cost Accounting	2008
199.	Bachelor of Commerce (with Major in Accountancy and Finance)	2008
200.	B.Com. with Major in Corporate Affairs and Administration	2008
201.	B.Sc. (Leather Goods and Accessories Design)	2010
Certificate Programme		
202.	Certificate in Stock Market	2010
203.	Certificate in Rescue and Fire Fighting	2009
204.	Certificate in Airport Ramp Handling	2009
205.	Certificate in Security and Intelligence	2009
206.	Post Graduate Certificate in Participatory Development	2010
207.	Certificate in Communication Skills for BPO, ITeS and Related Sectors	2009
208.	Certificate in Life Long Learning	2009
209.	Certificate in PC Hardware and Networking	2010
210.	Leadership Programme on "Nutrition Security and Sustainable Development"	2009
211.	Appreciation Programme on Sustainability Science (online)	2009
212.	Appreciation Programme on Sustainable Management of Wetlands	2010
213.	Post Graduate Certificate in Health Insurance	2009
214.	Post Graduate Certificate in Medical Informatics	2009
215.	Post Graduate Certificate in Medical Laws	2009
216.	Post Graduate Certificate in Quality Management in Health Care	2009
217.	Computer Literacy Programme	2009

1	2	3
218.	Certificate in Early Childhood Special Education Enabling Inclusion—Cerebral Palsy	2009
219.	Certificate in Early Childhood Special Education Enabling Inclusion—Mental Retardation	2010
220.	Certificate in Early Childhood Special Education Enabling Inclusion—Visual Impairment	2009
221.	Certificate in Early Childhood Special Education Enabling Inclusion—Hearing Impairment	2010
222.	Foundation Course on Education of Children with Disabilities	2010
223.	Post Graduate Professional Certificate in Special Education—Hearing Impairment	2010
224.	Post Graduate Professional Certificate in Special Education—Mental Retardation	2010
225.	Post Graduate Professional Certificate in Special Education—Visual Impairment	2010
226.	Post Graduate Professional Certificate in Special Education—Mental Retardation	2010
227.	Certificate Course in Prosthetic and Orthotic Technicians	2010
228.	Certificate in Rehabilitation Therapy Assistant	2010
229.	Certificate Course in Care Giving	2010
230.	Certificate in Hearing Aid Technology	2010
231.	Certificate in Earmould Technology	2010
232.	Certificate Programme in Entrepreneurship	2009
233.	Certificate in Beekeeping	2009
234.	Certificate Programme on Integrated Pest Management Technology in Potato Cultivation	2010
235.	Training Programme for the Betel Vine Farmers	2010
236.	Certificate in Poultry Farming	2009
237.	Certificate in Water Harvesting and Management	2009
238.	Post Graduate Certificate in Agriculture Policy (Offered Online also)	2009
239.	Certificate in Information Technology	2009
240.	Post Graduate Certificate in Extension and Development Studies	2010
241.	Certificate in Chinese Language and Culture	2010
242.	Certificate in French Language	2010
243.	Certificate in Japanese Language	2009
244.	Certificate Programme in Spanish Language (Online)	2009

1	2	3
245.	Certificate in Urdu Language	2009
246.	Certificate in Diabetes Care for Community Worker	2009
247.	Certificate for Home Based Care Providers	2009
248.	Certificate in Introduction to Sri Aurobindo Studies	2009
249.	Certificate Programme in Sanskrit	2009
250.	Certificate in Rural Health-care Training	2010
251.	Post Graduate Certificate in The Study of the Bhagawad Gita in the Light of Sri Aurobindo	2010
252.	Post Graduate Certificate in Explorations towards a New Creation of the Society	2009
253.	Post Graduate Certificate in Integral Education: From Reflection to Action	2010
254.	Post Graduate Certificate: An Intro to the Vedas in the light of Sri Aurobindo	2010
255.	Post Graduate Certificate: Paradigms of Psychological Knowledge—A Historical and Cross Cultural Perspective	2009
256.	Post Graduate Certificate in Studies of the Rig Veda: Hymns to the Rising Sun, Surya—Savitri Session	2010
257.	Post Graduate Certificate: The Upanishads in the Light of Sri Aurobindo	2010
258.	Post Graduate Certificate: The Upanishads in the Light of Sri Aurobindo (offered only in January Session)	2010
259.	Certificate in Community Radio	2009
260.	Certificate in Digital Film Making	2009
261.	Certificate in Anti Human Trafficking	2010
262.	Certificate Programme on Co-operation, Co-operative Law and Business Laws	2010
263.	Certificate in Consumer Protection	2009
264.	Certificate in Human Rights	2009
265.	Certificate in International Humanitarian Law	2010
266.	Post Graduate Certificate in Patent Practice	2009
267.	Certificate in Performing Arts—Bhartnatyam	2009
268.	Certificate in Performing Arts—Hindustani Music	2009
269.	Certificate in Performing Arts—Kathakali	2009
270.	Certificate in Performing Arts—Karnataka Music	2009

1	2	3
271.	Certificate in Performing Arts—Kuchipudi	2009
272.	Certificate in Performing Arts—Kathak	2009
273.	Certificate in Performing Arts—Manipuri	2009
274.	Certificate in Performing Arts—Mohiniattam	2009
275.	Certificate in Performing Arts—Odissi	2009
276.	Certificate in Performing Arts—Theatre Arts	2009
277.	Certificate in Visual Arts—Applied Arts	2009
278.	Certificate in Visual Arts—Painting	2009
279.	Certificate in Visual Arts—Sculpture	2009
280.	Certificate in Food and Beverage Services Operations	2009
281.	Certificate in Front Office Operation	2009
282.	Certificate in House Keeping Operations	2009
283.	Post Graduate Certificate in Bangala-Hindi Translation	2009
284.	Post Graduate Certificate in Marathi-Hindi Translation	2009
285.	Certificate in Hospital Administrative Assistance ship	2009
286.	Certificate in Fire man ship	2010
287.	Certificate in Security Management	2009
288.	Post Graduate Certificate in Security Operations	2009
289.	Certificate in Fire Safety	2009
290.	Advance Certificate in Fire Safety	2009
291.	Competency Certificate in Power Distribution	2009
292.	Certificate in Leather Goods Making	2009
293.	Post Graduate Certificate in Project Management	2009
294.	Certificate in Engineering Technology and Management	2010
295.	Post Graduate Certificate in Endodontics	2008
296.	Post Graduate Certificate in Oral Implantology	2008
297.	Certificate in Functional English (Basic Level)	2008
298.	Certificate in German Language (Offered only in Tamil Nadu and Kerala)	2008

1	2	3
299.	Certificate in Sericulture	2008
300.	Certificate in Organic Farming	2008
301.	Certificate in NGO Management	2008
302.	Post Graduate Certificate in Cyber Law	2008
303.	Post Graduate Certificate in Cyber Law (Online)	2008

[Translation]

Mukherjee Enquiry Commission

3395. SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is in agreement with the conclusion arrived at by the Mukherjee Enquiry Commission;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has any plan to bring back the ashes of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose from the Renkoji Temple in Japan and do the immersion; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) and (b) Government does not agree with the following findings of the Justice Mukherjee Commission of Inquiry (JMCI) that (i) Netaji did not die in the plane crash and (ii) the ashes in the Renkoji Temple were not of Netaji. The report of JMCI along with the Action Taken Report containing views of Government was placed before both Houses of Parliament on 17th May 2006.

(c) and (d) It is not planned to bring back to India the ashes of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose from the Renkoji Temple in Japan.

[English]

Discounts to Flyers of AI

3396. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Air India (AI) is offering 50% discount to flyers above 63 years in its fares;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the other categories of persons to whom such concessions are being offered at present;

(d) whether AI has estimated such persons travelling in its airlines annually and total loss being suffered by AI on this count;

(e) if so, whether this initiative of AI is likely to attract more senior citizens to its fold; and

(f) if so, the detailed strategy chalked out by AI in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI):

(a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Air India offers 50% discount on full normal economy class fares to Senior Citizens who are 63 years and above on domestic sectors.

(c) Similar concession of 50% in air fare in economy class on domestic sectors is also available to Active Armed Forces Personnel, Personnel of General Reserve Engineering Force, Para Military Forces, Students, Blind Persons, Cancer Patients, Passengers with Locomotors Disability and Arjuna Awardees.

(d) to (f) The utilization of above discount is negligible. Air India has been launching special promotional fares from time to time to attract passengers.

[Translation]

Inclusion of Bio-Technology

3397. SHRI BADRI RAM JAKHAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) has urged the Medical Council of India (MCI) for inclusion of bio-technology as an eligible subject for the common pre-medical entrance test;

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

(c) the time by which bio-technology is likely to be included for the common pre-medical entrance test?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) has requested Medical Council of India (MCI) to consider Bio-technology as an eligible subject in the higher secondary stage in order to be eligible to appear in All India Pre-Medical Test (AIPMT) for 15% merit positions for the medical colleges of India. Through notification dated 7-10-2010, MCI has amended the 'Regulation on Graduate Medical Education, 1997' and the candidates who have opted for Bio-technology as an elective subject in place of Biology at +2 level are now eligible to appear in medical entrance examination.

(c) The request of CBSE was not to include biotechnology as a subject in the pre-medical entrance test, but to make it a qualifying subject at +2 level for eligibility to appear in the entrance test.

[English]

Law to Check Piracy

3398. SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to amend the Copyright Act, 1957 to check film and video piracy;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the said Act is likely to be amended?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) Yes Madam. The Ministry has already introduced the Copyright (Amendment) Bill, 2010 in the Rajya Sabha on 19th April, 2010 which had been referred to the Department Related Standing Committee on Human Resource Development on 23 April, 2010 for examination. The Standing Committee has since submitted its report on 23rd November, 2010. Some of the provisions introduced in the Bill contain provisions to curb internet piracy.

Auction of Coal Mines

3399. SHRI C.R. PATIL: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether several coal mines were auctioned in various States to private parties during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the names of coal mines allotted to private parties, company-wise, price-wise, State-wise and year-wise during the said period;

(c) whether some private companies are involved in illegal mining;

(d) if so, the details of these companies; and

(e) the action taken by the Government against these companies, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) and (b) No coal mines have been auctioned by the Ministry of Coal to private parties in various States during the last three years.

(c) to (e) No incident of involvement of private companies in illegal mining has been reported to the Ministry.

[Translation]

Prepaid Card to Rural People

3400. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN:

SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR:

SHRI RAJIAH SIRICILLA:

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

(a) whether the postal department proposes to collaborate with private banks to provide pre-paid cards to rural people;

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

(c) the amount earmarked for each circle, circle-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) to (c) The Postal Department proposes to collaborate with 3 scheduled commercial banks to provide pre-paid cards. The cards will be available from all Head Post Offices in the country when the project is rolled out fully. This is a revenue plus model and therefore no funds have been released for this project.

[English]

**Lord Shiva's Statue near
IGI Airport, New Delhi**

3401. DR. KIRIT PREMJBHAI SOLANKI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Airports Authority of India has issued legal notice to Jay Shri Trust to either relocate or decrease the height of Lord Shiva's statue near Indira Gandhi International Airport, New Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the height of the said statue is more than the permitted height and is coming in the way of the new runway posing a safety risk;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the reaction of the Government thereto;

(e) the persons/agencies responsible for the said situation; and

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

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI):

(a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Airports Authority of India (AAI) issued legal notice to M/s Jaya Shree Charity Trust on 8th November, 2010 for violation of permissible norms in erecting Shiv Murti Statue.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. The height of the structure has exceeded the permissible height of the structure sanctioned in the 'NOC' (No Objection Certificate) for height clearance issued by AAI by 11.52 meters. Therefore the threshold of runway 29 has been displaced by 1460 meters for safe aircraft operations.

(e) and (f) AAI has already taken legal action against the Jaya Shree Charity Trust for decreasing the height of statue.

[Translation]

Investigation by CBI

3402. SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases being investigated by CBI on the request of State Government of Bihar during the last three years; and

(b) the nature of such cases and the present status of the investigation in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) CBI has registered two cases viz PE. 1 (s)/2009-Pat. And RC. 1 (S) 2010-Pat on the request of State Government of Bihar during the last three years i. e. 2008, 2009, 2010, and 2011 (upto 31-1-2011)

(b) The nature of these cases and the present stage of investigation are at Statement.

Statement

Details of Cases Registered on the Request of State Government of Bihar during the last three years

Sl. No.	Case No. and date of registration	Allegation in brief	Present Position
1.	PE.1 (S)/2009-Pat. dated 27-09-2009	Demise of late Shri Yogendra Pandey, the then Executive Engineer, PWD, Road Division Sitamarhi.	Enquiry has been completed and such action as deemed fit by the department concerned has been recommended.
2.	RC.1 (S)/2010-Pat. dated 03-02-2010	Murder of Shri Santosh Tekriwal, Business Man, Patna City	The investigation is in progress

[English]

Recovery of AAI Dues from AI

3403. SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Private Airlines have recently complained to the Airports Authority of India (AAI) for not recovering the dues from Air India;

(b) if so, the total dues to be paid by Air India to AAI;

(c) the reasons for delay in recovery of dues;

(d) whether the Airports Authority of India had initiated any steps for recovery of dues from Air India; and

(e) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI):

(a) and (b) No, Madam. The dues as on 31-01-2011 on Air India were Rs. 720 crores.

In addition, the dues of Airports Authority of India (AAI) against other major airlines in India as on 31-01-2011 are as under (Amount in crores in Rs.): Kingfisher—257.62, Go Airlines—6.77, Interglobe Aviation Ltd. (Indigo)—13.29, Jet Airways—38.49, Jet Lite (India) Ltd.—13.96, Spicejet Ltd.—16.99, Paramount Airways—4.88, Others (Small/Non Operating Airlines)—50.13.

(c) to (e) Air India Limited (AIL) is a National Carrier coming under the Ministry of Civil Aviation. Airports Authority of India (AAI) has been making persistent efforts to recover its dues from AIL.

**Special Fund for Skill
Upgradation and Training**

3404. SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has created a special fund for skill upgradation and training;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is systematic planning or special strategy to achieve the target of having 500 million skilled workers in future; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. A Coordinated Action on Skill Development consisting of a three tier structure viz.

the Prime Minister's Council on Skill Development for policy directives supported by the National Skill Development Coordination Board (NSDB) and the National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC), has been initiated to address the need for creation of 500 million skilled workers by 2022. The National Skill Development Policy 2009 lays out the key aspects of the strategy to provide skill to the target population. To implement the policy directions on the skill development and to achieve the national agenda of skill upgradation and training, State Skill Development Missions have been set up at the State level. In addition, a National Skill Development Fund (NSDF) has been created under the aegis of Ministry of Finance and the NSDC has been empowered to utilize and manage the funds from NSDF with a view to ensure public private partnership in financing and implementing the skill development and training initiatives of the government.

[Translation]

Boring Pumpset Scam in Bihar

3405. SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a reminder along with the inspection reports of several Central departments relating to boring pumpset scam in Bihar, had been given by several public representatives on 04 February, 2011;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that the above said matter has been investigated by the CBI, in which some bank officers have been suspended and a charge-sheet had been filed against several suppliers;

(c) if so, whether it is also a fact that CBI investigation was stopped midway; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and further action the Government intends to take to punish the culprits?

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

(a) Yes, Madam.

(b) CBI had taken up investigation into fraudulent sanction and disbursement of pumping sets in Bihar State in the year 1981-82. A total number of 16 cases were registered in CBI, Patna, during the year 1981-82. On completion of investigation, charge-sheets were filed in the court in 15 cases and Regular Departmental Action (RDA) was recommended in one case. Out of 15 charge sheets filed, 10 cases have ended in conviction of the accused after trial and 5 cases are pending under trial.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

[English]

Minority Educational Institutions

3406. SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN:

SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH:

SHRI DILIP SINGH JUDEO:

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

(a) the number of minority educational institutions functioning in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether many of these institutions have not been getting the benefits and privileges enshrined for such institutions in the Constitution;

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

(d) the details of minority educational institutions who have obtained minority status from the Government in order to get the benefits and privileges enshrined in the Constitution of India;

(e) whether the Government proposes to ask these minority educational institutions to obtain the minority status first in order to enable them to get the benefits and privileges enshrined in the Constitution; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (f) Whereas information regarding

number of minority educational institutions is not maintained centrally, the National Commission for Minority Educational Institutions (NCMEI) has issued minority status certificates to 3956 educational institutions till 28-2-2011. All Minority Educational Institutions are entitled to exercise rights enshrined in Article 30 (1) of the Constitution.

Greenfield Airports

3407. SHRI K. SUDHAKARAN:

SURI BADRI RAM JAKHAR:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to allow NRIs to invest in shares floated by infrastructure companies building greenfield airports in the country;

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

(c) whether NRIs are showing keen interest in investing in shares floated by the company involved in construction of airport in Kannur in Kerala; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI):

(a) to (d) As per the policy on Airport Infrastructure, promulgated by the Government in 1997, foreign equity participation in airport projects have been permitted upto 74% with automatic approvals and upto 100% with special permission. However in the case of Greenfield airports Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) is permitted upto 100% under the Automatic Approval Route subject to sectoral regulations. In case of the Greenfield airport at Kannur in Kerala, the equity structure of the Joint Venture Company namely Kannur International Airport Limited is 26% by State Government of Kerala, 23% by Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs), 2% by companies promoted by the Government, which are not (PSUs) and 49% by private sector (Qualified Institutional Investors, Companies and High Net worth individuals).

Under-utilisation of Services

3408. SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Air India Management is under-utilizing the services of pilots in order to continue the services of expat pilots;

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

(c) whether the Government has received any representation in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the flying duties performed by an Indian pilot vis-a-vis expat pilots; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government to efficiently utilize the services of Indian pilots?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI):

(a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) The Pilots Association had submitted a representation regarding utilisation of pilots for narrow body operations, but this does not involve expat pilots.

(e) and (f) The flying duties performed by Indian Pilots and foreign pilots, at an average, in the same.

[Translation]

Provision of Reservation

3409. SHRI MAROTRAO SAINUJI KOWASE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the year in which the provision for reservation in the service and education for SCs/STs enforced;

(b) whether the Government proposes to amend the constitution so as to provide the year 2010 as the base year for the purpose of reservation;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether any proposals have been received from various quarters for enhancing reservation quota/percentage for SCs/STs in line with their population; and

(e) if so, the action taken by the Government thereon?

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

(a) Reservation in the matter of direct recruitment for Scheduled Caste was introduced in 1947 and for Scheduled Tribes in 1950. Reservation to both the categories in the matter of Departmental Competitive Examinations was introduced in 1957, in promotion by selection in Group 'C' and 'D' posts in 1963, in promotion by seniority subject to fitness in 1972 and in promotion by selection up to the lowest rung of Group 'A' in 1974.

Reservation for the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in the centrally funded educational institutions was introduced long back. However, it has been given statutory status through the Central Educational Institutions (Reservation in Admission) Act, 2006, which came into force on 4th January, 2007.

(b) No, Madam.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Yes, Madam.

(e) The Supreme Court has held that total reservation for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes cannot exceed the limit of 50%. At present total reservation for them in the matter of direct recruitment on all India basis by open competition is 49.5% and in the matter of direct recruitment on all India basis other than by open competition is 50%. If reservation to backward classes (SCs, STs and OBSs) is provided in proportion to their population, total reservation would exceed the limit of 50%. Therefore, there is no proposal to provide reservation in proportion to the population of backward classes.

[English]

Vacation of Land

3410. SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government had issued notice to the Madras Flying Club (MFC) to vacate the land immediately;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether in a high level meeting held in October 2010, it was agreed to continue with the status quo till alternative location is allotted to the Madras Flying Club; and

(d) if so, the reasons for asking the MFC to vacate the land without ensuring it gets a suitable place and infrastructure?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI):

(a) and (b) Land occupied by Madras Flying Club is required by Airports Authority of India (AAI) for extension of B-Taxi Track to meet Civil Aviation requirement. AAI has served a notice and advised M/s Madras Flying Club (MFC) to surrender land within 90 days. Further, trainee flights are not permitted at metro/major International Airports, including Chennai Airport since long. Moreover, the license in respect of the land in occupation of MFC expired long back and MFC has not got it renewed. Also MFC is not an educational society under the Societies Act but a Company registered under the Companies Act and is carrying out business and unauthorisedly allowing parking of other operators' aircraft on payment basis.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

Shifting of Headquarters of AIE

3411. DR. SHASHI THAROOR: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a final decision has been taken to locate the Headquarters of Air India Express (AIE) at Kochi;

(b) if so, whether a cost-benefit analysis vis-a-vis locating it at Thiruvananthapuram has been done;

(c) if so, the outcome thereof;

(d) whether the Government/Airline Management has

considered the rationale behind maintaining two separate Headquarters only a distance of 200 kms away from each other, given that the engineering headquarters has already been established at Thiruvananthapuram; and

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

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI):

(a) Yes, Madam. The Corporate Headquarters of Air India Express has been inaugurated at Kochi on 27th February, 2011.

(b) and (c) It was considered necessary to shift the headquarters of Air India Express to Kerala as it is operating more than half of its flights from that state. The decision to shift the Corporate and administrative functions to Kochi was based on the commercial consideration keeping in view the potential and demographic indices of Kochi and future growth plan of Air India Express in the region.

(d) and (e) The decision for creation of a maintenance facility in the South of India was taken way back in 2004. It was felt that Air India needed a maintenance facility in the South especially since Mumbai was saturated and it was necessary to establish a base elsewhere for maintaining smaller aircraft proposed to be inducted in the fleet. It was also decided that while establishing the maintenance base the management should also take into consideration the number of flights operating out of various points in Kerala and the base should be located accordingly, in the manner that reduces turnaround time and aircraft availability, minimum movement of personnel and thus reduces delays and cancellations.

Since the hanger facility was already constructed by Air India at Thiruvananthapuram, it was decided to shift the engineering base of Air India Express to this base instead of wasting resources in preparing a fresh hanger at Kochi, particularly in view of the critical financial condition of the Company.

Review of JNU Admission Policy

3412. SHRI UDAY SINGH:

SHRI T.R. BAALU:

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

(a) whether Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU), Delhi, seats earmarked for Other Backward Classes (OBC) students have shifted to general category students in 2010-2011 admission process, by misinterpreting the relaxation of 10% cut-off marks;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Delhi High Court has directed JNU administration to rectify the anomalies in the cut-off marks issue and to admit OBC students who are affected by that procedure;

(d) the total number of admissions in JNU, Delhi during the above academic year; and

(e) the number of seats reserved for OBC students?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) According to the information furnished by Jawaharlal Nehru University, the University has, during the year 2010-2011, implemented 27 per cent reservation in admission to OBC students. However, in its Undergraduate, Masters and M.Phil/Ph.D programmes, 05, 97 and 98 number of OBC seats, respectively which could not be filled due to non-availability of OBC candidates, were converted to General category.

(c) The High Court of Delhi has directed, *inter-alia*, that the University may grant admission to the petitioners as the University was entitled to only fix minimum eligibility criteria for admission in reserved category at maximum 10 per cent below the minimum eligibility criteria fixed for general category.

(d) and (e) During the academic year 2010-2011, the total number of admissions to JNU was 1856 (excluding 32 foreign nationals) as against the total approved intake of 2206. 27 per cent of the total seats, i.e. 596 seats, were reserved for the OBCs.

Increasing Corruption

3413. SHRI PURNMASI RAM:

SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether complaints of corruption have been increasing;

(b) if so, whether there are any legal or administrative hurdles in checking it;

(c) if so, whether the Government proposes to amend the Constitution, Service Rules, Penal Code and other laws for this purpose;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the persons punished for corruption would be declared permanently unfit to contest election/hold any public office; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (d) There is a growing perception in public and media that complaints of corruption have been increasing. In view of this, the Central Government has constituted a GoM to consider measures that can be taken to tackle corruption. One of the terms of reference is to consider all measures, including legislative and administrative, to tackle corruption and improve transparency. The GoM is yet to submit its recommendations.

(e) Presently, there is no such proposal.

(f) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Withdrawal of American Troops

3414. YOGI ADITYA NATH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the withdrawal of American troops from Afghanistan poses any threat to the security of India;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the strategy worked out by the Government to

tackle the menace of extremist groups operating in our neighbourhood?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) and (b) NATO has announced at its Lisbon Summit a transition of security responsibility to the Government of Afghanistan. The Lisbon Summit Declaration clarified that the transition would be conditions-based, not calendar driven, and would not equate to withdrawal of ISAF troops from Afghanistan. The international community has also affirmed its long term commitment to Afghanistan.

(c) Government keeps a constant watch on all developments having a bearing on India's national interest and takes all necessary measures to safeguard it.

[English]

Joint Venture in Nuclear Power Sector

3415. SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:

DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether as part of the Government's strategy to tide over the paucity of funds and ramp up execution capability for new atomic units by bringing in cash-rich public sector undertakings, the Indian Oil Corporation Ltd. (IOCL), National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) and National Aluminium Company Limited (NALCO) are being roped in;

(b) if so, whether this is being done as an alternative to letting private sector players into nuclear plant operations;

(c) if so, the extent to which these joint venture agreements have been signed and to what extent it has been helpful to improve the atomic power units;

(d) the total investment so far made by these organisations; and

(e) the extent to which it has helped the new atomic units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) Under the provisions of the Atomic Energy Act, 1962 operation of nuclear power plants is permitted only by the Government itself or by a Government Company. Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited (NPCIL) has comprehensive capabilities in design, construction, commissioning and operation of nuclear power plants. In view of the rapid nuclear power expansion planned using indigenous technologies and also through international cooperation, joint ventures between NPCIL and other Government companies are being formed to leverage their financial and other technological strengths in the energy sector.

(c) A Joint Venture, between NPCIL and NTPC, Anushakti Vidhyut Nigam with NPCIL holding 51% and NTPC 49% has been incorporated in January 2011. MoUs have been signed by NPCIL with IOCL and NALCO in this regard.

(d) and (e) The investments by these corporations are contingent to finalization of the projects to be implemented by the JVs and the business models to be adopted, which are currently under discussion. No investments have been made by these corporations yet. These JVs will help in infusing upto 49% of the equity requirements of new nuclear power projects and contribute in achieving rapid nuclear power expansion.

[Translation]

Disinvestment of CIL

3416. SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT:

DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Coal India Limited (CIL) has recently come out with an initial Public Offer;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof;

(c) whether the shares of CIL were oversubscribed;

(d) if so, the extent thereof; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to ensure that its control over CIL remains in tact?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The Government of India through Ministry of Coal divested 10% of its holding of equity shares of Coal India Limited to public as Initial Public Offer (IPO). An approximate amount of Rs. 15,200 crore has been raised through the IPO.

(c) and (d) Overall, CIL IPO was over-subscribed over 15.14 times.

(e) Even with 10% disinvestment of its holding of equity shares, Government retains majority shareholding and control of CIL.

[English]

Increase in Fees in IITs

3417. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:

SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:

SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU:

SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR:

SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:

SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN:

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

(a) whether Anil Kakodkar Committee has recommended increase in the fees of undergraduate courses in the Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Committee has also recommended to transfer the subsidy for fees from undergraduate to postgraduate programmes in IITs;

(d) if so, the details thereof including other major recommendations of the Committee;

(e) the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(f) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to ensure that poor students are not adversely affected by the enhancement of fees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (d) The Anil Kakodkar Committee set up to suggest a road map for autonomy and future of the Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) is yet to submit its report to the Ministry.

(e) and (f) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Ban on Issue of Student Visa

3418. SHRI ARJUN ROY:

SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS LALAN SINGH:

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

(a) whether the ban on issue of visa to north Indian students by Britain still continues;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has taken up this issue with the British authorities; and

(d) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (d) Yes, Madam. The temporary suspension on Tier 4 student visa applications from north

India was implemented in February 2010 by the UK Government and then lifted in phases. Since 12th August 2010, there has been no change in Tier 4 visas, with exception to some English language courses.

[English]

World Bank Assistance for Schools

3419. DR. M. THAMBIDURAI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank has provided assistance for opening primary schools in tribal/rural areas of the country during each of the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof during the above period and the number of schools set up, State/UT-wise; and

(c) the number of schools proposed to be opened during next two years with the assistance of World Bank, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) is being implemented through out the country including tribal/rural areas for universalisation of elementary education. The World Bank provides partial financial assistance for implementation of SSA as sector wide support, which means that funds are available as a consolidated resource pool, and not for component specific investment. Funds are received by the Central Government from the World Bank on reimbursement basis. The World Bank has reimbursed Rs. 2736.16 crore during the three year period from 2007-08 to 2009-10. The State-wise details of number of schools opened during the last three years is given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Schools opened under SSA

Sl. No.	Name of State	2007-2008		2008-2009		2009-2010	
		Primary	Upper Primary	Primary	Upper Primary	Primary	Upper Primary
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	0	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2.	Andhra Pradesh	173	429	0	51	37	26
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	144	51	144	56	174	16
4.	Assam	0	0	0	0	1521	0
5.	Bihar	1572	3799	526	1246	0	3013
6.	Chandigarh	8	4	0	0	0	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	399	446	9	25	1	404
8.	Dadar amd Nagar Haveli	16	0	0	3	2	4
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Delhi	2	0	4	0	0	0
11.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0
12.	Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0	0
13.	Haryana	0	308	0	0	0	0
14.	Himachal Pradesh	0	140	0	13	0	0
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	4225	711	0	0	0	800
16.	Jharkhand	799	1247	60	1000	476	185
17.	Karnataka	0	0	313	450	317	0
18.	Kerala	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Lakshadweep	0	2	1	0	1	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	0	1119	0	1013	0	595
21.	Maharashtra	0	59	1625	50	1015	39
22.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0
23.	Meghalaya	267	0	497	298	208	425
24.	Mizoram	55	67	13	66	4	0
25.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	130	50
26.	Orissa	933	708	0	825	2388	928
27.	Pondicherry	5	0	3	0	0	2
28.	Punjab	5	0	0	0	69	599
29.	Rajasthan	1463	6800	0	1000	0	1864

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
30.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Tamil Nadu	210	338	0	1005	5	831
32.	Tripura	0	38	0	0	69	167
33.	Uttar Pradesh	813	5502	3004	4398	823	1162
34.	Uttaranchal	326	211	128	254	53	80
35.	West Bengal	0	398	0	426	1974	776
Total		11415	22377	6327	12179	9267	11966

Refund of Cancellation Charges

3420. PROF. RANJAN PRASAD YADAV:

SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:

SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAIISI:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Air Passengers Association has urged refund of charges in the event of passengers unable to travel against roundtrip tickets;

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

(c) the details of cancellation charges levied by airlines, airline-wise along with the reasons for variation amongst airlines; airline-wise;

(d) whether private airlines have increased the cancellation and other service charges in domestic sectors;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government for bringing uniformity and transparency in cancellation charges?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI):

(a) and (b) No, Madam.

(c) to (e) Charges applicable for Air travel are not fixed by the Government, as they are determined by market forces. Such charges/fares keep changing depending upon

market conditions. As per the mandate of Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA), Airlines are required to display their refund policy on their respective websites in an unambiguous manner.

(f) DGCA has issued Civil Aviation Requirements (CAR), SECTION 3, AIR TRANSPORT SERIES 'M', PART II, ISSUE I, Dated 22 May, 2008 regarding 'Refund of Airline Tickets to Passengers of Public Transport Undertakings', which is available on the website of DGCA (www.dgca.nic.in). Compliance of the CAR is mandatory for all scheduled airlines.

Financial Assistance

3421. SHRI P.R. NATARAJAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the University Grants Commission (UGC) is granting any financial assistance to private/autonomous colleges under sub-section 12(f) 12-B of UGC Act, 1956 (3 of 1956) in the country;

(b) if so, the details of funds granted during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(c) whether these colleges have submitted the utilisation certificate;

(d) if so, the number of colleges which have failed to submit utilisation certificates during the last three years, State-wise; and

(e) the corrective measures including punitive action taken/being taken by the Government against such autonomous colleges?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (e) According to the University Grants Commission (UGC), financial assistance is provided to autonomous colleges which are included under section

2(f) and 12B of the UGC Act, 1956. Private self financing colleges are not financially assisted by the UGC. An amount of Rs. 10789.58 lakh has been released by the UGC to States for 1-4-2007 to 8-3-2011, details are as under:

Sl. No.	Regional Offices	Name of States/UTs covered	Rupees in lakh
1.	Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh and Rajasthan	1260.61
2.	Guwahati	Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland and Tripura	36.50
3.	Bangalore	Karnataka, Kerala and Lakshadweep	1246.00
4.	Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh, Pondicherry, Tamil Nadu and Andaman and Nicobar	6964.15
5.	Kolkatta	West Bengal, Sikkim, Bihar, Jharkhand and Orissa	1094.58
6.	Pune	Maharashtra, Goa, Gujarat, Daman and Diu, Dadar and Nagar Haveli	187.74

Grant is released only after receiving utilization documents related to earlier grants released.

[Translation]

Technical Institutes

3422. SHRI GANESH SINGH:

SHRI ANJANKUMAR M. YADAV:

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

(a) the details of courses being offered by the Union Government recognised technical institutes in the country;

(b) whether Prof. Yashpal Committee on the Renovation and Rejuvenation of Higher Education has submitted their report;

(c) if so, the terms of reference, major findings/recommendations of the Committee; and

(d) the follow-up action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) The All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) grants approval to the technical institutions to offer various courses. Tire list of improved nomenclature of courses for the academic year 2011-12 is given in the Statement enclosed of the Approval Process Handbook 2011-12 of AICTE which is available on their website www.aicte-india.org. Also, the details of courses being run by Centrally Funded Technical Institutions are available on their respective websites

(b) Yes, Madam.

(c) The terms of reference of the Committee are at Annexure. The Committee had recommended, *inter-alia*, the establishment of a National Commission for Higher Education and Research to subsume the existing bodies, namely, the University Grants Commission (UGC), All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE), National Council of Teacher Education (NCTE), Distance Education Council (DEC) and the academic functions of the professional councils concerned with higher education.

(d) A Task Force was constituted to aid and

advise the Government on implementing the reforms and re-structuring as recommended by the Committee to advise on the Renovation Rejuvenation of Higher Education (Yashpal Committee) and the National Knowledge Commission. The Task Force has submitted its report to the Government on 21st October, 2010. Inter-ministerial consultations on a draft legislation for creation of an over-arching authority namely, National Commission for Higher Education and Research has been initiated.

Statement

Terms of Reference of the Prof. Yash Pal Committee

- (a) To review the functioning of the UGC/AICTE and to critically assess the role of the UGC/AICTE and their preparedness to provide institutional leadership to the emerging demand of access, equity, relevant and quality of higher education/technical education and the university system.
- (b) To review the provisions of the University Grants Commission Act, 1956 and the All India Council for Technical Education Act, 1987 and various suggestions for amendments to the said Acts by earlier Committees such as the Prof. Amreek Singh Committee.
- (c) The role of the UGC in coordinating standards of higher education vis-a-vis the functional role of other statutory bodies such as AICTE, MCI, DCI, NCI, NCTE, DEC, etc.
- (d) An assessment of the requirements of autonomy of the UGC viz-a-viz the Central Government and that of the university system viz-a-viz the UGC.
- (e) The role of the UGC/AICTE in determining and enforcing standards of higher education/technical education in State Universities and the possibility of introducing a system of incentives and disincentives so that national standards of higher educational/technical education are not compromised or diluted.
- (f) Recommendations in regard to an effective

and efficient mechanism for flow of resources from the UGC to the universities for their timely utilization including a mechanism of feedback thereto.

- (g) The requirement of transparency and efficiency in the functioning of the UGC/AICTE.
- (h) The role of the UGC vis-a-vis declaration of institutions to be deemed universities and recommendations for streamlining the process adopted by the UGC.
- (i) Recommendations about the need to change the eligibility criteria for becoming eligible to receive grants under Section 12 B of the UGC Act, 1956.
- (j) Any other issue arising out of or relating to the above terms of reference and, the functioning of the UGC/AICTE which the Government or the Committee on its own, may desire to look into.

[English]

Promotion of Overseas Employment

3423. SHRI ANTO ANTONY: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has set up the Indian Council of Overseas Employment (ICOE) to promote overseas employment;
- (b) if so, the details thereof including the organizational structure of the Council and its major functions and achievements;
- (c) the number of employments facilitated to the Indians in the overseas job market so far;
- (d) whether the Government has assigned the ICOE the task of assessing the labour markets in the European countries; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof including the findings/recommendations, if any, in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI):

(a) ICOE has been set up as a registered society under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 with effect from 30th July, 2008 under the Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs (MOIA). This serves as a think-tank to devise and execute medium to long term strategy for promoting overseas employment of Indians. It has undertaken various studies related to international migration and promotion of overseas employment.

(b) The Council is a two-tier body comprising a Governing Council and an Executive Directorate. The Governing Council is headed by Secretary, MOIA and comprises experts, State Government nominees and Central Government nominees. It provides broad policy framework for the programmes and activities of the Council in consonance with its objectives. The day-to-day management of the Council is vested in the Executive Directorate. The Executive Director is the Chief Executive Officer of the Council.

The Council has the following broad functions:

- (i) Build and maintain a database on emerging country/sector-specific employment opportunities abroad.
- (ii) Identify labour supply gaps in overseas labour markets and the skill-sets required by Indian workers to fill those gaps.
- (iii) Initiate programs for skill development and skill upgradation in consultation with professional bodies and the private sector and promote employment opportunities abroad.
- (iv) Initiate pre-departure orientation programs for various categories of workers.
- (v) Coordinate with other employment promotion agencies, including the state manpower development corporations, project manpower suppliers and foreign employers.
- (vi) Initiate and support the study, monitoring and analysis of the trends and dynamics of international labour market, problems faced by

the emigrant Indian workers in India and abroad, benchmark the best practices of other labour sending countries and recommend policy initiatives/strategies.

- (vii) Administer need-based welfare support for Overseas Indian workers including through institutional arrangements of a welfare fund for the purpose.

Achievements of the council are as follows:

- (i) A series of Research internship Programmes have been completed in 2010, in which four research interns from Indian Institute of Management (IIM) Bangalore, University of Hyderabad and Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU) have submitted their reports to the ICOE.
- (ii) ICOE has signed Memorandum of Understanding (MOUs) with European University Institute (EUI), Italy (September 2009), Hellenic Migration Policy Institute, Athens (January 2010) and Migration Policy Institute, Washington (September 2010) regarding research on migration of labour.
- (iii) ICOE has entered into MOU with United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM) in August 2010 for implementation of various projects to achieve avoidance of gender discrimination towards Indian woman migrant workers.
- (iv) A study was conducted on impact assessment of recession on Indian migrant workers in Gulf Cooperation Countries (GCC) and Malaysia.
- (v) A study was organised on Overseas Workers Welfare Fund (OWWF) to help the MOIA set up the OWWF in order to alleviate the distress of Overseas migrant workers returning to India on account of premature termination of their employers.
- (vi) The Council took steps to organise Overseas Employers Conference from 21st to 22nd February, 2011 at Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh

in partnership with the Overseas Manpower Corporation Limited (OMCAP), the State government of Andhra Pradesh, IOM, Central, State Government officials, Overseas Employers and other stakeholders.

(c) The Council does not directly facilitate overseas employment. It provides strategic inputs for promotion of overseas employment of Indians.

(d) and (e) An agreement was signed in September, 2009 between ICOE and International Organisation of Migration (IOM) on Labour Market Assessment in France, Denmark, Romania, Czech Republic, Sweden and Poland and report is advanced stages.

New Internet Protocol

3424. SHRI C. SIVASAMI:

SHRI P. KUMAR:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to introduce a new Internet Protocol in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the benefits likely to accrue as a result thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) The Government has decided to implement the new Internet Protocol Version 6 (IPv6) in the country, as the IP Addresses based on the existing Internet Protocol Addresses version 4 (IPv4) are on the verge of exhaustion.

(b) The Government has already released "National IPv6 Deployment Roadmap" in July, 2010. The likely benefits include meeting out the shortage of Internet Protocol addresses in the country, proliferation of new and advanced IPv6 based applications in various sectors.

(c) Internet Protocol Version 6 (IPv6) has already been introduced by some of the Telecom Service Providers

in the country. However, the IP Addresses based on both versions (IPv4) and (IPv6) are likely to co-exist for some more time in the country.

Bureau of Civil Aviation Security

3425. SHRI M. KRISHNASSWAMY: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has recently reviewed the working of Bureau of Civil Aviation Security (BCAS);

(b) if so, the outcome thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to revamp the BCAS; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The review of working of Bureau of Civil Aviation Security (BCAS) is done from time to time. Recently, during review, manpower shortage was noticed.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. Government have recently engaged the International Civil Aviation/Organisation (ICAO) to execute a project titled "Study of Aviation Security arrangements and Procedures in India". The objective of the project is to review the (i) restructuring of administration of the existing Bureau of Civil Aviation Security, (ii) setting up of a dedicated Aviation Security Force, (iii) to design a robust operational framework for aviation security, striking the right balance between Aviation Security and passenger facilitation, taking into account the various airport operation models in India as well as models in other countries, and (iv) to propose alternative mechanism, if any, to discharge non-core security functions in airports.

[Translation]

Irregularities by Operators

3426. SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:

DR. SANJAY SINGH:

SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN:

SHRI S. ALAGIRI:

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

(a) the number of complaints about the irregularities received against private telecom operators during the last three years and the current year, operator-wise;

(b) whether the Government has conducted any investigation in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the action taken by the Government against the operator(s) found guilty?

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

Central Development Projects

3427. SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS LALAN SINGH:

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether suggestions from several quarters have been received to change the process of restructuring the Centrally financed development projects in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the main suggestions given in this regard; and

(d) the plan formulated by the Government to implement these suggestions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) to (d) Restructuring of the Centrally financed development projects in the country in order to achieve efficient outcomes and effective monitoring is an integral part of the Planning exercise. A proposal with regard to important schemes, not more than fifty in number, with a minimum

outlay of Rs. 1000 Crores for such closer monitoring is under consideration, along with a proposal to create a flexi-innovation fund in order to encourage experimentation by way of pilot projects for innovative ideas. The results of such pilot projects would be taken into account before devising/formulation formal proposal/schemes. Decentralisation of formulation of operational guidelines for enhancing flexibility, scale and efficiency in implementation of such Centrally Sponsored Schemes is also under the consideration of a Sub-Committee headed by Shri. B.K. Chaturvedi, Member, Planning Commission.

[English]

Protection of Personal Data

3428. SHRI MILIND DEORA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has constituted a group to develop a framework for data protection and privacy of individuals and is likely to bring a legislation thereon;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

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

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (d) Yes, Madam. Vide O.M. No. 17/1/2010-IR dated 11th June, 2010 a group of officers was constituted to develop a conceptual framework that could serve the country's balance of interests and concerns on privacy, data protection and security while respecting domain legislations on the subject.

This group of officers met on several occasions and a workshop was also organized to elicit views of other stakeholders. A draft approach paper for legal framework for data protection was prepared and put on the website of the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions for public comments. Based on the comments

that were received, an approach paper for legislation on data protection and privacy has been prepared.

[Translation]

Construction of Airport in Jewar, UP

3429. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposals to set up international airports in Uttar Pradesh especially in Jewar (Greater Noida);

(b) if so, the details thereof including the present status of these proposals; and

(c) the time by which these airports are likely to be made functional?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) Government of India has received proposals from Government of Uttar Pradesh (GoUP) for setting up of Greenfield airports at Jewar (Greater Noida) and Kushinagar in Uttar Pradesh.

(b) and (c) Government of India has already granted 'in-principle' approval for setting up of Greenfield Airport at Kushinagar. However, the proposal for setting up of a Greenfield airport at Jewar/Greater Noida was referred by the Union Cabinet, to a Group of Ministers (GoM) for looking into the legal and other related aspects of the matter.

[English]

Satellites Launched by ISRO

3430. SHRI MANISH TEWARI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the satellites launched by the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) since its inception;

(b) the details of the satellites which are still active;

(c) the details of the satellites which were lost/destroyed/aborted due to launch failures etc., since the inception of ISRO along with the reasons therefor;

(d) the details of the transponders available in terms of numbers and capacity on satellites that are launched and managed by ISRO;

(e) the number of transponders on all these satellites that have been sold/leased/rented to the Government and private entities; and

(f) the rent/royalty/lease charges/sale proceed dues ISRO get from each transponder on each and every satellite from the entity it has been given to?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) Following satellites were launched by Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) since its inception:

Sl. No.	Satellite
1.	Aryabhata
2.	Bhaskara-I
3.	Rohini Technology Payload (RTP)
4.	Rohini (RS-1)
5.	Rohini (RS-D1)
6.	Ariane Passenger Payload Experiment (APPLE)
7.	Bhaskara-II
8.	INSAT-1A
9.	Rohini (RS-D2)
10.	INSAT-1B
11.	Stretched Rohini Satellite Series (SROSS-1)
12.	IRS-1A
13.	Stretched Rohini Satellite Series (SROSS-2)
14.	INSAT-1C
15.	INSAT-1D

Sl. No.	Satellite	Sl. No.	Satellite
16.	IRS-1B	44.	INSAT-4C
17.	Stretched Rohini Satellite Series (SROSS-C)	45.	INSAT-4CR
18.	INSAT-2A	46.	SRE-1
19.	INSAT-2B	47.	CARTOSAT-2
20.	IRS-1E	48.	INSAT-4B
21.	Stretched Rohini Satellite Series (SROSS-C2)	49.	IMS-1
22.	IRS-P2	50.	CARTOSAT-2A
23.	INSAT-2C	51.	Chandrayaan-1
24.	IRS-1C	52.	RISAT-2
25.	IRS-P3	53.	ANUSAT
26.	INSAT-2D	54.	Oceansat-2
27.	IRS-1D	55.	GSAT-4
28.	INSAT-2DT	56.	CARTOSAT-2B
29.	INSAT-2E	57.	STUDSAT
30.	Oceansat (IRS-P4)	58.	GSAT-5P
31.	INSAT-3B	(b) The following satellites are still active:	
32.	GSAT-1	(i) Geostationary Satellites	
33.	Technology Expt Satellite (TES)		
34.	INSAT-3C		
35.	KALPANA-1 (METSAT)		
36.	GSAT-2		
37.	INSAT-3E		
38.	INSAT-3A		
39.	Resourcesat-1 (IRS-P6)		
40.	EDUSAT (GSAT-3)		
41.	CARTOSAT-1		
42.	HAMSAT		
43.	INSAT-4A		
		Sl. No.	Name of the Satellite
		1.	INSAT-2E
		2.	INSAT-3C
		3.	KALPANA-1 (METSAT)
		4.	GSAT-2
		5.	INSAT-3E
		6.	INSAT-3A
		7.	INSAT-4A
		8.	INSAT-4CR
		9.	INSAT-4B

(ii) Low Earth Orbiting—Earth Observation Satellites

Sl. No.	Name of the Satellite
1.	TES
2.	RESOURCESAT-1
3.	CARTOSAT-1
4.	CARTOSAT-2
5.	CARTOSAT-2A

Sl. No.	Name of the Satellite
6.	IMS -1
7.	RISAT-2
8.	OCEANSAT
9.	CARTOSAT-2B

(c) The following satellites were lost/destroyed/aborted due to launch failure etc., since inception of ISRO.

Sl. No.	Satellite Name	Period of operations and reasons for lost/destroyed/aborted
1.	RTP	Launch failure of SLV-3
2.	SROSS-1	Launch failure of ASLV
3.	SROSS-2	Launch failure of ASLV
4.	IRS-IE	Launch failure of first developmental flight of PSLV
5.	INSAT-4C	Launch failure of GSLV-F02
6.	GSAT-4	Launch failure of GSLV-D3
7.	GSAT-5P	Launch failure of GSLV-F06

(d) The transponders available in terms of numbers along with their capacity, satellite-wise, are as follows:

Sl. No.	Name of the Satellite	No. of Transponders, which are currently operational
1.	INSAT-2E	19
2.	INSAT-3C	33
3.	GSAT-2	9
4.	INSAT-3E	25
5.	INSAT-3A	24
6.	INSAT-4A	24
7.	INSAT-4CR	12
8.	INSAT-4B	14
Total		160

ISRO does not manage satellites other than those made by it.

(e) The number of transponders on all these satellites that have been sold/leased/rented to Government and Private entities are:

Government Users	57.42 Transponders
Private Users	68.86 Transponders
Sub-Total	126.28
Other Applications (Free—DD and AIR/ Societal/ISRO etc.)	33.72 Transponders
Total	160.00 Transponders

(f) The present price structure for various services are as follows:

TV customers

Bandwidth	Lease rate/year	Equivalent rate for full transponder (36 MHz)
4.5 MHz	Rs. 60 lakhs/year	Rs. 480 lakhs/year
9.0 MHz	Rs. 115 lakhs/year	Rs. 460 lakhs/year
18.0 MHz	Rs. 220 lakhs/year	Rs. 440 lakhs/year
36.0 MHz	Rs. 400 lakhs/year	Rs. 400 lakhs/year

DTH Customers

Number of transponders	Lease rate/transponder/year	Equivalent rate for full transponder (36 MHz)
Upto 6	Rs. 475 lakhs/year	Rs. 475 lakhs/year
7-12	Rs. 460 lakhs/year	Rs. 460 lakhs/year
13-18	Rs. 450 lakhs/year	Rs. 450 lakhs/year
More than 18	Rs. 440 lakhs/year	Rs. 440 lakhs/year

DSNG Customers:

Satellite	Cost/MHz per year	Equivalent rate for full transponder (36 MHz)
INSAT-3B (45 dBW)	Rs. 12 lakhs/MHz/year	Rs. 432 lakhs/year
INSAT-3A (48 dBW)	Rs. 13.2 lakhs/MHz/year	Rs. 475 lakhs/year
INSAT-4 series (52 dBW)	Rs. 14.4 lakhs/MHz/year	Rs. 518 lakhs/year

VSAT Extended C-Band Customers:

Extended C-band bandwidth	Cost/MHz per year (including NOCC charges)	Equivalent rate for full transponder (36 MHz)
0 to 9 MHz	Rs. 10 lakhs/MHz/year	Rs. 360 lakhs/year
9.1 to 18 MHz	Rs. 8.7 lakhs/MHz/year	Rs. 313 lakhs/year
18.1 to 27 MHz	Rs. 7.7 lakhs/MHz/year	Rs. 295 lakhs/year
27.1 to 35.9 MHz	Rs. 7.4 lakhs/MHz/year	Rs. 277 lakhs/year
36.0 to 72 MHz	Rs. 7.4 lakhs/MHz/year	Rs. 266 lakhs/year
Over 72 MHz	Rs. 7.2 lakhs/MHz/year	Rs. 259 lakhs/year

VSAT Ku-band Customers:

Ku-band bandwidth on INSAT-3B (72 MHz per transponder)	Cost/MHz per year (including NOCC charges for INSAT-3B)	Equivalent rate for full transponder (72 MHz)
1	2	3
0 to 4.5 MHz	Rs. 9.36 lakhs/MHz/year	Rs. 673 lakhs per year

1	2	3
4.6 to 18 MHz	Rs. 7.04 lakhs/MHz/year	Rs. 506 lakhs per year
18.1 to 35.9 MHz	Rs. 6.28 lakhs/MHz/year	Rs. 452 lakhs per year
36 MHz	Rs. 6.11 lakhs/MHz/year	Rs. 439 lakhs per year
36.1 MHz and above	Service not available	N/A
Ku-band bandwidth on INSAT-3A	Cost/MHz per year (including NOCC charges for INSAT-3A)	Equivalent rate for full transponder (36 MHz)
0 to 4.5 MHz	Rs. 10.8 lakhs/MHz/year	Rs. 388 lakhs per year
4.6 to 18 MHz	Rs. 10.2 lakhs/MHz/year	Rs. 367 lakhs per year
18.1 to 35.9 MHz	Rs. 9.6 lakhs/MHz/year	Rs. 345 lakhs per year
36 MHz (full transponder)	Rs. 9.0 lakhs/MHz/year	Rs. 324 lakhs per year
36.1 to 72 MHz	Rs. 8.4 lakhs/MHz/year	Rs. 302 lakhs per year
Over 72 MHz	Rs. 7.8 lakhs/MHz/year	Rs. 280 lakhs per year
Ku-band bandwidth on INSAT-4 series (*)	Cost/MHz per year (including NOCC charges for INSAT-4 series)	Equivalent rate for full transponder (36 MHz)
0 to 4.5 MHz	Rs. 14.4 lakhs/MHz/year	Rs. 518 lakhs per year
4.6 to 18 MHz	Rs. 14.16 lakhs/MHz/year	Rs. 509 lakhs per year
18.1 to 35.9 MHz	Rs. 14.04 lakhs/MHz/year	Rs. 505 lakhs per year
36 MHz (full transponder)	Rs. 13.92 lakhs/MHz/year	Rs. 501 lakhs per year
36.1 to 72 MHz	Rs. 12.6 lakhs/MHz/year	Rs. 453 lakhs per year
Over 72 MHz	Rs. 11.4 lakhs/MHz/year	Rs. 410 lakhs per year

(*) Ku-band VSAT services in INSAT-4 series is yet to start

Occasional Usage:

Occasional use bandwidth	Cost/MHz per day	Equivalent rate for full transponder (36 MHz)
C-band	Rs. 3000/MHz	Rs. 394 lakhs per year
Ku-band	Rs. 4000/MHz	Rs. 525 lakhs per year

For the year 2009-10, the revenue earned by ISRO by leasing transponders is Rs. 502.56 crores.

[Translation]

Compulsory Sale of Prospectus

3431. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether private schools/colleges are making purchase of prospectus compulsory for the students seeking admission therein;

(b) if so, the preventive steps being taken by the Government in this regard;

(c) whether the Government proposes to formulate any stringent rule to impose a complete ban on the said practice; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (d) Education being a concurrent subject under the Constitution, it is for the State Governments to regulate admission process to private schools coming under their purview; and, of the respective universities of jurisdiction to regulate admissions to colleges. A legislative proposal to prohibit unfair practices in higher education has been introduced in Parliament, and deals *inter-alia* with over charging of prospectus.

[English]

Guidelines for Social Work Education

3432. SHRIMATI BOTCHA JHANSI LAKSHMI.

SHRIMATI INGRID MCLEOD:

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

(a) the number of schools/departments of social work in India, State-wise;

(b) whether the University Grants Commission (UGC) has issued any guidelines for establishing social work education departments/schools in various universities in the country;

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

(d) whether the Government has any plan to provide professional status to social work education;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) According to information furnished by the University Grants Commission (UGC), the details of Schools/Departments of Social Work is at Statement.

(b) and (c) According to information furnished by the University Grants Commission (UGC), no separate guidelines have been prepared for establishment of Departments/Schools of social work.

(d) to (f) There is no provision for conferring professional status to a particular discipline.

Statement

Sl. No.	University	Department	Year of Establishment	Course offered	Medium/Exam
1	2	3	4	5	6

Major Department Head: Social Work/Social Welfare

Department Head: Social Work

1.	Andhra	Social Work	1957	MSW/PhD	English
2.	Acharya Nagarjuna	Social Work	1992	M.A./M.Phil/PhD	English Telugu

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Sri Krishnadevaraya	Social Work		M.A. Phd	
4.	Sri Venkateswara	Social Work	2005	M.A.	English
5.	Maulana Azad National Urdu	Social Work	2006	M.A. Social Work	Urdu
6.	Guru Ghasidas	Social Work	1998	MSW	English Hindi
7.	Delhi	Social Work	1949	M.A. M.Phil/Ph.D	English
8.	Jamia Milia Islamia	Social Work		BSW MSW PG Dip HRM	English
9.	M.S. University of Baroda	Social Work	1950	MSW Diploma	English
10.	Hem Chandracharya North Gujarat	Social Work		MSW	Gujarati
11.	Sardar Patel	Social Work	1997	MSW PhD PG Dip (RSW)	English
12.	Saurashtra	Social Work	1998	MSW MLW	Gujarati
13.	South Gujarat	Social Work	2005	MSW	English
14.	Gujarat Vidyapeeth	Social Work	1965	M.A. Anuparangat, Vidya, Vachaspati	Gujarati
15.	Kurukshetra	Social Work		M.A. PhD	English
16.	Bangalore	Social Work	1973	MSW	English Kannada
17.	Gulbarga	Social Work	1984	MSW M.Phil PhD	English Kannada
18.	Karnataka	Social Work	1973	MSW M.Phil PhD	English Kannada
19.	Kuvempu	Social Work	2002	MSW PG Dip.	English
20.	Mangalore	Social Work	2004	MSW	English
21.	Mysore	Social Work	1990	M.A.	English Kannada
22.	Tumkur	Social Work	2005	MSW	English Kannada
23.	Sree Sankarcharya University of Sanskrit	Social Work	1994	MSW	English Malayalam
24.	Awadesh Pratap Singh	Social Work	1997	MSW	English Hindi
25.	Devi Ahilya	Social Work		BSW/MSW	English
26.	Dr. Hari Singh Gaur	Youth Welfare	1989	Dip. in performing Arts	English Hindi

1	2	3	4	5	6
27.	Mahatma Gandhi Gramodaya	Social Work	2007	MSW	English Hindi
28.	Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Marathwada	Social Work		MSW	Marathi English
29.	Pune	Social Work		MSW	English
30.	Swami Ramanand Teerth Marathwada	Social Work	1997	MSW	English
31.	Tata Instt. of Social Science	Social Work	1936	M.A. M.phil PhD Cert Rehab. Counse- lling, SW, Soc Wel- fare Admn.	English
	Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapeeth	Social Work	2006	MSW Diploma SW	Marathi English
32.	Mizoram	Social Work	2001	MSW PhD	English
33.	Punjabi	Social Work	1987	M.A. PhD	English Punjabi
34.	Jain Vishva Bharati Institute	Social Work	1996	BSW MSW PhD	English Hindi
35.	Janardan Raj Nagar Rajasthan Vidyapeeth	Social Work	1959	MSW PhD PG Dip Human Resource Management	English Hindi
36.	Annamalai	Social Work	1955	MSW	English
37.	Aligarh Muslim	Social Work	1867	MSW	English
38.	Bundelkhand	Social Work	1999	MSW M.Phil PhD	English Hindi
39.	Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Awadh	Social Work		MSW	English
40.	Mahatma Gandhi Kashi Vidyapeeth	Social Work	1947	MSWMA/HRSD PG Dip HRD, V, A, NGO	English Hindi
41.	Rohilkhand	Social Work	1995	MSW	English Hindi
42.	Dinatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Kanpur	Social Work	2003	MSW M.Phil	English Hindi
43.	Vishwa Bharati	Social Work	1963	BSW MSW	English

Reforms in Haj Facilities

3433. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Haj facilities reforms are under the consideration of the Government;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the steps the Government proposes to take in the matter; and
- (c) the time by which the reforms will be in place?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) to (c) The Haj is one of the most complex organizational tasks undertaken by the Government of India outside its borders for which extensive arrangements are made both in India and Saudi Arabia. It is the constant endeavour of the Government to improve and reform the management of the arrangements for the Haj pilgrimage in consultation with all concerned.

Funds Released under MDMS

3434. SHRIMATI PARAMJIT KAUR GULSHAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Union Government has received references from time to time from the State Government of Punjab to approve, sanction and release balance amount of kitchen sheds under Mid-Day Meal Scheme as per the revised norms; and
- (b) if so, the details in this regard and the time by which a final decision is likely to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Central Government have released Rs. 11067 lacs to Government of Punjab for constructing 18445 kitchen sheds during 2006-09. However, the State Government of Punjab has not constructed 6518 (35%) of the kitchen sheds sanctioned to them, so far. Now, the Government of Punjab has asked for additional Central Assistance of Rs. 15000 per unit to complete the kitchen sheds. The State

Government has been advised to complete the incomplete sheds from their own funds.

[Translation]

CVC Report 2009

3435. SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the CVC in its recent report has emphasised on transparency in the recruitment process;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto;
- (c) whether investigation reports of irregularities in the sectors like highway, power, mining, etc. are at time far away from satisfactory; and
- (d) if so, the criteria for investigating irregularities and quality of works in the above sectors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. In order to improve vigilance administration in Government, the Commission in its Annual report 2009 has identified 'Recruitment' as one of the areas where probability of manipulation may exist. The Commission emphasized on the need to streamline the procedure in a transparent manner.

The Recruitment rules are reviewed by the Administrative Ministries from time to time to streamline the procedure.

(c) and (d) As per information provided by the CBI, cases are evaluated on the basis of evidence collected during investigation irrespective of the status of the accused persons and the sectors to which they belong. After conclusion of investigation, on the basis of evidence and after obtaining sanction of prosecution in respect of public servants (wherever required under the provisions of law), Final report u/s 173Cr. P.C. is filed in the competent court of law.

[English]

**Implementation of OBC
Reservation**

3436. SHRI T.R. BAALU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the employees belonging to Other Backward Classes (OBCs) working in Government departments and public sector undertakings are discriminated against their services and promotion;

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

(c) whether the Government has any mechanism to monitor the implementation of reservation policy for OBC categories;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) if not, whether the Government proposes to evolve a mechanism to monitor the implementation of 27% reservation to OBCs and to address the grievances of OBC employees; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) to (f) Yes, Madam. All the appointing authorities/ establishments maintain reservation roster registers for ensuring that reservations including to the OBCs are provided as per policy. Ministry/Department and Organization under the Heads of Department appoints Liaison Officers for OBCs, who, *inter-alia*, ensure that reservation to OBCs is implemented as per instructions issued on the subject from time to time. In addition, information about representation of SCs, STs and OBCs in Central Government services is presented in the Annual Report of this Ministry.

Audit of Airports

3437. SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO) has recently conducted audit of Indira Gandhi International Airport and other airports in the country;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof;

(c) whether some deficiencies have been noticed in certain airports during the above audit;

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

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to address these deficiencies?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) Yes, Madam. International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO) undertakes Universal Security Audit Programme (USAP) every five years, to ensure compliance of its security standards in all 190 Contracting States, including India. The ICAO Team, undertook audit of Indira Gandhi International Airport, New Delhi in February, 2011.

(b) to (e) The audit report of ICAO Team is a secret document and would officially be received within 60 days after audit.

[Translation]

Acquisition of Land

3438. SHRI ANJANKUMAR M. YADAV:

SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the norms laid down for providing compensation/employment to persons whose land is acquired by the public sector coal companies;

(b) whether any instances of violation of these norms by certain public sector coal companies were brought to the notice of the Union Government during the last three years and current year;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the action taken by the Government on each of these cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) The CBA Act provides for assessment of compensation on the basis of the market value on the date of notification under section 4(1) of the said Act and it is determined by taking into account the average of the last three years registered sale deeds in the locality and also the ready reckoner rate for the year of notification under section 4(1) of the said Act, prescribed by the State Governments. In addition to the market value so determined, solatium @ 30% of the market value, escalation @ 12% per annum from the date of notification under section 4(1) to the date of notification under section 9(1) of the said Act or for a period of 36 months, whichever is less, interest for delayed payment from the date of notification under section 9(1) of the said Act @ 9% per annum for the first year and 15% per annum for the subsequent years are also being paid to the land losers.

In addition to above, the following Rehabilitation and Resettlement (R&R) benefits are also provided to Project Affected Persons by the public sector coal companies:

- (a) Alternative house site measuring 100 Sq. meter per family with all necessary infrastructure.
- (b) Each affected family that is displaced shall get a one-time financial assistance of Rs 10,000 or shifting of the family, building materials, belongings and cattle.
- (c) Each affected family that is displaced and has cattle, shall get financial assistance of Rs. 15,000 for construction of cattle shed etc.
- (d) Each affected person, who is a rural artisan, small trader or self employed person and who has been displaced shall get a one time financial assistance of Rs. 25,000 for construction of working shed or shop.

(e) Each affected family will get subsistence allowance of 25 days of Minimum Agricultural Wages (MAW) per month for one year

OR

- (f) Each affected family will be offered one time lump sum payment of Rs. 1,00,000 (One lakh) in lieu of all benefits given in (a) to (e) above.
- (g) Tribal affected family will be given one time financial assistance of 500 days Minimum Agricultural Wages for loss of customary right or usages of forest produce.
- (h) Tribal affected families resettled out of the district shall be given 25% higher rehabilitation and resettlement (R and R) benefits
- (i) The subsidiary will shift the tribal community as a unit and provide facilities to meet the specific needs of tribal community that will allow them to maintain their unique cultural identity.

Subject to suitability and availability of vacancies, the coal companies offer one employment for every two acres of land acquired. A person who has been offered employment can forego employment and receive cash compensation as announced by the concerned State Government. In case the State Government has no policy in this regard, the monetary compensation being offered by CIL R and R Policy is as under:

- (i) Rs. 2,00,000 (Rs. two lakhs) for first acre of land on pro-rata basis subject to a minimum Rs. 50,000 only.
- (ii) Rs. 1,50,000 (Rs. One and half lakhs) on pro-rata basis for second and third acre of land.
- (iii) Rs. 1,00,000 (Rs. One lakh) on pro-rata basis for land beyond three acre.

However, CIL Board in its meeting held on 1-2-2011 has decided to enhance compensation in lieu of employment to the extent of Rs. 5 lakh for each acre of land on pro-rata basis subject to a minimum of Rs. 2 lakh.

(b) to (d) There have been a few instances where complaints have been received in the Ministry of Coal seeking higher compensation and employment to land oustees. However, after consulting coal companies it was found that the complaints were for giving amount of compensation beyond the provisions of CBA Act and instructions of the Ministry of Coal, or employment to the non-eligible relatives of the land oustees or more number of employments than provided in R and R Policy. The coal companies are providing compensation /employment as per norms.

[English]

Infrastructure Projects

3439. SHRI GANESHRAO NAGORAO DUDHGAONKAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of infrastructure projects sanctioned during the current financial year i.e. 2010-11, State-wise;

(b) the amount/investment required for the infrastructure sector for the next five years; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government for the sufficient availability of financial investments in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) The details of infrastructure projects sanctioned by the Public Private Partnership Appraisal Committee (PPPAC), Standing Finance Committee (SFC) and Empowered Institution are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) The Eleventh Five Year Plan had projected an investment of Rs. 20,56,150 crore over the Plan period in ten major physical infrastructure sectors (electricity incl. NCE, roads and bridges, telecommunications, railways incl. MRTS, irrigation incl. watershed, water supply and sanitation, ports incl. inland waterways, airports, storage and oil and gas pipelines). The Planning Commission as

a part of Mid Term Appraisal of the Plan has projected that the investment in infrastructure over the Plan period would be Rs. 20,54,205 crore, which is almost equal to the initial target. Further, preliminary assessment done by the Planning Commission suggests that investment in infrastructure during the Twelfth Plan (2012-17) would need to be of the order of about Rs. 41 lakh crore.

(c) The Government has taken the following steps for the sufficient availability of financial investments in the country:

Viability Gap Funding (VGF)

Recognising that the externalities engendered by infrastructure projects cannot always be captured by project sponsors, a Viability Gap Funding (VGF) Scheme was notified in 2006 to enhance the financial viability of competitively bid infrastructure projects which are justified by economic returns, but do not pass the standard thresholds of financial returns. Under the scheme, grant assistance of upto 20 per cent of capital costs is provided by the Central Government to PPP projects undertaken by any Central Ministry, State Government, statutory entity or local body, thus leveraging budgetary resources to access a larger pool of private capital. An additional grant of up to 20 per cent of project costs can be provided by the sponsoring Ministry, State Government or project authority.

India Infrastructure Finance Company Limited (IIFCL)

India Infrastructure Finance Company Limited (IIFCL) was set up as a non-banking company for providing long-term loans for financing infrastructure projects that typically involve long gestation periods. IIFCL provides financial assistance of up to 20 per cent of the project costs, both through direct lending to project companies and by refinancing banks and financial institutions. Upto one-half of the lending by IIFCL can also be in the form of subordinated debt, which often serves as quasi-equity.

High Level Committee on Financing Infrastructure

Investment in infrastructure will have to expand to about Rs. 41 lakh crore during the Twelfth Plan period against about Rs. 20.54 lakh crore projected for the

Eleventh Plan. Given the scarcity of public resources and the existence of other priority needs, about half of this investment would have to come from private sector. Even the public sector undertakings would have to raise a much higher level of borrowings. This will require several

initiatives to be taken for ensuring that financing of this level of investment is achieved. The Government has constituted a High Level Committee on Financing Infrastructure under the chairmanship of Dr. Rakesh Mohan to suggest strategies for financing of the above programme.

Statement

Infrastructure Projects Approved by Central Government for Grant of Viability Gap Funds (April 1st 2010 to January 31st 2011)

(A) By Public Private Partnership Appraisal Committee (PPPAC)/Standing Finance Committee (SFC)

Sectors	No. of Projects	Project Cost (Rs. in crore)
Roads	24	26,568
Shipping	3	1,358
Urban Infrastructure	5	2,489
Total	32	30,415

(B) By Empowered Committee/Empowered Institution (EC/EI)

States	Roads			Urban Infrastructure		Total	
	Length (Kms)	No. of Projects	Project Cost (Rs. in crore)	No. of Projects	Project cost (Rs. in crore)	No. of Projects	Project cost (Rs. in crore)
Andhra Pradesh				1	11,814	1	11,814
Haryana	136	1	1,202			1	1,202
Madhya Pradesh	498	7	881			7	881
Maharashtra	118	2	357			2	357
Rajasthan	1,007	8	1,590			8	1,590
Uttar Pradesh	375	3	3,284			3	3,284
Total	2,134	21	7,314	1	11,814	22	19,128

[Translation]

Charge Sheet Against CWG Officers

3440. SHRI KIRTI AZAD: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the officials found guilty in Commonwealth Games related scam are being granted bail due to non-filing of charge sheets by the CBI on time; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for delay in filing the said charge sheet?

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

(a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Though the investigation of the case has been conducted on day to day basis, but a substantial part of the investigation is required to be conducted in UK for which Letters Rogatory (LR) is being issued u/s 166A of CrPC to the competent Judicial Authority in UK. The finalization of investigation depends on the execution of the said LR. In view of the same, investigation of the case could not be completed within the stipulated period of 60 days. Hence, the Hon'ble Delhi High Court has granted statutory bail to accused Shri T.S. Darbari on 14-01-2011 and to Shri M. Jeychandren on 21-01-2011. Shri Sanjay Mohindroo has also been granted statutory bail by the Court of Ld. Special Judge, Patiala House, Court on 15-01-2011.

Demonstration Against Corruption

3441. SHRI BHUDEO CHOUDHARY:

SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN:

SHRIMATI MEENA SINGH:

DR. ARVIND KUMAR SHARMA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note of demonstrations launched, in about 60 cities in the country against corruption and black money and for restructuring of anti-corruption law;

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

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government in the matter?

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

(a) Yes Madam. The Central Government has come to know from the media that few rallies/demonstrations have been held at various places against corruption:

(b) and (c) The Central Government is fully alive and committed to implement its policy of "Zero Tolerance against Corruption". A Group of Ministers (GoM) has been set up to look into all measures, legal or administrative. Two bills have been introduced in Parliament relating to judicial accountability and protection of whistle blowers. Besides the legislation, necessary revamping of administrative practices and procedures are on fast-track. Several steps have been taken by the Government in the recent past to combat corruption and to improve the functioning of Government. These include:

- (i) Issue of Whistle Blowers Resolution, 2004;
- (ii) Enactment of Right to Information Act, 2005;
- (iii) The pro-active involvement of Ministry/ Department through Annual Action Plan on Vigilance as a preventive measure;
- (iv) Issue of comprehensive instructions on transparency in tendering and contracting process by the CVC;
- (v) Issue of instructions by the CVC asking the organizations to adopt Integrity Pact in major Government procurement activities; Similar instructions have been issued by the Central Government on 16th June 2009 advising the State Governments to adopt Integrity Pact in major procurements;
- (vi) Signing of the United Nations Convention Against Corruption;
- (vii) Introduction of e-Governance and simplification of procedures and systems;
- (viii) Issue of Citizen Charters.

[English]

Ministers Discretionary Powers

3442. SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO:

SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAIISI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether modalities have been arrived out to dispense with discretionary powers enjoyed by the Union Ministers; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) A Group of Ministers (GoM) was constituted by the Central Government on 6th January, 2011 to consider measures that can be taken by the Government to tackle corruption. One of the terms of reference of the GoM was for 'relinquishing discretionary powers enjoyed by Ministers at the Centre'. The issue is under consideration of the GoM.

Non-Acceptance of CVC Advice

3443. SHRI KALIKESH NARAYAN SINGH DEO: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases in which CVC advice is not being accepted by the Government reported in the CVC's annual report during the last three years;

(b) whether the reasons for non-acceptance on the part of the Government in each of these cases are being adequately scrutinized;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the follow up action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) The number of cases in which CVCs advice has not been accepted by the Central Government as reported in the CVCs annual report during the last three years is as follows:

Year	No. of cases
2007	5
2008	20
2009	29

(b) to (d) In disciplinary matters, the final decision for imposition of a penalty vests with the Disciplinary Authority concerned. The Disciplinary Authority is required to pass speaking orders after due application of mind and after taking into account all facts and circumstances of the case including the advice of the CVC and record reasons for disagreement, if any. However, cases of difference of opinion between the disciplinary authority and the CVC in disciplinary matters related to officers of All India Services and all Group 'A' Central Civil Services including those under the Ministry of Railways are required to be submitted to the Prime Minister for resolution. The decision taken in the matter is conveyed to the Disciplinary Authority for further action under the relevant disciplinary rules.

Probing Church Attack Case

3444. SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL
KHATGAONKAR:

SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:

SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any proposal to probe the Karnataka Church attacks case by the CBI;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the probe is likely to be ordered?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) The National Commission for Minorities has received a letter dated 05-02-2011 from Karnataka Region Catholic

Bishop's Council, addressed to the Vice-Chairperson of the said Commission, on 10-03-2011 wherein a request has been made to the Commission to intervene and see that a CBI enquiry is set up.

(c) No time frame can be specified in this regard since any such order would require the consent of the State Government under section 6 of the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1946 and consultation with CBI.

Cases of Corruption

3445. SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to paucity of funds and judges, CBI cases have been dragged for years;

(b) if so, whether the Union Government has sought advice for fast tracking of cases related to corruption;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the other steps taken to ensure that corruption cases involving CBI are tried and decided in a time bound manner?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) No, Madam. The trial of cases investigated by the CBI, takes longer time than conventional cases as they often involves complicated questions of fact and law, necessitating examination of a large number of witnesses and proving voluminous documents. The accused also generally exhausts all the possible avenues available under the criminal justice system to prolong trial proceedings.

(b) to (d) The Central Government has already taken a number of steps to ensure that corruption cases involving CBI are tried and decided in a time bound manner, which include, *inter-alia*, drawing up of a scheme for creation of 71 additional special courts for trial of CBI cases and the reimbursement of both recurring and non-recurring expenditure to the State Governments on the setting up and functioning of such additional special courts, creation

of posts of public prosecutors, pairvi officers (inspectors), naib courts, etc. for these courts, approval of a scheme for engagement of public prosecutors pairvi officers, etc. on contract basis pending recruitment of officers on regular basis etc.

Parent Care Leave

3446. SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA:

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to introduce any legislation for grant of parent-care leave to central Government employees whose parents are senior citizens, so as to enable them to look after their aged parents;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) No, Madam. The Central Government is not proposing to introduce any legislation for grant of parent-care leave to Central Government employees whose parents are Senior citizens.

(c) The Central Government employees are already entitled to various kinds of leave which can be availed for appropriate purpose.

CBI Enquiry in Lottery Mafia

3447. SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any request from the Government of Kerala for a CBI enquiry into the activities of lottery mafia functioning in Kerala and the sale of bogus lottery tickets in the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. Letters were received in the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions (Department of Personnel and Training) on 3rd March, 2011. By a letter dated 7th March, 2011 from the Department of Personnel and Training, the State Government has been requested to issue a statutory notification u/s 6 of the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1946 and to furnish complete details of the cases to be investigated by the CBI by way of a self-contained note in the proforma prescribed by the Central Government so that the Central Government may consider the feasibility of entrusting the investigation of such cases to the CBI.

**Liaison Officers for
Policy Implementation**

3448. SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has appointed Liaison Officers in the Ministries/Departments and other Government organisations to ensure effective implementation of Government policy/DoPT rules and instructions on SCs/STs;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the work allocated to them; and

(c) the manner in which the move has been effective in proper implementation of Government rules/policies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. Ministries/Departments and Organizations under Heads of Departments appoint Liaison Officers for SCs and STs.

The Liaison Officer in a Ministry/Department/Organization is responsible, *inter-alia*, for ensuring compliance with instructions on reservation for SCs/STs, conducting annual inspection of rosters, extension of necessary help to the National Commission for Scheduled Castes and the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes, supply of full detail in support of proposal for de-reservation etc. Cases of negligence or lapses in the matter of following orders relating to reservation are submitted by the nodal officer to the Secretary/Additional Secretary of the Ministry/Department or the Head of the Department, for issuing necessary direction.

The system has contributed in correct determination of reservation vacancies and in compliance with various provisions regarding reservation in Central Government services.

Appointment of Vice-Chancellors

3449. SHRIMATI INGRID MCLEOD:

SHRIMATI BOTCHA JHANSI LAKSHMI:

SHRI KHAGEN DAS:

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

(a) the eligibility criteria fixed by University Grants Commission (UGC) for appointment of Vice-Chancellors in various universities;

(b) whether the Government has received any complaints from various quarters regarding appointment of Vice-Chancellors/irregularities being committed by existing Vice-Chancellors;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government on these complaints?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) As per Clause 7.3.0 of the 'University Grants Commission (Minimum Qualification for Appointment of Teachers and Other Academic Staff in Universities and Colleges and Measures for the Maintenance of Standards in Higher Education) Regulations, 2010, the eligibility criteria for appointment of Vice-Chancellors in various universities are as detailed below:

- (i) Persons of the highest level of competence, integrity, morals and institutional commitment are to be appointed as Vice-Chancellors. The Vice-Chancellor to be appointed should be a distinguished academic, with a minimum of ten years of experience as Professor in a University system or ten years of experience in an equivalent position in a reputed research and/or academic administrative organization.
- (ii) The selection of Vice-Chancellor should be through proper identification of a Panel of 3-5 names by a Search Committee through a public Notification or nomination or a talent search process or in combination. The members of the above Search Committee shall be persons of eminence in the sphere of higher education and shall not be connected in any manner with the University concerned or its colleges. While preparing the panel, the search committee must give proper weightage to academic excellence, exposure to the higher education system in the country and abroad, and adequate experience in academic and administrative governance to be given in writing along with the panel to be submitted to the Visitor/Chancellor.

As far as Deemed Universities are concerned, no eligibility criteria has been prescribed under UGC (Institutions deemed to be universities) Regulations, 2010. However, the selection of Vice Chancellors in Deemed Universities are made by Search-cum-selection Committee comprising a nominee each of the Chancellor of concerned Deemed University, of Central Government and of Board of Management of the institutions deemed to be university.

Full details of the selection procedure are available at UGC's website www.ugc.ac.in.

(b) to (d) Yes, Madam. From time to time complaints alleging administrative, financial, academic and other irregularities are received against some of the Vice-Chancellors from various sources including Central Vigilance Commission and Central Bureau of Investigation. These complaints are processed in the Ministry for suitable

action and depending on the *prima facie* evidence; fact-finding inquiries are conducted and follow up action taken.

Reprocessing of Spent Fuel

3450. SHRI NILESH NARAYAN RANE:

SHRI SAMEER BHUJBAL:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether spent fuel of the proposed Jaitapur Nuclear Power Plant is likely to be taken to another facility for reprocessing;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the likely impact of this decision on the radioactivity safety of the proposed plant;

(c) the details of rehabilitation and compensation package already in place for the people affected by Jaitapur Nuclear Power Plant in Ratnagiri of Maharashtra;

(d) whether the Government has received requests from various quarters for enhancement of the said package; and

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) There is no proposal of reprocessing spent fuel at the Jaitapur Nuclear Power Plant site. At site, spent fuel is stored safely only for an interim period to be later transported to a separate facility for reprocessing, strictly adhering to the regulatory guidelines for transport of radioactive materials. Therefore, this aspect has no impact on safety issues of the proposed nuclear power plant.

(c) to (e) An agreement on Rehabilitation Package has been signed between Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited (NPCIL) and the Government of Maharashtra on 16th October 2010. The rehabilitation Package for the Project Affected Persons (PAPs) includes, apart from

compensation, rehabilitation grant; minimum lifetime pension for vulnerable persons, deserted women and shelter-less or destitute persons; providing Rs. 2 crore per affected village towards developing civic amenities and facilities, and Rs. 25 lakh per village per year for maintenance with an escalation of this amount by 10% after every three years; provision of employment to one person from each Project Affected Family (PAF) - or a lumpsum one time compensation in lieu of employment; training of local people for improving their skills; provision of priority in contracts; scholarships to the wards of PAPs; and additional grant to scheduled tribe PAPs. A Committee with the District Collector as Chairperson has been constituted by the Government of Maharashtra to determine additional compensation for the land acquired for the nuclear power plant.

12.01 hrs.

[English]

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): On behalf of Shri-Ghulam Nabi Azad, I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Regional Institute of Paramedical and Nursing Sciences, Aizawl, for the year 2009-2010, along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Regional Institute of Paramedical and Nursing Sciences, Aizawl, for the year 2009-2010.
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-4236/15/11]

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Aero Club of India, New Delhi, for the year 2009-2010, along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Aero Club of India, New Delhi, for the year 2009-2010.
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.
[Placed in Library, See No. LT-4237/15/11]
- (3) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions):—
 - (i) Detailed Demand for Grants of the Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs for the year 2011-2012.
[Placed in Library, See No. LT-4238/15/11]
 - (ii) Outcome Budget of the Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs for the year 2011-2012.
[Placed in Library, See No. LT-4239/15/11]
 - (iii) Detailed Demand for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Civil Aviation for the year 2011-2012.
[Placed in Library, See No. LT-4240/15/11]
- (4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Uran Akademi, Raebareli, for the year 2009-2010, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Uran Akademi, Raebareli, for the year 2009-2010.
- (5) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (4) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-4241/15/11]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): On behalf of Shri Kapil Sibal, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions):—

- (1) Outcome Budget of the Department of School Education and Literary, Ministry of Human Resource Development for the year 2011-2012.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-4242/15/11]

- (2) Outcome Budget of the Department of Higher Education, Ministry of Human Resource Development for the year 2011-2012.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-4243/15/11]

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demand for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Department of Commerce for the year 2011-2012.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-4244/15/11]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): On behalf of Shri G.K. Vasan, I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Kolkata Port Trust, Kolkata, for the year 2009-2010, together with Audit Report thereon.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the Audited Accounts of the Kolkata Port Trust, Kolkata, for the year 2009-2010.
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-4245/15/11]

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the

Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Water Resources for the year 2011-2012.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-4246/15/11]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Out-come Budget (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Environment and Forests for the year 2011-2012.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-4247/15/11]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Lakshmibai National University of Physical Education, Gwalior, for the year 2009-2010, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Lakshmibai National University of Physical Education, Gwalior, for the year 2009-2010.
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-4248/15/11]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Outcome Budget (Hindi and English versions) of the Department of Food and Public Distribution, Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution for the year 2011-2012.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-4249/15/11]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions):—

- (1) Outcome Budget of the Department of Pharmaceuticals, Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers for the year 2011-2012.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-4250/15/11]

- (2) Outcome Budget of the Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals, Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers for the year 2011-2012.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-4251/15/11]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Tata Memorial Centre, Mumbai, for the year 2009-2010, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Tata Memorial Centre, Mumbai, for the year 2009-2010.
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-4252/15/11]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Institute of Classical Tamil, Chennai, for the year 2009-2010, alongwith 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 2009-2010.
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing

reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-4253/15/11]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Mahatma Gandhi Antarrashtriya Hindi Vishwavidyalaya, Wardha, for the year 2009-2010, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Mahatma Gandhi Antarrashtriya Hindi Vishwavidyalaya, Wardha, for the year 2009-2010.
- (4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.
- [Placed in Library, See No. LT-4254/15/11]
- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Auroville Foundation, Auroville, for the year 2009-2010, along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Auroville Foundation, Auroville, for the year 2009-2010.
- (6) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (5) above.
- [Placed in Library, See No. LT-4255/15/11]
- (7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the English and Foreign Languages University, Hyderabad, for the year 2008-2009, along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the English and Foreign Languages University, Hyderabad, for the year 2008-2009.

[Shrimati D. Purandeswari]

- (8) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (7) above.
[Placed in Library, See No. LT-4256/15/11]
- (9) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National University of Educational Planning and Administration, New Delhi, for the year 2009-2010, along with Audited Accounts.
(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National University of Educational Planning and Administration, New Delhi, for the year 2009-2010.
[Placed in Library, See No. LT-4257/15/11]
- (10) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Technology Roorkee, Roorkee, for the year 2009-2010, together with Audit Report thereon.
- (11) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (10) above.
[Placed in Library, See No. LT-4258/15/11]
- (12) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Maharshi Sandipani Rashtriya Veda Vidya Pratishthan, Ujjain, for the year 2009-2010, along with Audited Accounts.
(ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Maharshi Sandipani Rashtriya Veda Vidya Pratishthan, Ujjain, for the year 2009-2010.
- (13) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (12) above.
[Placed in Library, See No. LT-4259/15/11]
- (14) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Primary Education Development Society of Kerala (Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan), Thiruvananthapuram, for the year 2008-2009, along with Audited Accounts.
(ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Primary Education Development Society of Kerala (Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan), Thiruvananthapuram, for the year 2008-2009.
- (15) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (14) above.
[Placed in Library, See No. LT-4260/15/11]
- (16) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Technology Madras, Chennai, for the year 2009-2010, together with Audit Report thereon.
- (17) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (16) above.
[Placed in Library, See No. LT-4261/15/11]
- (18) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur, for the year 2009-2010, together with Audit Report thereon.
- (19) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (18) above.
[Placed in Library, See No. LT-4262/15/11]
- (20) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Council of Rural Institutes, Hyderabad, for the year 2009-2010, along with Audited Accounts.
(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Council of Rural Institutes, Hyderabad, for the year 2009-2010.
- (21) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (20) above.
[Placed in Library, See No. LT-4263/15/11]

(22) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of Section 40 of the Indira Gandhi National Open University Act, 1985:—

- (i) Notification No. IG/Admn.(G)/Ord. 13/2005/1948 published in weekly Gazette of India dated the 22nd October, 2010 relating to amendments to Clause 2.4 of the Ordinance on Research Degree Programmes (Ordinance 13) abolishing the 'Area Committee' and creation of 'Research Committee' in its place for Institutes/Centres/Units/Other and consequential amendments under Clause 2.4 of the Ordinance of Indira Gandhi National Open University.
- (ii) Notification No. IG/Admn.(G)/Ord. 9/2000/1998 published in weekly Gazette of India dated the 3rd December, 2010 relating to amendments/addition to sub Clause (5) below sub clause (4) of clause 9 of the Ordinance 9 on Conduct of Examination and Evaluation of Student Performance for the declaration of results of the term end examination of the Indira Gandhi National Open University.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-4264/15/11]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Railway Sports Promotion Board, New Delhi, for the year 2009-2010, along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Railway Sports Promotion Board, New Delhi, for the year 2009-2010.

(2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-4265/15/11]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Powerloom Development and Export Promotion Council, Mumbai, for the year 2009-2010, along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Powerloom Development and Export Promotion Council, Mumbai, for the year 2009-2010.

(2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-4266/15/11]

(3) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions):—

- (i) Detailed Demand for Grants of the Ministry of Textiles for the year 2011-2012.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-4267/15/11]

- (ii) Outcome Budget of the Ministry of Textiles for the year 2011-2012.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-4268/15/11]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 10 of the National Highways Act, 1956:—

- (1) S.O. 2880(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st December, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 37 (Chariabahi-Teok Section) in the State of Assam.

(2) S.O. 2954(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 15th December, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 31 in the State of Assam.

[Shri Jitin Prasada]

- (3) S.O. 162(E) published in Gazette of India dated 24th January, 2011, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 73 (Yamunanagar-Panchkula Section) in the State of Haryana.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-4269/15/11]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI A. SAI PRATHAP): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

- (1) Review by the Government of the working of the Richardson and Cruddas (1972) Limited, Mumbai, for the year 2009-2010.
- (2) Annual Report of the Richardson and Cruddas (1972) Limited, Mumbai, for the year 2009-2010, along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-4270/15/11]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of Section 22 of the Central Industrial Security Force Act, 1968:—
 - (i) The Central Industrial Security Force (Additional Director General and Additional Deputy Inspector General) Amendment Recruitment Rules, 2010 (Hindi and English versions) published in the Notification No. G.S.R. 920(E) in Gazette of India dated the 22nd November, 2010.
 - (ii) The Central Industrial Security Force (Group 'A' Executive Cadre Recruitment Second Amendment) Rules, 2010 (Hindi and English versions) published in the Notification No.

G.S.R. 976(E) in Gazette of India dated the 15th December, 2010.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-4271/15/11]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Postgraduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh, for the year 2008-2009.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Postgraduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh, for the year 2008-2009, together with Audit Report thereon.
- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Postgraduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh, for the year 2008-2009.
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.
- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Jawaharlal Institute of Postgraduate Medical Education and Research, Puducherry, for the year 2009-2010.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Jawaharlal Institute of Postgraduate Medical Education and Research, Puducherry, for the year 2008-2009.
- (4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-4273/15/11]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): On behalf of Shri D. Napoleon, I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions):—

(i) Detailed Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment for the year 2011-2012.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-4274/15/11]

(ii) Outcome Budget of the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment for the year 2011-2012.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-4275/15/11]

(2) A copy of the Report (Hindi and English versions) under Section 21(4) of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989, for the year 2008.

(3) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-4276/15/11]

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): Madam Speaker, I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions):—

(i) Detailed Demands for Grants of the Department of Telecommunications, Ministry of Communications and Information Technology for the year 2011-2012.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-4277/15/11]

(ii) Detailed Demands for Grants of the Department of Posts for the year 2011-2012.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-4278/15/11]

(iii) Outcome Budget of the Department of Telecommunications, Ministry of Communications and Information Technology for the year 2011-2012.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-4279/15/11]

(iv) Outcome Budget of the Department of Posts, Ministry of Communications and Information Technology for the year 2011-2012.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-4280/15/11]

(2) A copy of the Telecommunication Mobile Number Portability (Second Amendment) Regulations, 2011 (Hindi and English versions) published in the Notification No. F. No. 116/1/2010-MN in Gazette of India dated the 24th November, 2010 under Section 37 of the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India Act, 1997.

(3) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-4281/15/11]

(4) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (4) of Section 74 of the Indian Post Office Act, 1898:—

(i) The Indian Post Office (Fourth Amendment) Rules, 2011 published in the Notification No. G.S.R. 63(E) in Gazette of India dated the 3rd February, 2011.

(ii) The Indian Post Office (1st Amendment) Rules, 2011 published in the Notification No. S.O.10(E) in Gazette of India dated the 4th January, 2011.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-4282/15/11]

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions):—

[Shri Pratik Patil]

- (1) Detailed Demand for Grants of the Ministry of Coal for the year 2011-2012.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-4283/15/11]

- (2) Outcome Budget of the Ministry of Coal for the year 2011-2012.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-4284/15/11]

12.05 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN

7th Report

SHRIMATI CHANDRESH KUMARI (Jodhpur): Madam Speaker, I beg to present the Seventh Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Empowerment of Women on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Third Report of the Committee on the subject 'Empowerment of Women through Panchyati Raj Institutions'.

12.06 hrs.

STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS

- (i) **Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 3rd Report of Standing Committee on External Affairs on Demands for Grants (2010-11), pertaining to the Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs***

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): I beg to lay a Statement under Direction 73A of the Speaker on the status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 3rd Report of the Standing Committee on External Affairs.

The 3rd Report of the Standing Committee on External Affairs on the Demands for Grants 2010-2011 was presented to the Lok Sabha on 20th April, 2010 and

*Laid on the Table and also Placed in Library. See No. LT-4285/15/11.

laid in Rajya Sabha on 20th April, 2010. Action Taken Replies (ATR) of the Government on the recommendations/ observations of the Committee were sent to the Committee on 26th July, 2010.

As required, the present status of implementation of the recommendations of the 3rd Report of the Standing Committee is detailed at the Annexure which is laid on the Table of the House.

I hope that the Hon'ble Members will be satisfied with the action taken by my Ministry.

12.06¼ hrs.

- (ii) **Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 8th Report of Standing Committee on Railways on "Protection and Security of Railway Property and Passengers", pertaining to the Ministry of Railways***

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): I beg to lay a Statement on the status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 8th Report of the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Railways in pursuance of Directive 73 A, of the Hon. Speaker, Lok Sabha issued vide Lok Sabha Bulletin-Part II, dated 1st September, 2004.

The 8th Report of the Committee on "Protection and Security of Railway Property and Passengers" presented to the Lok Sabha on 27-8-2010 contained 24 recommendations and Action Taken Notes thereon were furnished to the Committee on 02-12-2010 in English version and on 08-12-2010 in Hindi version.

Statements showing details of all the recommendations contained in the Report and implementation status thereof are enclosed. Since the statements are voluminous, I request that the same may be taken as read.

**Laid on the Table and also Placed in Library. See No. LT-4286/15/11.

12.06½ hrs.

- (iii) **Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 2nd and 4th Reports of Standing Committee on External Affairs on Demands for Grants (2009-10 and 2010-11, respectively), pertaining to the Ministry of External Affairs***

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): I beg to lay a Statement on the status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 2nd Report (15th Lok Sabha) of the Standing Committee on External Affairs in pursuance of Rule 73A of the Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha.

The Standing Committee on External Affairs examined the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of External Affairs for the year 2009-2010 and laid its 2nd Report in the Lok Sabha on 3rd December 2009. The Report included 20 recommendations on which Action Taken Report was submitted to the Committee on 8th March 2010.

Now, I am laying on the Table of the House the progress made in implementation of the recommendations of the Committee (Annexure), as required under Hon'ble Speaker's above direction. The recommendations of the Committee have been studied in the true letter and spirit and every endeavour will be made to look into these recommendations. I would not like to take the valuable time of the House to read out all the contents but would request that this may be considered as read.

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, the House will take up "Zero Hour". Shri H.D. Devegowda.

...(Interruptions)

*Laid on the Table and also Placed in Library. See No. LT-4287/15/11.

SHRI H.D. DEVEGOWDA (Hassan): Madam, we have already given notice. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing else except what Shri Devegowda says will go in the record.

...(Interruptions)*

SHRI H.D. DEVEGOWDA: We must be allowed to raise a very important issue under Zero Hour. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing else except what Shri Devegowda says will go in the record.

...(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: He is raising some matter.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: You sit down.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: You sit down and let zero-hour continue.

...(Interruptions)

12.09 hrs.

At this stage Shri Anant Kumar Hegde and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.

[English]

SHRI H.D. DEVEGOWDA: This House cannot be run by the Opposition Leader because of the numerical strength. We have got every right to express our grievances. ...(Interruptions) This is not the way ... (Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: You sit down and let him speak.

...(Interruptions)

*Not recorded.

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record except the version of Shri H.D. Devegowda.

...(Interruptions)*

SHRI H.D. DEVEGOWDA: Madam, when we have got any grievance, we have to raise it in the House
...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again at 12.30 p.m.

12.12 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till thirty minutes past Twelve of the Clock.

12.32 hrs.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled at thirty-two minutes past twelve of the clock.

[MADAM SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri H.D. Devegowda.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: You please sit down. You cannot stop a member from speaking.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY (Godda): Madam, I am on a point of order. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: There cannot be any point of order during zero hour.

...(Interruptions)

12.33 hrs.

At this stage Shri Anant Kumar Hegde and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: You go back to your seats and let hon. Member make his point.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI H.D. DEVEGOWDA: I would like to raise this issue which is very important. ...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: You go back to your seat.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI H.D. DEVEGOWDA: This is not an issue pertaining to any Member. ...(Interruptions) This is an issue pertaining to a Trust which was violating the procedures and siphoning the money by taking favours from the Government on a *quid pro quo* basis ...(Interruptions) There is a nexus between the corporate houses and the Chief Minister who has given certain concessions to the company ...(Interruptions)

Madam, I would like to quote what Shri Atal Behari Vajpayee said. When Shri Atal Behari Vajpayee was the Leader of the Opposition, he raised the Antulay issue in the very same House, who was forced to resign ...(Interruptions) Shri Antulay was the former Chief Minister of Maharashtra ...(Interruptions) I repeat Shri Vajpayee raised that issue when he was the Leader of the Opposition ...(Interruptions) In this connection, I would like to ask Shrimati Sushma Swaraj how they are not allowing me to raise this issue. Let us raise it ...(Interruptions) I have got all the documents ...(Interruptions)

Madam, these are the proceedings wherein Shri Atal Behari Vajpayee raised the issue of Shri Antulay, the former Chief Minister of Maharashtra ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record except the version of Shri H.D. Devedowa.

...(Interruptions)*

SHRI H.D. DEVEGOWDA: Madam, I would like to mention that the Prerana Education and Social Trust has swallowed Rs. 27 crore from the corporate houses ...*(Interruptions)* I would like to tell you that the South-West Mining Limited is a public limited company and incorporated in 1996. Its present address is Vidyanagar, Tornagallu, Sandur (Tk), Bellary District, Bellary. From that place, they have taken Rs. 20 crore. ...*(Interruptions)* I would like to tell you about this ...*(Interruptions)*

Madam, I would like to tell you that M/s MML has raised the demand of Rs. 118 crore till September, 2006. ...*(Interruptions)* Madam Speaker, we will not allow them when they speak. How can they disturb like this? ...*(Interruptions)*

This Prerana Educational and Social Trust has taken donations from several companies and individuals amounting to Rs. 27.18 crore. They have taken Rs. 1.37 crore from Adarsh Developers, Rs. 3.40 crore from Industrial Techno Manpower Services Private Limited, Rs. 3.40 crore from Jai Bharath Technical Private Limited, Rs. 4.30 crore from Shri B.M. Jayashankar, Rs. 50 lakh from Prof. Jawahar. Rs. 50 lakh from Prof. Doreswamy, Rs. 50 lakh from Shri B.Y. Raghavendra, Rs. 3.2 crore from Real Technical Solutions Private Limited, Rs. 10 crore from South West Mining Limited and Rs. one lakh from Shri B.Y. Vijayendra. The total amount received comes to Rs. 27.18 crore. ...*(Interruptions)*... Madam, I would like to submit that the paid up capital of another company namely, Industrial Techno Manpower Supply and Services Private Limited is Rs. one lakh only. They have shown a loss of Rs. 171 lakh during last year, but they have given a donation of Rs. 3.40 crore to this trust. Then, another company's name is Jai Bharat Technical Services Private Limited. Their share capital is only Rs. one lakh, their loss is Rs. 135 lakh, but they have made a donation of Rs. 3.40 crore. The name of another company is Real Technical Solutions Private Limited. Their share capital is also only Rs. one lakh and they

*Not recorded.

have made a donation of Rs. 3.20 crore. This is how all the money has been siphoned off and they have all given a donation to the tune of Rs. 27 crore to Prerana Educational Trust. ...*(Interruptions)*

I will prove all these things with documents. This is how the Karnataka Government, in collusion with the Chief Minister and local officials siphoned off this money to this trust. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please conclude.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI H.D. DEVEGOWDA: Madam, there is a letter written by the Secretary of the Revenue Department of the Government of Karnataka to the Principal Secretary to the Chief Minister on 7th June, 2010 in which he wrote about the encroachment of the lake land by Adarsh Developers in Deverabeesanahalli area. ...*(Interruptions)* He wrote in this letter that this company is using the road constructed by them and it is not a public road. As per the order of the hon. High Court in W.R.31343/95, the lake land cannot be granted or allotted for any other purpose. ...*(Interruptions)* Any action on the part of the Government to allow or permit utilization of lake bed land for any other purpose like road would amount to contempt of court. ...*(Interruptions)* He further states in that letter that this is the second case concerning a developer where the Chief Minister's office has intervened and if we do not take any action against encroachments by powerful people and developers, we will have no moral courage to initiate action against any other encroacher. ...*(Interruptions)* This is the letter written by the Secretary of the Revenue Department to the Principal Secretary to the Chief Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Alright. You have made your point. Thank you very much.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, those who want to associate with this matter, please send your slips to the Table. Shri Rewati Raman Singh.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI KAMAL KISHOR 'COMMANDO' (Bahraich):
Madam Speaker, I would like to associate myself with
the matter raised by Shri Devegowda.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: You go back to your seats.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Alright. Your issue has been
recorded. Now you go back to your seats. Shri Revati
Raman Singhji you speak.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Now you have taken up another
issue. Now you go back. You will be rendered incapable
to speak. You have done a lot of hard work. Now you go
back and sit down.

...(Interruptions)

12.41 hrs.

*At this stage Shri Anant Kumar Hegde and some
other hon. Members went back to their seats.*

SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH (Allahabad): Madam
Speaker. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: I shall call your name after his
speech. Now you sit down.

SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH: Madam, I have sent
a notice of question of Privilege dated 9th of this month
through fax. Madam, as soon as I started leaving my
house for Delhi ...(Interruptions)

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN (Ghosi): Madam,
whether the affairs of a state will be taken up in the
House on daily basis. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH: As soon as I left my
house for airport a large police force came there and
they forcibly drove me to the police line Allahabad. I was
meted out the same treatment, which was accorded to
Shri Mulayam Singh ji and Shri Akhilesh Yadav ji.
Therefore, I would like to say that the incidents, which

have occurred in Uttar Pradesh, have no parallel in the
history of the state. I have been an active politician for
the last forty years in Uttar Pradesh but I have never
seen such type of incident in my career. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN: It is mutual fight.
...(Interruptions) It cannot be taken up in the House
...(Interruptions)

SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH: It is the first time
that such type of incidents have happened in Uttar
Pradesh. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record except
the statement of the hon. member.

...(Interruptions)*

SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH: The State of Uttar
Pradesh has seen a number of governments but first type
brutality is unparallel. I would like to demand through
you that you should constitute a committee of the
Parliament to hold an inquiry into this incident. If an
inquiry is held into what type of treatment has been meted
out to Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav, Shri Akhilesh Yadav
and thousands of workers, the truth will definitely come
out. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: I have received your notice of
question of privilege dated 9 March 2011 and 16 March
2011 against the State police and administration for
forcibly detaining you by deployment of large police force
outside your residence at Allahabad. I have called for a
factual note in the matter. I will take a decision after
receipt of the same.

[Translation]

Shri Jagdambika Pal ji, you speak.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSAIN (Bhagalpur):
Madam, you had promised me to give an opportunity to
speak.

*Not recorded.

MADAM SPEAKER: You had promised to maintain peace. You sit down for the time being.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: I shall call you name after he finishes his speech. You sit down.

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL (Domariyaganj): Madam Speaker, I am thankful to you. We, the Members of the Lok Sabha, represent the people of India and the only asset, which we have in our public life, is integrity and our credibility among the people. It is, thus, natural that whenever this integrity and credibility of a Minister, Chief Minister or any member of the treasury benches or the Opposition is eroded, the democratic values are imperiled. This question is not confined just to the treasury benches or the Opposition.

Madam, I had given an important notice. ...(Interruptions). I have not named any person. Why are you so much agitated? ...(Interruptions) This House has set up an ideal in the democratic value of the world. In the previous Lok Sabha when some of the hon. Members of this Parliament had asked question after accepting money, they had to lose the membership of the Lok Sabha. I would like to congratulate the House for setting up of this example ...(Interruptions). Not only this, I would like to refer to an incident, which occurred in America. Mr. Charles B. Rangel, a Member of the House of Representative, the United States of America, had collected some donations for an NGO through his letterpad. For this act, the House of Representatives passed a censure motion and suspended him from the membership of the House. This is an example that the democracies of the world, either of America or India, can go to any extent to maintain the values in their public life.

It is quite natural, when allegation are levelled against the Chief Minister of a State that the Prerna Education Trust has taken 27 crore rupees from those companies which were running in loss and had given undue benefit to those companies. The Government of Karnataka has suffered loss of Rs. 118 crore. I would like to say that today these companies which themselves are running in loss, have donated Rs. 3 crore 40 lakh to

Prerna Education Trust, of which the family members of Chief Minister are Members and trustees. Similarly, Jai Bharat Technical Company had given donation of 3 crore 40 lakh rupees. Similarly, Real Technical Solution private Limited had given donation of 3 crore 20 lakh rupees. South-West Lining Company gave to crore rupees and 20 crore were taken from those companies which were given undue benefit by the Government of Karnataka. ...(Interruptions) Madam Speaker, if the issue of bringing back black money is raised here, this is a similar issue. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI P.L. PUNIA (Barabanki): I associate myself with the issues raised by Shri Jagdambika Pal Ji.

12.46 hrs.

At this stage Shri Anant Kumar Hegde and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down. Your speech is over. Shri Shahnawaz Hussain ji.

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record. Only what Shahnawaz Hussain Ji is saying will go on record.

...(Interruptions)*

12.47 hrs.

At this stage Shri Anant Kumar and some other hon. Members went back to their seats.

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing is going on record.

...(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: Madam Speaker, let me complete. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: It is not going on record.

...(Interruptions)*

*Not recorded.

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

...(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Madam Speaker, through you, I would like to raise a very serious issue. The President appoints the Minister in the Government of Delhi. I am not raising the issue of the State Government. Therefore, I have said this before first. I would like to clear my point. The Lokayukta of Delhi has sent the proposal to the President to remove Shri Raj Kumar Chauhan from the post of Minister. This is a very serious issue. ...(Interruptions) If they can raise the issue of State Government here, why cannot we do it even when Lokayukta has sent the case of a Minister of Delhi to the President. Shri Chauhan has called an officer of Delhi and tries to use his influence. ...(Interruptions) Madam Speaker, you have given me permission to speak but these people are not letting me speak. This is not the way. I demand that the Minister in Delhi Government, Shri Raj Kumar Chauhan should be sacked immediately. The way Shri Chauhan has lowered the dignity of post of Minister, the way he tried to stop the officer from discharging his duty of collecting tax by making a phone call. ...(Interruptions) Madam, this is a very serious issue. ...(Interruptions) Madam, I need your protection. You gave me an opportunity to speak. ...(Interruptions) I was sitting silently. They speak twice on one topic. ...(Interruptions) Today when we are raising our issue. ...(Interruptions) Madam, they are permanent members, they keep on standing. ...(Interruptions) They continue to stand. ...(Interruptions) Madam, please check them. When we Members of main opposition party raise any issue, they rise. ...(Interruptions) The issue is that the President appoints the Minister in Delhi. ...(Interruptions) An officer has presented before the President, the Lokayukta a justice. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: It is not a full state.
...(Interruptions)

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: He had sent in writing to the President. The corrupt government of Delhi is still retaining that Minister. ...(Interruptions)

*Not recorded.

Madam, I need your protection. ...(Interruptions) Madam, through you, I would like to request for taking on immediate action against the said Minister.
...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: All right, thank you very much.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Minister should be dismissed and the Government, which is neck-deep in corruption should take action against him.
...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Now please conclude, your speech is over.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: That Minister, Raj Kumar Chauhan has no right to retain his post even for a day. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: All right, your speech is over. Thank you.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: The hon'ble Minister should give statement in this regard. ...(Interruptions) This is also a very serious matter.
...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

...(Interruptions)*

12.50 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, the Matters

*Not recorded.

**Treated as laid on the Table.

under Rule 377 shall be laid on the Table of the House. Members, who have been permitted to raise the Matters under Rule 377 today and are desirous of laying them, may personally hand over the 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. Item No. 28 – hon. Minister.

(i) Need to fix the Minimum Support Price for Paddy

SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN (Dindigul): Paddy is essential for food and also reflects our culture. From our birth to death it travels with us in one form or another. During the year 1960, if an agriculturist sold 4 bags of paddy he could have purchased 10 grams of gold. Hence, paddy is considered to be the yardstick of our economic life. Now, things have changed drastically. As per present day calculation, if the paddy is sold at Rs. 3900 per bag, one can sell 4 bags of paddy and purchase 10 grams of gold. But the pity is one has to sell 25 bags of paddy to purchase 10 grams of gold. That has been the prevailing price structure. Hence, so many fertile lands are kept fallow. As a result, the peasant is in heavy debt burden. As the prices of inputs like fertilizers and pesticides have gone up and simultaneously agricultural labour charges have increased, so it is fair and reasonable if the price of paddy per quintal is sold at Rs. 2000. Hence, I urge the Government to fix the Minimum Support Price of Paddy at Rs. 2000 per quintal. This is most urgent to save the farmers from committing suicide. Only by this step of Government, we can save the farmer from running away from field.

(ii) Need to expedite the enactment of the Bill for the protection of rights of the people afflicted with HIV/AIDS

SHRI P.T. THOMAS (Idukki): I invite the attention of the Government towards the increasing incidents of discrimination to the people living with HIV/AIDS. People living with HIV/AIDS face some of the worst rights violations in our country. There are more than 30 lakhs persons living with HIV/AIDS in India. They are discriminated merely because of their HIV status. Children

are refused admission in schools and patients denied treatment in hospitals. In the absence of a comprehensive statute, HIV positive people remain vulnerable to rights violations. The HIV/AIDS Bill which was cleared by the Ministry of Law and Justice in Mrch, 2010 is pending and has to be cleared by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. I request urgent action to bring the Bill before Parliament.

(iii) Need to include the Kachhargarh cave having temple of Lingojango in district Gondia, Maharashtra as a tourist place of national importance and provide basic tourist facilities at the site

[Translation]

SHRI MAROTRAO SAINUJI KOWASE (Gadchiroli-Chimur): In the district Gondia, Salekasa taluka, Kachhargarh under Gadchiroli-Chimur Parliamentary Constituency of Maharashtra State, there is an important and very ancient cave and temple of Lingojango, who is the god of the tribals. This is a big religious site of the tribals of the country, situated in the mountainous area. The tribal devotees, not only from Maharashtra State but from different States including Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Jharkhand, Orissa of the country also visit here in very big number. The number of the tribal devotees, coming to get the glimpse of the ancient cave and temple reaches to almost 40-50 thousand during the special festival in the month of February every year.

I request the Government to include the above mentioned cave and temple in the list of the Central Tourism and the efforts should be made to develop and beautify it as a tourist site, by providing basic facilities and means of transportation.

(iv) Need to provide service roads in addition to the main roads in and around industrial units to curb the incidents or road accidents involving small vehicles

SHRI P.L. PUNIA (Barabanki): Drawing the attention towards the accidents happening on the roads, I would like to inform the House that the accidents keep to happen at night due to the vehicles without tail light such as

[Shri P.L. Punia]

bicycle, bullock-cart, tractor etc. The drivers of small vehicles and bicycle have hundred per cent possibility of their death in the cases of collision with the big vehicles. These accidents happen on the highways mostly in and around the Industrial Units and big industrial areas of cities and towns. The labour class, mostly working in these industries return home on bicycles at late night. These poor people become the victims of the accidents due to having no tail lights in their bicycles.

I demand from the honourable Minister of Road Transport and Highways to make the arrangements for building the roads from cities and towns to the industrial areas and big industrial units in the whole country, so that the roads could be free from accidents.

(v) Need to extend the date for the submission of applications for the Merit cum Means Scholarship for the academic year 2010-2011 in Kerala

[English]

SHRI ANTO ANTONY (Pathanamathitta): I request the Government to kindly extend last date for the submission of application for the Merit cum Means (MCM) Scholarship for the academic year of 2010-11. Due to the delayed admission process, majority of students in Kerala could not apply for the Scholarship. As far as the Merit cum Means Scholarship is concerned, students have to apply for it in their first semester. If they fail to submit the application in the first semester. They will not get the Scholarship for the entire course. The mistake committed by the Government of Kerala has adverse impact on the students in the State eligible for the scheme. Negation of MCM Scholarship to the eligible students is not in consonance with its intended aim. Having considered the grievances of the students in Kerala, I request the Government to kindly extend the due date for the submission of application for the MCM Scholarship for the 2010-11 academic year, so that the eligible students are not deprived of it.

(vi) Need to ensure disbursement of loans to the deserving people through banks under centrally sponsored schemes in Kota and Bundi districts of Rajasthan

[Translation]

SHRI IJYARAJ SINGH (Kota): The people of my Parliamentary Constituency told me that misappropriations have been noticed and the deserving people are getting less money as help money or loan, given by the Scheduled banks under centrally sponsored schemes in the schemes implemented blocks of Kota and Bundi districts of Rajasthan. Some banks do not disburse money as loan and help given to people impartially. These misappropriations are happening at large scale in almost all schemes of the rural development. Due to lack of supervision and appropriate action, these misappropriations are happening without any restriction and the rural people are not getting the expected profits from the schemes. So, the Government will have to supervise the works of the banks. It will have to take strict actions against the guilty, only then the rural people will get full profit of these schemes.

I request the Government through the House that the misappropriations should be checked immediately in centrally sponsored schemes and strict actions should be taken against the responsible people, so that, people can get the benefits from centrally sponsored schemes.

(vii) Need to set up a Regional Office of Central Board of Secondary Education at Thiruvananthapuram in Kerala

[English]

SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH (Mavelikkara): I would like to draw the kind attention of the Union Government particularly the Ministry of Human Resource Development to a peculiar situation being faced by the students of Kerala. There are more than 1,000 CBSE Schools functioning in Kerala and the total number of students studying in these schools is more than one lakh but these schools are now facing a lot of administrative problems.

CBSE has many Regional Offices functioning in various parts of the country in order to decentralize the

administrative functioning of CBSE. However, I would like to bring to the notice of this august House that Kerala State is included in the Chennai Region. There is a long pending demand from the Managements of CBSE schools in Kerala as well as from the parents in Kerala for the establishment of a Regional Office in Kerala. But so far the Government of India, Ministry of HRD has not considered this genuine demand of the people of Kerala.

The work load in the Chennai Regional Office is too high. Hence, the Regional Office in Chennai is not giving proper attention to the schools in Kerala, which is resulting in a number of problems in these schools. The parents/students of these schools have to go to Chennai Regional Office for each and everything, which among other problems is a very time consuming affair. The number of schools opting for CBSE syllabus is also increasing each year as the parents are interested to send their children to CBSE schools.

I, therefore, would request the Hon'ble Human Resource Development Minister to set up a Regional Office of CBSE at Trivandrum in Kerala, as early as possible.

(viii) Need to open a Kendriya Vidyalaya in Nawada, Bihar

[Translation]

DR. BHOLA SINGH (Nawada): The Central Government closed Kendriya Vidyalaya in 2003 AD, after making it functional for sometime in Nawada, Bihar. The Government justified it by stating that the State Government has not provided 6 acre land for Kendriya Vidyalaya in the rural areas. So, it had shown its inability to run this school. But I want to inform that the public have provided 6 acre and they have arranged a grand building for running the school currently. In this physical background, I request that the Central Ministry of Human Resource Development should take serious initiative for opening Kendriya Vidyalaya immediately.

(ix) Need to set up a bench of Jharkhand High Court in Santhal Pargana, Jharkhand

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY (Godda): A state separate

from the state of Bihar was built in 2000 AD. The reason for this was clear i.e. the Scheduled Tribes, dalits, backward and exploited people who were residents of Chota Nagpur, Santhal Pargana and Palamu were devoid of their rights. After the partition of the state, Ranchi became the capital and Dumka, which is in Santhal Pargana became the sub-capital. For the last 10 years Santhal Pargana is facing problems regarding education, health, food, water and housing. Justice is not being delivered to people. Usually the High Court bench is set up in the sub capital region. Ranchi is far away from Santhal Pargana as compared to Patna and Kolkata. Around 70 per cent people are illiterate and there is a huge problem of transportation and around 75 per cent people live below poverty line.

Therefore, it is not just difficult but impossible for the people of Santhal Pargana to go to Ranchi. For the past 11 years people are agitating for High Court's Bench.

Therefore, through you, I urge the hon. Law Minister to provide justice to the poor people and contribute in Santhal Pargana's progress by setting up a High Court Bench.

(x) Need to provide adequate numbers of railway rakes under West Central Railway Zone for Transportation of wheat and fertilizers in Madhya Pradesh

SHRI RAKESH SINGH (Jabalpur): The Rabi crop would start coming in wheat mandis in the month of March in Madhya Pradesh. There is a possibility of production of 45 lakhs metric tonnes of wheat in the state. Purchasing of wheat only would continue for about 3 months. Railway is the only means of transportation for transporting wheat from wheat mandis to main cities of the country. There is a huge shortage of wagons for goods transportation in the West Central railway zone. Financial year is about to end, therefore, all the zones of railway are focusing excessively on loading to meet their targets. Purchasing has to be done by Madhya Pradesh State Supply Corporation, which has been put in 'D' category i.e. general category for providing rake, by the railways. Madam, I would like to tell you that before this wheat was purchased by Indian Food Corporation and it was

[Shri Rakesh Singh]

kept in 'B' category by the railways. On the basis of this category Madhya Pradesh State Supply Corporation, which is Madhya Pradesh's agency for purchasing should be included in 'B' category. Few railway zones succeed in obtaining rakes in expected number or they stop the wagons arriving from other zones and use them. But few zones keep facing on the problem of lack of wagons. Rake points are already low in Madhya Pradesh and the ones, which are devoid of infrastructure facilities because of which there are always difficulties in supply of chemical fertilizers in stipulated time. Therefore, according to Madhya Pradesh government's demand, increase the rake points here and availability of wagons should be ensured.

(xi) Need to open a branch of Life Insurance Corporation of India in Sheohar Parliamentary Constituency, Bihar

SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI (Sheohar): There is no branch of Life Insurance Corporation of India in my parliamentary constituency, Sheohar even though the proposal to open a branch in this district has been accepted two years ago. In absence of Life Insurance Corporation of India's branch, the residents here are not able to get the benefits related to the Life Insurance Corporation of India. Life Insurance Corporation of India's branches are operating in the district headquarters of the places near my parliamentary constituency. The residents of Sheohar district in my parliamentary constituency are not being benefited in the offices of Life Insurance Corporation. 15 years have elapsed since my parliamentary constituency Sheohar became a district but till date it is devoid of Life Insurance Corporation of India's service.

I urge the Government through this august House to open a branch of Life Insurance Corporation of India in my parliamentary constituency Sheohar district headquarters at the earliest.

(xii) Need to curb the increasing incidents of atrocities on women in Fatehpur Parliamentary Constituency, Uttar Pradesh

SHRI RAKESH SACHAN (Fatehpur): An attempt of

sexually exploitation (rape) was made of a 16 years old Dalit girl, studying in class II in Urdauli villages of my Parliamentary Constituency, Fatehpur (U.P.) on 4 February, 2011. On failing in this attempt, the girl student's nose and ears were cut. As a result, the atmosphere of the area is tense concerned with the feeling of safety in the Dalit class. Some arrangements should be made so that the Fatehpur Police Administration could check the atrocities happening on the Dalit class and such incidents do not recur in the district.

So, I demand from the Central Government to give strict directions to the State Government for checking the atrocities, inflicted on the Dalits in the district Fatehpur and actions should be taken against officers, guilty of observing leniency so that the Dalit could get self-protection.

(xiii) Need to take measures to make Hiuen Tsang Museum at Nalanda, Bihar a popular tourism destination

SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR (Nalanda): Hiuen Tsang Museum is situated beside the ruins and magic house museum of Nalanda University in the district Nalanda of Bihar State. The Chinese tourist Hiuen Tsang came to Nalanda University in 627 AD and stayed at Nalanda till 631 AD. He was from a very intellectual family. Hiuen Tsang has done good work on the Buddhist philosophy. He studied it living in Nalanda University and became a professor there. Impressed by his learnedness and for reviving the principles/teachings of Buddha's philosophy. The Indian Government opened a museum on Hiuen Tsang in Nalanda. This step has been deepening the Indo-China friendship. But, this museum is not as popular as it should be. So the publicity of this museum should be done in such ways that people could come for tourism as well as taking religious knowledge and the Indo-China friendship keeps deepening. The government should make efforts in this direction so that the Chinese tourists get attracted to it and they could get the knowledge of the philosophy of Buddha religion. As a result, the Indo-China friendship would deepen more.

I demand from the Central Government through the House that the Government should take initiatives in this

regard and the necessary meaningful steps should be taken to deepen the Indo-China relations.

(xiv) Need to strengthen the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme to reduce malnutrition among children

[English]

SHRI KALIKESH NARAYAN SINGH DEO (Bolangir): As per 2009 Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme data, 46% of children under 5 years in India are chronically malnourished. More than half of the deaths of the children under 5 years are malnutrition related. This is alarming given that the ICDS has been operational for 35 years with universal provisioning being available for over six years. Data from National Family Health Surveys between 1999 and 2006 do not show much improvement. No action has been taken on the use of Ready-to-Use Therapeutic Food (RUTF) in the treatment of severely malnourished children in commensurate to WHO norms. The existing system must be strengthened, reformed and updated. If we have to meet our child related United Nations Millennium Development Goals. It is our foremost responsibility as a nation to protect and provide for the country's human capital. I urge the Government to take note of the gravity of the matter and to act on it on priority basis.

(xv) Need to give Tamil Nadu its due share of water from river Cauvery

DR. P. VENUGOPAL (Tiruvallur): I wish to bring to the notice of the Union Government the urgent need to direct Karnataka Government to release Cauvery Water for cultivation in Tamil Nadu. After decades of suffering by the farmers of Cauvery delta of Tamil Nadu, Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal was constituted by the Government of India on 2nd June, 1990 to adjudicate Cauvery water dispute. Neither the Interim Order of the Tribunal of June, 1991 nor the final verdict of February 2007 has been implemented in letter and spirit. While the final order provides for release of 419 tmc water annually, actual release of water including the draining of surplus water during monsoon is much less. Delta farmers are keeping their fingers crossed about raising the crop this year.

Traditional rice bowl of Tamil Nadu looks like barren land for want of water. Skipping cultivation in the delta will plunge the country in famine. In the larger interest of the nation, I urge upon the Central Government to direct Karnataka to immediately release water to Tamil Nadu discharging its constitutional obligation.

(xvi) Need to expedite the construction of Road Over Bridge near IIT Kharagpur, West Bengal

SHRI PRABODH PANDA (Midnapore): The Railways had undertaken the construction of a Road Over Bridge near IIT Kharagpur, popularly known as Puri Gate long back. It was a popular demand to have the ROB to avoid the traffic congestion in that area. At the time of the beginning of construction of ROB, people welcomed the move whole-heartedly.

But after some time, when the construction work came to halfway, suddenly the whole work stopped. It was learnt later that the concerned contractor had left the work causing a great chaos and difficulties to road-users.

In view of the above, I would like to urge upon the Hon'ble Railway Minister to take necessary steps to restart the project that was left half done and also allocate necessary funds towards the project, so that this important link becomes smooth for road-users and the area becomes traffic congestion free.

(xvii) Need to convert the Bengaluru-Mysore State Highway in Karnataka into six-lane National Highway

SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY (Mandya): I would like to draw the attention of the Hon'ble Minister of Road Transport and Highways, through you Madam, about the need for conversion of Bengaluru-Mysore State Highway into the National Highways.

At present, this Bengaluru-Mysore is a State Highway and is having four lanes. The vehicular traffic on this stretch is very much high. Due to this four lane operation, the vehicular movement on this road is very slow and the people are facing great difficulties in moving on this route. If this State Highway is converted into a

[Shri N. Cheluvarama Swamy]

National Highway and from four lane to six lane, it will be of great help to the people who are using this road and can save their time, money and energy.

Keeping in view of the above, I urge upon the Union Government to convert the Bengaluru-Mysore State Highway into the National Highway and also from four lane to six for the benefit of the people.

[Translation]

SHRI LALU PRASAD (Saran): Madam Speaker, people are misusing the Parliament in recent days as they take the floor without being called by the chair and permission and do whatever they like. We feel that you are not able to conduct the House due to your politeness. I request to you that if you take in the necessary strength to stop this activity. We are ready to give you the power. ...*(Interruptions)* You have got the power, so, please use it. This is what I have to say.

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Minister, please, you speak.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Let the hon. Minister speak. Please, you people, sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please, you also, sit down. Let the Ministerji speak. Let the House proceed peacefully.

...*(Interruptions)*

12.53 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL), 2011-12

Ministry of External Affairs—Contd.

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Now we will take up Item No. 28 – hon. Minister.

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): Madam Speaker, at the very outset, let me very humbly convey to this House that it has been my

privilege to listen to the statements by learned Members of this august House on a range of issues which are of particular relevance in our Foreign Policy framework. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please keep quiet ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA: Before I begin my reply to the debate, I would like to share with the initiator of this discussion hon. Member Sh. Jaswant Singh, in expressing our deep sorrow and heartfelt condolences for the Government and the people of Japan at an hour when a terrible tragedy has struck that country and the people.

The earthquake and the Tsunami that struck Japan have devastated that country. We share a deep friendship with Japan as strategic global partnership with that country, and that partnership has acquired strategic relevance not only to the two countries but also to the entire Region.

Let me assure the Government and the people of Japan on behalf of Government of India and the people of India that we are ready to help Japan in whatever way necessary at this tragic hour. Our Ambassador in Tokyo has been in touch with the Government of Japan, and it has been conveyed to the Government of Japan, India's readiness to help that country.

Hon. Jaswant Singh ji also mentioned about the passing away of two of our very eminent diplomats. Ambassador, Raminder Singh Jassal served the country with utmost professionalism and distinction in a number of important assignments throughout his long career. We mourn his death and we convey to the family our condolences. At the same time, it was pointed out by Shri Jaswant Singh ji about the extraordinary courtesy and civility that was shown to Shri Jassal and also to the people of this country by the Turkish Government to transport his mortal remains by a Turkish Air Force aircraft from Ankara to Delhi. I would like to convey the Government of India's sincere appreciation and thanks to this touching gesture by the Government of Turkey.

Another distinguished Ambassador, Arif Mohammad Khan was the Head of our Mission in Italy. We mourn his passing, and we remember his contribution to the nation's cause with gratitude.

13.00 hrs.

I thank the hon. Members who expressed their sorrow at the passing away of these two eminent diplomats. We will convey the sentiments of the hon. Members to the bereaved families.

Madam Speaker, the debate on our Foreign Policy, which was initiated by hon. Member, Shri Jaswant Singh is a reflection of the maturity of our democratic institutions and the informed manner in which the Members have addressed the working of the Ministry of External Affairs and our Missions and Posts abroad. Hon. Jaswant Singhji had presided over the destinies of this Ministry some time back and he spoke with great eloquence and gravitas on substantive matters such as our relations with the United States of America, the pivotal position of India in a time of seismic changes in the global arena and the need to provide intensive focus to our neighbourhood. On all these issues, the former External Affairs Minister has brought the deep wisdom and experience that he has. He then, went on to spell out that how, over a period of time, we have been able to work out a national consensus with reference to the Foreign Policy of this country. I do share the basic postulates of hon. Shri Jaswant Singh, who brings vast experience in many areas, which not many of us can claim, such as having served the Indian Army with distinction.

Let me now provide a perspective of my own, to some of the points that hon. Jaswant Singh and other hon. Members of this House have made. As I mentioned earlier, our Foreign Policy has always been defined by the spirit of national consensus; and let me emphasise that it has never been a partisan issue. All of us are here to defend the national interest and the greater good of our people.

Hon. Jaswant Singh talked about the collapsed empires. May I say or may I add that at these junctures where we are at the crossroads of destiny, India occupies a strategic position here in our region and in the Indian Ocean?

India's voice has been recognised as a voice of wisdom, of maturity and of balanced approach in tackling international problems. Any foreign policy has to protect and promote the cause and interest of India, not only in the neighbourhood but around the world. Madam Speaker, a country of India' size and diversity, rightfully has interests that concern not only South Asia but also the Central Asian region, Iran and South East Asia.

When it comes to the definition of what our neighbourhood should be, the connectivity that we have sought to build for some of our North-Eastern States with South-East Asia is a manifestation of this. In some senses, when we look at the North-East, the image that comes to our mind is that India is not just a South Asian nation but it is also a South-East Asian nation because there are natural connectivities, historic, ethnic and linguistic, for instance, that link India with South-East Asia.

Madam Speaker, our foreign policy is not just a theoretical construct. It is defined by a number of real life factors like the need to safeguard our security interests, our fight against terrorism, the need for economic and trade connectivity in our neighbourhood, promotion of our trade and developmental interests in multilateral fora, seeking India's rightful place in the top global councils of decision making and sharing our experiences in development with our partners of the developing world. In the pursuit of these goals, dialogue, interaction and cooperation with our key partners have intensified and are getting deepened.

Some Members seemed to suggest that India is isolated in the global arena. I am rather surprised over this particular criticism and I would very strongly strike a note of disagreement. India was elected to the United Nations Security Council last October. If we were isolated, could India have marshalled a record 187 votes out of the 190 votes that were polled in that particular election?

Is it isolation of India or is it a message to the entire world and to the cynics that India has arrived on the centre-stage of global affairs? As a country, we have a number of friends, well-wishers who are drawn to us by the enduring strength of our democratic values and our commitment to core global principles of peace, security

[Shri S.M. Krishna]

and development. The richness of our culture and diversity and the magnetism of India's performing arts draw visitors from all over the world.

Our aspiration to become a permanent member of the UN Security Council finds growing support in the international community, including a majority of the permanent members of the Security Council. We are also active members of BRIC – which now, with the addition of South Africa, has become BRICS – IPSA and basic group countries. Our voice, particularly the voice of the Prime Minister of India, is heard with great respect in G-20 gatherings. He has been the architect of some of the economic ideas which have been generated in the G-20.

Hon. Member Shri Jaswant Singh, hon. Leader of Samajwadi Party Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav and the hon. Leader of JD(U) Shri Sharad Yadav referred to our neighbourhood. I think they have done a useful service to the country and to this House by drawing the attention of this House that how India must conduct itself as far as our neighbourhood is concerned. We have always worked in our neighbourhood with a sense of perseverance and deep commitment to improving relations with all countries in our neighbourhood.

We have been strong advocates and supporters of the completion of the peace process in Nepal which was particularly referred to by both Shri Sharad Yadav and Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav. Well, India does not want to interfere in the internal affairs of any country. But, nonetheless we are committed to democracy in our country and we would love to see that the democratic process spreads its tentacles, spreads its wings wherever there are takers. It is in this context that I would refer to Nepal. Regardless of the complexion of the Government there, we believe that the relationship that binds between Nepal and India is by-partisan. What kind of Government they want is something that the people of Nepal will decide. As Shri Sharad Yadav conveyed to us yesterday, we do not impose as to which Party, whether it is the Maoists or the Nepalese Congress or a combination of these Parties, it should be.

Regardless of how and what shape or what complexion is of the Government in Nepal, we would like to continue to do business with them and we would like to continue to improve our bilateral relationship with Nepal in particular.

I have been to Nepal and very recently a very senior leader from Nepal, who is not in the Government but who has been the Prime Minister of that country, Surya Bahadur Thapa, visited India. Then, frequently Nepalese Government leaders, Nepalese political leaders do visit India and we would like these high-level visits between these two countries to continue. Apart from the Governmental-relationship, even at the level of political parties, I know about Samajwadi Party and JD(U) that they have excellent relationship with some of the leading figures of Nepali politics. My only suggestion, if I may place before you, with humility is that I found in some of the approaches of political leaders there a tinge of anti-India. I only hope that their suspicion about the motives of India are not suspecting. As I said, we do not want to interfere in their internal affairs, but between Nepal and India, our security interests are inter-twined and to that extent, our concern in Nepal is a continuing concern, an ongoing concern, and our bilateral relationship with that country, regardless of the shade of their Government, is going to be intact.

Hon. Jaswant Singhji, hon. Mulayam Singhji, hon. Vijay Bahadur Singhji, hon. Basuji and several other Members spoke about our relations with Pakistan. With Pakistan, we have pursued the path of dialogue to reduce the trust-deficit and to resolve all outstanding issues in a spirit of openness and in the hope that we can build a better future for the peoples of both countries. At the same time, we have never abandoned our concerns about the need to eliminate cross-border terrorism and to put an end to the activities of those terrorists and terror groups that have a negative and destructive agenda for our region, which in my humble submission, Madam Speaker, is not in the best interest of our region.

Terrorism is a scourge which is fast spreading. Those countries which encouraged terrorism, which

provided space for terror to grow, who provided space to set up terrorist camps, now they may not say so, but they are deeply regretting for having done that. Take our immediate neighbour. Almost everyday, there is an explosion there in that country. The news has always been bad news of the number of people who died in these suicidal attacks.

Many hon. Members, including Shri Sudip Bandyopadhyay and Shri Chandrakant Khaire, spoke about our relations with Bangladesh. Our cooperation with the Government of Bangladesh headed by Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina has yielded mutually beneficial dividends for both countries. Subsequent to her State visit to India in January last year, our focus has been on implementing the comprehensive template of engagement envisaged in the Joint Communiqué issued at the end of the visit. The Memorandum of Understanding for the line of credit of US \$ 1 billion was signed in August last year. We can see visible progress in our engagement in a range of areas, including security. I am confident that enhancing our bilateral relations with Bangladesh enjoys the bipartisan support of this entire House and we shall pursue this with all the sincerity at our command.

A number of Members raised issues regarding Sri Lanka. Madam Speaker, this has been discussed on a number of occasions earlier. I can recall Shri Sivasami, Shri Ramasubbu, Shri Wakchaure, Shri Thamaraiselvan among others who have mentioned about Sri Lanka. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID (Then): Sir, I have also mentioned.

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA: I will add your name also. Shri Aaron also mentioned it; even though it was a very short speech, the only point that he mentioned was this. I know how important it is for Tamil Nadu and Tamil Nadu fishermen.

With the end of the ethnic conflict in that country, India has been very active in rehabilitation of the Tamil people in war-torn areas and also stressing the need for a political settlement with the minority Tamils that

addresses their legitimate aspirations within a united Sri Lanka.

I have been myself in Sri Lanka. I went to the South; I went to the North; and President Rajapaksa in India twice. We have conveyed to President Rajapaksa that in the aftermath of the victory that they have registered ending almost two-and-a-half decades of ethnic strife there, it is necessary for President Rajapaksa to be magnanimous to the Tamil-speaking minorities of Sri Lanka, their legitimate aspirations within the united Sri Lanka, as I mentioned earlier, has to be addressed.

Two fishermen were very recently killed in Sri Lankan waters. We have conveyed our deep resentment over the killing of these Indian fishermen.

We have stressed the need to prevent the recurrence of such incidence to the Sri Lankan Government. We are working with the Sri Lankan Government to put in place more effective measures that will ensure prevention of violence against our fishermen and also to encourage Fishermen's Association on both sides to interact with each other in order to reduce differences and promote lasting understanding between them. In this context, I would like to mention Katcha Theevu. It has been quite some time back when we conceded that Katcha Theevu is a part of Sri Lanka. But there is a festival that is being held every year. And we have requested the Sri Lankan Government to facilitate the pilgrims who go to that shrine to offer prayers – Christians go, Hindus go, Sri Lankans go. It is necessary for the Sri Lankan Government to provide them with ample protection and their safety has to be looked after.

Afghanistan was referred to by Dr. Shashi Tharoor, Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh, Shri Bajjayant Panda and others. Our commitment to promote inclusive development and our support for a democratic, pluralistic Afghanistan, freed from terrorism and violence and at peace with its neighbours is undiluted. On the question of foreign troops being present in Afghanistan, let me say that this is an issue on which the Afghan Government should have the ultimate word. And let me stress that in our view the whole process of stabilization in Afghanistan should be

[Shri S.M. Krishna]

Afghan-led and with Afghan institutions of governance, security, legislature and judiciary leading the way. We have taken up a number of steps in Afghanistan. We are building their Parliament building. Our workers in the field of education, in the field of health services are there in Afghanistan, even though our troops are not there. This is not liked by some of the countries in our neighbourhood. That is the reason why our Embassy in Kabul is being repeatedly the target of attack. But nonetheless India does not feel compelled to withdraw from Afghanistan. We are going to stay in Afghanistan. As long as the legitimate Government of Afghanistan wants India's presence, Indian workers will be there. When I went to Afghanistan, I had a long meeting with President Karzai. When President Karzai came here on two occasions, he has had long meetings with the Prime Minister, with the Finance Minister and with other Ministers. He has conveyed that the work that has been done by India in Afghanistan has been appreciated by the people of Afghanistan. A survey was conducted by some of the American pollster agencies. Then it turned out that 70 per cent of the people of Afghanistan said that India has been doing extremely well in Afghanistan, and their volunteers have been helping the people of Afghanistan to improve their quality of life, to teach their children. This we will continue. This is a path which we have pursued with careful deliberation, conscious always of the need to defend our security interests and to carefully monitor activities from other foreign powers including China.

There are various areas that China and India have similar approaches on but there are others where our interests do not coincide. Issues like stapled visas for residents of Jammu and Kashmir have generated differences in recent years. We have taken it up with the Chinese Government at the highest level when I went to China. When the Foreign Minister of China was here and when the Premier of China Wen Jiabao came to Delhi these issues were raised, and they have assured us that the intention of Chinese Government is to solve the problem to our satisfaction. It is our expectation that they will do so.

[Translation]

SHRI LALU PRASAD (Saran): Mr. Minister, everyone has been telling you again and again that we have issues with all countries. The hon. members have been saying that China has been in occupation of our thousand of acres land. This is the major issue, which our country has been facing. He should tell the House as to the progress made on this issue and the negotiation held to get this land vacated. You cannot suppress this issue by harping on peripherals. ...*(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, 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. NARAYANSAMY): Hon. Minister will response to this. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI LALU PRASAD: Narayansamyji, you please listen me. You do not just discharge your duty. The country has very challenging issues with regard to China in the eastern region from the House. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Minister, you respond now.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI LALU PRASAD: There are people from Arunachal. You please tell us about the dialogue, which has been held with regard to our such land in the Arunachal region which continuous to be in foreign occupation....*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV (Mainpuri): Hon. Speaker, I have a request. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Mulayam Singhji, let him finish his response. Please do not interrupt him.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: I am not interrupting him. I just want to inform the House that about 23 thousand Indians are stranded in Japan. A number of people among them belong to Uttar Pradesh. There is a

person named Nadeem Khan who hails from Sambhal, Bulandshahar which had been my constituency twice and my younger brother Prof. Ram Gopal had also been elected once from that constituency. All the people from Uttar Pradesh who have been stranded in Japan know me; therefore, they have been making me calls and also sending me letters. They are Indian families. Air India has been operating flights once in a week and it has raised the airfare from the existing rupees one lakh to rupees one lakh and fifty thousand. I would like to request the government to intervene in this matter to reduce the airfare and run flights of Air India on daily basis to evacuate the Indians from that country. *...(Interruptions)* Will you not please allow him to speak. *...(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please dwell on this issue later on. If every member will interrupt in this manner the hon. Minister will not be able to respond.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down all of you. Clarifications are given later on. Let the hon. Minister finish his response. Do not rise up again and again.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: If everybody gets up, how will he give his reply? Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: It is not good to get up during the reply of the hon. Minister.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Minister is not yielding. Mr. Minister, are you yielding to him?

...(Interruptions)

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA: No, Madam.

MADAM SPEAKER: Then please continue.

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA: Thank you, Madam Speaker.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Clarifications should be at the end. This is not a proper thing to do.

...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): In this context, hon. Members including Shri Mulayam Singh ji has raised the issue of roads, infrastructure in border areas. Shri Mulayam Singh ji, you have raised about infrastructure in border areas. Such as in Arunachal Pradesh, Utharakhand, etc. building infrastructure in the India-China borders is one of the priorities of our Government. *...(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI PRATAP SINGH BAJWA (Gurdaspur): Madam, I seek a clarification.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: I shall call you later on. Please sit down for the time being.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Mr. Minister, please address the Chair.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA: Building infrastructure in the India-China border areas is a priority of our Government. The Border Roads Organisation is constructing 61 India-China border roads, spread over Jammu and Kashmir, Arunachal Pradesh, Sikkim, Himachal Pradesh and Utharakhand. *...(Interruptions)*

[Transiation]

SHRI LALU PRASAD: You listen me please.
...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

...(Interruptions)*

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA: This covers a total length of 3,429 kms Border roads of 3,429 kms in length in km. is being built. Work has been completed on 14 of these roads; 32 additional roads are to be completed by 2012; and another nine by 2013.

May I, Madam Speaker, assure this House that the Government will continue to pursue the development of infrastructure in our border areas as a matter of strategic significance? If we were not mindful of what was happening on our border, particularly with one of our neighbouring countries being hyper active, we would not have taken this step. So, we are strengthening our border roads; we are expanding our border roads; and that would be a continuing exercise depending on the exigencies of the situation in that area.

With Iran — about which again both hon. Members, Jaswant Singh ji and Mulayam Singh ji, among others spoke — our relationship is civilisational spanning centuries of contacts and mutually beneficial types. We have a regular exchange of views with the Iranian Government and the bilateral agenda has been varied and substantial. I visited Iran in May last year to represent India at the G-15 Summit. The Finance and Economy Minister of Iran visited Delhi in July last year, and co-Chaired a Productive Meeting of India-Iran Joint Commission. He visited Delhi again last month. The imposition of sanctions on Iran has endangered some difficulties in payment for crude oil imports from that country through established banking channels. Let me say that there difficulties are being addressed by both countries; satisfactory solutions are being found.

Several hon. Members including Shri Karunakaran had spoken about India's relations with the United States of America. Our relations with the United States are

*Not recorded.

conducted in a spirit of equal partnership between two of the world's leading democracies.

Our strategic dialogue with US is multi-sectoral encompassing cooperation in a number of areas of mutual concern and interest. Actually, the Joint Commission was to have met next month but because of certain difficulties faced by both sides it has been put off by a couple of months.

Russia is our time-tested friend. Somebody mentioned that we were opportunistic. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing, except what the hon. Minister says, will go on record.

...(Interruptions)*

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA: An hon. Member mentioned that we were opportunistic in sidelining Russia. With Russia we have a time-tested relationship, a stable strategic partnership marked by deep understanding between our leaders and the traditional friendship between our peoples. With the United Kingdom we have ties that are marked by a spirit of enhanced partnership. With France, understanding and cooperation have further deepened through our high level dialogue.

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

...(Interruptions)*

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA: A reference was made to the harassment of Indian dignitaries and senior officials at US Airports. The Government has taken up the matter strongly with the Government of the United States of America and conveyed that while we recognize the right of each country to institute adequate security procedures at airports, it should be done in a manner that is consistent with diplomatic privileges and courtesies and respects the religious and cultural sensitivities of all travelers. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing is going on record.

*Not recorded.

...(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Harsimranji, please sit down. Do not get agitated.

[Translation]

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA: The US Government has expressed regret at the incidents and has conveyed that it will take steps to avoid similar incidents in future.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

...(Interruptions)*

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA: Developments in the Arab world, Madam, Speaker, were referred to by Dr. Mehboob Beg and several other distinguished Members. These developments have captured global attention in recent weeks and let me say that by no definition is India a bystander. We have economic interest in the region as a population of almost 6 million Indians live and work there. Our first concern has always been and is going to be the welfare of the people of India who are working in these countries. We can never sacrifice their interests. The situation in the region is fluid. It is a developing one. The people of the region have rising expectations about what they want from the Governments. It is certainly not incumbent upon us to draw any hasty conclusions. Our assessments are being made carefully and in consultation with regional countries and our partners in the United Nations Security Council. We will not be caught on the wrong side of history, let me assure this House. I am also in regular touch with my counterparts in many of these countries and India's views are heard with respect.

India is not only keeping her historic links and solidarity with Africa intact but also consolidating the relationship by expanding our developmental and economic cooperation.

We are implementing the decision of the first India-Africa Forum Summit to extend lines of credit worth over five billion US dollars to African countries. Our projects

*Not recorded.

such as PAN-African e-network have added new dimensions of tele-education and tele-medicine to our ongoing efforts of partnering African nations in capacity building and economic development.

The second India-Africa Summit is due to take place in May of this year and perhaps it would be our effort to build on this development partnership about which we are justifiably proud.

Madam, the Indian Technical and Economic Cooperation Programme extending to nearly 160 countries has acquired a brand name in the developing world. Demand-driven and user-oriented, it is today a major component and dynamic part of India's bilateral assistance programme in diverse areas of cooperation and a shining example of South-South Cooperation. Over 270 courses for about 6000 slots in over 40 institutions covering areas as diverse as finance, agriculture, education, planning, administration, IT, pharmaceuticals, etc. have been offered under this Programme for the year 2011-12.

I am happy to inform the House that India hosted, for the first time, a Ministerial Conference of the Least Developed Countries last month in New Delhi. This was attended by Ministers and other senior dignitaries from well over 40 countries and international organisations. The Conference reiterated our commitment to the cause of South-South Cooperation.

There was a reference to our nuclear doctrine and hon. Jaswant Singhji, thought aloud about it. I would only like to state, in this context, that there is no change in our policy. Our commitment to universal non-discriminatory nuclear disarmament remains firm.

As far as Pakistan's nuclear arsenal is concerned, without going into the specific numbers, let me assure this House that the Government remains committed to taking effective steps to safeguard India's security and defence interests consistent with our doctrine of credible minimum nuclear deterrent.

India is in the United Nations Security Council as a non-permanent member. During this period, we are

[Shri S.M. Krishna]

playing an active and constructive role in the Council deliberations beginning with discussions on the UN Mission in Nepal in January; on Sudan referendum, the Ivory Coast situation, developments in the Middle-East including Libya and the issue of piracy involving Somalia. We are chairing two important committees, namely, the Counter-Terrorism Committee and the Committee concerning Somalia and Eritrea.

We are also the third largest contributor to UN Peace Keeping Mission with 8,714 personnel.

Madam, I will not for a moment underestimate the importance of public dealings in the working of our Ministry, particularly our passport offices. It is incumbent on all our passport offices to be accessible, helpful and positive in dealing with citizens. We have decentralised application collection centres, provided special counters for widows and physically challenged persons and holding passport *adats*. Under the Passport *Seva Kendras* have been launched and the rest are expected to be launched in the course of this year. This project has enabled us to outsource some of the front-end and non-sensitive activities such as submission of passport applications, taking of digitalised photographs of applicants and collection of biometric features. An hon. Member did raise the question about involving outside agencies in our passport offices. But this should satisfy the hon. Member. No sensitive issues are being handled by them. We will constantly seek to ensure that these processes work smoothly and to the satisfaction of the public. Many hon. Members have approached me about the desirability of having passport offices and *Seva Kendras* in their own areas. Well, for the time being we have 77 in the pipeline but as and when we complete these 77, we certainly can address the concerns of the hon. Members once they reach the target.

Madam, the welfare of our citizens outside the country is of utmost importance to us. The whole House is aware that evacuation of Indians from Libya was

satisfactorily concluded on the 13 March. 53 flights operated to bring back an estimated 14,998 Indians who were in Libya. The total number of Indians evacuated from Libya was well over 16,000. I want to place on record our deepest appreciation for Air India which alone operated 36 of these flights and rose heroically and with a great deal of sensitivity to the needs of our people. I also would like to say that the success of the operation should be judged both by its speed as well as the meticulous arrangements made to ensure the welfare of the evacuees by the Government including the Ministries of Overseas and Indian Affairs, Shipping, Civil Aviation and Defence. Many State Governments and particularly by our Mission in Tripoli, Cairo and Tunisia, they were under tremendous pressure. All our Ambassadors were besieged by these Indians stranded there. I must compliment the poise, the commitment of our diplomatic core in these three countries who did bring pride to our country, particularly the Missions in Tripoli, Cairo and Tunisia in our evacuation efforts.

Trivalley is another subject which has been raised repeatedly by this House and I have answered a number of questions on this unfortunate incident. There is a federal enquiry going on about this bogus university which was floated and the gullible number of students who were enrolled to this bogus university.

This was raised by Shri Namo Nageshwara Rao and other Members who continued to draw the attention of the Government. We have spared no efforts in seeking justice. I have myself met a few students in New York who were in the Tri Valley University. This is about the radio caller request. There were about 18 students and 17 radio tags have been taken away. No Indian student from Tri Valley is held in jail as was stated by some hon. Members. More than 50 per cent of the affected students have begun the process of seeking admission to other universities. We remain in constant touch with students as well as the US Government, and our Consul General in San Francisco in particular have done a commendable job and I would like to commend both the Consul General and the Ambassadors of India and United States.

We heard a very disturbing incident about Australia yesterday ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

Please stop for now. Let him continue with his reply right now.

[English]

Let him complete his reply.

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA: Day before yesterday, it was mentioned that an Indian girl student in Australia was murdered. We took it up with the highest authority in Australia. Our High Commissioner in Australia had high level meetings with the Australian authorities. I am happy that the culprit has been apprehended and taken into custody. I am sure that the law of the land will take its own course.

In the context of the United Nations, a mention was made by Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh and Shri Vijay Bahadur Singh about the use of Hindi as official language. Madam, the Government has been actively taking measures for the introduction of Hindi as one of the official languages of the United Nations. ...*(Interruptions)* For example, the Inaugural Session of the Eighth World Hindi Conference was held at the UN Headquarters in New York in 2007 and was addressed by the UN Secretary-General. On several occasions, Indian leaders have delivered statements at the UN in Hindi. The United Nations produces a weekly programme in Hindi and makes it available in the UN website in Hindi. Madam Speaker, member States have been reluctant to support proposals entailing additional financial burden brought about by adding another official language. We will persevere with our efforts to introduce Hindi as an official language at the United Nations.

Many hon. Members have mentioned matters relating to Haj. Last year, a record number of 1,71,000 Indian pilgrims performed Haj. We managed to streamline the system and arrangements, introduced transparency, efficiency and objectivity and initiated important reforms in the entire process. We will continue these efforts in consultation with all stake holders.

Madam Speaker, hon. Members had mentioned in the discussion yesterday and on previous occasions as well about the issue of Indian nationals held hostage by Somali pirates. Sea piracy is a complicated international problem. Out of over 1000 sea-farers kidnapped by pirates from 2007 upto this month, 175 are Indian nationals.

14.00 hrs.

Out of these, 120 Indian nationals have been released and 53 remain hostage at present on five ships. Through the Indian Missions and Posts concerned, the Ministry has strongly taken up the issues with the foreign shipping companies and the Governments concerned to ensure the release of the Indian hostages and has been in constant touch with them ever since the incidents were brought to our notice. I am happy that all the eleven Indian sailors on board MV Rak Africana were released and have safely returned to India.

It is true that for a country with such wide ranging foreign relations and vast global interests, conducted through 176 Missions and Posts, we have rather a lean foreign service. We have undertaken an exercise which will augment the Indian Foreign Service with over 500 officers over a period of ten years through a three-pronged strategy of increasing direct recruitment through the Union Public Service Commission, fast tracking promotions from IFS-B and attracting officers from other Government of India Ministries. Nearly 130 posts have already been added, about half of them abroad. A fair degree of language specialisation has been developed within the Ministry of External Affairs for the All-India Foreign Service officers. There is no doubt that we need to augment the specialised interpreters cadres which have nineteen languages, and specialist officers in different languages such as Russian, Chinese, Arabic, Persian, Japanese, German, French and Spanish. This is being done through, inter alia, hiring the services of interpreters abroad.

A suggestion was made about consultation with outside experts. I am happy to inform the hon. House that the Ministry has established an extensive programme

[Shri S.M. Krishna]

of such consultation with think-tanks on defence, security and economic issues. We also work with a number of academic institutions around the country. Our lecture series on India's foreign policy not only creates a more informed discussion but also provides with an informal platform for consultations with leading academics. During the last one year we have done so in almost thirty university campuses.

The conduct of foreign policy is a complex and delicate task. We live in a world that faces a number of challenges, both in terms of threats to our security from trans-national terrorism and arms build-up, ...*(Interruptions)* ensuring access to technology, capital and resources for development and achieving inclusive growth. ...*(Interruptions)* The Ministry of External Affairs is fully geared to promoting our interests in the world arena. We will not be found wanting in fulfilling these important responsibilities. ...*(Interruptions)*

Hon. Members would be aware of the plans to celebrate in India and abroad the 150th anniversary of the birth of the great son of India, Gurudev Rabindranath Tagore. In his well-known poem, Gurudev has prayed for that heaven of freedom, where the mind is without fear and the head is held high; where the mind is led forward into ever-widening thought and action.

It has been the endeavour of my Ministry to represent in the best possible way to the world this land of freedom; its values and ideals; interests and aspirations, envisioned by the founding-fathers of modern India.

With these words, I commend the House that the Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of External Affairs may be approved.

MADAM SPEAKER: I shall now put four cut motions in respect of Demand No. 31 relating to the Ministry of External Affairs, moved by Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh, to the vote of the House.

All the cut motions were put and negatived.

MADAM SPEAKER: I shall now put the Demands

for Grants relating to the Ministry of External Affairs to the vote of the House.

...*(Interruptions)*

14.07 hrs.

At this stage Shrimati Harsimrat Kaur Badal and some other hon. Members come and stood on the floor near the Table.

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please go back to your seats, I will give you an opportunity to speak.

14.08 hrs.

As this stage Shrimati Harsimarat Kaur Badal and some other hon. Members went back to their seats.

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please go to your seat. As a special case, I am calling Shri Pratap Singh Bajwa.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Bajwa Ji, you speak.

SHRI PRATAP SINGH BAJWA (Gurdaspur): Hon. Madam Speaker, I am thankful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak. Minister of External Affairs has kept his view forward but there is a very important thing ...*(Interruptions)* What I want to discuss here is that in today's news daily 'Times of Indian, report has been published about an eminent sportsman golfer. Shri Amar Chandar Singh, he was humiliated very badly at the Milan airport and his turban was removed. Today he is the coach of topmost golfer Jeev Milkha Singh. He said that if it was general security frisking then he would not have had any objection but to ask a sikh to remove his turban in public is sometimes very wrong. This has not happened for the first time. Turban is a very important thing for Sikhs and we are ready to sacrifice anything for our turban. The same has been repeated with our Huzuri

Ragi Nirmal Singh and Shri Hardeep Puri, India's permanent envoy to UNO. Our hon. Minister of External Affairs has said a very important thing that India has emerged as a very powerful nation and I am very happy about that ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: You please ask the question.

SHRI PRATAP SINGH BAJWA: The entire Sikh Community wants an assurance from the Government that it most utilize its diplomatic channels and talk to the political leaders of these countries and then ensure that Sikhs are not humiliated, this is my request.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Thank you very much. Shrimati Sushma Swaraj.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Your name will also be called. You will also be called.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MANGANI LAL MANDAL (Jhanjharpur): Madam, she wanted to speak for quiet some time now ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: You please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ (Vidisha): You will be allowed to speak after me ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL: He is a Member of her party only and he is speaking ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Harsimrat You will get chance after me ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: I will call you.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Madam I would like

to ask one question to hon. Minister that while replying to Tri-Valley University students he had said that the Counsel General has been working very effectively and he has expressed his satisfaction also in this regard. I would like to tell him through the Hon. Speaker that the condition over there is not at all satisfactory. Day before yesterday only I spoke to the children over there. 20 children had come for the conference call and they were crying. Later on Advani Ji told me that he also spoke to them. He is saying that the children are not in Jail. They are saying that the children are not in Jail. They are saying over there that 60 children have been issued NTA. NTA means Notice to appear. In that the children are repeatedly required to go to the court and their future has come to stake. They have been contacting Embassy and Consul General but are not getting any relief from anywhere. One girl was telling that Madam you please call us back to India, am willing to provide her a ticket but she is not being allowed to come back to India. Therefore, I am telling this to you. One lady was pregnant over there and she was kept waiting from 6 in the morning to 8 pm in the night. They will have to keep making rounds to the Court and will neither be able to come to India nor will they get anything to do over there. That is why I am telling you that the information being given to you is not correct. I was thinking that the situation will improve because when his previous statement came, we thought that the Government is taking some initiative but even after two and a half months the situation remains the same. Please find out from other sources, the condition of children is extremely worrison. Their parents are suffering here and the children, over there. If you advise then I can ask the children to speak to you even today.

MADAM SPEAKER: All right. Thank you.

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: You can listen to them directly over conference call. The future of those children looms in dark and he must do something for them.

MADAM SPEAKER: You please ask your question.

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: This is my request to you. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal, Dr. Rajan Sushant, Shrimati Jayaben Patel and Shrimati Darshna Jardosh are allowed to associate themselves with the issue raised by Shrimati Sushma Swaraj Ji.

Shrimati Harsimrat Kaur Badal Ji you please speak.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ARUNA KUMAR VUNDAVALLI (Rajahmundry): Madam, my issue is also related to her ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Sit down. Now let her speak. I will call myself.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL: Madam, it is very sad that a conspiracy is being hatched in the entire world to finish the identity of a community that has contributed the most in this country's independence. ...*(Interruptions)* Whatever this hon. Member is saying, he has his Minister sitting over there in that group. ...*(Interruptions)* Those who were unable to open their mouth till yesterday, what are they saying? ...*(Interruptions)* They are asking you. ...*(Interruptions)* You please tell them to find it out from their own party ...*(Interruptions)* Most shameful thing is that children of Sikhs are being deprived from admission to schools in France. ...*(Interruptions)* They are asking them to remove turbans, to chop off the hair and beard and are not even allowing to wear 'Kada'. If one wants a photo for making a driving license then they ask to remove the turban. For visa in passport then also turban has to be removed. If one country starts doing this countries will also follow the same practice. ...*(Interruptions)*

This is not a security threat but a wipe out threat the identity of our community. This government has not uttered even a word about that. When the president of France arrived here, the people of Akali Dal went to him along with the memorandum. Where were these people at that time? ...*(Interruptions)* You please ask them where

were they at that time? ...*(Interruptions)* Did they say anything? ...*(Interruptions)* Did their government say anything? ...*(Interruptions)* They did not raise the issue even once. ...*(Interruptions)* Today the Sikhs are being insulted / humiliated in the whole world. ...*(Interruptions)* They feel upset on touching the turban. ...*(Interruptions)*,

MADAM SPEAKER: Alright, hon'ble Minister.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL: When a country's government will not protect its own community, then who will do it? ...*(Interruptions)* This Congress Government is anti-Sikh, anti-minority. ...*(Interruptions)* This is an anti-Sikh government, anti-minority government. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Enough, you have already given you speech.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please take your seat.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL: They teach secularism but deceive the minorities. ...*(Interruptions)* I demand an answer from them; what is this government doing to protect the Sikhs? ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please take your seat now.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL: They speak a lot ...*(Interruptions)* But please tell, what is this government doing for so many days? ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: It has all been raised. Everything has been raised. The hon. Minister has to respond now.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Dr. Rajan Sushant, Shree Arjun Ram Meghwal, Shrimati Poonam Veljibhai Jat and Shrimati J. Shanta are allowed to associate with the issue raised by Shrimati Harsimrat Kaur Badal.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN: Madam, I have a short question. On 11 January, 2011 a ship sank in Malaysia. ...(Interruptions) 12 people went missing in it. ...(Interruptions) Dead bodies of 8 people have been found. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: That has been talked about.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN: I wrote two times to Ministry of External Affairs. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: You please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA: Madam, I have, in my reply stated ...(Interruptions)

SHRI ARUNA KUMAR VUNDAVALLI (Rajahmundry): Madam Speaker, Indian boys are suffering there. ...(Interruptions) I want to make a small request to the hon. Minister. The Indian students have gone to the United States of America and America has given them visas. What mistake is committed by Indian students? This Tri Valley is a bogus university. If the same thing has happened to citizens of any other country, the entire country will react. Why are we not reacting? About 1,500 students have gone there with valid visas and we are saying that some federal inquiry is going on. We want the Indian Government to immediately tell the US Government that they are at mistake, not the Indian students. Indian students did not do any wrong. So, I request the Minister to do the needful. ...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO (Khammam): Those students have come out of jail only three days ago after paying three thousand dollars. Madam why don't you give us time? These are our students of Andhra Pradesh. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: You have already given your speech. Please take your seat now.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: The hon. Minister will reply now.

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA: Madam Speaker, with reference to the turban which is worn by our Sikh brothers, I would like to submit that we have the highest respect for the turban that they wear and we have the greatest respect for the entire Sikh community because they are the defenders of our security, they are the defenders of our country. Whenever such instances have been brought to the notice of the Government of India, we have always taken it up with the concerned Governments, whether it is the United States of America or some other country. We have said that due courtesies and respects to the religious and cultural sensitivities of all travelers – it is not only confined to the diplomats but all travelers – have to be taken into account by the Government.

Now, with reference to the Tri Valley issue, there are about a lakh Indian students there in USA. Why should only these 1,500 students be singled out?

[Translation]

SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO: Madam, we are walking out. They are not able to resolve such a small issue. ...(Interruptions)

14.18 hrs.

At this stage Shri Nama Nageswara Rao left the House.

[English]

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA: Since it was a bogus institution, there is a federal inquiry going on and we will have to await the conclusion of this inquiry. We are dealing with a sovereign country like the United States of America. It is not a colony of India where we can dictate terms to them. We are dealing with a country with which we have relationship, civilized relationship, bilateral relationship and strategic partnership. If there are problems, those problems have to be put across and then they have to be decided.

The hon. Leader of the Opposition did raise this issue. I know that this Tri Valley issue is a ticklish problem. We are trying to find a solution and it is going to take some time. I can certainly convey to the Leader

of the Opposition our anxiety, the Government's anxiety, the Government's concern on this issue. We have as much concern as has been expressed by the Leader of the Opposition.

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President of India, out of the Consolidated Fund of India, to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 2012, in respect of the head of Demand entered in the second column thereof against Demand No. 31 relating to the Ministry of External Affairs."

Demands for Grants—(General) for 2011-2012 in respect of the Minister of External Affairs submitted to the vote of the Lok Sabha

No. of Demands	Name of the Demand	Amount of the Demand for Grants submitted to the vote of the House	
		Revenue (Rs.)	Capital (Rs.)
31.	Ministry of External Affairs	631,497,00,000	791,00,00,000

The motion was adopted.

14.19 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till fifteen minutes past Fifteen of the Clock.

15.17 hrs.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at Seventeen minutes past Fifteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL),
2011-12—Contd.

Ministry of Mines

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demand No. 66 relating to the Ministry of Mines.

Cut Motions to the Demand for Grant by Shri Hansraj Gangaram Ahir and Shir Sk. Saidul Haque have been circulated. Hon. Members may, if they desire to move their cut motions, send slips to the Table within 15 minutes indicating the serial numbers of the cut motions they would like to move. Only those cut motions, slips in respect of which are received at the Table within the stipulated time, will be treated as moved.

A list showing the serial numbers of cut motions treated as moved will be put up on the Notice Board shortly thereafter. In case the hon. Members find any discrepancy in the list, they may kindly bring it to the notice of the Officer at the Table immediately.

Motion moved:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account

shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President of India, out of the Consolidated Fund of India, to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 2012, in respect of the head of Demand entered in the second column thereof against Demand No. 66 relating to the Ministry of Mines."

Demands for Grants—(General) for 2011-2012 in respect of the Ministry of mines submitted to the vote of the Lok Sabha

No. of Demand	Name of the Demand	Amount of the Demand for Grants submitted to the vote of the House	
		Revenue (Rs.)	Capital (Rs.)
31.	Ministry of Mines	614,97,00,000	39,21,00,000

[Translation]

SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM (Northern Mumbai): Respected Deputy Speaker, I am grateful to you that you allowed me to speak. In the context of the demands of Ministry of Mines, I have stood here today in support. I intend support Ministry of Mines because it is a very important ministry and the work of regulation and mining of mineral wealth in the whole country is issued through Ministry of Mines.

Our country is undergoing an era of privatized economy at present. The industrial development here after getting cooperation from different fields, is rapidly progressing. In such a scenario, there is a huge contribution of Ministry of Mines, mineral substances and mineral reserves. But along with mining somewhere we should also pay attention to the challenges that lie ahead.

Along with mining we should also pay attention to the challenges. For instance, when we dig the mines, the forest is affected, environment is affected and the lives of local residents, especially the people of scheduled tribes are affected badly. Keeping these challenges in front, in the light of these challenges and ministry of

mines will have to continue its work in the following days. I am glad to say that especially in last two years the Ministry of Mines has, very seriously and responsibly, commenced work in this direction. This is the reason that if you look at the report of the year 2010- 11 of Ministry of Mines, you will find that our contribution to GDP is almost two lakh crore rupees. The contribution of two lakh crore rupees means that the 2.26 per cent contribution to GDP might increase in future and become three to four per cent. Therefore, Ministry of mines has contributed in its own way in taking country's industrial development forward and there is a need to expedite the work of Ministry of Mines;

Almost 87 minerals are being mined at this time in our country. Almost 60-62 minerals of them are under the Ministry of Mines. Coal, Lignite, Petroleum, Atomic minerals are different but the minerals coming to its part are being explored and found. After that, they are being excavated and extracted. When the Ministry of Mines put its demand before the Hon. Finance Minister and demanded its outlay, then it was found that the outlay has increased to Rs. 1589 crore 42 lakh as compared to around 1100 crore rupees last year. I would like to thank

[Shri Sanjay Nirupam]

the Finance Minister for the fact that he understood the whole demand of the Ministry of Mines and proceeded with it. But it is necessary to understand the problems inside the Ministry of Mines. I would like to discuss the comments on the works of the Ministry of Mines made by last two-three Standing Committees. Specially the works of NALCO and GSI are not good and satisfactory. In December 2009, the Standing Committee stated in its report.

[English]

The Committee also commented on the under-utilisation of funds allotted to NALCO and GSI, and the committee reported that only 38 per cent of the allocated fund was utilized.

[Translation]

I think that the Ministry should take it seriously. Hon. Minister is sitting here. The problem of GSI is that new technology and devices are coming and these technology and devices should be utilized more and more. Very surprisingly GSI says that it lacks the geologists. 1500 posts of geologists are vacant in GSI. Perhaps it has been discussed with the Ministry of HRD and the UPSC and said that more and more geologists should be appointed. The HRD Ministry has been told that the teaching of Geology in different universities and educational institutes should be increased so that we should get more and more trained employees. I feel that there is need to work in this direction.

NALCO is a very good and big company of almost 5000 crore rupees. I am happy that NALCO did not become BALCO. When, there was a wave in the whole country of disinvestment in the regime of the NDA, this NALCO escaped and today, NALCO is working properly and giving profits also. There is need to strengthen this NALCO with more power. In the mines of Bauxite and attempts should be made to get the authority over them and start mining. Apart from problems, which are obstructing the company from this, attempts should be made to solve the getting the requisite Coal Mines for

making its own Captive Power Unit. Specially, the companies are not getting NOC and permission from the State Governments. I have tried to seek the attention on minor problems in the ministry.

I want to express one more concern before Hon. Minister that both public sector units of the Ministry of Mines are not achieving their targets. In 2009-10, NALCO had to mine 55,80,000 metric tons Bauxite, which was our target also. But it mined 47,87,888 metric tons. It means, we couldn't achieve our targets. Even this year, we have the target of around 49,80,000 metric tons, which was also in the year 2010-11. We have achieved the target of 39,31,015 metric tons till January, 2011. This is the situation with HCL also. I will request the Hon. Minister that the working of both important public sector Units of the Ministry of Mines should be streamlined. Because, somewhere it plays a big role in extraction and mining of mines and mineral wealth and its contribution is immense in the direction of the industrial development. The Government should work in this direction.

Hon. Minister, we have three-four legislations to regulate the Ministry of Mines. We have Mines and Minerals Regulation Amendment Act, which was made in 1957. The whole economy has changed as a lot of activities are happening in the field of mining. But we are still working under this law and it is a matter of concern. I was told that the Government is thinking of bringing a new amendment bill named Mines and Minerals Regulation Amendment Bill 2011, which is with the GMO perhaps. I would like to bring the Bill at the earliest and we should try to solve the problems and challenges in the field of mining through this Bill.

Generally, local people live near the mines and they have the right to save their lives. This type of provision must be introduced in the new Bill and, I feel, that the Government has been thinking in this direction that at least 25-26 per cent resources must be kept aside for the local people. You, yourself, belong to Jharkhand where there is a large quantity of mineral wealth available. In such circumstances, it is imperative to have this special provision in the Bill to protect the tribals. Besides, there is a need to usher in transparency and

competitiveness in the mines and minerals sector. The problem is that it is the Central Government, which regulates the mineral wealth, and mines but the State governments give the mines on lease. The State governments, before grating a piece of land to a company for mining purposes, seek permission from the Central Government. After obtaining permission, clearance is sought from the Ministry of Environment and Forests, which is granted after following the due procedure. While granting these NOCs, both Ministries of the Central Government should lay special focus on transparency so that the life quality of the people is not compromised. We should not compromise the growth and development of the mining sector. Such types of efforts are being made in the new Bill and I support this Bill.

A National Mineral Policy was framed in 1993 in the wake of liberal of the economy. The basic objective in that policy was to attract foreign direction investment. Later on, the local companies made joint venture the foreign companies and started in the mining sector. I would like to congratulate the UPA-I Government that it introduced a new and comprehensive policy in 2008 when the mining sector was being ignored continuously. Through that policy, the efforts were made to streamline the mines and mineral sector and the State governments were given more power to grant and regulate the lease rights.

In the period after 2008, new problems have arisen in the country, which is a cause of concern, and I would like to apprise you about those problems. This problem is regarding the illegal mining, which is rampant in our country. It is going on in Karnataka, Odisha and Jharkhand. *...(Interruptions)*. Maharashtra can also be in this list. *...(Interruptions)*. It is not about Maharashtra or Karnataka but about the whole country. The mineral wealth of a country is being plundered. The Governments are not being able to control some of their mineral wealth, which is a cause of concern. When we view the states separately, we can safely say that it is going on in one state on a large scale. I wish to express my concern as a citizen of the country. It is a separate matter that what is going on in other states and what is being done by

the governments of those states? But the hon. Chief Minister of the Karnataka has himself accepted of this fact. When this issue was raised in the Legislative Assembly. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record except the speech being delivered by the hon. Member.

*...(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You sit down please.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

*...(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You please sit down. They have also taken their seats.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM: Mr. Deputy Speaker, I wish to put it across very humbly that this fact is not being stated by me. The hon. Chief Minister of Karnataka has himself made a statement while responding to a question in the Legislative Assembly. One, therefore, need to take up seriously. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You please sit down. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You will also get an opportunity to speak.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM: I am not making this statement on my own behalf. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

*Not recorded.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You do not speak on Karnataka. You can take it up in the fag end of our speech.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please sit down. You can speak later on.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM: The Chief Minister of Karnataka had admitted on the floor of the Karnataka Assembly that out of a total 30 million tonnes of iron ore export in 2009-10, transportation permit was issued only for 7.12 million tonnes. ...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record except the speech delivered by Shri Nirupam ji.

...(Interruptions)*

SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM: Alright. We shall listen when you speak. But this matter does not restrict itself to just a single state. It is a national question. In one part of a country. ...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Your speech is not being recorded.

...(Interruptions)*

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, their Party Member is going to speak. If whatever the hon. Member has said is wrong, he can counter it. Why is he disturbing the Member when he is speaking? ...(Interruptions)

He is quoting from the record. When you get your time, you reply to his point. When BJP Members are going to speak, you speak. You counter him when you speak. ...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please speak when you get a chance. Now you please sit down.

[English]

SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM: Let me give the details of illegal iron ore transported in Karnataka as reported by the hon. Chief Minister.

[Translation]

What are the details? This is not just a matter of one day, please forgive me, I am not talking about any one Government or one person. The permissions that were given in Karnataka. ...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please speak when you get a chance to speak.

SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am not making any allegations. ...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Hon. Member is not making any allegations, he is only quoting.

SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am not making any allegations, I am reading out the statement of an hon. Member of our country. ...(Interruptions) The details which hon. Minister has given,

*Not recorded.

details of iron ore exported from the state. First of all how many permits were issued for mining. One permission was for 4,70,43,196 tons and export was 7,75,33,923 tons. Which means that nearly three crore tone iron-ore was exported to some other country of this world, it was exported and all this happened in Karnataka. My dear colleague, I am not saying anything on my own, I am only presenting whatever hon. Chief Minister Ji has said. I am not saying that nearly three crore tonne iron-ore was exported from Karnataka over a period of time but it happened during the last two years. *...(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No, please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Hon. Member has only quoted, he is not making any allegations.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It is not going on record.

*...(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please speak, when you get a chance.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You please sit down. Nothing will go on record from your statement.

*Not recorded.

*...(Interruptions)**

SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, nearly 34,90,727 tons of iron-ore was illegally extracted and exported from Karnataka. If we calculate that in terms of money then mineral resources worth nearly Rs. 11,433 have gone out of the country. *...(Interruptions)* Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, a Central Empowered Committee was actually formed in this regard. That Committee gave its findings as well. The Lokayukta of Karnataka had submitted his report. It had mentioned that there are nearly seven such mines in Bellary where continuous illegal mining had been going on. I had said in the beginning that lease must be given. *...(Interruptions)* Sir, this is the report of Karnataka's Lokayukta. This is not my report. It may be possible that Lokayukta is wrong, I can accept that, but this is his report. If it had been my report then I would have accepted this and taken it back. This is Lokayukta's report in which he had mentioned that illegal mining has been going on continuously. Just now I have mentioned as to how much this illegal mining is costing us. In the beginning I had said that the Central Government has its own limited role in this. Central Government can maximum give an NOC but after that it is State Government's job to ensure the allocation of mine, nature of mining and to ensure that no illegal mining takes place *...(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please do not interfere in between. Nothing will go on record other than Shri Sanjay Nirupam Ji's speech.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, now I would request Sushma Ji to ask her colleagues to stay quiet and listen with patience. I will also listen to you along with my other folks. I will read out to you as to what the C.C. Report says. The report says that:

[English]

"Report of a fact finding three member Committee of AP Government and DFO, Anantapur notice

*Not recorded.

[Shri Sanjay Nirupam]

clearly indicate that actual on-ground excavations are not tallying with the permits issued by the Department of Mines and Geology of Andhra Pradesh and material moved out to Andhra Pradesh."

[Translation]

Sir, why is Andhra Pradesh being named. This also needs to be understood. Bellary mines are in border areas. Mines fall in Karnataka area and minerals excavated from there are being sent to Andhra Pradesh. One truck can carry upto 15 tonne of iron-ore but almost 30 tonne of iron is being transported. Roads from the mines to the city, which are used by the trucks, have got damaged very badly. Some of my fellow friends were telling me that if one travels in a car in that area then his back bone may even break. This has not happened in a day infact, this is going on for years and for the last two-three years this is going on a very large scale. Both he and I know as to what all is going on for the last two-three years and who is doing this. I would want that the House, Government and the Country must take cognizance of this. The C.C. Report has taken out complete information and identified a company named Obula Puran Mining Company. If someone doesn't know who is the owner of this Obula Puran Mining Company then I would like to say that. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please do not take company's name.

SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM: I am not taking any names, but this company. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You please sit down. No name has been taken. He has only mentioned company's name and that can be mentioned.

SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have not taken anybody's name. I have spoken out the name of a company only. The owner of the said mining company is holding portfolio of Minister of Karnataka. I am not taking his name. The said Minister was in

possession of assets worth Rs. one lakh in year 2001. He filed the income tax return of Rs. 2 lakh in year 2003 and today he has earned Rs. 3 thousand crore. I think even the big corporate houses in Mumbai are not having such an impressive growth rate. I am not ashamed to say all this, but I want to express my concern that whether money on such a fast pace can be earned in legal or legitimate way. If mining takes place in the mines of entire area of Bellary, the material is not transported without getting green signal or permission from these mines.

Extortion takes place and this company is earning Rs. 15 to 20 crore everyday. The earning is being made from own mines and mines owned by other people. If mines are having permit of 100 tonnes, the mining of 500 tonnes is taking place on daily basis, there is no check. The State Government is owning a Transport Company. Road Transport is also of State Government. All check posts are of State Government and this is not happening from a single port. If you permit me. I can read out the whole report, it is happening at Goa port, Chennai port and Visakhapatnam port. Iron ore is being transported through these ports. I would like to say that maximum ore is being transported to China.

Yesterday, much was said about the danger posed by China. It was said China will take over the entire India and the Minister of Karnataka is keeping illegal relations with China and is indulged in illegal trade with China. It is not that they are doing just mining, but also are damaging mines, they have damaged a 400 year old temple. The Government said, no, the temple is not damaged, it is bluff. I am not taking the name.

[English]

Ironically, the Director of OMC has filed a sworn affidavit before the High Court of Karnataka in a related case arguing that the temple was in the leased area of OMC.

[Translation]

You will say all this is bluff. I would like to say that 400 year old temple do not exist there. These are the people who practice politics of temples. He is talking

about Hindutava. These are the people who incite the entire country on the name of temple and one temple was not spared there. ...*(Interruptions)*

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the main Director of OMC company, the hon'ble Minister of Karnataka are the Directors of a company which is registered in Singapore.

[English]

GLA Trading International Private Limited is the company to which all the illegal exports have been made. A new Director, Nayan Agarwal was appointed on 28th January, 2010 after this scam became public. The GLA Trading International Private Limited had a paid up capital of one Singapore dollar and its present paid up capital is only 201 Singapore dollars. The company is registered as an entertainment and food and beverages company. This entertainment company having a capital of 201 Singapore dollars is importing iron-ore worth US \$15 crore.

[Translation]

The entertainment company is exporting iron ore ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM: Mr. Deputy Speaker, we are not even allowed to express our views properly. We are repeatedly interrupted.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You shall conclude. You are speaking for last half an hour.

SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM: , Mr. Deputy Speaker, a Singapore based entertainment company is exporting iron ore of 15 crore dollar and the Director of that company is holding portfolio of a Minister in Karnataka. A report in that regard came that.

[English]

The only shareholder of GLA Trading Internationals Private Limited earlier besides this Minister was Inter-Link Services Group Limited, a company which is registered in British Virgin Island.

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Hon'ble member, please speak on your demand.

SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM: What does British Virgin Island mean? I am speaking on demands on mines only. ...*(Interruptions)* Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, the Minister in Karnataka Government is holding post of Director somewhere in such three fake companies which are registered in Dubai and Singapore. 3-4 days back, a news was flashed that he is not holding account in Virgin Island only, but in Isle of Mans also. The issue of black money is raised now and then. First of all the Government shall tell his minister to bring back black money to India. All problems will be solved. These are the sources of story of black money worth 400 million dollars and 500 million dollars. Where are the sources? If we see in this way, hon'ble Minister is the uncrowned king of illegal mining.

Nine non-bailable warrants (NBWs) are issued against him ...*(Interruptions)*

AN HON'BLE MEMBER: Against the Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM: Yes Sir, against the Minister.

[English]

There are nine Non-Bailable Warrants (NBW) against this Minister. It is stated:

"On 18 September, 2006, ...*(Interruptions)** Tunti Mines Company (TMC) had lodged a complaint with the Torangal, Karnataka Police that Mr. Minister along with an accomplice had led a team to blast the tri-junction point on the Karnataka-Andhra border and encroached upon mines belonging to TMC....."

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Name will not go on record.

*Not recorded.

[English]

SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM: "..... The court of Sandur First Class Judicial Magistrate issued a non-bailable arrest warrant on 30 December 2009 for non-appearance before court....."

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Kindly conclude now.

SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM: The court has ordered you to appear in the court at least 10 times so far. Your party claims to be known for its right action, character, and vision but the minister of this party did not appear in the court till now. I have too much to say, but I will not speak much. Let me come to the final issue. The final issue is, what is the matter of this minister? Why this minister is not. ...*(Interruptions)* This Minister Ji made the statement. I came across a statement made by the said minister:

[English]

"My entry into politics is purely accidental. I will always be a businessman first, but it is my childhood friend ...*(Interruptions)* *.....who is the politician, he says recounting the often told story of ...*(Interruptions)** emotional connection with ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please conclude now. Take your seat please.

SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM: It is also possible that the said statement might be wrong ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please take your seat. You have concluded.

SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, let me complete my words. The statement might be false but spoken and heard statements may be wrong. ...*(Interruptions)*

*Not recorded.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please conclude now.

SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM: Written wordings may be wrong but published picture cannot be false. I am laying this picture on the table, wherein our sister is blessing these two ministers by placing her hands on their heads ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please conclude now.

SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM: Sometime they call Sushma Ji 'Tai' sometime 'Amma' ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Kindly conclude now.

SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, let me conclude. It is not like that the members of Bhartiya Janta party will refute all my statements and make me sit. Let me conclude. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Half an hour was allotted for you, that is over. You have taken 40 minutes to speak.

SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM: Those who search out scams day and night in every single matter, they have even found scam in 'Khokha' of 8 x 8 allotted to poor people, but they could not see through such a major mining scam so far. It would please me if this matter would have been brought into the Hosue by the Leader of opposition and investigation into this matter would be demanded. It is a different issue that BJP did not demand 'it, but the investigation is going on, CBI is probing into the matter under the supervision of Supreme Court. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please conclude now.

SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM: Supreme Court is monitoring, on the instructions of Supreme Court Justice Shah commission is working. The silence was kept in this whole matter because. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please conclude now.

SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am concluding. The Silence was kept regarding the whole matter because yonder minister Ji it is said about

him that he has got the support of one lakh crores of people overnight, he had stated somewhere that they would make their 'Tai Ji' the Prime Minister. ...*(Interruptions)**

[English]

SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA (Udupi-Chikmagalur): Sir, this is wrong. ...*(Interruptions)* What is this? ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please conclude now.

SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM: If you want to become the prime minister, become with the blessings of public, any dacoit, people who are indulged in frauds and illegal mining, who are violating FERA. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Hansraj Ahir. Now conclude it.

SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM: Which is spoiling the whole environment. ...*(Interruptions)*, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am concluding within two minutes.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The name which has been uttered will be deleted. All the names taken during the address will be deleted.

SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM: I would like to request that this dual policy will not do. If there is corruption, we have to fight against it. We are not supposed to fight against 2G scam only rather against scam involving illegal mining too. If you have power, you are honest. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please conclude it.

SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM: If you are determined to remove corruption and believe in transparency then in order to remove illegal mining first of all you have to ask the resignation of this minister. Sack this minister out of the Government. When you could not sack this minister, what you will do about Yeddyurappa who is already sick of this minister. In that Karnataka. ...*(Interruptions)*

*Not recorded.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please conclude now.

SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM: Devegowda Ji was presenting an issue in the afternoon ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please conclude now. You have taken so much time.

SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM: I am concluding shortly.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You have spoken a lot. Please sit down now.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have a lot of time given by my party. I request you ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: That time is over. Will other people not speak?

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM: Other people will not speak. ...*(Interruptions)* It is my commitment, no else will speak. ...*(Interruptions)* Karnataka State Government has a public sector enterprise, its name is Maisur Mineral Ltd. That company has done a joint venture with JSW. It is decided that Maisur Mineral Ltd. will extract iron ore from the mines allocated to it and therefore use that ore in its steel company, in return it has to make payment to the State Government in the form of royalty.

JSW has not paid the royalty of even a paisa in all these past years. It paid only Rs. 30-35 crore with great difficulty against Rs. 118 crore still due on it. When Shri Devegowda's son was the Chief Minister, he sent the notice to it for the amount. I have got a copy of that notice and the due money has been demanded at earliest in it. But the BJP Chief Minister of Karnataka has waived this defaulter company, having 118 crore rupees due on it. But the matter of the concern is that only this JSW has granted 27 crore rupees by cheque to the trust, Prerna, run by the son of Karnataka's Chief Minister ...*(Interruptions)*. Sometimes, they take one lakh cash openly, shown on television and some times, the bribe is

[Shri Sanjay Nirupam]

taken in the name of trust. They talk about honesty and transparency and make their presence felt when making a mention about corruption. I would like to draw the attention of the House towards the double speak of BJP towards these issues.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, I would like that a comprehensive enquiry should be held into the illegal mining going on in Karnataka. The Central Government has taken many actions against them. Environment Minister, Shri Jairam Ramesh has sent many letters and advises but the State Government is not paying any attention to them. I would like the top leadership of BJP to pressurize the State Government in a way that the loot of mineral wealth of the country is put to rest. The Central government is taking steps to stop the looters of mineral wealth but the State Government need to response properly and take proper actions. Thus, the top leadership of the BJP should direct the State Government at least related to illegal mining. They had no guts to remove the Chief Minister, but the BJP should make efforts to check the loss of national wealth. They should at least make efforts to stop the process of affecting and disbalancing the environment for the poor, draining them of their meager earnings, the way the Adivasis are being driven away from their habitats, the loss being caused to country's exchequer conclude. I conclude now with this request.

Text of Cut Motions

SK. SAIDUL HAQUE (Bardhaman-Durgapur): I beg to move:

That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Mines (Page 232) be Reduced by Rs. 100.

Need to nationalise the iron ore mines where illegal and unchecked mining activities have been established. (25)

Need to ban the export of iron ore till a review of mining policy is made. (26)

Need to strengthen the Geological Survey of

India by allotting more funds and enhancing manpower. (27)

[Translation]

SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR (Chandrapur): Hon. Deputy Speaker, I want to speak on the demands of grants by the Ministry of Mines. I would like to inform the House about the mineral wealth of the country that mineral wealth of the country can be utilized for the economic development of the country and providing employment to the unemployed youth in the country. The Government hasn't put any effort for making optimum use of it. Mr. Deputy Speaker, I want to draw your attention towards the mineral wealth of almost 90 substances in our country. This mineral wealth consists of substances such as fuels, metallic, non-metallic, atomic wealth.

16.00 hrs

So far, we have been able to conduct GSI survey about the mineral wealth present in 22 states out of 32. Our country has many types of mineral wealth such as Iron, Copper, Manganese, Gold, Platinum, Coal, Lignite, Uranium, Diamond, Bauxite etc. This mineral wealth is of 120 crore people of the country. Fortunately, our country is among top ten countries of the world in the matter of minerals of coal, Lignite, Bauxite and Manganese. Our country has not only limestone but is rich in minerals like platinum, uranium. The policy about the mineral wealth is very wrong. There is policy of 'first come, first get' or 'explore and find' in mineral wealth. I would like to tell that the rates of coal, Iron, and Manganese ores are 2.5, 4-5 and 6 to 25 thousands respectively. There is policy of 'search and get' in the matter of Uranium, Platinum, Gold etc. The Government sends RP, PL and ML. There are a lot of problems due to these types of things. India is a rich country in the matter of mineral wealth. If we look at the kind of loot that has taken place in regard to the mineral wealth of our country, it is pointer towards the fact that the entire mineral wealth is being gifted away to rich corporate under MMRDA.

We are all aware about the rampant unemployment in the country. If we are to make progress then, this wealth

is to be utilized in every sector of the country. However, the Government is but upon benefiting big industrial houses through this wealth. I will give examples also. A survey has been conducted about it. The survey of the public enterprises has shown that the Ministry of Mines has done the business of Rs. 16,454 crore in the year 2008, Rs. 17,984 crore in the year 2009 and Rs. 15,991 crore in the year 2010 in mineral wealth during last four years in the country. It means that there are some reasons for lagging behind in the business of mineral wealth of our ministry. The reason is that we are gifting the blocks to the private companies. The companies like NMDC, NALCO, etc. are not being encouraged. One of the biggest companies, GSI engaged in mining sector has only been provided Rs. 503 crore, Indian Bureau of Mines has been given Rs. 58 crores, MECL has been provided Rs. 9 crore and for mining in Sikkim only Rs. 16 crore have been provided. The provision of funds has been done in very ineffective manner. We have found mineral wealth in 22 states of the country and there is need to search in many other states also.

We cannot give justice to mining sector with such a meager allotment so there was a need for increasing the budgetary allocation but the Government did not pay attention towards it. I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards MMRDA i.e. the mining policy. This policy was made for mineral wealth from coal, lignite to bauxite and iron. It has opened the gates for looting the country. I would like to tell the UPA Government and Congress Government has squandered the country more than the British looted the country. ...*(Interruptions)*

16.05 hrs.

(DR. GIRIJA VYAS *in the Chair*)

Madam Chairman, I am not saying it without having any proof. Fortunately, the Minister is here. The Minister of Mines may not have complete information because he has been in the Ministry for one- two months only. But he is very gentle Minister. He comes from Gujarat, the State of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel. He is holding he

highest post of the country and the people all over the world, even the military officers praise him. Ministerji belongs to the state of Narendra Modi, so he will be a good person for sure I would like to say that Ministry, you are working in, is a rich ministry. But, unfortunately, no Congress Government has given any importance to this ministry so far you have got the property of millions and billions. You are a very rich minister but the Government has given you only Rs. 1500 crore for working. Even if you had given Rs. 15,000 crore, this money would be insufficient. It shows that the country has got so much wealth. India is called the land of gods and pious land. No other country in the world is as rich in mineral wealth as India. Despite having so diverse mineral wealth, we are still poor and the faulty policies of the Government are responsible for it.

Madam Chairman, I would like to submit about the ministry of coal. Minister of Coal is sitting in the House. He does not know so far what is coal? Today in the morning while answering a question he said that he had made allocation of coal block to private sector. He has allocated 208 coal blocks. He has given this answer today morning only. Now you look at his honesty, he has also replied us in black and white. These 208 coal blocks have 50 billion metric tonne coal. Out of the said coal he has allocated 22 billion metric tonne coal to private sector and 28 billion metric tonne to the Government undertaking. I would like to submit the minister was shouting at the top of his voice in the morning that he would cancel the allocation of the company which has not worked in the private sector. The manner in which work is being carried out in the coal sector is strange. Coal sector is the property of India. I would like to repeat that you have allocated the resources for rupees 120 crore among 120 people. When you are asked to cancel that, then you advocate that forest act is hurdling the cancellation process. Who are you to advocate them? You have allocated coal blocks to 184 private companies. You have allocated 22 billion metric tonne coal blocks. From 1993 to 2010 there was no such condition while allocating coal blocks that blocks should be opened within 36 months ...*(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): Madam Chairman, this matter is related to the department of mines. Ministry of Coal is separate from it. *...(Interruptions)*

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Ahir ji, you must have seen the item.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Ahir ji, Which ministry is the topic for discussion today?

...(Interruptions)

SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Today, discussion will take place on mining.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Today, discussion will take place on mines.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: I have to submit on that too. When the matter of state may be discussed here, then the Minister of Coal belongs to India not to Pakistan. I would like to submit about him *...(Interruptions)* You must have heard about Karnataka *...(Interruptions)*

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Ahir ji, this is very important subject, it would be better to come to the point.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: When we ask him time and again to cancel, then he is stopped by the Minister of Forest, the area is declared no-go area, he is assisted by the minister. I would like to submit to the minister that whatever coal blocks you have allocated in the year 2001, 2004, 2005 and 2006, their duration is over. Do not favour them. As per the information provided by you to me. 13 blocks in the year 2005, 51 blocks in 2006, 19 blocks in the year 2007 have been allocated. Their validity is over. Before that too in the year 1996 you had allocated four blocks. Their validity has expired. No block out of the

said blocks is opened. Cancel all these and prove your commitment towards the country and your ministry. *...(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): Madam Chairman, if the hon'ble member is delivering political speech, let him do so, but I have no political concern in it. As far as the matter of coal block allocation and cancellation is concerned, I never advocated any block allocation. I had assured in the morning and again wish to assure that due to necessary formalities those who have taken one or so block without any reason will be cancelled. I never favour anyone *...(Interruptions)*

SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Madam, I am also submitting the same. You cancel them, they are as many as 90 blocks, cancel them. Today the market value of this property i.e. 22 billion metric tonne coal which has been allocated to the private companies is rupees 53 lakh crore. If we deduct half of the amount as mining expenditure, even then he has distributed the property worth rupees 26 lakh crore free of cost among the private companies. We auction sand at the bank of river, we auction 'moorum' too but here valuable coal is being allocated free of cost. What is this policy? This country is being looted. *...(Interruptions)* did not take pause on free block allocation. I was talking about coal because UPA Government and Congress Government have looted this country. You can see today bauxite, iron ore blocks are also being allocated on first come, first serve basis. What is this policy? I would like to ask what is this policy? *...(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL: Madam Chairman, the policy hon'ble Minister is talking about was formulated during NDA rule. First of all you tell how many coal blocks were allocated by NDA Government? Thereafter you may talk about UPA Government *...(Interruptions)* You formulated this policy, and you are asking about it from us *...(Interruptions)*

MADAM CHAIRMAN: No other item will go on record, only mining will be discussed.

...(Interruptions)*

SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Madam, everybody knows that to which party you belong to i.e. Indira Congress named after Indira Gandhi. We have respect for Late Indira Ji. I would like to remind that being the Prime Minister in the year 1973 Indira ji nationalized all the mines of private sector. Everyone respected it, people from our party, ruling Congress party and other parties of the country respected it. And welcomed it. Today you demand votes on the name of Indira ji. I went to his ministry and asked as to why are you going against the policy of Indira Ji?

Why blocks are being allocated to private people? Was Indira ji wrong? Was the policy of Indira ji wrong? Whereas we respect that policy even today and want that one metric tonne coal should not be allocated to private sector, it will be the right policy to follow. Why do you allocate, state ...*(Interruptions)* will speak on coal, limestone, iron ore too, they also come under mining. When our party had the Government, we had followed your policy i.e. policy formulated by Indira ji, hence this policy is not formulated by BJP. MMRD Bill was brought to Lok Sabha during BJP Government. Thereafter this bill was brought in the year 2006 and passed in the year 2010. I would like to reveal the number of blocks allocated from 2006 to 2010. Why blocks have been allocated during these four years, why the Bill was not passed in the year 2006? You did not do so because you wanted to allocate blocks to your acquainted people. How much corruption has taken place in it I cannot prove it, but people have suspicion as to why the Bill of the year 2006 was passed in 2010. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL: This sort of allegation will not be tolerated. Why does he not reveal the blocks allocated during NDA Government. He is alleging our Government and giving no details of his Government ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM CHAIRMAN: I have requested you to discuss ministry of mines.

SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Out of total blocks, 85 blocks were allocated in the year 2006, 60 blocks in 2007 and 45 blocks in 2008.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: You should speak on demand.

SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: I am submitting about the same. Ministry too is of the Government of India. ...*(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): Discussion regarding the grants of Ministry of Mines is going on in the House.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Ahir Saheb, time allotted to your party is being deducted. Kindly come to the point. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs was informing that the discussion on demands regarding the grants to the Ministry of Mines was going on. To inform this is his duty.

SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Dr. Manmohan Singh ji was the leader of the country when these blocks were allocated. At that time Ministry of Mines was not under any Cabinet Minister, hence the Ministry was under him. There was a state minister, but he did not have full charge. Hence, these blocks were allocated while Dr. Manmohan Singh was the Prime Minister. Lok Sabha elections were to be held in 2009 that is why blocks were allocated in 2007 and 2008.. Hence, the Government should reply that what were the reasons and why so many blocks were allocated at rapid speed? ...*(Interruptions)*

CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH (Udhampur): Please speak about mining only ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: I am submitting about mining only. Madam Chairman, I did not want to speak about the coal but when matter of Karnataka may be brought into the House, then why not coal? I was submitting to you that we have mines in 22 States of the country and these should be exploited to get rid of the problems of unemployment. Iron ore, bauxite could be used for the development of the country is being exported

[Shri Hansraj G. Ahir]

to foreign countries. It is informed here time and again that raw material should not be exported. Its finishing work and processing should be done within the country only. Here there are many companies who are capable in processing work. We have SAIL, mining may be done through MMDC. We have MOIL, NALCO and so many other companies where the provision of processing is available. Then why do we export our raw material to foreign countries. Hon'ble Minister may kindly reply.

There are some small soil and plant material industries over here and they provide employment in a large number. All these plants demand iron-ore. Public sector company MMTC exports most of the material out of that but does not provide the same to various plants in the country, what is the reason behind that? SAIL is running in profit and NALCO has been demanding blocks of bauxite and Iron-ore. ...*(Interruptions)* There are public sector companies in our country which are being run by the Government. The demands of these people for blocks is denied and I would like to tell here as to what is being done in this regard. They also have their own companies.

They were talking about Karnataka, about our Ministers but what have they done recently, they have given their iron-ore blocks to Arsenal and Mittal, to GMR, Reliance and Jindal Group, why don't they give it to SAIL and to National Aluminium Corporate Limited? They have created a system of giving blocks to private people and that too free of cost. Madam Chairman, I would like to tell here that for one tonne of iron-ore, Rs. four to five thousand crore are given and they distribute the blocks accordingly.* There is Surjagarh block in my area which has a reserve of 130 million tonne and out of that iron-ore is more 66 per cent. We have given this good quality iron-ore to a private company Light Metal. I have got its cost calculated by an expert company. If we calculate the cost of that block as per today's market rate of Rs. 4000, then it comes to Rs. 50 thousand crores. That block has been given to a small company called Light Metal. This company has been doing mining since year 2007 and till date. This is only one such example, they have given away many such blocks. Deposits worth 17

*Not recorded.

thousand million tonne have been identified. If 13 million tonne costs this much then we can very well imagine as to how much 17 million tonne of reserve will cost? We are distributing all these deposits in this manner. I will talk about bauxite now. Our Hon. Member from Kolhapur was sitting here and he has left just now. Kolhapur is a district in Maharashtra and there are bauxite mines over there. Ratnagiri also had so much of bauxite which was distributed completely under the name of PL and ML.

I am saying this with a lot of responsibility that I had given a letter to the hon. Minister about bauxite blocks in Ratnagiri and Kolhapur, iron-ore blocks of Garhchirauli, and manganese blocks in Nagpur and collectively about these 191 blocks. I have brought that letter and its reply along with me. Hon. Minister has given a very good reply. I had told him that*. There is a question mark on his character. All the blocks referred by him are not fair. You may please consider this.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Please delete the name of person who is not present in the House.

SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: You may please reconsider the names that they have recommended over here. ...*(Interruptions)* I will show the reply of hon. Minister. I have been told by hon. Minister of Mines in his reply he has stated that recommendation made for Maharashtra blocks,* must be reconsidered.

I have told here that the cost of one block is Rs. 50 thousand crore but there are as many as 191 blocks in Maharashtra, who knows how many blocks would be there in the entire country and which have been sent here for approval. I would only like to say that this is country's property which is really valuable and by means of which employment can be generated in the country on a very large scale. There is a large scale unemployment in the country.

Our country has a population of 120 crore. If we allow private companies to engage in PL, RP and ML then for what purpose do we have so many Engineering Colleges? There are 504 universities, 2388 Engineering

*Not recorded.

Colleges and 1659 Polytechnic Colleges. There are 15 renowned Engineering Colleges of the World in this country. Students study mining engineering in these colleges.

Madam, we are talking about the investment, we talk about distributing blocks to the industrialists from all over the world. What have the Universities of our country done and what are those boys going to do who are getting educated from these Universities?

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Please conclude your speech. Two other members of your party are yet to speak.

SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Minerals of our country must be utilized for providing employment to this country's youth. This can create employment. Country can get benefited and poverty can be overcome but the Government has given away all the minerals for free, which is wrong. I would like to tell hon. Minister that his Government had presented an MMDR Amendment Bill in the Year 2006. I had read in the newspaper that they are going to bring an amendment to this during this session.

I request to bring an amendment and a system so that the allocation of blocks, free of cost should be stopped. Blocks should be allocated through auctions. I want to say that all types of wealth of the country should be utilized for creating employment in the country. We have given less importance to mineral wealth than even cow-dung. The farmers of our country utilize the dung of animals better than we have utilized the minerals of our country. What right have you got for allocating the blocks of minerals, free of cost? You should auction them. You should not think that an MP from opposition is speaking. I am speaking for the country. You have committed sin and are betraying the country. I would like to mention that the policy of auction should be made and exploitation of country's minerals should be for the country. So, try to bring the Amendment Bill in this session only. I told the Minister already that you are a minister from an honest state. Bring the Bill honestly and make it pass in this current session. I demand to change the policy of first come, first get and explore and get. You should increase the process of searching minerals. This country has many types of wealth.

I would like to draw your attention to a matter. Our country has many big industrialists. But our country is poor. The number of BPL families is more than 30 per cent, but our industrialists are among the top industrialists of the world. We have Reliance, Jindal and Mittal groups. These groups fight with Bill Gates of the world. They get blocks free even without having eligibilities and work-records. And after getting blocks, they multiply their own properties. Why has the Reliance group been allocated the mines of gas and oil? Who are they? Our MPs are members of the House. *...(Interruptions)** but they are not present in those in the House today. They distributed the blocks of coal and iron. *...(Interruptions)* They are the members of the House.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Please, remove the Members, whose names are being taken by Hon. Member from the proceedings of the House.

*...(Interruptions)**

SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: They are the members of the House. *...(Interruptions)*

MADAM CHAIRMAN: I have told to remove the names of hon. Members. So, please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: How are they related to you? Why have you given it to them? *...(Interruptions)*

MADAM CHAIRMAN: I would like to say to the Members of both opposition and treasury benches to sit down.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Madam, I want to tell you why such big blocks were allocated free of cost to them? *...(Interruptions)*

MADAM CHAIRMAN: All unparliamentary words should be expunged from the proceedings and those hon. Members, who are not present in the House, their names should be removed from the proceedings of the House.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Madam, I have taken their names for being the Members of the House. Blocks have been allocated on their names. If Prime Ministerji and Soniaji think that they are from their party and like their sons then, I accept this but ...*(Interruptions)** Are they relatives of the Government? ...*(Interruptions)* How are they related to the Government? Why are they allocated the blocks free of cost? ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Please, think before you speak and maintain the glory of the House.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Madam Chairman, this should not be recorded. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Nothing will be recorded except Shri Shailendra Kumar's speech.

...*(Interruptions)**

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Only the speech of Shailendra Kumarji will be recorded.

...*(Interruptions)**

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): Your microphone is switched off. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM CHAIRMAN: The list is very long today. Those hon. Ministers, who want to lay their speeches on the table of the House may put. Adhirji, please wind up in a minute.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: I would like to tell about illegal mining. The hon. Member belonging to the Congress party has said something about illegal mining. Of course, everyone should protest against illegal mining. But I would like to submit that illegal mining is not carried out only in Karnataka but in other States of the country as well. I will not support the stealing which is taking place. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Please maintain silence. He is winding up. Please keep silence from both the sides. You wind up within a minute.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Madam, in order to stop illegal mining there is need to make some amendments in the existing law for it. Illegal mining of minerals like coal, lignite etc. takes place. Coal has been removed from the Essential Commodities Act. It needs to be brought within the ambit of this Act. It must be pondered over. In a forest, when wood is stolen, then forest department auction the vehicle in which wood is loaded. On the same lines, the vehicle in which is used to transport the material taken out from illegal mining should be auctioned. I request the hon. Minister to think about it.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Now your speech will not go on record. Shri Shailendra Kumar.

...*(Interruptions)**

SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL: Madam, hon'ble Member has delivered speech on us whereas the item for the discussion is relating to the Ministry of Mines. I am unable to understand whom is he targeting. What is he doing?

MADAM CHAIRMAN: He might not have any issue to discuss.

SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL: I am surprised, hon'ble Advani ji is sitting. At least he should tell him that the discussion is going on the Ministry of Mines, and not on the Ministry of Coal.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Nothing is going on record. Shailendra ji, kindly you speech.

**SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ (Garhwal): Our country is bearing revenue loss worth rupees millions and billions due to illegal mining. Madam I represent Garhwal region of Uttarakhhand State. Uttarakhhand is situated in the lap

*Not recorded.

**Speech was laid on the Table.

of nature, the full benefit and love of which is received by the public of Uttarakhand as well as by the tourists and pilgrims who come there. Nature is generous towards everyone in the form of fresh air, water, forest, herbs etc. On the other hand Uttarakhand being situated in the mid of Himalayas, the natives of this state have to confront natural calamity many a time. Uttarakhand State has borne the brunt of natural calamity in the year 2010. Heavy land sliding, rain, could burst etc have affected and badly damaged the highways there.

Reconstruction and Industrialization is necessary for Uttarakhand which is affected from natural calamity. Mines mafia has emerged for not opening mines in the state. As a result of which the State Government is bearing the revenue loss worth crores of rupees and employment opportunities in the state are also lying pending.

Illegal mining is being carried out at rapid speed at Kosi-Dabka of Ramnagar in district Nainital which is a matter of concern. The Government will get crores of rupees in the form of revenue if mining is allowed there.

Due to the lack of mining, construction of home has become a mere dream for people. If sand, gravel will not be available then how people will get shelter over their heads. Construction with material bought from black market increases the cost of construction steeply. Recently, a dumper engaged in illegal mining claimed the life of a child named Amit Bodai. God knows how many such accidents are taking place due to illegal mining in the state.

There are immense possibility of mining of copper, phosphate and mica in Uttarakhand state. If these are identified and the Government open the mining process there, the Government will receive revenue and the employment opportunities will be generated for unemployed youth of the state. Availability of employment in the state will curtail migration from the state for greener posture.

Due to illegal mining in Karnataka's forest 1114.8-hectare forest land has been encroached upon. For want of control over illegal mining, the forest land and the

non-forest land is being adversely affected on a large scale. The news pertaining to illegal mining in district Belori of Karnataka and district Anantpur of Andhra Pradesh were appeared in newspapers and the Government should take necessary action by paying attention to this news.

As a consequence of illegal mining of iron ore and scams in Karnataka, the country has suffered the loss of at about 60 thousand crores. Hon'ble Chief Minister of Karnataka, Shri Yeddyurappa had also accepted that due to the illegal mining of ore worth rupees 3 thousand crore, rupees 12 thousand crore were sent illegally out of the state.

Illegal mining has also affected environment on a large scale as a result of which water resources such as rivers and waterfalls have been adversely affected. Forest cover is getting depleted due to illegal mining and the fertility and productivity of land has also been decreased.

With this I conclude.

*SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR (Nalanda): Firstly, I want to draw attention of this House towards illegal mining. The activists opposing this were murdered by being trampled under the truck by mining mafia in Maharashtra. Illegal mining of sand is being done in Maharashtra. Illegal mining is being done by Reddy brothers in Karnataka where their writ runs so large and even the Karnataka gets shaken by it. All of the illegal mining is done by sand mafia in Goa. Environment has been endangered a lot due to illegal mining of soil through Godavari river in Maharashtra.

I demand the government to immediately ban illegal mining and make a strict law on illegal mining mafia so that they get stringent punishment.

I, through this House, demand the Government to make a special work plan to stop the loss of revenue to the Government due to illegal mining in the country and there is a need to strictly punish people involved in illegal mining.

*Speech was laid on the Table.

[Shri Kaushalendra Kumar]

There is a need to strengthen Geological Survey of India by allocating more funds and increasing its manpower. In the past few days around 60 houses were damaged due to crack in Bhapurat in Badki Aut of Ben block in my parliamentary constituency area Nalanda. These houses belonged mostly to poor, backward and other backward classes people. A team of J.S.I went there for investigation and made the Indian Government aware of its report but yet no compensation has been given to those people for damaged houses. I raised this demand under the special mention rule 377 in the House but till now, the Government has not agreed to my demand.

Once again, through this House, I demand the Government to give compensation to those misery – hit people so that the poor people may build their houses again. Now, I conclude my speech.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): Madam Chairman, I am grateful to you for allowing me to take part in discussion of grants under the control of Ministry of Mines. I am sad to hear that whenever there is a discussion on some important department, mostly destructive discussion is done and constructive discussion is not done. I would say to Coal Minister that if the whole speech was about the same and that you distributed one block as block was not found in NDA. Please give one block there as well.

According to the report of Ministry of mines major minerals from 2496 illegal mines and minor minerals from 2855 illegal mines have been extracted. There are around 30,000 illegal mines in the whole country. In the last session we discussed in detail over illegal mining, in which 12,000 cases were about illegal mining. We mean to say that mining policy should be made keeping in mind the all round development of the country. Illegal mining in the country is leading to huge loss of revenue to government and few collective people are pocketing the money. I want Ministry of Mines to talk to ISRO and arrange a satellite to see where natural resources are available and where illegal mining is being done. Respected Minister should think about this. Suggestions

have poured in. This is true that, this is no ordinary work. In collaboration with business world, the Government should make a good work system for natural resources which should be based on mining policy and employment oriented. Forest conservation should be included in this system. It has been seen in the newspapers that Rahul Gandhi toured Orissa, Gupta Committee passed a divided verdict on Vedanta and POSCO iron ore project in the Niyamgiri hills and a ban was implemented. Just now, our friends were saying that since 4 years few projects are pending with central Government. There is a need to sanction these. You issued 46 licenses in Western Ghats of Maharashtra and Ministry of Environment has raised objection on this and expressed deep anxiety. You have made an action plan, especially in 10 States i.e. Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand to stop illegal mining. This is a very good thing but monitoring should be done on those who are giving permit for mining. Along with this special monitoring is needed on freight to stop illegal mining. Out of mining regions Jharkhand and Chattisgarh are few regions where a lot of projects have stopped due to Naxalism and objection from local people. Be it POSCO, Vendanta or Arsalor, mining has not been done due to big companies like Mittal. You need to pay special attention towards this. You talked with 26 famous local people and few companies have also objected to this. You should find a way out by talking to local people and the company so that some work might be carried out there.

Madam, hundreds of stone crushers are installed from Saharanpur in Uttar Pradesh to Haryana, Uttarakhand and Delhi. Mining is being done by installing JBC machine right in the middle of a few rivers. I think nearly a 50 feet pit has formed in those rivers. I want this to be evaluated. Contractors are working under rule 69 of the Uttar Pradesh Minor Minerals (Concessions) Rules, 1963.

This is a very old law of 1963. But there is a need to evaluate the shortcomings in the rules that have been made. I would want respected Minister to take this seriously. Though I wanted to talk about coal mining but I will not talk about it as right now it is not being discussed.

But we should see in detail and ponder seriously over all the sources of our natural resources like uranium, coal, aluminium, iron, manganese, iron ore, gold and diamond, so that we may develop and use them.

Madam, there is a village Shamsabaad in our area which lies within 10-15 miles. There is something special in soil there. People make utensils of bronze and brass from it. Even today people make them. I remember, when my father was labour minister in the Centre, he made a workshop for people who made utensils there. Most of the minerals are extracted from the soil which has these kind of characteristics, whether it is gold or silver or other kinds of minerals. I would want you to get the soil of our constituency Kaushambi, Shamsabaad, Uttar Pradesh to be tested by a team. There is a need for immediate acquisition of soil there if it is found useful. A lot of people come there from outside and fill the sacks with soil and take it away in trucks. It means that it is a good source and there are possibilities of employment.

I would like to say that there is a need to develop and strengthen funds and powers of Geological Survey of India. We are making all such exports these days. Today, there is a need to evaluate new mining policy and stop the exports till then. In the meantime we should make a new mining policy so that our goods can be sent in other countries and we may obtain foreign currency so that the revenue may increase.

Some of our honourable Members have given very good suggestions that there is need of nationalisation of those mines on sources of Iron ore, which are illegally mined. If these mines are nationalised, illegal mining will stop, leading to profit of the country and creation of jobs. We will have to give the priority to mining leases and government companies. It is a good thing that you have made an arrangement of fifty-fifty percentage of reservation.

I would like to suggest the Minister Ji that you should impose taxes on total income also as you impose royalty on the income mining blocks. It will increase the revenues of the country. Apart from this, most tribals live in the forest. So, we should try to employ them by creating

the jobs of their interests. The Ministry of Tribal Affairs and your ministry have taken some initiatives also. I will not go into details. But we will have to make the marketing policy for the stores of minerals and that arrangement need to be strengthened.

Apart from this, there is need to increase the production of our valuable things, made from gold metal. We should encourage them also. You have made a system of reservation of 50-50 per cent in the allocation of mines. In this system, you have created employment for unemployed youth, engineers, dependents of martyrs of Army; Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, OBCs and specially the people from backward class and minority.

Mining is done mostly in forest in our country. Before permitting to mine at Sariska, Ranthombore etc. places where notified wild life sanctuaries, which are our national parks are situated, we should evaluate if it affects the lives in sanctuary. Mining makes the land infertile, trees are cut illegally. So, it will be good if the movement of plantation is launched. It will make the forest alive again. The people, who are involved in illegal mining, should be punished. There should be separate provision for their punishment.

At last, I would like to mention a problem form over Uttar Pradesh. There were small hills from Mirzapur to Bundelkhand and Sonbhadra and small trees on these hills looked very beautiful specially in rainy season. But, now, these hillocks have been cleaned up completely. The mafia people with support of the Government have broken the rocks completely, and it has endangered the environment. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Your turn is about to come. Shailendra Ji, please, you wind up.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: It is known that stones have been used mostly for construction in Lucknow or Noida so, it shows that government is very much interested in using stones. I would like to tell that the Environment and Forest Department should keep a view on the places, where constructions are done by using these types of stones. So that, the plantation can be done and the environment may be made pure.

[Shri Shailendra Kumar]

With these matters, I would like to say that the Central Government should take initiatives to stop these types of illegal mining and destruction of hills. I thank Madam Speaker for giving me the opportunity to participate in the discussion on the demand for grants.

*SHRI P.L. PUNIA (Barabanki): I would like to congratulate the hon. Minister that since when you have taken the responsibility of this portfolio transparency, efficiency and intensity in the works of the ministry have come. Its effect can be seen from the ministry to small mining units.

The ministry of Mines is the caretaker of the national wealth. Every type of mineral wealth is hidden in the earth and it should be managed in such ways that the national can get maximum profit. We are aware of the fact that our economy works by different minerals. Modern civilization and culture can not reach the top without the availability of minerals. Whether, it is matter of establishing Thermal Power Houses, for the production of electricity or production of cement or establishing big plants of Iron or Steel, all depends on the minerals coming under the Ministry of Mines. We know the fact that different minerals as our national wealth are not unlimited. These mines should be exploited scientifically to encourage the industries. The ministry ensures that the concerned industries could get minerals after mining and there industries contribute to the development of the country. But, some points are being kept in mind in the process of mining so that the mining could be done scientifically whether it is open-cast or under-ground. The mining should be done according to our need. There is need to pay special attention to the mining units, mostly situated in forest and tribal populated areas, so that it doesn't affect the environment. If mining affects our forest, then two times more plantation of trees should be ensured at that place. If our poor farmers and tribal people get dislocated, then, there should be an arrangement for rehabilitation. Apart from providing alternative

*Speech was laid on the Table.

rehabilitative arrangements, they should be ensured the compensatory amount for dislocation, and availabilities of basis facilities of medical, education, pure water and roads.

I am happy to note that the PSUs under your Ministry spend one per cent of their net profits on the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) with the help of which the infrastructural facilities are being strengthened in the mining areas.

I wish that the PSUs ensure to spend at least 70 per cent funds under this head in the SC/ST dominated areas so that the financial interests of this section are promoted.

I am happy to note that the Ministry of Mines has been encouraging the mining of minerals. Mineral are being made available to all the industries as per their requirements. At the request of State Governments, the supplies are made to the power plants, cement plants and steel plants located in their territories without any discrimination. Approvals under the Open General License are also granted to the industries, in case they need to import minerals to meet their requirements. On the one hand, there has been an increase in the production of maximum number of minerals, and on the other, commendable steps have been taken to rein in the illegal mining.

I would also like to congratulate the hon. Minister for running the Ministry in a transparent and objective manner and executing the functions efficiently which is instrumental in the growth of the country. With this, I support the demands of the Ministry of Mines.

*SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN (Sabarkantha): Nature has endowed our nation with abundant natural resources but these resources are not renewable. We need to execute the mining of these minerals in a way, which is environment friendly and do not have any adverse impact on the surrounding habitations, but, the mineral policy adopted by the

*Speech was laid on the Table.

Government do not help in the realization of these objectives. The mindless exploitation of natural resources has been endangering environment, and causing inconvenience to the poor tribals living in the nearby areas.

There are a number of rules and regulations for the safety of mines, but, no action is taken to put these regulations in practice. There had been 140 mine accidents in 2010, of which 119 accidents were of serious nature which claimed 175 lives. It is seen that the PSUs observe the safety rules but the private sector mines or the illegal mines pay lip service to them, thereby, exposing themselves to more number of accidents. In the year 2009, around 33,199 show cause notices were issued for violating the mines safety rules. In the face of such sweeping violations, these ruler cease to have any real significance. I, through this House, would like to ask the Government the number of people convicted for the violation of mines safety rules during the last three years. The Government let the accused scot free after just passing an order.

The Indian Bureau of Mines (IBM) is responsible to survey the mines and ensure the observance of all the environment related rules and restrict the mining, operation in the areas which are stipulated in the agreement. The IBM has a stated objective to inspect 2000 mines in the year 2010, but it inspected just 903 sites and issued show cause notice in 288 cases. Thus, the IBM has failed in the duty. Out of 903 mines, action was taken against 82, leading to the cancellation of 3 licenses and the issuance of show cause notices to 64. It leads to a higher level of negligence.

There is a large scale corruption in leasing out the mines on lease. Some companies take the mines on lease through mafia and thereafter, sub-let those mines. The companies which acquire the mines on sub-lease do not observe rules in running those mines and even resort to exploitation of the local tribals. This practice has been generating resentment among the tribals and this resentment often taken shape of agitation. The IBM handed over 2240 mines to the private sector during

2009-10. The agreement prepared by the IBM, while letting out the mines on lease, usually gravitate towards the private companies and does not take care of the national interests. Even the concessions given to the mineral sector is not immune from corruption. The Government is more interested in giving concession to them looking after the interests of tribals.

Every year, a number of questions are raised with regard to the mineral policy. Earlier, the interests of the local people as well as the people who were displaced due to the mining operations were ignored. The regulations for mine safety were drafted just for namesake. But the growing resentment among the tribals and the development of new technologies have forced changes in the mineral policy. In spite of that, the mineral policy 2008 is not being implemented properly. Under the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957, 1095 cases have been registered and, 2008 cases are lying pending by the year 2010. It amply makes clear that the Government has not been successful in taking strong action against illegal mines.

The local tribals were engaged in the mining operation. These people are not given decent wages. Nor are they provided with proper equipments, it is also seen that the labourers working in illegal mines are not given maximum wages. Their working hours are also more. One need to be a skillful labourer to be engaged in these hazardous jobs. The Ministry of Mines should take measures for the welfare of mine labourers.

There are separate set of laws for the labourers engaged in different sectors. There should be uniformity in this regard. Though the Government has been contemplating in this direction but this contemplation has taken rather a long time.

The Government purpose to amend the Mines and Minerals Act, 1957 but there is no unanimity in this respect. There are many lobbies which are trying to influence the amendment proposals and causing delay which is not good. The legislation should accord priority to the national interest and an effective legislation need to be introduced to check the arbitrary distribution of

[Shri Mahendrasinh P. Chauhan]

natural resources. All the players engaged in the mines and minerals sector are trying to grind their axe but, I would like to request the Government to frame law taking the national interest, environment and tribal welfare in its consideration.

Provision should be made in Mines and Minerals Policy and other laws relating to it for afforestation in areas after mining is over so that environmental balance is maintained, as in India it is not being done. In other countries horticulture and afforestation work is done after mining is over which helps in maintaining environmental balance. But in India, the companies get away after mining is over. In India, priority will have to be given for maintaining environmental balance after exploration work is over.

The rate of royalty with regard to mines and minerals should be hiked, for the price of mines and minerals have increased in view of inflation. The land of the tribal people living in vicinity of mines is acquired and they are given compensation at old rates. They should have a share in dividend of profit earned through mining of minerals.

I oppose these proposed demands for grants as it will not be able to exploit natural resources of our country in a proper way and also it will fail to address problems relating to environment.

*SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL (Mahesana): Ministry of Mines is one of the ministries meant for the development and progress of the country. Under the said ministry responsibilities have been divided among 6 departments wherein, coal, mineral aluminum, zinc, copper, gold, diamond, lead and nickel are prominent.

For the implementation in this ministry rupees 948 crore in these year 2009-10, 1763 in the year 2010-11, rupees 1589 crore in 2011-12 were allocated. In view of implementation work the allocated amount is very meagre.

Mineral resources are the resources of the

whole country. The Central Government and the State Governments have equal rights on them. The attitude of the Central Government with some States in the matter of mining is not fair. Some States are given more subsidies whereas some are given less.

Gujarat has become a leading state in industrial development in India. In order to maintain its development, necessary supply of coal and other minerals to Gujarat may be ascertained.

It is the demand of the Gujarat Government that restriction imposed by the Ministry of Environment and Forests on mining for CRZ expansion should be relaxed, then, only Gujarat will be able to move ahead on the path of development.

As for the CRZ Act, 1991 minerals in CRZ expansion—between low right line and high tight line and 500 meter strips towards high tight line there mining of minerals is restricted.

Limestone reserves are available in abundance in Saurashtra region of Gujarat and sea strip expansion of Kutch. To get the reserves is very difficult because the Central Government has imposed restriction on mining in CRZ expansion as a result of which mining of minerals is not permitted there. Before the advent of CRZ Act, Cement industries were set up at many places of Saurashtra. Raw material limestone mines fall under the CRZ expansion. This cement industry, which was the source of local employment, is on the verge of closure.

It will cause unemployment and many problems will arise. This cement industry has become the victims of restrictions imposed by the Central Government. All the factories are lying closed.

The Gujarat Government is concerned about the approval of mining process for limestone in CRZ expansion. Clinical exercise (survey) has been taken into hands and on the basis of this exercise the Government of India has been approached for the approval of such process and for a long time this issue is lying pending with the Government of India and the Ministry of Environment and Forests.

A letter dated 8-8-2009 addressed to the hon'ble Chief Minister of Guajrat from Central Environment and Forests Minister that on the basis of Prof. Swaminathan Committee's recommendation the process of correction in CRZ Act is going on and according to that the State Governments are directed to provide their recommendations and suggestions if any, so as to assimilate them in the informed CRZ Act, 1991 Reforms.

Mining process in CRZ expansion may be relaxed under it. For the above the Chief Minister of Gujarat through his letter-dated 29-01-2010 wrote to hon'ble Prime Minister item-wise.

In reply to the said letter the Environment and Forests Ministry, Government of India issued a letter dated 24-02-2010 wherein it is informed that the process for reforms in the present CRZ notification has been taken up. Under this due attention will be paid to your demands.

The Gujarat Government has made correspondence time and again with the Central Government but the result is nil.

Again, in order to bring reforms in CRZ notification the secretary, Environment and Forests Ministry called a meeting with parties on 06-07-2010 wherein this issue was presented by the Environment and Forests Department of Gujarat.

I would like to suggest that the demand of the Gujarat Government is reasonable and the recommendation of Dr. Swaminathan committee should be implemented. Restrictions imposed by the Central Government should not be implemented from 1991 and after clarification, this cement industry of Gujarat may be saved.

Suggestions:

1. In the light of limited stocks, new mining strips should be identified in the country.
2. Employment opportunities should be promoted

in mining sector and there is a need for attracting more foreign investment in mining sector.

3. The disparity between the prices of minerals should be removed by National Mineral Development Corporation and other companies.
4. Ongoing illegal mining should be stopped in the country and people involved in illegal mining should be punished.
5. New technique should be adopted for mining and production of minerals.
6. Along with royalty, tax should be levied on profit earned by private owners of mining.
7. The production of gold, diamond and other precious metals should be increased considering the huge expenditure incurred on their import.
8. Considering the increase in price of iron ore its export should be discontinued.
9. A lot of ground level experts are needed for mining of minerals. Seats should be increased in diploma/degree courses for the same in Gujarat and a research centre should be provided. If possible, a University of mineral studies should be set up.
10. There are a lot of problems regarding mining of minerals which should be resolved mutually and if possible, a committee should be formed, so that a concrete policy can be decided.

*DR. KIRIT PREMJBHAI SOLANKI (Ahmedabad West): We are fortunate that mineral resources are available in plenty in our country. Deposits of different types of minerals resources are available in many states. India is the only country in the whole world in whose ground different kinds of diverse mineral resources are

*Speech was laid on the Table.

[Dr. Kirit Premjibhai Solanki]

available. We are lucky in this aspect in comparison to any other country in the whole world and nature has blessed us in this regard.

Despite the availability of so much mineral resources we have not been able to utilize them properly. This is a very sad and ill fated thing. Even after 63 years of independence, the huge amount of natural resources have not been utilized properly. A high level committee was constituted by Planning Commission in the year 2005 for recommendations in Indian mineral policy act 1957. On the basis of the report of this committee, National Mineral Policy was notified in March 2008. There are a lot of loopholes in this mining policy.

Under pressure from Central government, Ministry of Environment increased land area from 344 thousand hectares to 380 thousand hectares. 36 thousand hectares of dense forest will be destroyed.

The coal reserves that we have sufficient for only 160 years. For the time being, we don't have all the techniques for its extraction. If we double the extraction of coal, it will get exhausted in only few years.

The side effects of electricity production are borne by poor people. Their farms are acquired, they have to go out of their occupation of livestock rearing and ground temperature increases due to deforestation. Country's resources are being snatched from poor people through electricity and transferred to rich people. This is unfair.

- Government's policy of dividing forest into 'go' and 'no go' area is wrong.
- Overloading and illegal mining should be made legal. Relative to government liabilities in royalty and ownership in mining, contractors collect upto 15-20 times profit.
- There should be a share of poor people in the profits, of companies in mining to benefit them. Participation of people should be there.
- Emphasis should be laid on use of satellite pictures to stop illegal mining.

- There should be reservation in allocation of mining. 30 percent of profit from new mining strip in tribal area should be spent on local development.
- There should be no allocation within 25 metres area of forest boundary.
- Reservation should be given to unemployed youth, dependents of army martyrs, scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, backward class and most backward classes in mining.
- A separate procedure should be laid down for demarcation of area between mining stripes.

I request you to make the new mining policy keeping in view all round development. Government and industrial sector should jointly formulate a mining policy based on world's excellent methodologies.

*SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA (Amreli): We know well that our country is full of minerals but it is still a golden bird. But, even after being a wealthy country it is not a developed country because the U.P. government is not able to keep the minerals if the country safe. Our country is full of wealth. The State like – Jharkhand, Orissa, Assam, Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal, Chhattisgarh, Karnataka, Maharashtra etc. are full of mineral wealth, but despite having so much mineral wealth, these states are among the poorest state of the country. Due to these states, our country is also poor and their poverty affects the whole country.

The mining policy of our country is so faulty that the people of the states, which are full of mineral wealth, are dying of hunger. The people of these states are wondering here and there for employment. Even if they are employed on contract basis the provisions of the Labour Act are not followed in dealing with them. They have to work for 12 hours instead of 8 hours per day. They do not get full wages. They are exploited in these wages.

There is need to amend our mining policy. The mineral wealth of the country is exploited at very residue

*Speech was laid on the Table.

rate in our country at present time. Naxalites are very dominant in the states, which are full of mineral wealth, and the Government has failed in protecting these minerals.

Through you, I would like to request to Minister Ji that the states, having the mineral wealth, should get profits from the minerals. So that, it could help in developing their areas should be entrusted on the P.S.U. companies, situated in those areas.

SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH (Hamirpur, U.P.): Madam Speaker, my division number is 995 and please, allow me for speaking from here. I thank you very much for giving me the opportunity to speak on this subject. I would like to say some things deviating from topic. If we look at the development of Law, we would find that our mining of mineral wealth is regulated by the Act, named, Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 but this act is not being followed. I would like to say that Budget is allocated every year and only company, NALCO gets this award every year. I have seen the papers of there budgetary grants. For example, Rs. 8404 crore was allocated in the year 2009-10 and only Rs. 640 crore of the total amount was used. Only 38 per cent is used and the vest amount was lapsed.

Similarly, they used only 37 per cent of the amount in the second plan and this work is done by one and only company NALCO. I would call the works of NALCO. I would call the works of NALCO as bad management but this company got the award of Nauavatua status in 2008 year. Look at this contradiction. It is a monopoly company. National Aluminum Company Ltd. supervise the works in mines of the whole country and if you allow me, I would like to read papers of Government—

[English]

"NALCO is in the process of expanding its capacity with an annual production target. The production of the Unit has been slow but it has been accorded the *Navratna* status by Government of India in April, 2008."

[Translation]

The percentage of utilisation is only 38. I would like to suggest that the Managing Director of this company should be given Bharat Ratna award this time. ...*(Interruptions)* They are strong but their case is bad. Please, take it seriously.

Now, the custom and fashion of Industrialization is prevalent in the country there days but you can't compete the world with it.

Sometimes, you governed and sometimes they governed but we are being ground between. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Please, come to your subject now.

SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH: Madam Chairman, I am on the topic. There is only one unit, which is not disputed. Concerning the industrialisation and production of national wealth, we are for behind in establishing car manufacturing factories and parts making Honda Company of Japan. Our national wealth is very important wealth. There is only one agency of it — Geological Survey of India. It surveys the national wealth and mines of the country. When I went to the Supreme Court recently, I saw a map, made in 1932 year and this map is still used in developmental works by GSI. It shoes that only god knows, how this organization is working. The Standing Committee provided funds for modernization to the GSI but those funds were not used in the years 2007-08, 2008-2009 and 2009-2010. What are the problems with it? They say that they are unable to procure the sensing instruments. It is the world of globalisation and it is easy to search where these interments are found. GSI needs to be equipped with these instruments and atleast our national wealth should be calculated.

Madam Chairman, I would like to say one more thing that illegal mining is going on more than production in mining filed. The Government of India alleges the State Government and the State Governments state that they are not informed about so much wastage of national

[Shri Vijay Bahadur Singh]

wealth. It has been known from the government records that 1 lakh 57 thousand cases of illegal mining have been reported within last two years, but how many of them are prosecuted and cases are registered against how many people are closely granted secrets. I want to say that nothing is graver than this. Small surveillance planes have come these days. Firstly, GSI should calculate that if the public sector companies are spreading, then private sector should be encouraged. A competitive bid should be encouraged. A competitive bid should be done between the public and private sectors. The areas, having mineral wealth should be developed. Mining is done at large scale in Mahobo of Bundelkhand. I would suggest that we will have to make welfare activities statutory. 25 per cent of profits from mining should be utilised in welfare activities of the people, living in mined areas. Let us take the example of Vedanta. If Vedanta earns Rs. 10 crore, then, its 30 per cent should be invested in the activities of welfare for the people of that mined area. As an M.P. when I visited there, I advertised that all NGOs in Bundelkhand should come to me and I will give them work. Merely one-two NGOs came and said that they do not do such work.

They prepare map sitting in the posh office at Jor Bagh by calling a CA only and then they claim that they are running an NGO in Bundelkhand. This is a matter of mines and they can beat the world on this. We might have to face problem in the industrial production. Without taking too long time I would like to make my point.

17.00 hrs.

(SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ *in the Chair*)

Sir, it has been stated by the Government on papers that NALCO is a star performer and there is 38 per cent fund utilization. I am going to give my suggestions very quickly. Geological Survey of India, which is called GSI in short, must be given importance in Scientific Survey Activity. Its approach must be professional and there must be trained personal staff. It has also been mentioned on paper that recruitment of 1500 persons is pending since

the year 2005. Now it is the year 2011. In a country like India and in the Government of India we cannot take this that there is no any technical staff here. Secondly, an effective mechanism must be created for illegal mining. Whether it is air surveillance, a separate department of this just like in BSF and RPF must be created and co-ordinate with it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please be brief.

SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH: Sir, I will conclude my speech in just another ten seconds. Next, since it is a long process so there should be a long term planning for this instead of a short-term plan. This is a global issue, the Government should not have to make an international marketing. There is major corruption involved in this mining lease. There are no 100 or 500 crore sectors in 10 years of mining lease. The lease period must be extended upto 20 years or more. This period must be extended for more than 20 years. The State governments must be involved in this completely and properly and accountability must also be fixed. It will be good if this is done. I support grant of funds by the Government in this regard but I have figures upto the year 2003 and according to those figures there has not been utilization of more than 38 per cent by them. They have neither completed recruitment process nor have improved/included GSI in scientific instrument. Cases around 1 lakh 57 have been reported and no action has been taken on these. Their condition is very poor.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH: I have no objection and support the grant of Rs. 8,404 crore given to them but it must be utilized.

SHRI MAHESHWAR HAZARI (Samastipur): Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the House and the Government towards some important demands in the wake of the grant for Ministry of Coal under the Union Budget, 2011-12. Sir, Indian Bureau of Mines is an important organization of the Ministry of Coal. Under the planning head of year 2010-11, there was a provision of Rs. 24.66 crore but in the present budget of the financial

year 2011-12, the same has been reduced to Rs. 19.14 crore which is a very surprising thing. Whereas expenditure under the non-plan head has been increased. I would like to request the Government that according to the annual report of Rs. 2009-10 the contribution of mining products in national context, of Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh have been 8.79 and 9.18 per cent respectively which means it became 17.97 per cent whereas the royalty received by these states was quiet less.

Sir, I would like to bring to the notice of the Government that according to a news item published in an English Daily on 12-02-2011, CBI has issued notices to 65 mining companies for illegal mining and tax evasion. I would like that the hon. Minister should make the House aware of the progress made in this regard and action should also be taken thereon.

Sir, in Gaya district of Bihar there was a mountain called Ramshilla and it was a very historic mountain. Religious sentiments of people were also attached to it. There has been such mining at this mountain site that today even the remains of that mountain are untraceable.

Therefore, I would like to demand from the Government that in areas where mining is done, theft of 'Badli' must be checked. Similarly, there is 'Baravar Mountain' situated in Jahanabad district of Bihar. This area has a large number of caves dating back to Ashoka period, mining is being carried out secretly at night in this area. Will the hon. Minister bring this entire issue to the notice of the House?

Sir, I would like to draw your kind attention towards a news item published in the English daily Pioneer dated 17 January, 2011. It was specially mentioned in that news item that a tug of war like situation keeps taking place between the Minister of Environment, Minister of Mining and Minister of Transport of this country. This situation arises purely due to lack of any clear policy. I urge the hon. Minister to give a clarification in this regard before the House.

Sir, there is huge land area on which mines and

mining is carried out in the country. While mining, all other environmental related issues are sidelined in our country. Ever since Bihar has been divided.

All of the mining areas form part of Jharkhand, not even one is left. Our respected Chief Minister Nitish Kumar ji had insisted the Indian government to give coal linkage but till now Indian Government has not given any clarification or statement on this matter.

I demand the Indian Government to give coal linkage to Bihar. Whenever mining is done, due importance is not given to rehabilitation of displaced persons due to mining. I request the government to take effective steps to strengthen the environment, diagnosis and rehabilitation related to mining.

Sir, Indian government set up D.A.R. and P.G. (Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances) for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and weaker sections of society on 01 March, 1988 but it has come to my attention that no special measures have been taken by Ministry of Mines for the welfare of these sections. In 2010, 150 mining complaints related to organizations associated with Ministry of Mines were received by D.A.R and P.D., of which only 51 cases were settled.

Sir, I would like to urge the Indian government to intervene in this and it should be immediately seen. It has come to my attention that there is an acute shortage of gazetted and non-gazetted officers to operate such a big ministry. These should be filled by issuing special vacancies so that work could be looked after properly. The strength of officers in the Ministry is insufficient for efficient management and effective execution of problems. We want the government to increase their numbers.

Sir, the rule laid down under the section 9(3) of M.M.D.R. 1957 act is not reasonable for backward states like Jharkhand, Chattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh. I request that in the case of royalty, the financial and social condition of the state should be taken into account. National Institute of Miners' Health has been set up to look after mine workers. Only 22 lakh rupees have been allocated for S and D project which is very meager. I request the government to arrange more fund in this.

[Shri Maheshwar Hazari]

Sir, Department of Geological Survey of India was set up in the year 1851 for mining of coal for railways. After so many years, there is a need to increase its work limit and objectives, as needed.

Sir, a study group was formed on 24-8-2006 to determine the royalty. The study group had raised questions on it not being sold during a particular period of mining producers. The government should especially follow the points raised in the report for study group.

Sir, mine workers are the backbone of Ministry of Mines but they are the neglected most. In the case of their death or disability during mining, sufficient compensation help is not provided to the families of mine workers. The process of getting compensation help is very complex. This should be simplified.

Sir, mine workers are the backbone of our economy who carry out their work under hazardous circumstances. They finish their work in adverse conditions without worrying about their health. The system of health care available at present for taking care of their health is inadequate. We demand a high level board should be created to monitor their health programme and to give guidelines. Its territorial headquarters should be in all the 14 states and 2 union territories related to Ministry of Mines.

I conclude my speech with these words.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Sir R. Thamaraiselvan – Not present

Sk. SAIDUL HAQUE (Bardhaman - Durgapur): Thank you, Sir, for giving me this opportunity. We are discussing about the Demands for Grants for the Ministry of Mines. We all know that mineral sector plays an important role in the development of the country and our country is endowed with vast mineral resources. India produces as many as 86 minerals which include 4 fuels, 10 metallic, 46 non-metallic, 3 atomic and 23 minor minerals.

Given such importance of the mining sector, this year the Ministry has to be handled slightly minimised Budget. The Ministry is responsible for survey and exploration of the mines and minerals except coal, natural gas and petroleum. But it is seen that out of the outlay of Rs. 8,404 crore, approved by the Eleventh Five Year Plan, during the last three years of the Plan Period, the Ministry has been able just to utilise 45 per cent of the allotted fund, this is undesirable.

My next point is that the Ministry needs to strengthen the Geological Survey of India by providing requisite additional funds in order to expedite its modernisation programme and also to fill up the vacancies to cope with the shortage of manpower in scientific and technical streams.

The Ministry also needs to strengthen the functioning of India Bureau of Mines and make a mid-term appraisal of the plans and programmes of IBM.

The Ministry needs to prepare a comprehensive action plan for NALCO (National Aluminium Company Limited) so that the physical and financial targets set for it by the Planning can be achieved. We have to see that any move for the disinvestment of NALCO must not be encouraged. Rather, second phase of expansion of NALCO must be completed by April, 2011.

Ministry needs to assess the on-going schemes and projects of the public sectors undertakings like Hindustan Copper Limited, which is the only copper producing industry of the nation from indigenous resources and also the Mineral Exploration Corporation Limited, so that the sufficient funds can be allotted. Our country has huge mineral potential but all are not realised. The Ministry needs to accelerate exploration activities like copper, zinc, lead, nickel, gold and diamond, for converting the resources into reserves.

Now, I would like to raise some issues relating to mining sector which are posing a great challenge to the country. First issue is related to 'illegal mining'. Illegal mining is going on in our country for the last two decades and it is now increasing enormously. We have the Mining National Mineral Policies, 1993 and 2008.

Now in 1991, Government has taken the new liberalisation policy. In line with that Government recognised encouraging the private investment and also the direct foreign investment. In 1996, there was 50 per cent FDI. In 2006, there was 100 per cent FDI. As a result of this new National Mineral Policy, multinational companies and private companies are looting our national resources. We have to take care of them.

Due to demands in the international markets and because of the China boom, the spurt in prices of iron-ore in the international market has led to the problem of illegal mining to an alarming proportion in our country. Now, such cases of illegal mining have gone upto 58,294 out of which 7,306 cases filed in courts and 5,759 cases have been decided. It shows an abysmal rate of action against this illegal mining.

Illegal mining occurs if corporate interests are able to arm twist the State. Further, there is a thin dividing line between the legal and illegal mines. Those corporate houses that have legal mines also do illegal operations. For example in case of Obulapuram Mining Company of Reddy brothers of Karnataka, it has 187 hectares of legal mines and 647 hectares of illegal mines. We have to see that. What is of day's concern is the nexus between the mining mafia and a section of politicians and developments in Andhra and Karnataka, particularly of Bellary case, has to be seen in that light.

This is of great concern, and the Government should take firm action against this mining mafia, who are getting political mileage.

The main reason behind such increasing number of illegal mining is the Central Government Policy which encourages export of iron ore. Private entrepreneurs and multi-nationals play a crucial role here. In 2003-04, we were exporting just 12 million tonnes. Now, we are producing 217 million tonnes, and we are exporting 128 million tonnes. So, it is shameful for us. Is it not shameful that we are exporting the best quality of iron ore from Bailadilla to Japan and import processed machineries from them from the safe stuff? We can do it in our country by using full capacity of our steel plant. The expenditure

incurred by us for import of steel is more than double the amount that we earn out of exporting iron ore.

Because of 100 per cent FDI in mining we see international corporate firms like De Beers and Broken Hill Properties have acquired huge prospecting rights in Orissa and Madhya Pradesh. Rio Tinto has diamond and gold prospecting rights in Madhya Pradesh. All these mining giants have no good track record and are violating human rights and environmental laws in South Africa and Papua New Guinea. The Central Government cannot shirk its responsibility because the Central Government has given approval for such projects and allowed these mining corporates to loot our national resources. This must be stopped.

Hence, I demand that the Central Government should nationalize the whole iron ore mining and other mining industry including the illegal ones, and also announce ban on iron ore exports till a review is conducted on the present Mining and Mineral Policy.

We see that in the Union Budget, the Government has enhanced the export duty rate for all types of iron ore but it is not going to affect the exporters very much as international price is much high. The National Mineral Regulatory Authority must be created to see that domestic need does not hamper and regional imbalances can be addressed.

Now, I come to the question regarding the safety of mines. Due to lack of proper planning and also lack of necessary technology and safely equipments, many accidents happen which cause much casually and endanger not only the workers but also the people living in and around the mining area.

Next is the important issue of the Rehabilitation and Resettlement of evicted people and environmental damage. India's major mineral resources are mostly located in forest areas that have been home to the country's tribal population for millennia. Tribals are worst affected because of these mining projects. A large-scale of cutting trees and unscientific and indiscriminate mining even in areas where mining has been prohibited cause

[Sk. Saidul Haque]

environmental damage and displacement of thousands of people. Mining activity is covered under the provisions of Environment (Protection) Act but that is flouted by the mining mafia.

In India, approximately 10 million people have been displaced by mining projects. Almost 70 per cent of the people displaced have not received proper rehabilitation or any form of compensation. Most of these people are tribals. The living conditions of such displaced people, particularly the women, have serious negative impacts reducing them into helpless situation – hitting hard their private and cultural spaces, infrastructure facilities, protection from social customs, etc. The tribal women are exposed to exploitation, physical and sexual, of mine owners, contractors and other men. So, the Government has to take care of that. Proper relief and rehabilitation should be given. Also afforestation should be done for checking environmental damage.

At the same time, we should remember that the National Mineral Policy, 2008 talks for sustainable framework development. We know that the Maoists are making capital out of these illegal mining. On the one hand they are using these displaced people as mass support base and on the other hand they are extorting money from such illegal mining. The Hoda Committee, which was constituted by the Planning Commission, talks of reviewing the National Mineral Policy on two things. One is that the mining activity can and should enrich rather than deplete biodiversity as a corollary to their intervention in the ecology of the area of activity; and the second one is that mining can and should contribute to the economic, social and cultural well being of indigenous host population and local communities.

The Government is now contemplating to compensate tribals with a part of profits of mining companies (say, ensuring 26 per cent profit share for locals), in addition to other measures. But profit can be uncertain and comes only after mining has commenced whereas displacement occurs in the beginning.

Profits can also be diminished by accounting

legerdemain. It would be better if compensation is tied up as a percentage of the investment on the mining project. The Mining Ministry may examine the possibility of such displaced persons for equity ownership of the project as a part of the deal for giving up their land and also engage them in projects. What is needed for the Ministry now, is to get a holistic approach to the whole issue so that scientific method of mining takes place with modern technology and safety measures; and relief and rehabilitation is given to the displaced persons; and ecological balance is also maintained by making the mining environment-friendly.

With these words, I oppose these Demands and I conclude my speech.

SHRI R. THAMARASELVAN (Dharmapuri): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you very much for allowing me to speak on the Demands for Grants pertaining to the Ministry of Mines for 2011-12. At the outset, I support these Demands for Grants.

India is a country, which has got large deposits of all sorts of mines and minerals across the country. The Geological Survey of India had conducted and are conducting many Geochemical Mappings (GCMs), Geophysical Mappings (GPMs), Aero geophysical Survey, Marine Survey, Mineral Resources Assessments etc., to tap the natural resources for the country's development. There are large deposits of gold, diamond, platinum, base metal, etc. Many of the findings have resulted into production of many minerals in huge quantities, meeting the requirement of the country as well as to export.

India has a large number of economically useful minerals. Minerals such as magnetite iron ore, bauxite, gypsum, etc. have been found in many parts of our State of Tamil Nadu. Similarly, Karnataka have important goldmines. Likewise in Madhya Pradesh, Panna diamond belt is the only diamond producing area in the country.

Sir, researchers have found micro diamond in our State of Tamil Nadu's Nagapattinam and Vedaranniyam beaches, which were ravaged by the devastating tsunami about six years back. The findings enhance the prospects

of diamond exploration in the coastal zones along with the country's east coast.

Beach samples of Nagapattinam and Vedaranniyam also indicate indirect evidence of Kimberlite indicating the presence of minerals like Uvarovite. There is a possibility of some of the micro diamonds being meteoritic in origin, which cannot be ruled out as they may be released from primitive meteorites.

India's Geological Survey has found two platinum prospects in Sittampundi of Namakkal district and Mettupalaylam in our State of Tamil Nadu. Describing them as good discoveries, the scientific stage, where there is an evidence of substantial deposits of platinum, needs to be explored further to understand the exact location and quantities. The mining of platinum group of minerals present in the Mettupalayalam and Namakkal areas of our State, needs to be undertaken quickly by the Geological Survey of India and to be converted into commercial activities. Therefore, I would request the hon. Minister to explore the findings of mines and minerals discovered by the Geological Survey of India, which will not only help the country to gain revenue but also will generate employment to the rural masses.

Sir, I would like to bring it to the notice of the Government that there is an urgent need to strengthen the Geological Survey of India further. It is an organization, which is having expertise more than a century.

I would also like to invite the kind attention of the hon. Minister that there are many areas in the country, which are yet to be tapped for exploration of mines and minerals. So, the Government may give attention to it. I have noticed that many mines of different varieties have been closed down like the one in Kolar in Karnataka, which has gold reserves, on the plea of viability. Therefore, I would like to request the Government to adopt new technology and technique for the purpose of cost cutting and revive the closed mining.

Sir, the Geological Survey of India made important contributions to seismology by its meticulous investigations, studies and detailed reports on numerous

Indian earthquakes of the 19th and early 20th century. I stress that the Government should entrust more responsibilities on the Geological Survey of India to conduct seismology tests to find out the possible earthquake in any parts of the country, as we have been, rather the entire universe has been experiencing frequent earthquakes.

Mineral sector is going through a period of transformation. Several foreign companies have begun to show interest especially in minerals in India by pooling their resources for exploration and exploitation of iron ore, bauxite, base metals, heavy mineral sands, gold and diamond etc.

In order to fulfil the demand and supply gap, the deep-seated mineral deposits are to be properly exploited. Since the mineral investigation is capital intensive, the existing mineral industries in public and private sectors must come forward to invest in prospecting and reconnaissance operation and may also try for joint venture with foreign companies where there is synergy.

The GSI has developed the largest and most comprehensive earth-science data base in India. Therefore, the GSI should share their data and offer advanced short-term training to the member organizations for adoption of innovative techniques and concept oriented projects. Similarly, the GSI should also come forward to sponsor joint exploration and exploitation of the mines and minerals with State Governments.

We have also come across certain instances of illegal mining activities in different parts of the country. It seems that the Government is failing in its duty to check illegal mining activities. I would strongly urge the Ministry to take the issue of illegal mining activities as the persons indulged in this type of activities are swindling the national resources. They should be made accountable. They should be put behind bars. They should not be allowed to take the help of the law to prolong the cases pending against them in the courts.

Survey of mining activities should be done at regular intervals. This would help the Government to know

[Shri R. Thamaraiselvan]

whether illegal mining is taking place or not and whether the guidelines for mining activities are being floated or not.

As there are controversies in regard to rate of royalty, sale of non-core assets, quantity of mineral reserves, captive mineral reserves, mining of sponge iron, manganese deposits, mining of asbestos, would the Government consider nationalisation of mines across the country? I think this would put at rest all the issues involving mining in the country.

Another important factor, which is to be pursued by the Government with all its command, is the peripheral development in the mining areas. Often, we could see that very little development takes place in and around the mining areas. This is a serious matter to be attended to by the Government.

Yet another thing which I would like to point out here is that large deposits of Molybdenum have been discovered in my Parliamentary constituency, Dharmapuri. The Government should make all efforts to exploit this discovery for converting it into commercial activity, for revenue earning and also for providing employment opportunity together with turning this backward district into a prospering district in Tamil Nadu.

With these words, I conclude my speech.

SHRI KALIKESH NARAYAN SINGH DEO (Bolangir):
Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to speak on the debate on the Demand for Grant of the Ministry of Mines.

Mineral wealth of a country can be very effectively used to alleviate poverty, increase the quality of human life and create wealth for redistribution in the country. However, I fear to say that the Ministry of Mines of the Government of India has not been able to do that. The simple mandate of the Ministry of Mines is to survey, do the exploration of mineral wealth in the country, make legislation for mines regulation, increase the efficiency and ensure that scientific methods of mining are utilized for sustainable and environment friendly mining through

its agencies of GSI, IBM, NEC and the other agencies that you have.

The simple fact that the contribution of the mining sector to the GDP in India has been a mere 2.2 per cent as against 16 per cent in Zambia, 19 per cent in Norway and even 5.6 per cent in Australia tells us that we have not been able to utilize and maximize the benefits from the mineral wealth of our country. The Government has taken some proactive steps. We have been fighting for not only the environment and R&R issues that have plagued the mining sector but we have also been fighting for a law, an archaic law which is more than 50 or 60 years old. I am happy to note that this Government has taken some positive steps to create a new National Mineral Policy and also to amend the MMRDA Act to try and develop the mining sector in the country.

However, the devil lies in the details and the file prints. We have to examine the proposed draft of the MMDRA Act to ensure that it is a progressive one and not a regressive one. Let me take the first clause that the current Government of India has so categorically professed to be a positive one, which has also been found place in the Address of the President to the Parliament.

The Government intends to bring about a legislation which will effect a 26 per cent profit sharing of mining companies with stakeholders. In this case we find that the description of profit with mining companies is an absolutely grey area. The amount of depreciation, because of huge heavy earth moving equipment which is used by mining companies, is tremendous. We have seen consistently that companies have tended to not disclose their fiill profits. So, when you go off a percentage of the profit sharing, how will you actually ensure that a fair amount of money goes down to the stakeholders?

I believe that the Planning Commission has also asked the Government to redraft the legislation offering the affected people 26 per cent royalty as compensation and not the profit. In this matter, may I state that the Government of Orissa – not only Government of Orissa,

but all mineral bearing State Governments – have been requesting for increase in the ad valorem royalty. You have increased it to 10 per cent. But let us be clear. In 2009 the price of iron ore was five dollars when it was used to plug holes in roads. Today it stands at anywhere between 900 dollars and 2000 dollars. The windfall gain of the mining companies is tremendous. The cost of mining more or less remains the same. We should consider, at least in the interim, an increase in the ad valorem royalty to at least 20 per cent and ensure that a part of that money goes to the stakeholders who are tribals or other communities directly affected by the mining activities.

The efficiency of the Mining Department can be judged by the efficiency of its institutions. Let me first look at IBM, Indian Bureau of Mines. I understand that as per the Mineral Conservation Development Rule of 1988 the IBM is absolutely and wholly responsible for the mining plan of a mine and monitoring mining activities thereafter. If that is true, is not the IBM, and therefore the Government of India, absolutely responsible for the illegal mining activities which have been demonstrated by the Members of the House? Why blame one State Government or another State Government? It is a matter which transcends all mineral States. We have to take a holistic view on it. IBM currently has no interaction with any State Government. There is no way any State Government can actually influence the IBM or impact the working of the IBM. You would of course reply saying that under the MMRDA Act, Clause 4, there is also an element of responsibility of the State Government. I would suggest to have a working committee of the Central Government and State Governments to look into this matter. This matter is not about inefficiency of one political party or another; it is a matter of the loot of our national resources, resources which can eventually be used to better the life of our countrymen.

The other reason why the mining activities have failed to really take off in our country, and this is the evidence, is that the poorest States of our country are richest in mineral. Another reason why we have failed to

take off is the fact that there is no infrastructure created to ensure that scientific mining actually takes place. I would suggest that let the Mines Ministry take the initiative and work with the Ministries of Railways and Surface Transport (National Highways) to ensure that proper infrastructure takes place and mining activities do not hinder the lives of existing villagers in and around that area.

Now let me come to the most important point, that is, the manner in which mines should be allotted. The old MMRDA Act envisions first-come-first-served basis for allotment of mines. Let me also state that first-come-first-served basis is the same principle applied by the Telecom Ministry when they gave out Spectrum. I understand in some cases where reconnaissance is required, where investment is required to unearth new mineral bearing areas that this may be the condition laid out. I absolutely agree. There should be in those cases where R and P is given out that huge capital investment is done to discover new mineral wealth that first-come-first-served basis should be applied and there should be a single transition from RP to PL to ultimately a mining licence. These are not the 1800s or 1900s that we are talking about; we are in the 21st century.

Most people know where the iron-ore is. A large part of the work has actually been done by the GSI and other institutions and we know even by word of mouth in which forest and in which village what mineral is being found. Here, I would suggest that you take up the principle of competitive bidding, something which, I believe, the hon. Finance Minister also made a mention of in his Budget Speech on 28th February 2011 by saying that he wants to develop a competitive system for exploiting natural resources. I would suggest and reiterate that here we take up the competitive bidding with a clause that value addition must come first. Let us be very clear that in a State or an area which is poor, if a company decides to put up a plant and give jobs to thousands and thousands of people, that act must be given priority over somebody who wants to just exploit the natural resources and make windfall profits for himself.

[Shri Kalikesh Narayan Singh Deo]

I do want to ask the hon. Minister one question. The normal response of the Ministry is that we are short of staff and we are short of trained personnel and therefore, mining activity is unscientific and unregulated because of which there is so much exploitation both of the nature and of human capital. If we are so short of staff, then why is it that we have only one branch of Indian School of Mines? The CII themselves have said that there is a shortage of over 10,000 people in the industry and there is projected shortage of about 8,500 mining engineers. Then, why is it that we cannot create more branches of the Indian School of Mines? I propose that the hon. Minister may consider putting one branch of it in every mineral-bearing State of the country.

Lastly, the GSI has, amongst the 42 studies that it has done, has done two very crucial studies on glaciers. It is mentioned by the Ministry in the Outcome Budget. One is the Detailed Glaciological Study on Hamta Glacier in Chandra and the other was inducted in the Arctic Expedition of National Centre for Antarctic and Ocean Research, NCAOR. These are studies which are very crucial for the climate change effect on the country. I was wondering whether there have been any follow up actions on these studies. These are 42 studies which have been done by the GSI. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether they have just passed them on to the relevant Ministries and whether there have been Action Taken Reports at all. I hope, the hon. Minister would clear it.

[Translation]

*SHRI GANESH SINGH (Satna): I am putting forth submitting my views on the demand of grants presented by Ministry of Mines. There is a huge repository of valuable minerals in our country. Storage of minerals is present at both private and public services but there is huge score of improvement in the exploitation of minerals. Are the laid down criteria being followed? The kind of monitoring that is needed here is absent. Today, wherever mining is being done, the environment is being spoiled, water bodies have dried and the water level is alarmingly

*Speech was laid on the Table.

going down. Deforestation is going on. The houses in neighbouring villages are being blasted or collapsing due to heavy blasting. Every year, mine owners are invited in Delhi and certificates are regularly given to them for good work by different ministries of Government of India. Due to deep mines, earthquake-like situation has been created in many places. I want to tell the ministry to think deeply about all the other ill effects while giving recognition to mines.

It is usually seen that minerals in private sector and the land is either forcibly grabbed at throw away prices or by instilling fear of acquisition in farmers. A provision should be added to give some amount per-tonne to leaseholder by amending the existing law. After the extraction of minerals is over the land should be filled and returned to the concerned farmer.

It is usually seen that all of Government of India undertakings which are carrying out the work of mineral extraction are bearing losses. At the same time, private companies are earning huge profit. What is the reason behind this? The Ministry needs to think minutely on this. Illegal mining is done in the whole country. The mafia is completely active and the government is not able to stop them. Due to this, there is a huge loss of revenue for government. The ministry is only allocating mines but the issues of security are regularly being ignored.

There is a need for transparency in the expenditure on items in the allocation of budget. At some places invaluable mineral reserves are lying under the ground because of reserve forests. Some places are written as forests in records but the trees are not there. Permission for extracting minerals should be granted after identifying such places.

The export of raw materials should be banned. My parliamentary constituency has got heavy reserves of limestone. The houses get cracks in their walls due to heavy blasting. The works of mining are going in the centre of forests. The level of water has gone down. So, there are many such problems there.

There is need to pay special attention to improve the living standard of dislocated families and the labourers

working in mines. Adequate and proper arrangements of education, health, employment etc. should be made for their families. The labourers working in this area are disorganized and there is need to organize them.

There is a mine of diamond in Panna district of Madhya Pradesh. A reserve forest is situated beside this mine. Due to this reserve forest, the mining work is not being done at very large scale. I would like to draw the attention of the Ministry of Mines of the Indian Government to the need of providing more facilities for mining such a valuable metal.

[English]

SHRI GANESHRAO NAGORAO DUDHGAONKAR (Parbhani): Mr. Chairman, Sir, thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on this important subject. According to the study of trends, mining industry has contributed approximately 2.5 per cent to three per cent to the GDP over the last few years and the same is expected to increase to about five per cent of the GDP over the next few years. Mining is a money-making business. Not only do mining companies prosper, but the Governments also make money from revenues. Workers also receive income and benefits.

The Government should plan alternative solutions such as the deeper level mining of available mineral resources, conservation and alternative locations for optimum utilisation of potential mineral belts, with modern and revised techno-economic viewpoints. The Government should emphasise that the concept of cluster-mining be worked out and new mineral areas involving combination of modern technology for mining be evolved with due consideration for Sustainable Development Framework, both for the existing as well as the future mining centres in India.

Sir, there is an acute shortage of trained personnel and skilled manpower as per the current scenario as well as the growth projections in the mining and mineral sector. The existing ITIs are not suitably equipped for skill development in this sector. This issue needs to be addressed preferably in the Public-Private Partnership

model through the National Skill Development Board. The Government should revive the proper study methods according to the current modern technique and environment issues for the skills development for the mining industry in the context of requirement of skilled geoscientists and mining engineers, mates, surveyors and technicians. The Government should evolve a strategy for involving GSI Training Institute network of RTIs and FTCs across the country for imparting specialised short-term training courses in collaboration with identified mining sectors for fields like surveying, underground geological mapping for mining etc. and finalize issuing diploma and degrees certificates in association with Universities.

The nature of mining processes creates a potentially negative impact on the environment both during the mining operations and years after the mine is closed. This impact has led to most of the nations of the world adopting regulations to moderate the negative effects of mining operations. Safety has long been a concern as well, but modern practices have improved safety in mines significantly.

They develop skin rashes, headaches, vomiting, diarrhea, etc. In fact, the symptoms of mercury poisoning are very similar to the symptoms of malaria. Many people who can not afford to go to a doctor or who live in a village where a doctor is not accessible, they often are not treated for their illnesses. If the water is contaminated, the people can not use it for bathing, cooking, or washing their clothes.

There is a serious concern over ongoing unscientific and haphazard mining activities in some parts of the States in India.

Sir, I am speaking for the first time in this House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes, please carry on.

SHRI GANESHRAO NAGORAO DUDHGAONKAR: Such mine operators do not generally take due cognizance of the geo-environmental factors essential for sustainable regional development and protection of interests of the local communities, particularly, in the tribal areas.

[Shri Ganeshrao Nagorao Dudhgaonkar]

It is a very serious matter and the Government should look into the negative impact of mining operations. The Government should make a long-term policy and rules for the mine companies to follow stringent environmental and rehabilitation codes in order to minimize environmental impact and avoid having any impact on the human health in the country.

There is greater need of improvement in surveying by using scientific and innovative methods in the mining industry. I hope and trust that the Government will consider my views and take appropriate steps to boost the mining industry and protect the environment and human health of this country.

*DR. PRASANNA KUMAR PATASANI (Bhubaneswar): India has a long history of commercial coal mining covering nearly 220 years starting from 1774 by M/s Sumner and Heatly of East India Company in the Raniganj Coalfield along the Western bank of river Damodar. However, for about a century the growth of Indian coal mining remained sluggish for want of demand but the introduction of steam locomotives in 1853 gave a fillip to it. Within a short span, production rose to an annual average of 1 million tonne (mt) and India could produce 6.12 mts. per year by 1900 and 18 mts per year by 1920. The production got a sudden boost from the First World War but went through a slump in the early thirties. The production reached a level of 29 mts. by 1942 and 30 mts. by 1946.

With the advent of Independence, the country embarked upon the 5 year development plans. At the beginning of the 1st Plan, annual production went upto 33 mts. During the 1st Plan Period itself, the need for increasing coal production efficiently by systematic and scientific development of the coal industry was being felt. Setting up of the National Coal Development Corporation (NCDC), a Government of India Undertaking in 1956 with the collieries owned by the railways as its nucleus was the first major step towards planned development of Indian Coal Industry. Along with the Singareni Collieries

Company Ltd. (SCCL) which was already in operation since 1945 and which became a Government company under the control of Government of Andhra Pradesh in 1956, India thus had two Government coal companies in the fifties. SCCL is now a joint undertaking of Government of Andhra Pradesh and Government of India sharing its equity in 51:49 ratio. I request Hon. Minister for enhancement of Nalco.

Right from its genesis, the commercial coal mining in modern times in India has been dictated by the needs of the domestic consumption. On account of the growing needs of the steel industry, a thrust had to be given on systematic exploitation of coking coal reserves in Jharia Coalfield. Adequate capital investment to meet the burgeoning energy needs of the country was not forthcoming from the private coal mine owners. Unscientific mining practices adopted by some of them and poor working conditions of labour in some of the private coal mines became matters of concern for the Government. On account of these reasons, the Central Government took a decision to nationalize the private coal mines. The nationalization was done in two phases, the first with the coking coal mines in 1971-72 and then with the non-coking coal mines in 1973. In October, 1971, the Coking Coal Mines (Emergency Provisions) Act, 1971 provided for taking over in public interest of the management of coking coal mines and coke oven plants pending nationalization. This was followed by the Coking Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1972 under which the coking coal mines and the coke oven plants other than those with the Tata Iron and Steel Company Limited and Indian Iron and Steel Company Limited were nationalized on 1-5-1972 and brought under the Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL), a new Central Government Undertaking. Another enactment, namely the Coal Mines (Taking Over of Management) Act, 1973, extended the right of the Government of India to take over the management of the coking and non-coking coal mines in seven States including the coking coal mines taken over in 1971. This was followed by the nationalization of all these mines on 1-5-1973 with the enactment of the Coal Mines (Nationalization) Act, 1973 which now is the piece of Central Legislation determining the eligibility of coal mining in India.

*Speech was laid on the Table.

[Translation]

*SHRIMATI JYOTI DHURVE (Betul): The incidents of illegal mining have increased. Certainly, it is an unconstitutional work, which should be checked by the Government.

Our country has got all invaluable things such as gold, silver, copper, iron, diamond, bauxite, coal in abundance but they are being exploited illegally at large scale these days. So, there is need to make special stringent policy and punitive process for checking illegal mining. Only through this, we could succeed in stopping illegal mining of these invaluable things.

Our valuable forest and environment are as important as these invaluable things. Our forest and environment protect the whole system and balance of the country to save our lives. Should we not save it?

NALCO has been given permission for mining and rewarded with special award. Is it right? It clearly aims at ensuring competitive work. Tender should be invited and inviting tenders should be made mandatory. Is the survey of 1932 has to be implemented in 2010-11.

Illegal mining is being done at very large scale as compared to the production of mines by the Government. I think that if we take the support of non-governmental organizations, it will be an act of squandering these invaluable wealth rather than protecting them because the places, where non-governmental organizations are operating, do not reflect good signs. By giving a constitutional power, we will only encourage them for illegal mining.

It means that we should use this invaluable wealth in improving the trade industry of the country and for stopping illegal mining. Our country has mineral wealth in abundance in different states of the country even today. This mineral wealth should be included in industrial units and creating jobs. The unemployed people of these areas should be made the contributors to the development of society and country by providing employment to them. The Government can play an important role by doing this.

We need to make an act for saving this invaluable wealth developing the country. The Ministry of Mines of the Government of India is not working properly continuously in mining of invaluable mineral wealth such as maganese, diamond, coal even today.

The percentage of use of G.D.P. differs from country to country. India's G.D.P. is 5.6. This G.D.P. should lead to progress as other countries too utilize it for development.

We should invoke the rule of 26% shareholders in order to give 26% royalty; rather profits should also be clear which come around to 900 dollars. It is a good profit and should be utilised for the benefits of Scheduled Tribes.

Even today, State Governments have not been properly involved nor have they been taken in. Perhaps, that's one reason why even a joint action plan has not been chalked out for checking the mining of minerals. More and more branches should be opened. It has many loopholes even today.

If we take it seriously, it is a most serious matter and there is need to work on it. Today, if we observe the whole districts, which have got the lease for more than 50 years, we will find that the non-governmental organizations have captured whole wealth over there. Is it the cause that corruption and high approach work here also? The poor work as the bounded labourers amid this abundant wealth. It is a hard slap on independent India and words related to the making of India.

The Government organizations encourage illegal mining even today and the poor and tribals living in these areas, are victims of it. Their families get nothing in the process. What is the reason that the Government is indifferent to this scenario and not trying to bring out the reality of the situation over there? Does the Government want to provide justice to those poor tribes? Today the tribal class of the country deserves to be meted out with proper justice, they too being citizens of the country in the same manner as the rest of the whole lot of other population in the country. They have lost everything;

[Shrimati Jyoti Dhurve]

water, forest and land and what they got in return for that is still a big question mark. Will this question mark not prove to be a black spot of history for the country? These people should get priority in getting employment. The Government should play a special role in protecting and improving their lives. Only then, we will be successful in saving the invaluable wealth and forest environment, realizing the dream of India as a developed nation and strengthening the formation of a worthy India.

[English]

*SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU (Tirunelveli): The wide availability of the minerals in the form of abundant rich resources made it very conducive for the growth and development of mining sector in India. India produces as many as 86 minerals which include 4 Fuels, 10 metallic, 46 non-metallic, 3 atomic and 23 minor minerals.

The total value of mineral production during 2009-10 is estimated at Rs. 127921.42 crores which shows an increase about 4.61% over that of the previous year.

The contribution of mining and quarrying sector to GDP in 2009-10 at Rs. 31808 crores indicated an increase of 8.7% over that in the preceding period.

India continued to wholly or largely self sufficient in minerals which construct primary minerals raw materials to industries such as thermal power, iron and steel, ferro-alloys, aluminium, cement, various types of refractors, chuna, clay based ceramics, glass, chemicals like caustic soda, soda ash, calcium etc.

Metallic Minerals

The value of metallic minerals in 2008-09 at Rs. 31533.97 crores increased by about 7.49% over the previous year. Among the principal metallic minerals, iron ore contributed Rs. 25,151 crores or 79.76%.

The value of production of non-metallic minerals at Rs. 3527.62 crores during 2008-09 increased by 2.89% as compared to the previous year. Lime stone is in leading

*Speech was laid on the Table.

position by contributing 70-92% of the total value of non-metallic minerals in 2008-09. The value of production of minor minerals was estimated at Rs. 16694.9 crores in 2008-09. The stock of minor minerals in the value of minerals production was estimated at 13.67% for 2008-09.

Coal Mining

Coal is an important mining in India. It is widely for power generation and other purpose. Geological survey work should be made continuously to find out new coal mines.

In Tamil Nadu Nevalees Lignite Coal Mines are under production. Further survey must be conducted to augment the coal mining field.

Illegal Sandmining

Illegal sand mining is leading to diminish the increase of the government. Moreover, the sand mining in river is affecting the drinking water facilities to the rural population. We need a restricted policy for river sand mining.

Hardship to minor minerals

Road metals and building stores are coming under minor minerals. Most probably it is doing by the rural small entrepreneurs. It is giving more employment opportunities to the rural workers.

The mining department and local officials are giving more trouble and more restrictions to this small business. The road metal producing crushers and blue metal producing miners are gradually deteriorated. They are earning only a meagre amount of profit. Due to the MGNREGA work opportunity in village, the workers are not ready to come forward to work in Blue Metal stone mines. Lack of workers are hampering this building stone mining works substantially.

The valuable sand mines, the valuable minerals sand exporters and mines are not restricted much by the mining departments. They are not abide the rules and regulations of the mines. But the poor black stone vendors are miners are restricted minerals. They are suffering lot in rural areas.

It is essential to protect these poor small industrialists who are doing road work metals and building stone mines in rural areas by law.

In order to encourage this poor who are doing blue metal mining, the charging of "seniarge" can be removed. It will be a welcome able decision to help the rural small businessman and also to encourage the employment opportunity to the village landless workers.

[Translation]

DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK (Thane): Hon'ble Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to thank the minister ji for bringing this proposal for the progress and development of the country, I am standing here to support the proposal on behalf of N.C.P. party.

I would certainly submit that this department of ours has been carrying out work for last many years. Not only this, they have made more progress and development during last 10 years. Our technology is progressing. Many of our members have submitted about geological survey, our technology has progressed in real sense and we should get benefit out of it.

India is a large country, we can manage huge population of the country, we can grow that much grains, on the same lines we can extract our mineral resources and do a good business and utilize it for the country as well. I am unable to understand that some people are saying that let the mineral resources keep intact for now and when it will be required, we will extract it. But I would like to submit that as of now we have been importing it from foreign countries; which is causing a lot of loss to our economy. The Government is formulating different kinds of policies, I know that 2-3 year ago, a discussion had taken place in the House that an amendment will be brought in this regard, but why that amendment is withheld, I am unable to understand. I would like to request the minister ji that the said amendment may be brought at the earliest so as to enable a discussion on that, which will play a vital role in the progress of the country.

This is happening in different states. I have observed that the matter is being put off from both the sides. Members were speaking from all quarters of the House but I was observing what is happening here? Discussion going on it in the House. I would like to request the minister ji that wherever this matter is discussed in the House, environment may please be included into it. Environment is an important as mining. I would like to submit that, though the Government is paying heed towards it but some substantial discussion should take place because the State Government says to contact the Central Government and the Central Government says to contact the State Government. I am unable to understand because there are some laws due to which both are putting off their responsibilities. I would like to submit that the minister Ji should call a joint meeting of the ministers of mines of all the states and suggestion should be invited from them. I would like to give you an example. Maharashtra is not a big mining zone but whatever mining at small scale is carried out in Maharashtra, all the items of environment covered under the law, they are not kept properly, that is why Maharashtra is controlled by Goa Mining Zonal Division. Meetings have been conducted many a time. These meetings have proved beneficial upto some extent but a lot is yet to be done. The Government is unable to do anything for the people especially those working in mining regions, their children, their family members. The workers of the said region are poor people, but there is no provision of education for their children. No attention is paid for the health of the mothers of those children. The government should make some special provision and guidelines should be issued to every state that a particular amount should be spent on their welfare and certain points should be taken into consideration. Such condition is prevailing in many states. You get a good profit out of mining, but what percent of that profit is spent on those poor people? That is equal to nothing. I would like to request the Government that it should be made mandatory for the State Governments, as education is made mandatory, on the same lines something should be done for them. People living in mining zone are not getting pure drinking water. There is no arrangement for their residence. People

[Dr. Sanjeev Ganesh Naik]

living there are very poor. We are getting a good profit out of mining but people who are playing a vital role in earning this profit are being ignored.

I would like to request the Government to formulate such Act, provision so that attention may be paid towards them. I has just been stated that allocation is made at some places to different states, specific regions have been allocated for every state but at many places permission has not been granted so far. Why the permission is not granted and what are the reasons? Common man does not have any information about it. It is causing the loss of money. We can also generate employment opportunities to more people by this. I would like to request the Government to ponder over it. I would like to thank the minister ji for presenting this matter in the House. There are many points to speak over it and the time will fall short but I would like to submit to the Government that next year when it will be brought into the House, the Government will pay attention to the point that how the maximum progress of the country can be brought about. I would like to thank you for providing me an opportunity to speak.

[English]

*SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE (Shirdi): India has a long history of abusing of mineral resources. Mining industry kept in focus in all the Five Year plans of the country and it could not be perceived as anything but development in demanding people's forfeiture of their lands for national prosperity.

Mining in India depends on over 3100 mines, out of which over 550 are fuel mines; over 560 are mines for metals, and over 1970 are mines for extraction of non-metals. About 600 coals mines, 35 oil projects and 6000 metalliferous mines of different sizes employing quite a large number of persons. Both open cast mining and underground mining operations are carried out and drilling/pumping is undertaken for extracting liquid or gaseous fuels. The country produces and works with

*Speech was laid on the Table.

roughly 100 minerals, which are an important source for earning foreign exchange as well as satisfying domestic needs. India also exports iron ore, titanium, manganese, bauxite, granite, and imports cobalt, mercury, graphite etc.

But what concern me the most is that most minerals and mining operations are in the forest regions inhabited by tribal people. In our country, people displaced by various projects, is estimated to about 5 crores and out of these, approximately 1 crore people have been displaced by mining projects alone. People displaced by mining lost the rights to cultivate their traditional crops and forests being cut down for mining, they are unable to collect forest produce for consumption or for sale.

Seventy five per cent of people displaced due to mining activities in different parts of the country have not yet received any form of compensation or rehabilitation. The country as on date does not have any specific relief and rehabilitation policy as a constitutional safeguard for these affected people. Especially, in the case of women the issues related to displacement primarily affects their control over land and other resources. One can easily surmise the condition of women displaced and affected by mining in different sectors and problem of people in abandoned/closed mines. Starting from rat hole mining, small legal and illegal mining to large-scale mining mostly by the public sector since the 90's by the private sector's participation, there are a wide range of problems and conflicts in relation to mining. Especially, the problems of local communities, displaced or affected by mining have had far reached consequences. Displaced tribal communities, who never received any form of compensation or rehabilitation, have to migrate to bordering states in search of land and forests. An example is the migration of tribals from Orissa to the neighbouring state of Andhra Pradesh due to encroaching upon their land for mining purpose.

While India has been steadily attracting foreign investment into its booming mining sector, the fact that the best prospects lie in tribal-dominated and heavily forested areas is cause for concern. Workers affected by lung diseases – Silicosis, a lung disease caused by

breathing in silica dust is another grim reality in the mining area. Despite an official order to provide compensation to the silicosis victims, nothing has been done so far. The workers also get affected by deadly diseases like tuberculosis and asbestosis. I would, therefore, request the Hon'ble Minister to look into these important issues and take remedial measures so that all the displaced and disease affected persons of mining activities can be rehabilitated properly with medical facilities, especially women who are most sufferers.

It is a dangerous trend that illegal mining is wide spreading in various ore-rich states of our country and has also generated controversy, which spans encroachment of forest areas, underpayment of government royalties and conflict with tribal people regarding land-rights. The Ministry of Mines and the Ministry of Environment and Forests have received over 20,000 cases of illegal mining during last few months. If we do the calculation, illegal iron ore mining and exports could be Rs. 50,000 crore to Rs. 60,000 crore. The spill-over of the effects of illegal mining into problems such as Naxalism and the distortion of Indian democracy by mixed political and mining interests has also gained international attention. This also led to a nexus between criminal and anti-national elements, especially in Naxal-affected areas in various parts of our country.

Illegal mining activity has been reported in the Aravali Range. Bauxite mining by Vedanta Resources in tribal areas of Orissa have led to conflicts in land right. Due to the personal intervention of our Environment Minister the 8,000 strong Dongria Kondh tribes who believe the remote hills are the home of their God, Niyam Raja and rely on the land for their crops and livelihood has been saved from the onslaught of a Multi National Company. Had this mining project been cleared by the Government, these tribal group would have been rendered homeless? Niyamgiri is the source of two major rivers, the Vansdhara and Nagvalli that provide water for irrigation in the plains below. It is a storehouse of rare flora and fauna, the four-homed antelope and the golden gecko being among them. The hills provide food for the tribals. Fruits that grow there are sold in village markets.

In short, the Niyamgiri Hills, the home of Niyam Raja, are at the center of Dongria Kondh culture. All these greenery would vanish if this mining project would have been set up.

Coal mining has also run into trouble as well in Angul district, Orissa over land issues. There have been severe ecological changes due to all these illegal mining. Certain species of animals, like the sloth bear, have disappeared in some region where illegal mining activity is going on. Medicinal plants from the area do not grow anymore. The entire system of rain has changed. It is reported that the entire area surrounding the mining area is denuded of greenery and has no agricultural activity. So, Government has to formulate a mechanism so that illegal mining is totally banned and before issuing any mining licence Government should consider all these environmental issues, and also see survival of tribal communities from the onslaught of Multi-nationals and in addition clearance from Ministry of Environment & Forests should be made mandatory before giving clearance to any mining project to save our environment as well as primitive communities.

[Translation]

*SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK (North Goa): The mining of iron ore is done on a large scale in Goa in comparison to other states. We export it to China and Japan. Today, the situation in Goa is dismal. Illegal mining is done much more than the limit prescribed by law for legal mining. Therefore, central government should make a remedial scheme for the ongoing illegal mining and it should stop the loss of revenue. Due to illegal mining the transport system has collapsed there. Entire villages are enveloped with dust. This is also affecting the health of people. They are getting afflicted with a lot of diseases of various kinds. The greenery and farming for which Goa is well known is being destroyed. The soil and dirt is dumped into farms after mining which is affecting agriculture and there is no mechanism in place for compensating the people for their loss. If the Central Government gives to Goans even a small portion of the

*Speech was laid on the Table.

[Shri Shripad Yesso Naik]

foreign exchange that it gets from exports they will be much relieved. Therefore, it is Central Government's responsibility to come up with a scheme to compensate Goans losses. Half go Goa's population is dependent on only mining.

In the budget of 2011-12 the excise duty has been increased on the exports made. The feraz content of iron ore found in Goa is 52 to 58 per cent. Goa exports low quality iron ore. It is not used in India. The prices of iron have already reduced in the whole world therefore, the increased excise duty will make it difficult to export iron ore. Because of this the exporters have started cancelling the previously taken orders. The ban imposed by Government of Karnataka on the export of iron ore has already resulted in 15 per cent reduction in exports. This is likely to decrease further due to increase in export duty. Therefore small transporters and ship industry will be badly affected by decreased exports. Small ship industry is on the verge of closing down. Almost 1200 ships are already being used. Order has been given for purchasing about 25-30 new ships. A bank loan has been given for the same. All of these are worth approximately Rs. 150 crores. All these will close due to decreased exports. At least 7000 workers are directly associated with it in other ways and 15000 workers are associated with the small ship industry. If the export of iron ore is stopped it would lead to unemployment of the said thousands of people and loss of means of their livelihood. Therefore, the Small Ship Industry Association had appealed to the Finance Minister to decrease the export duty from the increased 20 per cent to 5 per cent again.

I demand the said export duty to be brought to 5 per cent again.

KUMARI MEENAKSHI NATRAJAN (Mandsaur): Sir, first of all I thank you for giving me to the opportunity to speak. I have stood here for supporting the demands for grants put forward by the Ministry of Mines. While starting my speech I would definitely like to add one thing; we have stood here for discussing the demands for grants put forward by Ministry of mines but this is not an issue of one sided view.

We will not be able to do justice to this subject until we decide the policy by mulling over all of the points of this issue. All of the members of the ruling and Opposition present in the house know and accept the there was no point of industrial revolution and development without the mining of minerals and mines at the time of gradual development of civilization and the commencement of industrial revolution. But while we are discussing this matter in this house today, in the 21st century, some Gond, Baiga or Oraon, might be thrown out and deprived of their dwellings in nearby regions of Raigura, Kashipur, Niyamgiri in Jharkhand and Madhya Pradesh.

While we have stood here today for debate, there is a need to talk with seriousness about the possibility of Shankhini and Dankini rivers, flowing out of Beladilla mountain range in Chhattisgarh being more polluted. In my opinion the debate will not be complete today without talking about other matters related with minerals like, the displacement caused due to mining, the effects of mining of minerals on environment etc. There is a need to talk about it here. 8 per cent people in the country fall in the tribal category. Mr. Chairman, Sir, if we look at the total displacement statistics in the country since independence and in last few years when the notion of development took roots, 40 per cent of displacement has been borne by the tribal people.

I want to put forward some statistics in front of you. In the year 1991, 769 hectares of forest which was meant for industrial use, and activities for mining and industrial as well as other purposes started on it, increased by 43 per cent. I want to say that whenever we talk about mining, it cannot be complete without talking about displacement. A historic verdict concerning displacement was given by Hon'ble Supreme Court in the case of Santa V/S state of Andhra Pradesh in July 1997.

We talk about the fifth schedule of the Constitution. The fifth schedule of the Constitution provides safety and protection to the tribal class. It states that land can not be transferred to any non-tribal people at any rate in tribal and scheduled areas. But when leases to Birla and 17 other companies were granted in the district

Visakhapatnam of Andhra Pradesh, then hon. Supreme Court cancelled all leases by giving a historical verdict and it further laid down that in future such leases cannot be given. At one hand, the Supreme Court gave this verdict, at other hand our Parliament and the then governments made a law called PESA. The fifth schedule of the Constitution has the provisions of protecting the tribes from dislocation. I would like to draw the attention of hon. Ministerji towards the shortcomings of this law. This law, PESA doesn't talk about important minerals but only about subsidiary minerals. The incidents of such displacement will keep coming till we don't take any historical decision concerning the displacement of tribal class people. The people of Dongaria Kaundh society worship a hill of Niyamgiri mountain. The faith of these people is attached to this hill. But as reports have it the Vendanta company has forced those people to retreat to that mountain.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to thank the Chairperson of UPA, hon. Smt. Sonia Gandhi and hon. Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh for the fact that they stopped it through the Central Government. It is not the matter of just one Niyamgiri. We can't save every Niyamgiri through such interventions. But the matter of concern is that if this Niyamgiri hill is destroyed, then, this type of incident will keep happening at all other places of states like Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand. Such incidents will keep happening at other places also.

Mr. Chairman, this is an era of globalisation. After the year 1993, the Foreign Direct Investment started coming to our country. Almost hundred per cent FDI was allowed in the year 2006. As a result of that, these companies started working in tribal protected areas and scheduled areas.

I welcome and thank His Excellency the President, who strongly advocated for new mining policy and mineral policy in coming years in his speech at the beginning of the session. I believe that the Central Government will bring the humanistic concerns in its displacement policy. This party had advocated for jungle Satyagraha before Independence and brought the laws of Forest Right and PESA. It talked about tribal Panchsheel and other sub-plans. My friend, who are present here, talked about new

mining policy. The matter of mines is of depreciation. Values keep decreasing continuously. Giving a share to somebody in profits, is not sufficient. I would like to say that they should get equal rights. The people of tribal class are being displaced and they are struggling continuously for water, forest and land, which are their moral rights. We can't deprive them of their rights. It is the duty of ours and the House that the tribes, struggling for their rights, should get equal shares and ownership rights.

Mr. Chairman, now, I come to other matter. Now, I would like to talk about the effects of mining on environment. The topography of whole land changes. When sulfide comes in contact with oxygen continuously, it converts into Iron sulfide through the process of oxidation. It creates dangers for the environment. The situation was similar to this when gold rush happened in California, Sinite was used for its treatment. I would like to talk about abandoned mines and the workers, who were working in these mines. I want to say this thing with responsibility that our country has no inventory in which the data of abandoned mines could be kept. I would like to request to you that the companies, working in this section, should be made to pay a clean-up cost. They should pay the compensation for damaging the environment according to policy of Polluters' Pay. The compensatory amount should be minimized and the responsibility of it should be given to IBM and GSI.

Mr. Chairman, the matter related to coal was discussed here today at the beginning. Coal has nothing to do with the discussion of this Ministry. But the UPA continued the policy of first come, first served. This policy was initiated at the time of NDA. I am not saying this here to score points. I only want to say that we will have to make laws as the developed countries have made. I would like to give examples of laws like-Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act, Cleaners Act and Clean up Act. We will have to discuss thoroughly about this matter. I want to say that if we want to minimize the effects of mining an environment and the cost of treatment of abandoned mines to be shared with companies, we will have to make laws of paying

[Kumari Meenakshi Natrajan]

compensation for environmental effects/losses to be paid by the mining companies.

18.00 hrs.

They should pay the cost ...*(Interruptions)* I will complete my points in two minutes.

The people of Nurse caste of Norway migrated to Greenland many years before. Like the people of our many cities, those people have vanity that they are the most civilized people. Some companies of ours also may have this feeling. But, when they reached there, they lost their existence only in 450 years due to the environmental damages, they did while the Inuit people, who were considered rustics had been living there for centuries. It is an example for us today. We will have to stop the damages to environment and bring transparency in it.

At last, I would like to say that GSI and IBM should be strengthened. We have plethora of laws, made by other countries. They can work through industry tax, clean up cost and environmental impact cost. Only through these ways, we can minimize the damages to environment and protect the displaced, keeping the process of mining intact.

It is repeatedly said that it is the responsibility of the Indian Government. What is Indian Government doing? Indian Government and State Governments are not like two border countries in a federal system. It is the responsibility of both combined together. They should work for the betterment of people collectively. I would like to say that if some people again and again say that it is the responsibility of the Government of India. It means that the State Governments have failed in discharging their responsibility. We should discharge these responsibilities collectively. I hope that the new mineral policy will have answers to all these vexed questions.

*SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL (Bikaner): I am submitting my following suggestions to be included in the demands for grants by Mining Department:—

*Speech was laid on the Table.

The budget of Mining Department in the year 2011-12 has been increased by only Rs. 400 crore, which is very less, keeping in mind the mineral wealth of the whole country. Therefore, this amount should be increased so that the policy of exploitation of mines could be expanded and the department could get more amount for the development of infrastructure.

I come from Rajasthan. The complaints of illegal mining of Gypsum keep coming from my Parliamentary Constituency, Bikaner. The store of Gypsum is under the land of farmers, but the mining of Gypsum, being under the control of Government, farmers mine Gypsum from their land illegally and sell them to the units of Plaster of Paris. Gypsum, mined by the farmers is called illegally mined Gypsum but there are people at all levels for making illegal Gypsum legal. If the farmers are allowed to mine Gypsum or those industrial units who use it as raw materials, are allowed to mine, then, the revenue of Government will increase as well as corruption, happening as illegal mining can be checked. Although, this subject comes under the working of State Governments but Government of India should intervene. A combined decision should be taken to solve the problems related to illegal mining by collating all such cases of all states and forming high level committee.

Almost 90 types of mineral resources are available in the country and these mineral resources have been classified into minor minerals and major minerals. There are separate policies for minor and major minerals. There is need to review the classification of mineral resources in this era of liberalization and re-classify them according to their current demand and supply so that the Government could get more revenues and the incidents of illegal mining could be decreased.

Rajasthan is a leading state of the country in the production of some mineral resources. But, the Government of India invests less amount in the development of mineral resources of Rajasthan as compared to the royalty it receives from the mineral resources of the state. It doesn't fulfil the aims of federal structure, explained in the constitution. Other states also have the similar

complaints. Therefore, the Government of India should make such policies so that the states having mineral resources could get more amount as royalty and the mineral resources of states could be developed in all respects.

In the context of illegal mining, schemes should be made in the view of whole country, instead of making a system limited to only one state. Enquiry agencies should be made active. There is need to make a uniform system for all states. There is need to rise above party politics.

Additional police patrolling arrangements should be there at the places of illegal mining. If needed, the para-military forces of the Government of India should be utilized.

The policies of first come first-served or first-search-minerals, then mine them, related to the mineral resources of the country should be renounced in this contemporary era. It is an era of competition. If we auction the mineral resources, the Government will get more revenues. In the arrangement of auction, there should be provisions of certain percentage of reservation in the allocation of mines for Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribes and other backward classes in proportion to their population so that it could realize the concept of welfare state.

The help of environmentalists should be taken at the time of allocating mines.

In establishing the small industries, the complex process of giving NOCs by the environmental department should be simplified.

The Railways should formulate a policy whereby as soon as it gets any complaint of illegal mining, happening in any area, it should stop, carrying the goods from that particular area. It will help in checking illegal mining. Mining department will get more income if the policy is made in future.

The exploitation of mineral resources is done by both machines as well as labourers. All these labourers are from the unorganized sectors. Therefore, for their

social security, insurance schemes, having the facilities of education, health and pension etc. should be formulated.

Mostly the tribals and people of weak class get dislocated due to mining, so there is need for earmarking 33% of total amount for the rehabilitation of displaced people.

Modern technology should be used in the works of surveying mines. It should be strengthened.

*SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL (Domariyaganj): I support the budget presented by the Minister of Mines of Ministry of Mines for the year 2011-12. There is a significant contribution of Ministry of Mines in the growth rate of the country. That is why, the Planning Commission had constituted a High Level Committee (Hoda Committee) in 2005 for recommendations regarding national mineral policy and legislation, namely the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act 1957. National Mineral Policy was notified in March 2008 on the basis of the report of committee. Work has been undertaken to consider recommendations of High level Committee and bring the national mineral policy under the legislative framework. Our government has streamlined the system to simplify the fixation and collection of royalty of main minerals. After conducting an indepth study of Geological Survey of India, a report has been presented on 31st March, 2009 and it has also been accepted. The process of strengthening GSI has been started on the basis of that report. Minerals are invaluable natural resource which is limited and non-renewable. These generate necessary raw material for primary industries. The history of mineral excavation in India is as old as Harappan Civilization. The wide availability of rich minerals has facilitated the growth and development of mineral sector in India. Mining sector is a crucial part of Indian economy. There has been a huge increase, both in terms of quantity and price, in production of minerals after independence. India produces 86 minerals including 4 fuel, 10 metallurgical, 46 non-metallic, 3 atomic and 23 accessory minerals (including timber and other materials). The estimated cost

*Speech was laid on the Table.

[Shri Jagdambika Pal]

of mineral production (except atomic minerals) during the years 2009-10 is Rs. 127921.42 crores which indicates an increase of 4.61% compared to the previous year. In the case of minerals India has been completely or mostly self-sufficient. Today, 8% of the population is tribal but in the case of displacement it is 40 per cent which is a cause of considerable concern. We need to be concerned about tribals and take steps for their welfare because these are essential component of industries like mineral thermal power generation, iron and steel, mixed iron alloys, aluminium, white pigment etc. India is often self sufficient in mineral fuels and all industrial minerals except lower ash cooking coal needed for coal steel plant and bauxite chromite, iron and magazine ore, ilmanite and futile and chrisoile, aesestes, borex, waroit, kinite, potassium, rock phosphate and primary sulphur in lignite/metallic minerals. The Central Government is engaged in preparing necessary legislative measures for effecting NMP to ensure fundamental equivalence in mineral aids. As per the aims of national policy, model state mineral policy has circulated to all of the states. The objective of model framework is to help. The State governments to develop appropriate mineral policy for their states within the purview of national mineral policy and keeping in mind their regional needs. Today, illegal mining is being done in many states. Illegal mining has become a curse in Uttar Pradesh, Karnataka, Orissa and Jharkhand. This is causing a huge loss in revenue. Minerals are state government's property and the state governments get total royalty. The states have the power to stop this under the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation Act 1957) but the states are not utilizing their powers. Today, Ministry of Mines contribution in growth rate is about 5%. Along with this, I support the present budget.

*SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL (Jalgaon): Mr. Chaiman Sir, I have stood here to speak on Ministry of Mines demand for grant for the year 2011-12. Madam, the Government has published economic survey before presenting the budget. It has been said in its discussion that the increasing prices of metals and minerals in the country

*Speech was laid on the Table.

is also affecting the increase in inflation. This means that minerals and metals also affect us. Minerals play a major role in country's development but I have to say this with regret that government is not concerned about this critical field. Country's growth rate is increasing but this kind of growth is not being registered in mineral sector. We are constantly lagging behind in mineral business. According to the latest report of survey of public enterprise, the number of mines in the country before 2009-10 was 2962 but now, in 2009-10, it is 2729. What is the reason behind dwindling numbers of mines. The government should give a reply to this question. According to Volume I of public enterprise the total business of other minerals and metals was shown as 16454.29 crore rupees in 2008, Rs. 17984.60 crores in 2009 and Rs. 15991.61 crores in 2010. This means there is a loss in business in the mining sector. Statistics of few major companies of mining sector have been given in this volume. In this Hindustan Copper Ltd. Produced 30036 M.T. Kathod and 51777 M.T. white rods in 2008-09 and 17516 M.T. Kathod and 41999 M.T. wire rods during 2009-10. India Air Earth Ltd. Produced 356340-13856 and 19392 M.T. and zircon in. 2008-09 while it produced 355105 M.T. and 13138 M.T. style and 18553 zircon in 2009-10. K.I.O.C.L. Ltd. Company of iron ore sector produced 1376 M.T. iron and palate and 0.118 M.T. iron in 2008-09. It produced 1273 M.T. iron and palates shore and 0.062 M.T. wig iron in 2009-10. I do not want to get entangled in statistics. According to the information that I have, public sector companies are not being able to produce according to their capacity. When we talk about development in mineral sector, we will have to take the lagging behind of public sector mineral production companies in production of minerals seriously. Along with this, few major iron ore companies of iron ore sector and J and K mineral development companies are included in the list of companies suffering losses. Today, the country needs to develop on the basis of minerals. If we want to progress in industrial sector, we would need to exploit mineral resources in national interest.

But the scenario, which has been unfolding in the mineral sector, do not hold any promise for development. The Anwarul-Huda Committee presented its report in the year 2006 to spur the production of minerals in the country and it formed the basis for the formation of our mineral

policy in 2008. But, later on, this mineral policy was caught in the cobweb of the recommendations of a host of committees like the Committee set up by the Planning Commission on 31st March, 2009, and the Committees set up by the Geological Survey of India, Indian Bureau of Mines, and a Ministerial level committee to determine the no-go areas. The hon. Minister should respond as to why the National Mineral Policy, 2008, was framed in such haste, which has rendered it ineffective. The growth of mineral sector will push the development of industry and generate employment. But this is not happening and we need to search for its reasons. Most of our mining areas lie in tribal territories, which are protected by the fifth Schedule of the Constitution. These tribal areas have been witnessing the rise of naxal extremism because there are no avenues of employment and development. We need to ponder over these problems and bring these areas in the mainstream of development by setting up mineral-based industries and processing plants. But, unfortunately, the Government do not pay any attention to this side.

Minerals can ensure the development of tribal areas but due to the indifferent attitude of the Government, this has not been materialized. The country spends a lot of money for the import of minerals. In this backdrop, the Government should frame a policy to identify the mineral areas and excavate and process them in national interest. I, through you, request the hon. Minister to implement these suggestions. Minerals are our national assets and we should mine them keeping this fact into consideration. With these words, I conclude.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, it is 6 o' clock. We shall continue this discussion tomorrow.

Now, we will take up 'Zero Hour' matters and the time of the house is extended till the completion of 'Zero Hour'.

[Translation]

SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI (Nabrangpur): Sir, I wish to raise an important issue regarding the inclusion of two

communities – Kondareddi and Jhorhia, living in my constituency – into tribals' list. The Kondareddi community has been recognized as a tribal community in Andhra Pradesh. Recently, when the naxalites kidnapped the District Collector of Malkangiri, they demanded the inclusion of Kondareddi into the tribal community. Traditionally, they are tribals. The Jhorhia community living in Koraput district and Raigada, is also a tribal community. I appeal the Government for their inclusion in tribals' list. The State Government has already made a recommendation in this regard. The Government of India should take prompt action in this regard and include these two communities – Kondareddi and Jhorhia – in the list of tribal communities. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB (Cuttack): Orissa Government has said that this is to be included. I would also support the cause which Shri Pradeep Majhi has mentioned. It should be taken up by the Government as quickly as possible.

SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA (Bangalore North): I would like to raise an important issue regarding to convert the State Highway No. 23 to upgradation as a new National Highway from Ginigera to Mahaboobnagar via. Gangawati, Manvi, Sindhanur, Kalmala, Raichur joining at Jadachada, NH-7, the total length of which is approximately 280 km.

Sir, this State Highway is converted as all weather and National Highways standard quality has been done by the State Government of Karnataka, if it is converted as a National Highway, there will be no extra burden of the NHAI. The only future maintenance cost should be borne by the NHAI. This highway connects Karwar and Mangalore ports and it also connects Andhra Pradesh and Hyderabad. This Highway is connecting Tourist Hubs and World and Historical Heritage places and Industrial and Agricultural Centres like Hampi, and steel industries, cement industries, and also connects the production centres of Rice and Maize, Cotton, and also that of Granites.

[Shri D.B. Chandre Gowda]

As it involves both commercial and public transportation, it is essential to convert it to a National Highway. Sir, through you I would request the Minister of Road Transport and Highways to convert this State Highway to a National Highway. I thank you for the opportunity given to me.

18.06 hrs.

(SHRI FRANCISCO COSME SARDINHA *in the Chair*)

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (Vaishali): Sir, there are around 28 lakh Aanganwadi workers and helpers. The Government has raised the monthly allowance of the worker from Rs. 1000 to Rs. 1500 and, then to Rs. 3000. Likewise, the monthly allowance of the helpers, which was earlier Rs. 500, was raised to Rs. 750, and then to Rs. 1500. But I want to narrate the plight of 6 lakh Aashakarmis, which have been working with the Department of Health. There is one Aashakarmi for every 1000 population in our country. I don't know whether the Government is aware of this fact or not, but the truth is, they do not get any monthly allowance. They hardly earn Rs. 100 or 200 whenever they find any opportunity to work in a month. This injustice is being meted out by the Government to these Aashakarmis. The Government has been adopting this type of double standards. On the one hand, it has tripled the monthly allowance given to the Aanganwadi workers and helpers, and on the other hand, the Aashakarmis are not being given anything. I would like to know from the Government the crime of these 6 lakh Aashakarmis. They work as midwives at the ground level, but the health department does not take care of them. The Steering Committee of the National Rural Health Mission has proposed to give these Aashakarmis at least Rs. 500 per month. But this proposal is not being implemented on the pretext of holding talks with the Ministry of Finance. You will not find this type of behaviour anywhere else in the world. I expect assistance from all the hon. Members and the intervention of the Chair to bring this fact into the

cognizance of the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs. When the monthly stipend of the Aanganwadi workers and helpers has been raised, then, why this foot-dragging in the case of Aashakarmis. The Government, at least, can implement the proposal of the Steering Committee of the NRHM to give Rs. 500 per month to them. If the Government will not do justice to them, then who will listen their grievances. In all States, the Aashakarmis are coming on one platform and holding agitations. They have held a demonstration at Jantar Mantar in Delhi also. Now, this age, when all the important posts in the country like the President, the Speaker of this House, the Chairperson of the UPA, the Leader of the Opposition, have been occupied by women, then why these poor women are being denied their rights. We talk of giving respect to the women, but there is no one to listen and watch them. It is astonishing that even nobody knows them.

A few days ago Yashwant Sinha Ji in his address in the House was informing that under the policy of the Government widow of 40 years and above will get the pension whereas widow below 40 years is not entitled for pension. In this manner, widows are being tortured. At one hand it is declared that pension will be given to the widow of 40 years of age, employment will be given, you better understand what type of employment you are going to provide to widows, on the other hand these poor women are being deprived of even a monthly stipend. Women are occupying high and responsible offices even then injustice is being done to women, which never happened earlier. Therefore, I demand that the leaders of all parties in the House should come to know that no monthly allowance is given under Asha. The allowances of Anganbadi workers have been increased which is appreciated by all. But the strength of Asha is 6 lakh, their voice is not strong enough, they are poor women and play an important role in taking care of children and sick people but injustice is being done with them. I would like to ask as to how long this injustice will continue. Mr. Chairman, Sir, I consider you Panch and through you I would like to request the Government that the said issue may kindly be taken into knowledge. Whereas the steering committee on National Rural Health Mission has

made the recommendation that their allowance should be increased, I would like to know who is the officer in Ministry of Finance who is withholding it. How long this injustice will be done, at least the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs should take notice of it. Why this dual standard has been adopted by the Government? And who is the officer curtailing the recommendation of the committee it should be taken into knowledge.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Member, you have made your point. What is your demand finally?

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Injustice causes war, agitation, therefore Mr. Chairman, it must be pondered over.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, those of you who want to associate themselves with this matter, please send your slips at the Table.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Dara Singh Chauhan, Shri Dhananjay Singh, Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal, Shrimati Kamala Devi Patle, Shri Ashok Argal, Shri Ravindra Kumar Pandey, Shri J.M. Aaran Rashid, Shri Bishnu Pada Ray, Shri A.T. Nana Patil, Shri Jagdambika Pal and Dr. Ram Chandra Dome associate themselves with the issue raised by hon'ble Raghuvansh Prasad Ji.

[English]

DR. RAM CHANDRA DOME (Bolpur): Sir, I want to bring to the notice of this House and the Government, an important matter of national importance.

Presently, the tsunami disaster has affected Japan which directly which indirectly affected the nuclear power plant installations. It has damaged the nuclear installations and radiation hazards are there. Probably,

this will be the second disaster in the world of its kind after Chernobyl. Thousands of people have already been affected by tsunami directly and we do not know how many people will be affected by radiation hazards.

Now our Government has also proposed nuclear power plants in different parts of our country and some nuclear power plants are already operating. We have to be very much cautious about it. One specific issue which I want to bring to the notice of the Government is that the proposed nuclear power plant with a capacity of 9900 MW at Jaitapur in Maharashtra falls in the seismic zone category-III as per the Geological Survey of India report. The past data shows that between 1985-2005 about 92 earthquake instances took place in that area.

Especially in the year 1993 there was one of the biggest earthquakes in the area which recorded 6.2 in the Richter scale. In this area the ground soil is already unstable as per the opinions of the scientists and geologists. But unfortunately, either knowing full well, or for not having gone into the full details of these scientific data, the Government has proposed installing this nuclear power station there in the coastal zone which is already in a vulnerable position both scientifically and technically. Moreover, in this backdrop of the disaster in Japan where our nuclear scientists are helplessly waiting to bring under control such a disaster though I have full faith in the ability of our nuclear scientists of our country and also I am not against nuclear power generation for civil purposes. ...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: So, what is your advice?

DR. RAM CHANDRA DOME: Sir, thousands of people will be affected and the livelihood of farmers and fishermen will be at stake. They are in agitation for economic reasons and also to protest against their displacement. But that agitation has been brutally attacked by the administration and police there. Hundreds of fishermen and farmers are behind the bars.

Sir, under the circumstances, my considered view and also the considered view of my Party is that this proposed nuclear power plant at Jaitapur should be

[Dr. Ram Chandra Dome]

scrapped immediately and simultaneously other proposed sites also should be meticulously and cautiously assessed before installing nuclear power stations in such places. Also, a proper assessment of the already installed nuclear power stations should be done so far as the safety part is concerned so that this sort of a disaster does not happen in our country. I urge upon the Government to look into these serious issues and take appropriate action and not go in for further installation of nuclear power station at Jaitapur.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Saidul Haque may be allowed to associate with the matter raised by Dr. Ram Chandra Dome.

Shri Shivarama Gouda — Absent

*SHRI P. LINGAM (Tenkasi): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to raise a matter of urgent public importance relating to wasteful flow of Shenbagavalli River in the hilly border areas of Tamil Nadu and Kerala in the Western Ghats caused by the wall collapse to a sluice gate that has been left unattended for the past 30 years. I would like to draw the attention of this august House towards the serious damage caused to an important water resource potential in my constituency Tenkasi and left unattended for more than 30 years affecting the irrigation and drinking water availability. In the Western Ghats, atop the hills in my constituency Shenbagavalli sluice gate, as a traditional barrage like structure with a wall, was situated in between both the States of Tamil Nadu and Kerala. That wall structure for that dam-like arrangement got broken 30 years ago. It has not been repaired as yet. More than 25,000 acres of land in my constituency were dependent on that for irrigation. That watershed arrangement augmented the ground water potential there. In the absence of regular storage due to the breaking of the wall, the water availability in that hilly terrain has been seriously hit.

Sir, I would like to point out that our National Water Management Policy aims at conserving water. But to the contrary, for the past 30 years, the Government has not

**English translation of the speech originally delivered in Tamil.*

taken any action to immediately attend to the need of that water resource point by way of constructing a side wall. This has resulted in the wasteful flow of water from Shenbagavalli River towards the west into the Arabian Sea. In all these years, the people of my constituency have been trying to draw the attention of the Government to have the wall rebuilt again as it is situated inside Kerala. Unfortunately the Kerala Government is not at all taking any action in this regard even when a huge amount of water during rains and flash floods wastefully flow away without extending the traditional benefits enjoyed by the people on this side of the border in Tamil Nadu. Enough funds must be allocated for this purpose and Kerala Government needs to take up this job in its own interest also. The painful fact is that it is only the Kerala Government that has put spokes in any positive progress to evolve a solution to this vexing problem. The Union Water Resources Ministry must come forward to ensure sharing of waters which is a national asset especially at a time when the water sharing is to be between two different States. The Union Government must take it up with the Government of Kerala to see that appropriate action is taken at the earliest. I urge upon the Centre to see that effective steps are taken to repair the Shenbagavalli sluice structure to extend the benefit to the poor people and agriculturists in the hilly terrains of my constituency. I would like to point out that I have already raised this matter in this House on an earlier occasion, but no action has been taken so far by any of the Governments, be the Centre or the Government of Kerala. We have not heard even a single word about this from both the Union Government and the Kerala Government. This kind of indifference leaving small matters will lead to discontent among the local population and may erupt as an inter-State river water dispute.

Hence I urge upon the Union Water Resource Ministry to make available funds needed to go in for reconstructing the damaged wall of that dilapidated watershed structure on the Shenbagavalli River and take up with the Government of Kerala to complete the work at their end to help solve the water problem in my constituency.

DR. SANJAY JAISWAL (Paschim Champaran): Sir, I would like to invite your attention towards the pitiable condition of the university of Bihar. At one hand the Government of Bihar is spending 25 per cent of its budget on education, on the other hand the condition of the universities of Bihar has become very pitiable. No Vice-Chancellor has been appointed in five of its universities, The Government of Bihar has been talking about appointment for two months but no appointment is made by the hon'ble Chancellor so far. More interesting thing is that he has appointed a person as the vice-chancellor of Jaiprakash University, who does not qualify even for professor. He has been alleged for meting out indecent behavior to a Bhojpuri lady singer. The hon'ble High Court had made the remark that he was not suitable for the appointment even then he is appointed as the vice-chancellor. The more worse condition is of Kameshwar Singh, Cultural University, FIR has been lodged against both its Vice-Chancellor and Registrar and both have absconded. Even after the intervention of the Government of Bihar he has not been sacked from the post rather vice-chancellor is made the incharge. I would like to request that the chancellor should make the appointment of vice-chancellors to those five university as soon as possible. The Hon'ble Chancellor should sack all the officers against whom FIR has been lodged. Thank you.

SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB PATIL (Jalna): Sir, I would like to thank you for giving me permission to raise the sensitive issue pertaining to my constituency Jalna. Diksha Bhoomi Express runs from Jalna. It runs between Kolapur and Dhanbad. Jalna is an industrial city and known for its steel and seeds industry. Many people from Uttar Pradesh and Bihar are engaged in these two industries. Jalna is not the halt station of the said train due to which these people have to face lot of difficulty while moving from their respective homes to other places. I myself have written a letter to the Railway Minister in this regard. The people of Jalna had agitated on this issue. I through you would like to request you would like to request to the Railways Minister that necessary direction may please be issued to the concerned railway division for the halt of Disksha Bhoomi Express at Jalna station to give relief to the people of Jalna.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri P.C. Mohan, I am not going to allow you to speak. If hon. Speaker permits you, you can speak tomorrow.

SHRI P.C. MOHAN (Bangalore Central): My name is there.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Your name is there. But according to rules, I cannot allow you to speak against the sitting Members. I cannot allow you to speak.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ (Garhwal): Mr. Chairman, Sir through you I would like to invite the attention of the House towards B.Ed trained persons who have to resort to agitation for their appointments related demands. But the State Government is ignoring those B.Ed and TET qualified unemployed people. The Congress Government during the year 2006 issued the notifications that the special BTC recruitment process will be made on the basis of the year of training. On the same guidelines the recruitment of trained teachers should be made in Uttrakhand State also. With the enforcement of the Government orders of the present Government thousands of trained will be out of recruitment process.

Sir, through you I would like to request the Central Government that Uttarakhand Government may be directed that trained teachers should be appointed on the basis of the guidelines issued by then Congress Government during the year 2006, so that more than sixty thousand B.Ed trained people may not be out of the recruitment process and they may get the benefit of recruitment as per special BTC process of the year 2006. For the bright future of the children of the State vacant posts of teachers may be filled as per previous rules.

Sir, I am very thankful to you for having provided me an opportunity to speak.

18.26 hrs.

At this stage, Shri P. C. Mohan and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, please go back to your seats.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: According to rules, I cannot allow you to speak against the sitting Members in the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down ...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: If Hon. Speaker allows you, I have nothing against you. Hon. Speaker is there inside. If you want, you can meet her.

[Translation]

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL (Bikaner): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I, through you, would like to draw your attention towards a very important subject. I am from Rajasthan and it is possible that the condition in all of the districts in Rajasthan might be same as the situation in my Parliamentary Constituency Bikaner. Teachers are not getting paid under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyaan. For the last five months they have not received any salary. They are trying to ascertain the reasons why they are not getting paid. They have also staged sit-in demonstrations at various district headquarters. They have also handed over memorandum to state government. But according to the information that I have received, there has been a mistake in the calculation of salary by district education officers. Due to this, the teachers are not getting their salaries and they are saying that the scaling of plan cannot increase and thus, they cannot get their salary. Due to non-payment of salary to teachers for the last five months, the half yearly exams of standard VIII in Rajasthan have been disrupted and there is a possibility of disruption in the forthcoming exams of Secondary Board of Education.

I, through you, would like to draw attention of

Ministry of Human Resource Development towards the letters written here by Rajasthan Government wherein they have requested you to send money by amending the plan under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyaan. If you will not send funds, our teachers will not get paid and we will not be able to conduct Secondary Board of Education examinations. This would put the future of students in jeopardy. Therefore, I, through you, would like to appeal to the government to send them funds under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyaan so that the teachers may get their salaries and their sit-in demonstrations may come to an end. Thank you.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Lal Singh, you are speaking from the Minister's seat. ...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH (Udhampur): Mr. Chariman, Sir, as per your permission, I am speaking again. I want to say this with a heavy heart that tenders are called in every year on 31st March in Vaishno Devi which is a holy place of a deity in my state Jammu and Kashmir. People go on 'Pithu', 'Palki' and 'Pavni' to pay their respect to 'Mata'. 25 thousands laborers work there. These are considered poor – 12 per cent tax is levied on these laborers. This is unfortunate. This is not done anywhere in the world. Jammu and Kashmir Government receives 8 crore rupees every year. You won't find that kind of secularism anywhere. 70 per cent muslim bakarwal people facilitate the journey and this tax is 12 per cent. The tender is called in on 31st March. This is taken away by the mafia and the goons.

I demand the government to waive this tax and there should be no tender of any kind in Vaishno Devi. I would also like to add that there is no arrangement for these people who carry the travellers in rain and snow. They cannot eat in the hotels because of their clothes. I request the Government to intervene in this matter. It is not a noble thing to take 8 crore rupees out of laborers hard earned wages.

[English]

SHRI ANTO ANTONY (Pathanamathitta): Mr.

Chairman, Sir I would request the Government to give necessary direction to various State Governments to strictly adhere to the Right to Education Act. I regret to state here that many unaided schools in the country frequently violate the provisions of the Act. As per report, the hon. High Court of Delhi has served notice to nine unaided schools in Delhi regarding the violation of the RTE Act. Similar incidents are occurring in various parts of the country.

Such incidents raise serious concerns over the success of the Right to Education Act in its letter and spirit. The Act is one of the golden feathers in the UPA Government underlines the imperativeness to ensure each and every child's right to education irrespective of his or her social and economic condition. The Act was passed in accordance with the ground realities in our country. However, its success depends on its strict adherence.

Therefore, I would request the Government to give necessary direction to various State Governments to strictly adhere to the Right to Education Act.

[Translation]

SHRI JAYANT CHAUDHARY (Mathura): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to raise in the House a very important issue with which sentiments of crores of people are associated. Brij area is in my Parliamentary Constituency Mathura. People are emotionally attached with Yamuna. Chaturved Samaj worships this river. Special functions are organized. People come from all over the world. I would like to let you know that whenever people of Mathura and Agra look at Yamuna, they are dejected because the river has turned into sort of a nullah. Crores of rupees have been spent on it, efforts have been made in various ways and the courts gave orders at different times but they were not followed. Allahabad High Court had passed its judgement in this regard in the year 1998. I know that the Mathura administration has not implemented even one of their directives. Crores of rupees were spent on Yamuna Action Plan. The projects that were made, were not practical and they did not prove to be effective.

Sir, I have already raised this issue under the rule

377 in this House and in reply to my demand at that time respected minister has accepted that even today the ground reality is that industrial and household trash is being dumped in this river without any treatment. A huge event took place in Japan and the Government of Japan has been providing economic aid to Yamuna Action Plan. There is a crisis today. There is a discussion on third phase of Yamuna Action Plan. I personally want to give a suggestion that the state of rivers is lamentable and in case the next phase of Yamuna Action Plan is implemented, we should definitely take into account the opinion of local people and experts.

Sir, today ascetics and saints, intellectuals and social organizations are covering the distance from Sangam to Delhi on foot under 'Yamuna Bachao Andolan'. We should take it seriously. Today, we are informed that Environment Minister of Haryana writes a letter to the Central Environment Minister stating that it is not Haryana's problem. Water is not being polluted in Haryana. Ammonia and Oxide levels in Haryana are normal. Haryana blames Delhi and Delhi blames Haryana and in this blame game the common man is being tortured who is emotionally attached to Yamuna. This river goes through many states. I would like to demand that as a high powered committee, which is chaired by the Lt. Governor of Delhi has proposed, to form an authority which may review the whole river project on national level and keep an eye on the implementation of all the projects on the lines of authority constituted for River Ganges which finds a special mention in our budget. This river is getting polluted due to the apathy of municipalities and agencies of state governments.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Dhananjay Singh, Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal, Shri Gorakhnath Pandey and Shri Vijay Bahadur Singh associate with Shri Jayant Chaudhary.

*SHRI P.R. NATARAJAN (Coimbatore): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Hindustan Photo Films unit in Ooty, the Otacamund in Tamil Nadu is an important industrial unit in the public sector manufacturing quality photo films

*English translation of the speech originally delivered in Tamil.

[Shri P.R. Natarajan]

and X-Ray films. In 1991, it had 4,500 employees on its roll. Currently, the total number of staff has shrunk to a mere 800. More than 55 per cent of its employees were drawn from the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. It is also to be pointed out that more than 10,000 people were getting job opportunities as indirect beneficiaries due to the functioning of this unit. Due to the globalization policy towed by this Government, this unit has been pushed to attain a sick state. I am afraid that the Union Government is adopting strategies and methods to see that this unit meets with a natural death and gets buried with a funeral by way of sending it to BIFR. In his Budget Speech, the hon. Finance Minister has stated that steps would be taken to rejuvenate this unit roping in the State Government also. Though it is said that Rs. 30 crore was allocated last year for this unit, nothing has been earmarked for 2011-12. Without fund allocation how can reconstruction and rehabilitation be done?

Hence, I urge upon the Union Government to allocate adequate funds to see that the Hindustan Photo Films unit is revived at the earliest. The employees there are continuing without any rise in pay for more than 20 years now. I humbly request the Union Government to attend to the problems of the agitated workers who have not at all been heard for long. With this I conclude. Thank you.

[English]

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB (Cuttack): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to thank you for giving me this opportunity to raise a very important matter.

I would like to draw the attention of the House, especially the attention of the hon. Minister for Parliamentary Affairs who is present in this House today relating to a very sad incident and a very important issue that is before our country today.

Shri Niyamat Ansari, an activist monitoring the use of NREGS funds in Jharkhand was murdered after he unearthed a massive embezzlement of funds. This is, probably, the fifth NREGS-related murder for the last four

years. Most of the victims are whistleblowers. In India, whistle-blowing is becoming a risky proposition. Today, the right to information is guaranteed by law but, at least, 10 RTI activists have been killed in the last two years who were trying to exercise this right.

One may state that in a horrible, tragic way the RTI activists are working and starting to hurt the corrupt.

The Government of India had, on 26th of August last year, introduced a Bill in the Lok Sabha to expand the definition of whistle blowers to cover anyone who makes a disclosure of public interest. Hitherto, it was only a public servant who could be a whistle blower. This Bill was introduced after the murder of the environmentalist Amit Jethava who had been campaigning to protect the Gujarat Gir Lion Reserve. In January, Vithal Geeta of Aurangabad was killed for exposing major irregularities in private schools in Maharashtra. In February last year, Arun Sawant was killed in Thane while Shashidhar Mishra was shot dead in Begusarai.

There is an urgent need to protect the whistle blowers and those exercising the RTI to unearth wrongdoing. That can only happen at a political level. Unless political parties put their organisational strength behind the activists, they cannot go about their task fearlessly. This may sound contradictory because locally vocal people and so-called elites are nearly always behind corrupt rackets. But since politics abhors a vacuum, there will always be a political force opposed to the corrupt one.

Let us not forget that political empowerment emancipates and mobilisation for RTI is a means to empowerment. It is high time the Government comes out urgently with a legislative mechanism to protect the whistle blowers. I would request the Parliamentary Affairs Minister to, at least, respond to this issue because this Bill is pending. Of course, there have been exigencies because this Bill could not be placed before the House in this Session. But I would like to get an assurance from the Minister if he can respond now. If it is not possible to bring this Bill in this Session, it should be brought in the ensuing Session at least because this Bill expands the

definition of whistle blowers with the result more and more people can get protection from this measure.

[Translation]

SHRI JAYWANT GANGARAM AWALE (Latur): Many micro-finance companies are making their fortunes on the name of providing financial support to the poor in the country. Poverty has become a big and organized business. The micro-finance companies proudly say that they are trying to uplift the poor through providing financial help but they are doing nothing but exploiting the poor.

Sir, I would like to know from the Government how it is justified to give loans at high rate of interest to the poor while the loan is recovered from the poorest. The rate of interest happens to be 24 per cent initially but at the time of recovery, it reaches upto 35 per cent due to compound interest. If the micro-finance companies make a claim of uplifting the poorest, then, I am surprised why such high rates of interest are not fixed for the aristocratic class. I am puzzled with the interest rates of 30 to 35 per cent on loan, charged by the micro-finance companies. In those situations, a farmer gets loan at 7 per cent for his crops while a woman has to pay the interest of 30 per cent to pay off the loans. Has the Reserve Bank of India not paid attention to this extremity of micro-finance companies? This plundering should stop at any rate. Stringent rules should be imposed on these micro-finance companies and actions should be taken against the guilty companies. This is my demand.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Ashok Argal.

SHRI ASHOK ARGAL: I want to raise an important issue, related to railways.

The NDA Government felt the necessity of having railway line from Bhind to Urai, Rath, Harpalpur, Mahwa for the development of the backward areas of Chambal and Bundelkhand. The announcements were made for surveying this railway line. The survey was done by the railway. It is a line of 215 kilometers. Its survey has been done in the year 2003, but no amount has been allocated for this scheme even now. This is a backward area of Bundelkhand. From our UPA Government, Rahul Gandhi

talked about the development of Bundelkhand, but if the funds are not being provided on time, the cost of this project will be two times according to present time. Therefore, through you, I request the Government and the railways that the Minister of Railways should provide adequate amount for the development of Bundelkhand and backward area, Bhind of Chambal. The Railways will get great profit after completing this project and it will help in the development of this area also. I want that the Central Government should provide funds immediately for this project. This is my demand through you. Hon. Minister for Parliamentary Affairs is present here. If you want, you may speak about this project because eight years have passed. Hon. Bansal ji.

Hon. Mr. Chairman, it is a very serious matter. Rahul ji has been in this area. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID (Theni): Thank you, Sir. I want to bring to the notice of the Government about the need of the hour to cover HIV patients by medical insurance from the Central Government's side. The HIV positive people are currently not provided insurance. This amounts to violation of the national mandate to providing stigma-free care and support services to the HIV positive.

Medical studies have revealed that timely initiation of anti-retroviral therapy can prolong their lives up to 20 years. In fact, India has the third largest number of people living with HIV. In my parliamentary constituency, Theni, downhill of Kodaikanal, Bodi Mettu and Kambam Mettu and other adjoining hill stations the presence of HIV positive patients registered in the local bodies is very large. Some NGOs with the help of the Central Government are helping them but not satisfactorily.

Therefore, I would request the Government to provide adequate medical treatment including medical insurance to the HIV patients, their children and families in my constituency.

[Translation]

SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH (Buxar): Thank Chairman ji. Through you, I would like to raise an important matter

[Shri Jagdanand Singh]

of public interest. Bhabhua, the headquarter of only district Kaimur is deprived of railway line in Bihar. There are 38 districts in the State and 37 district headquarters have the access to railway line. The railway lines from Bhabhua Road to Bhabhua Mundeshwari and Bhabhua Dinara to Ara are proposed. The works of land procurement had begun. But, the works of this proposed line included in the Rail Budget have not begun.

Mr. Chairmanji, you will be surprised to know that the foundation stone has been laid in the presence of Hon. Speaker who is sitting at the highest post of the House. She comes from this area. She is the representative of this area. Late Babu Jagjivan Ram Ji, whom we call Babuji respectfully, has been the representative of this area.

The Western parts of the state, Bihar, Ara, Rohtas, Buxar, Kaimur are known sometimes as Shahabad. These areas are on the path of industrial development despite being divided into four parts. This development was possible due to the production of paddy and wheat, having the facilities of irrigation from Son Canal system. There is need of railway line in these areas, having immense possibilities for development. This construction of railway line was accepted, feeling the needs of railway lines which can link these parts to other parts of the country, consumption and exports of agriculture products and carrying raw materials to the industrial institutions and product materials to the market. Mundeshwari is a famous place. This tourist place is situated in the hills of Kaimur. The forest of Kaimur, which is spread over 1300 square kilometers, has been inhabited by the tribal people. Radicalism has reached its extreme in this area. The Minister of Railways has announced too that these areas should be linked through the railway line so that they could be developed. The works of construction have not proceeded further despite the discussion of its allocation happened in the second year during the tenure of present Government. It has created great dissatisfaction among the people there. Former Minister of Railways of UPA-1 laid the foundation stone of this project. It is becoming impossible for the people to keep the hopes of railway lines alive for years. This railway line is needed for development.

Sir, I demand that the construction of Ara-Dinara-Mohania-Bhabua-Mundeshwari sthan railway lines should be started immediately. It will help in realizing the immense possibilities related to agriculture, industry and tourism.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Prof. Saidul Haque. I think you have associated previously.

SK. SAIDUL HAQUE (Bardhaman-Durgapur): Sir, I will just take two or three minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes, please.

SK. SAIDUL HAQUE: Thank you, Mr. Chairman, Sir, for giving me permission to speak. The Government is going to construct 9900 MW nuclear power plant in Jaitapur in Maharashtra. People and villagers in and around the area are agitating against the proposed plant. Jaitapur falls in the Seismic Zone 3 category and data from the Geological Survey of India shows that between 1985 and 2003, there were 92 earthquakes there. The biggest earthquake in Jaitapur was recorded in 1993 measuring 6.2 on the Richter scale. The unrecorded earthquake took place two years ago. The geologists tell that the ground is unstable. In the face of Japan earthquake and its effects on the Nuclear Power Plant, our hon. Prime Minister has told that they are taking every measure for safeguard. But there is no guarantee that the Government's safeguard will protect the people and ecologically sensitive Konkan Coast from a nuclear disaster if another earthquake happens there. Environmentalists tell that the third explosion at the Fokushima Plant in Japan confirms that in the event of an earthquake, precautionary measures and safeguards will not avert a disaster. So it is better not to have a nuclear power plant in this seismic zone at Jaitapur in Maharashtra. The Government should accept the people's demand not to have a power plant there and also in other places which pose a danger to the people at large. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY (Kandhamal): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the State of Orissa encountered a consecutive second year drought in 2010 owing to

inadequate and uneven pattern of rainfall in the months of June, July and August which is very crucial for Kharif crops. The State Government has declared 10,991 villages of 117 blocks and 104 wards of 14 Urban Local Bodies in 17 Districts as drought affected having sustained crop loss of 50 per cent and above during Kharif 2010 on the basis of estimated reports. The number of drought affected villages may go up after receipt of crop cutting experiment reports.

The State Government has submitted a detailed memorandum to the Ministry of Agriculture on 13th November, 2010 seeking Central assistance of Rs. 1589.19 crore which includes outstanding release of Rs. 401.13 crore on account of floods in 2008.

In response to the Memorandum, an Inter-Ministerial Central Team deputed by the Government of India visited the affected areas during 22nd to 26th November, 2010.

It is understood that the report of the Central Team has already been considered by the Inter-Ministerial Group (IMG) headed by the Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture in the meeting held on 20th December, 2010 and the recommendation of the IMG to provide the Central Assistance has been communicated to the concerned Ministries.

However, the High Level Committee, which will take a final view on the matter, has not yet been convened and no Central Assistance has been released so far. The State is, therefore, facing resource problem for financing the expenditure on different drought relief measures.

It is a matter of great regret that when funds have been released out of the National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) to other States in various occasions without the visit of the Central Team, the Government of India has not released any funds for Orissa in spite of the recommendation of the IMG. Hence, I would urge upon the Government of India to be sympathetic to the people of Orissa and release funds as asked by the Government of Orissa.

[Translation]

SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY (Andaman and Nicobar

Islands): Mr. Chair̄man, Sir, conflicts have come up over wages, on Mahatma Gandhi NREGA Scheme in Andaman-Nicobar. The minimum wages were increased to Rs. 190 from Rs. 156 per day from 1 October, 2010 in Andaman and Nicobar Islands group. With it, there was a provision of invariable DA, which was given to Delhi Government and other States. In Andaman and Nicobar Islands group, all people get some wages of Rs. 190 per day whether they work in the private sector or they do the works related to agriculture, road construction and civil or any other works. In addition to it, they get variable DA two times in a year from 1 October, 2010. The labourer, working in the field of a farmer or any other labourers also get the same payment. The labourers, who worked for 100 days, have got the wages of Rs. 190 per day in accordance with this rule in the months of October, November, December and January. But, suddenly, the Ministry of Rural Development reduced it to Rs. 170 per day after revision. Earlier, the labourers were getting Rs. 190 but the wage was reduced to Rs. 170 later on. It means the wage was reduced by Rs. 20 per day. Andaman and Nicobar Island group is situated at the end-most part of the country and Mahatma Gandhi used to say to look at the people, who are standing far behind. So, think of them and give them their wages. The Government of India has revised the minimum wages and Andaman-Nicobar is being neglected in this revision. The minimum wages in Assam was Rs. 87 and it is increased to Rs. 130. So, total increment is of Rs. 43. The minimum wages was increased to Rs. 130 from Rs. 96. So, the total increment is of Rs. 24. In Arunachal Pradesh, it is increased to Rs. 118 from Rs. 80. So, the increment is of Rs. 38. Our increment is of only Rs. 14. Earlier, it was Rs. 190, but it is being decreased to Rs. 170 now.

I demand that the Government of Andaman should give the minimum wage of Rs. 190. It is being said of providing hundred days employment. But some people get ten days employment and some people of twelve days. Some people haven't got jobs even now. If people do not get employment, then, they should get the payment atleast as promised by the Government. Apart from this, JE, AE, Gram Sevak or Sevika have no vehicles. They do not get TA or DA. They do high skills jobs but they

[Shri Bishnu Pada Ray]

are paid the minimum. Their salary should be increased. They should be given salary by which they can live. Only then, they will work properly.

Sir, my last demand in Mahatma Gandhi Scheme is that MNREGA Scheme should be initiated for the people living in forest encroachment area in Andaman. The Government should implement the Minimum Wages Act properly, which was made keeping in the mind the people of Andaman. It means that they should be given the wages of Rs. 190 per day.

19.00 hrs.

SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY (Giridih): Mr. Chairman, I thank you for giving me the opportunity to speak. Through you, I want to draw the attention of the Government towards the contractual labourers in Damodar Valley Corporation, giving appointments to the dependents of dead staff and the irregularities in the examination of junior clerk along with typist 2010/ D-2.

Mr. Chairman, through you, I want to inform the House that 1300 temporary labourers but permanent in nature have been working for almost 20-25 years in Damodar Valley Corporation. They have been enlisted by the management. They are given extra profits with the minimum wages, but their services have not been regularized as permanent labourers. According to Contract Labours Regulation and Abolition Act 1970, it is against this act to take the services of such labourers as contractual labourers. The State Governments have issued notices through their Labour Department to not work under such contract system. In such situation, the Central Government should issue the directions that it is not proper to take works through contract custom. Such labourers should be regularized as permanent staff.

Mr. Chairman, through you, I want to inform that the issue of offering appointments to 500 dependents of dead staff has been pending for almost 12 years in DVC. The policy of giving Rs. 5 lakhs as compensation has been made, while such dependents should be given jobs because no recruitment has been done for the groups C and D for many years in DVC.

Mr. Chairman, through you, I demand from the Government that the works have been done through outsourcing at present. So, in this situation, the dependents of the dead staff should be appointed through them. Recently, the examination of junior clerk along with typist, 2010 was conducted in DVC. A number of irregularities have been observed in the speed test of typing in this examination. Illegible examinees have been declared as eligible for private profits.

Mr. Chairman, through you, I demand from the Government of India that it should be cancelled immediately and enquiry should be done by the CBI. Thank you very much.

DR. BHOLA SINGH (Nawada): Mr. Chairman, through you, I want to inform the House that "Diya Khamosh hai, parantu dil kisi ka to jalta hai, chale aao jahan tak roshni maloom padti hai." Bihar is in darkness. Bihar is the mother of freedom and martyrdom. It is the birth place of tenth sikh Guru. The flame of a lamp of democracy of the world is in darkness. After the partition of Bihar, the thermal power stations, and coal mines are now in Jharkhand. Now, Bihar has to get 1500 megawatts electricity from the Central Bridge. It has been cut down. As a result of this, the hospitals are closed. It is difficult to run rails. Apart from this, we are not given coal linkages. We are not allowed to exploit the natural resources. We are not allowed to use water of the river, the Ganges for Kahal Village Unit. Bihar is afflicted and punished. I don't want to blame anyone but through you, I want to inform the present Government that it should call a meeting of group of ministers to discuss the problems of Bihar.

Mr. Chairman, with these words, I want to inform the House through you that "Kahan to tetha, chiragan harek ghar ke liye, kahan chiraga maisar nahi shehar ke liye, yahan darkhaton ke chhaye mai dhoop lagti hai, chalo kahin aur chalen umrabhar ke liye." Thank you.

SHRI RAMKISHUN (Chandauli): Hon. Chairman, for the communication of common people, there are roads through the cantonment councils in the country. But, unfortunately, the common people are partially banned from walking through Kariyappa Marg inside Varanasi

cantonment area of Varanasi Janpda. People cannot commute through that road in big cars. Lakhs of people come from and go to the district headquarters everyday using this way but due to some wrong decisions taken by the officers of the army, the citizens of that place are being afflicted and exploited.

Sir, if any person goes on bicycle and he crosses the gate of Kariyappa Marg, riding on bicycle, then, officers or staff of army beat that person and they compel him to get down from the bicycle and carry the bicycle by lifting it. At that place, nobody can cross the gate, riding on his/her vehicle whether it is bicycle or motorcycle. At the same time, four-wheeler cars come and go through the cantonment councils of other parts of the country, whether it is the cantonment council of Lucknow or Patna. But, the lakhs of people of Banaras face problems in commuting on Kariyappa Marg, which is partially banned for the communication of the common people.

Sir, Varanasi is the cultural and religious capital of the country. It has an important place in the country. Therefore, through you, I want to tell the Government that the Englishmen departed from the country but the laws made by them are still enforced in the country. On the basis of those laws, the way in which the officers and staff of the army are exploiting the common citizens, is a serious matter. Therefore, through you, I want to tell the Government that there is a narrow road through Phulwariya village, attached to the boundary of the army.

If that boundary of the army is widen a little or the boundary is removed, the public can go through the spaces, beside the boundary, instead of going through Kariyappa Marg. Thus, the serious problems of the lakhs of people will be solved.

Sir, people face problems related to taking ill children to hospitals at the time of illness. Children also face problem in going to schools and colleges. The mothers and sisters, riding on the bicycles, have to cross the gate after getting down from the bicycles. They feel like slaves in their own country. They feel themselves as slaves whether it is for five minutes or one second. It is an issue of serious public importance. Through you, I want this problem to the knowledge of the Government and I demand from the Defence Ministerji that Kariyappa Marg should be fully opened for the common people, paying attention in this direction. It should be opened as it was before for the communication of the common people. It should be also used as G.T. Road. I thank you for giving me the time.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned to meet tomorrow, the 17th March, 2011 at 11 a.m.

19.08 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, March 17, 2011/Phalguna 26, 1932 (Saka).

Annexure-I*Member-wise Index to Starred Questions*

Sl. No.	Member's Name	Question No.
1	2	3
1.	Shri Adhalrao Patil Shivaji	286
2.	Shri Agarwal Jai Prakash	287
3.	Shri Ahir Hansraj G.	283
4.	Shri Anant Kumar, Hegde	292
5.	Shri Anuragi, Ghanshyam	296
6.	Shri Argal Ashok	298
7.	Shri Bhagat Sudarshan	285
8.	Shri Chauhan Mahendrasinh P.	288
9.	Shrimati Dasmunsi, Deepa	282
10.	Shri Dubey Nishikant	295
11.	Shri Dudhgaonkar, Ganeshrao Nagorao	289
12.	Shrimati Gulshan, Paramjit Kaur	300
13.	Dr. Kirodi Lal Meena	281
14.	Shri Laguri Yashbant	288
15.	Shri Majumdar, Prasanta Kumar	289
16.	Shri Meghe, Datta	287
17.	Shri Naranbhai, Kachhadia	282
18.	Shri Owaisi Asaduddin	297
19.	Shri Paranjpe Anand Prakash	299
20.	Shri Patel C.R.	290
21.	Shri Pathak Harin	293
22.	Shri Rahman, Abdul	283
23.	Dr. Rao, K.S.	298
24.	Shri Roy Arjun	284

1	2	3
25.	Shri Sampath, A.	291
26.	Shri Sharma, Jagdish	292
27.	Shri Shetti Raju	300
28.	Shri, Anto Antony	297
29.	Shri Singh, Vijay Bahadur	284
30.	Dr. Solanki Kirit Premjibhai	291
31.	Shrimati Sule, Supriya	286
32.	Dr. Thambidurai, M.	293
33.	Shri Virendra Kumar	294
34.	Prof. Yadav Ranjan Prasad	294
35.	Yogi, Aditya Nath	296

Member-wise Index to Unstarred Questions

Sl. No.	Member's Name	Question No.
1	2	3
1.	Shri Adhalrao Patil Shivaji	3249, 3417
2.	Shri Adhikari, Suwendu	3317, 3358
3.	Shri Adsul Anandrao	3417
4.	Shri Agarwal Jai Prakash	3386
5.	Shri Agrawal, Rajendra	3226, 3395
6.	Shri Ahir Hansraj G.	3275, 3359, 3377
7.	Shri Ananth Kumar	3273, 3332, 3369
8.	Shri Angadi, Suresh	3309, 3333, 3373
9.	Shri Anuragi, Ghanshyam	3385
10.	Shri Argal Ashok	3258

1	2	3
11.	Shri Azad Kirti	3295, 3440
12.	Shri Baalu, T.R.	3321, 3412, 3436
13.	Shri Babar Gajanan D.	3327
14.	Shri Bahuguna, Vijay	3279
15.	Shri Bais, Ramesh	3307, 3362
16.	Shri Bajwa Pratap Singh	3323, 3437
17.	Dr. Baliram	3256, 3394
18.	Shri Bavalia Kunvarjibhai Mohanbhai	3342, 3366, 3367
19.	Shri Bhadana Avtar Singh	3223
20.	Shri Bhagat Sudarshan	3358, 3416
21.	Shri Bhagora Tarachand	3302
22.	Shri Bhujbal Sameer	3257, 3369, 3450
23.	Shri Biswal Hemanand	3295, 3359
24.	Shrimati Botcha, Jhansi Lakshmi	3316, 3365, 3432, 3449
25.	Shri Bundela Jitendra Singh	3281, 3304, 3367
26.	Shri Sivasami C.	3291, 3361, 3424
27.	Shri Choudhary Harish	3301
28.	Shri Chauhan Mahendrasinh P.	3282, 3353, 3376, 3426
29.	Shri Chauhan Sanjay Singh	3305
30.	Shri Chavan, Harishchandra	3221, 3417
31.	Shri Chitthan N.S.V.	3371
32.	Shri Choudhary Bhudeo	3308, 3441
33.	Shri Das Bhakta Charan	3288

1	2	3
34.	Shri Das, Khagen	3351, 3449
35.	Shri Das, Ram Sundar	3359
36.	Shrimati Dasmunsi, Deepa	3357, 3379
37.	Shri Deo, Kalikesh Narayan Singh	3304, 3305, 3443
38.	Shri Deora Milind	3247, 3428
39.	Shrimati Devi Rama	3289, 3312
40.	Shrimati Dhurve, Jyoti	3345, 3374
41.	Shri Dias, Charles	3290
42.	Shri Dubey Nishikant	3398
43.	Shri Dudhgaonkar, Ganeshrao Nagorao	3439
44.	Shri Gaddigoudar, P.C.	3303
45.	Shri Gadhvi Mukesh Bhairavdanji	3285, 3367
46.	Shri Gaikwad Eknath Mahadeo	3310, 3360, 3363, 3444
47.	Shri Gajender Singh Rajukhedi	3304
48.	Shri Gandhi, Varun	3270
49.	Shri Ganeshamurthi, A.	3276, 3372
50.	Shri Gopal, L. Raja	3343, 3373
51.	Shri Gouda, Shivarama	3294
52.	Shri Gowda Chandre D.B.	3267, 3284, 3355, 3373, 3408
53.	Shrimati Gulshan, Paramjit Kaur	3434
54.	Shri Hazari Maheshwar	3297, 3301
55.	Shri Hussain Syed Shahnawaz	3225, 3402
56.	Shri Jaiswal, Gorakh Prasad	3258, 3438
57.	Shri Jakhar Badri Ram	3230, 3397, 3407

1	2	3
58.	Shrimati Jardosh Darshana	3324, 3359
59.	Shri Jawale Haribhau	3338
60.	Shrimati Jayaprada	3284, 3356, 3446
61.	Shri Joshi, Mahesh	3251
62.	Dr. Joshi, Murlī Manohar	3264, 3354
63.	Shri Judev, Dilip Singh	3242, 3389, 3406
64.	Dr. Jyoti Mirdha	3337
65.	Shri K. Shivkumar <i>Alias</i> J.K. Ritheesh	3347
66.	Shrimati Kaiser Jahan	3240
67.	Shri Karwaria, Kapil Muni	3330
68.	Shri Kashyap Virender	3448
69.	Shri Khaire Chandrakant	3255, 3433
70.	Dr. Killi Kruparani	3322, 3367, 3368
71.	Dr. Kirodi Lal Meena	3384
72.	Shri Kowase Marotrao Sainuji	3269, 3367, 3409
73.	Shri Kumar Mithilesh	3227
74.	Shri Kumar Vishwa Mohan	3311, 3364
75.	Shri Kumar, P.	3361, 3424
76.	Shri Laguri Yashbant	3258
77.	Shri M. Krishnasswamy	3298, 3425
78.	Shri Madam Vikrambhai Arjanbjhai	3241, 3305, 3388
79.	Shrimati Mahajan, Sumitra	3260, 3400, 3441
80.	Shri Maharaj, Satpal	3309

1	2	3
81.	Shri Mahtab Bhartruhari	3331
82.	Shri Majhi Pradeep	3272, 3326, 3360, 3371
83.	Shri Mani Jose K.	3358, 3447
84.	Shrimati Mcleod, Ingrid	3365, 3432, 3449
85.	Shri Meghwal Arjun Ram	3267, 3366
86.	Dr. Meinya, Thokchom	3292
87.	Shri Mishra, Mahabal	3280
88.	Shri Mitra, Somen	3315
89.	Shri Munde Gopinath	3362
90.	Shri Muttemwar Vilas	3325, 3358
91.	Shri Nagar, Surendra Singh	3312, 3429
92.	Shri P. Balram	3236, 3381
93.	Dr. Naik, Sanjeev Ganesh	3346, 3415, 3416
94.	Shri Nama, Nageswara Rao	3293, 3442
95.	Shri Namdhari Inder Singh	3336
96.	Shri Kachhadia Naranbhai	3378
97.	Shri Owaisi Asaduddin	3334, 3396, 3420, 3442
98.	Shri P.R. Natarajan	3296, 3358, 3360, 3421
99.	Shri Pal, Jagdambika	3341
100.	Shri Panda, Baijayant	3263, 3304, 3309, 3370
101.	Shri Pandey Ravindra Kumar	3259, 3311, 3326
102.	Km. Pandey Saroj	3252
103.	Shri Paranjpe Anand Prakash	3360, 3403

1	2	3	1	2	3
104.	Shri Paswan, Kamlesh	3362, 3375	127.	Shri Rawat, Ashok Kumar	3293, 3340
105.	Shri Patel C.R.	3399	128.	Shri Roy Arjun	3359, 3418
106.	Shrimati Patel, Jayshreeben	3235, 3275, 3435	129.	Shri Ray, Bishnu Pada	3350
107.	Shri Patel, Kishanbhai V.	3272, 3326, 3360, 3371	130.	Shri Reddy K.R.G.	3253, 3393
108.	Shri Patil Sanjay Dina	3328, 3417, 3420	131.	Shri Reddy M. Sreenivasulu	3348, 3360
109.	Shri Patil A.T. Nana	3261, 3305	132.	Shri Reddy, M. Venugopala	3311, 3344
110.	Shri Patil Raosaheb Danve	3275, 3334	133.	Shri Roy, Mahendra Kumar	3349
111.	Shri Bhaskarrao Bapurao Patil Khatgaonkar	3310, 3360, 3363, 3444	134.	Shri S. Alagiri	3282, 3359, 3426
112.	Dr. Patil, Padmasinha Bajirao	3360	135.	Shri S. Semmalai	3329
113.	Shri Prabhakar, Ponnarn	3233, 3400, 3417	136.	Shri S., Pakkirappa	3237, 3357
114.	Shri Pradhan Nityananda	3263, 3304, 3309, 3370	137.	Shri S.R. Jeyadurai	3231, 3363, 3410
115.	Shri Premchand Guddu	3261, 3360	138.	Shri S.S. Ramasubbu	3228, 3248, 3305, 3357, 3417
116.	Shri Punia, P.L.	3265, 3309, 3431	139.	Shri Sanjoy Takam	3267
117.	Shri Raghavan M.K.	3297, 3339	140.	Shrimati Saroj, Sushila	3364, 3367
118.	Shri Rahman, Abdul	3267, 3309, 3406	141.	Shri Sayeed, Hamdullah	3232, 3261, 3330, 3380
119.	Shri Rajendran, C.	3318, 3366	142.	Shrimati Shantha, J.	3229, 3382
120.	Shri Rajesh, M.B.	3268	143.	Dr. Sharma, Arvind Kumar	3441
121.	Shri Ram Purnmasi	3266, 3413	144.	Shri Sharma, Jagdish	3354
122.	Shri Ramkishun	3274, 3295	145.	Shri Shekhar, Neeraj	3284, 3356, 3446
123.	Shri Rane, Nilesh Narayan	3234, 3450	146.	Shri Shetkar, Suresh Kumar	3222, 3301, 3339, 3392
124.	Shri Rao, Sambasiva Rayapati	3245, 3390	147.	Shri, Anto Antony	3423
125.	Shri Rathod, Ramesh	3322, 3367	148.	Shri Shukla Balkrishna Khanderao	3306
126.	Shri Rathwa Ramsinh	3246, 3293, 3391, 3413	149.	Shri Siddeshwara, G.M.	3224, 3359, 3360, 3404

2	3	1	2	3
150. Shri Singh Bhoopendra	3243	175. Shri Tagore Manicka		3276, 3372
151. Shri Singh Ganesh	3275, 3422	176. Shri Tarai Bibhu Prasad		3314
152. Shri Singh Jagdanand	3271	177. Shri Tewari Manish		3313, 3430
153. Shrimati Singh Meena	3441	178. Shri Thakor Jagdish		3254, 3369
154. Shri Singh Radha Mohan	3308	179. Shri Thamaraiselvan R.		3239, 3387
155. Dr. Singh Raghuvansh Prasad	3352, 3366	180. Dr. Thambidurai, M.		3419
156. Shri Singh Rakesh	3360	181. Dr. Tharoor, Shashi		3411
157. Shri Singh Uday	3273, 3412	182. Shri Tiwari, Bhisma Shankar <i>alias</i> Kushal		3359
158. Shri Singh Yashvir	3284, 3356, 3446	183. Shri Tomar Narendra Singh		3374
159. Chaudhary Singh, Lal	3368	184. Shri Toppo Joseph		3377
160. Shri Singh, Dhananjay	3287	185. Shri Vardhan, Harsh		3264, 3299
161. Shri Singh, Rewati Raman	3320	186. Shri Vasava, Mansukhbhai D.		3278, 3426
162. Shri Singh, Rajiv Ranjan <i>alias</i> Lalan Singh	3299, 3418, 3427	187. Shri Verma Sajjan		3283, 3367
163. Singh, Rajkumari Ratna	3353	188. Shrimati Verma, Usha		3261
164. Dr. Singh, Sanjay	3262, 3426	189. Shri Vishwanath, Adagooru H.		3330, 3340, 3367
165. Shri Siricilla Rajaiah	3335, 3400	190. Shri Viswanathan P.		3238, 3300, 3318, 3330
166. Dr. Solanki Kirit Premjibhai	3401	191. Shri Wakchaure, Bhausahab Rajaram		3319, 3357
167. Shri Sudhakaran K.	3244, 3304, 3407	192. Shri Yadav Anjankumar M.		3249, 3301, 3422, 3438
168. Shri Sugavanam E.G.	3260, 3300	193. Shri Yadav Dharmendra		3286, 3417
169. Shri Sugumar, K.	3348, 3357	194. Shri Yadav Dinesh Chandra		3359, 3427
170. Shrimati Sule, Supriya	3415	195. Prof. Yadav Ranjan Prasad		3420
171. Shri Suresh Kodikkunnil	3336, 3355, 3367, 3406, 3445	196. Shri Yadav, Hukmadeo Narayan		3277, 3405
172. Shri Swamy N. Cheluvarama	3228, 3339, 3383	197. Shri Yaskhi Madhu Goud		3310, 3360, 3363, 3444
173. Shri Swamy, Janardhana	3250	198. Yogi, Aditya Nath		3414
174. Shrimati Tabassum Hasan	3333			

Annexure-II**Ministry-wise Index to Starred Questions**

Prime Minister	:	
Atomic Energy	:	
Civil Aviation	:	282, 293, 295
Coal	:	282, 289, 292
Communications and Information Technology	:	281, 283, 296
External Affairs	:	287, 294, 297, 298, 300
Human Resource Development	:	284, 286, 290, 291, 299
Overseas Indian Affairs	:	
Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions	:	298
Planning	:	
Space	:	

Ministry-wise Index to Unstarred Questions

Prime Minister	:	
Atomic Energy	:	3274, 3291, 3331, 3391, 3415, 3450
Civil Aviation	:	3221, 3222, 3224, 3229, 3236, 3239, 3245, 3250, 3261, 3289, 3295, 3309, 3328, 3330, 3348, 3356, 3362, 3367, 3374, 3382, 3387, 3388, 3396, 3401, 3403, 3407, 3408, 3410, 3411, 3420, 3425, 3429, 3437
Coal	:	3248, 3259, 3307, 3326, 3377, 3399, 3416, 3438
Communications and Information Technology	:	3230, 3237, 3241, 3243, 3246, 3247, 3249, 3257, 3267, 3273, 3281, 3296, 3299, 3302, 3305, 3312, 3317, 3318, 3319, 3325, 3333, 3337, 3340, 3349, 3357, 3360, 3361, 3363, 3364, 3366, 3373, 3381, 3385, 3390, 3392, 3400 3424, 3426
External Affairs	:	3226, 3233, 3265, 3276, 3286, 3288, 3292, 3300, 3306, 3313, 3324, 3336, 3346, 3365, 3372, 3378, 3386, 3395, 3414, 3433
Human Resource Development	:	3228, 3234, 3235, 3238, 3240, 3242, 3244, 3251, 3254, 3260, 3268, 3270, 3271, 3272, 3280, 3290, 3293, 3294, 3297, 3298, 3301, 3303, 3304, 3308, 3310, 3311, 3316, 3320, 3322, 3335, 3339, 3341, 3342, 3343, 3345, 3350,

3358, 3359, 3368, 3369, 3370, 3371, 3383, 3394, 3397,
3398, 3406, 3412, 3417, 3418, 3419, 3421, 3422, 3431,
3432, 3434, 3449

Overseas Indian Affairs	:	3275, 3334, 3423
Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions	:	3223, 3225, 3227, 3231, 3256, 3258, 3262, 3264, 3266, 3269, 3277, 3278, 3282, 3287, 3315, 3321, 3338, 3344, 3353, 3354, 3355, 3375, 3376, 3379, 3384, 3393, 3402, 3405, 3409, 3413, 3428, 3435, 3436, 3440, 3441, 3442, 3443, 3444, 3445, 3446, 3447, 3448
Planning	:	3232, 3253, 3255, 3279, 3283, 3285, 3323, 3332, 3351, 3352, 3380, 3389, 3404, 3427, 3439
Space	:	3252, 3263, 3284, 3314, 3327, 3329, 3347, 3430.

INTERNET

The Original version of Lok Sabha proceedings is available on Parliament of India and Lok Sabha Website at the following addresses :

<http://www.parliamentofindia.nic.in>

<http://www.loksabha.nic.in>

LIVE TELECAST OF PROCEEDINGS OF LOK SABHA

Lok Sabha proceedings are being telecast live on Lok Sabha T.V. Channel. Live telecast begins at 11 A.M. everyday the Lok Sabha sits, till the adjournment of the House.

LOK SABHA DEBATES ON SALE

Printed copies of Lok Sabha Debates of Original version, English version, Hindi version and indices thereto, DRSCs reports and other Parliamentary Publications and Souvenir items with logo of Parliament are available for sale at the Sales Counter, Reception, Parliament House, (Tel. Nos. 23034726, 23034495, 23034496) New Delhi-110001. The information about all these publications and items is also available on the websites mentioned above.

© 2011 By Lok Sabha Secretariat

Published under Rules 379 and 382 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha (Twelfth Edition)
and Printed by Chaudhary Mudran Kendra, Mauj Pur, Delhi-110 053
