

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Eleventh Session
(Fifteenth Lok Sabha)



सत्यमेव जयते

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CONTENTS

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SUBJECT	COLUMNS
ALPHABETICAL LIST OF MEMBERS OF FIFTEENTH LOK SABHA	(v—xi)
OFFICERS OF LOK SABHA	(xiii)
COUNCIL OF MINISTERS	(xv—xviii)
NATIONAL ANTHEM	1
MEMBERS SWORN	1
INTRODUCTION OF LEADER OF THE HOUSE	1
WELCOME TO PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION FROM BHUTAN	1—2
OBITUARY REFERENCES	2—5
WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS	
*Starred Question Nos. 1 to 20	6—75
Unstarred Question Nos. 1 to 230	75—518
REFERENCE BY THE SPEAKER	
Congratulations to sportpersons for winning medals for India in London Olympics, 2012	518—519
MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT	
Illegal Infiltration into Assam and Large Scale Ethnic Violence in Parts of Assam	519
Shri L.K. Advani	527—539 544—548
Shri Paban Singh Ghatowar	548—554
Shri Shailendra Kumar	555—557
Shri Dara Singh Chauhan	557
Shri Basu Deb Acharia	557—562
Shri Sharad Yadav	562—567
Shri Tathagata Satpathy	567—569
Dr. M. Thambidurai	570
Shri Lalu Prasad	570—573

*Due to interruptions in the House, starred questions could not be taken up for oral answers. Therefore, these starred questions were taken as unstarred questions.

SUBJECT	COLUMNS
Shri Anant Gangaram Geete	573—579
Shri Prabodh Panda	579—581
Shri Narahari Mahato	581—582
Shri Joseph Toppo	583—584
Shri Badruddin Ajmal	584—585
Shri Manohar Tirkey	586—587
Shrimati Bijoya Chakravarty	587—591
Shrimati. Raneer Narah	591—594
Shri S.D. Shariq	594—596
Shri Asaduddin Owaisi	596—598
Shri Mohammed E.T. Basheer	598—599
Dr. Tarun Mondal	599—600
Shri Rajen Gohain	600—602
Shri Sansuma Khunggur Bwismuthiary	602—609
Prof. Saugata Roy	609—612
Shri Sushilkumar Shinde	612—617
Motion – Negatived	619
PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE	523—526
RESIGNATION BY MEMBER	526
VACATION OF SEAT IN LOK SABHA	526—527
MOTION RE: JOINT COMMITTEE TO EXAMINE MATTERS RELATING TO ALLOCATION AND PRICING OF TELECOM LICENSES AND SPECTRUM	527
MATTERS UNDER RULE 377	
(i) Need to set up BSNL mobile towers and ensure their proper functioning in Pratapgarh Parliamentary Constituency, Uttar Pradesh Rajkumari Ratna Singh	619—620
(ii) Need to immediately start renovation and repair work of Western Gandak Canal in Uttar Pradesh Shri Harsh Vardhan	620—621
(iii) Need to introduce e-passport facility for the common man immediately in the country Shri Jai Prakash Agarwal	621
(iv) Need to provide safe drinking water and toilet facilities separately for boys and girls in all schools in the country Shri Jagdambika Pal	621—622

SUBJECT	COLUMNS
(v) Need to approve the proposal of Government of Haryana for drinking water supply project in southern parts of Haryana and sanction necessary funds for the project Shrimati Shruti Choudhry	622
(vi) Need to send a Central Team to Andhra Pradesh to assess the drought situation in the State and to release funds to tackle the drought situation Dr. Manda Jagannath	623
(vii) Need to set up more branches of Nationalised Banks in Thittakuddi and Pannadam towns of the Cuddalore Parliamentary Constituency, Tamil Nadu Shri. S. Alagiri	623—624
(viii) Need to convert N.H. 75 into four lanes in the Gwalior Parliamentary Constituency, Madhya Pradesh Shrimati Yashodhara Raje Scindia	624
(ix) Need to undertake desiltation work in Brahmaputra river and its tributaries to prevent occurrence of floods in Assam Shri Ramen Deka	624—625
(x) Need to expedite completion of and operationalise the Guna-Etawah Rail Project Shri Ashok Argal	625
(xi) Need to approve four-laning of Indore – Betul National Highway in Madhya Pradesh Shrimati Sumitra Mahajan.....	625—626
(xii) Need to set up branches and ATMs of Nationalised Banks in each block of the Robertsganj Parliamentary Constituency, Uttar Pradesh Shri Pakauri Lal	626
(xiii) Need to include urban agglomerations of Misrikh Parliamentary Constituency under Jawahar Lal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission Shri Ashok Kumar Rawat	626—627
(xiv) Need to accord special category status to Bihar Shri Mahabali Singh.....	627
(xv) Need to set up an ESI hospital in Kanyakumari District, Tamil Nadu Shrimati J. Helen Davidson.....	627—628
(xvi) Need to expedite the process of setting up an Indian Institute of Technology in Palakkad, Kerala Shri M.B. Rajesh	628
(xvii) Need to provide adequate quantity of fertilizers to farmers in Maharashtra particularly in the Parbhani Parliamentary Constituency Shri Ganeshrao Nagorao Dudhgaonkar	628—629

SUBJECT	COLUMNS
(xviii) Need to introduce a direct train from Trichirapalli to Bengaluru Shri P. Kumar	629
(xix) Need to provide special financial assistance for the drought-prone areas of Maharashtra Shri Raju Shetti	629—630
NATIONAL ACCREDITATION REGULATORY AUTHORITY FOR HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS BILL, 2010	630—632
Motion to Consider	632
Shri Kapil Sibal	632
ANNEXURE-I	
Member-wise Index to Starred Questions	653
Member-wise Index to Unstarred Questions	654—660
ANNEXURE-II	
Ministry-wise Index to Starred Questions	661—662
Ministry-wise Index to Unstarred Questions	661—662

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF MEMBERS OF FIFTEENTH LOK SABHA

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Rajbhar, Shri Ramashankar (Salempur)	Roy, Shrimati Shatabdi (Birbhum)
Rajendran, Shri C. (Chennai South)	Ruala, Shri C.L. (Mizoram)
Rajesh, Shri M.B. (Palakkad)	Sachan, Shri Rakesh (Fatehpur)
Raju, Shri M.M. Pallam (Kakinada)	Saha, Dr. Anup Kumar (Bardhaman East)
Rajukhedhi, Shri Gajendra Singh (Dhar)	Sahay, Shri Subodh Kant (Ranchi)
Ram, Shri Purnmasi (Gopalganj)	Sahu, Shri Chandu Lal (Mahasamund)
Ramachandran, Shri Mullappally (Vadakara)	Sai, Shri Vishnu Dev (Raigarh)
Ramasubbu, Shri S.S. (Tirunelveli)	Sai Prathap, Shri A.(Rajampet)
Ramkishun, Shri (Chandauli)	Sampath, Shri A. (Attingal)
Ramshankar, Prof. (Agra)	Sangma, Kumari Agatha (Tura)

Sanjoy, Shri Takam (Arunachal West)	Singh, Shri Ijyaraj (Kota)
Sardinha, Shri Francisco Cosme (South Goa)	Singh, Shri Jagdanand (Buxar)
Saroj, Shri Tufani (Machhlishahr)	Singh, Shri Jaswant (Darjeeling)
Saroj, Shrimati Sushila (Mohanlalganj)	Singh, Shri Jitendra (Alwar)
Satpathy, Shri Tathagata (Dhenkanal)	Singh, Shri Kalyan (Etah)
Satyanarayana, Shri Sarvey (Malkajiri)	Singh, Shri Mahabali (Karakat)
Sayeed, Shri Hamdullah (Lakshadweep)	Singh, Shri Murari Lal (Sarguja)
Scindia, Shri Jyotiraditya M. (Guna)	Singh, Shri N. Dharam (Bidar)
Scindia, Shrimati Yashodhara Raje (Gwalior)	Singh, Shri Pashupati Nath (Dhanbad)
Selja, Kumari (Ambala)	Singh, Shri Pradeep Kumar (Araria)
Semmalai, Shri S. (Salem)	Singh, Shri R.P.N. (Kushinagar)
Sethi, Shri Arjun Charan (Bhadrak)	Singh, Shri Radha Mohan (Purvi Champaran)
Shanavas, Shri M.I. (Wayanad)	Singh, Shri Radhe Mohan (Ghazipur)
Shantha, Shrimati J. (Bellary)	Singh, Shri Rajiv Ranjan Singh <i>alias</i> Lalan (Munger)
Sharma, Dr. Arvind Kumar (Karnal)	Singh, Shri Rajnath (Ghaziabad)
Shariq, Shri S.D. (Baramulla)	Singh, Shri Rakesh (Jabalpur)
Sharma, Shri Jagdish (Jahanabad)	Singh, Shri Ratan (Bharatpur)
Sharma, Shri Madan Lal (Jammu)	Singh, Shri Ravneet (Anandpur Sahib)
Shekhar, Shri Neeraj (Ballia)	Singh, Shri Rewati Raman (Allahabad)
Shekhawat, Shri Gopal Singh (Rajsamand)	Singh, Shri Sukhdev (Fatehgarh Sahib)
Shetkar, Shri Suresh Kumar (Zaheerabad)	Singh, Shri Sushil Kumar (Aurangabad)
Shetti, Shri Raju (Hatkanangle)	Singh, Shri Uday (Purnea)
Shinde, Shri Sushilkumar (Solapur)	Singh, Shri Uday Pratap (Hoshangabad)
Shivaji, Shri Adhalrao Patil (Shirur)	Singh, Shri Umashankar (Maharajganj, Bihar)
Shivkumar, Shri K. <i>alias</i> J.K. Ritheesh (Ramanathapuram)	Singh, Shri Vijay Bahadur (Hamirpur, U.P.)
Shukla, Shri Balkrishna Khanderao (Vadodara)	Singh, Shri Virbhadra (Mandi)
Sibal, Shri Kapil (Chandni Chowk)	Singh, Shri Yashvir (Nagina)
Siddeshwara, Shri G.M. (Davangere)	Singh, Rajkumari Ratna (Pratapgarh)
Sidhu, Shri Navjot Singh (Amritsar)	Singh, Shrimati Meena (Arrah)
Singh, Chaudhary Lal (Udhampur)	Singh, Shrimati Rajesh Nandini (Shahdol)
Singh, Dr. Bholu (Nawada)	Singh Deo, Shri Kalikesh Narayan (Bolangir)
Singh, Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad (Vaishali)	Singla, Shri Vijay Inder (Sangrur)
Singh, Dr. Sanjay (Sultanpur)	Sinha, Shri Shatrughan (Patna Sahib)
Singh, Rao Inderjit (Gurgaon)	Sinha, Shri Yashwant (Hazaribagh)
Singh, Shri Ajit (Baghpat)	Sircilla, Shri Rajaiah (Warangal)
Singh, Shri Bhoopendra (Sagar)	Sivaprasad, Dr. N. (Chittoor)
Singh, Shri Brijbhushan Sharan (Kaiserganj)	Sivasami, Shri C. (Tiruppur)
Singh, Shri Dhananjay (Jaunpur)	Solanki, Dr. Kirit Premjibhai (Ahmedabad West)
Singh, Shri Dushyant (Jhalawar)	Solanki, Shri Bharatsinh (Anand)
Singh, Shri Ganesh (Satna)	Solanki, Shri Dinubhai (Junagarh)

- Solanki, Shri Makansingh (Khargone)
- Soren, Shri Shibu (Dumka)
- Sudhakaran, Shri K. (Kannur)
- Sugavanam, Shri E.G. (Krishnagiri)
- Sugumar, Shri K. (Pollachi)
- Suklabaidya, Shri Lalit Mohan (Karimganj)
- Sule, Shrimati Supriya (Baramati)
- Suman, Shri Kabir (Jadavpur)
- Suresh, Shri Kodikkunnil (Mavelikkara)
- Sushant, Dr. Rajan (Kangra)
- Swamy, Shri Janardhana (Chitradurga)
- Swamy, Shri N. Cheluvarya (Mandya)
- Swaraj, Shrimati Sushma (Vidisha)
- Tagore, Shri Manicka (Virudhunagar)
- Tamta, Shri Pradeep (Almora)
- Tandon, Shri Lalji (Lucknow)
- Tandon, Shrimati Annu (Unnao)
- Tanwar, Shri Ashok (Sirsa)
- Tarai, Shri Bibhu Prasad (Jagatsinghpur)
- Taviad, Dr. Prabha Kishor (Dahod)
- Taware, Shri Suresh Kashinath (Bhiwandi)
- Tewari, Shri Manish (Ludhiana)
- Thakor, Shri Jagdish (Patan)
- Thakur, Shri Anurag Singh (Hamirpur, H.P.)
- Thamaraiselvan, Shri R. (Dharmapuri)
- Thambidurai, Dr. M. (Karur)
- Tharoor, Dr. Shashi (Thiruvananthapuram)
- Thirumaavalavan, Shri Thol (Chidambaram)
- Thomas, Prof. K.V. (Ernakulam)
- Thomas, Shri P.T. (Idukki)
- Tirath, Shrimati Krishna (North West Delhi)
- Tirkey, Shri Manohar (Alipurduar)
- Tiwari, Shri Bhisma Shankar *alias* Kushal
(Sant Kabir Nagar)
- Tomar, Shri Narendra Singh (Morena)
- Toppo, Shri Joseph (Tezpur)
- Trivedi, Shri Dinesh (Barrackpur)
- Tudu, Shri Laxman (Mayurbhanj)
- Udasi, Shri Shivkumar (Haveri)
- Upadhyay, Shrimati Seema (Fatehpur Sikri)
- Vardhan, Shri Harsh (Maharajganj, U.P.)
- Vasava, Shri Mansukhbhai D. (Bharuch)
- Venugopal, Dr. P. (Tiruvallur)
- Venugopal, Shri D. (Tiruvannamalai)
- Venugopal, Shri K.C. (Alappuzha)
- Verma, Shri Sajjan (Dewas)
- Verma, Shri Beni Prasad (Gonda)
- Verma, Shrimati Usha (Hardoi)
- Vijaya Shanthi, Shrimati M. (Medak)
- Vijayan, Shri A.K.S. (Nagapattinam)
- Vishwanath, Shri Adagooru H. (Mysore)
- Vishwanath Katti, Shri Ramesh (Chikkodi)
- Viswanathan, Shri P. (Kancheepuram)
- Vivekanand, Dr. G. (Peddapally)
- Vundavalli, Shri Aruna Kumar (Rajahmundry)
- Vyas, Dr. Girija (Chittorgarh)
- Wakchaure, Shri Bhausahab Rajaram (Shirdi)
- Wankhede, Shri Subhash Bapurao (Hingoli)
- Wasnik, Shri Mukul (Ramtek)
- Yadav, Prof. Ranjan Prasad (Pataliputra)
- Yadav, Shri Arun (Khandwa)
- Yadav, Shri Dharmendra (Badaun)
- Yadav, Shrimati Dimple (Kannauj)
- Yadav, Shri Dinesh Chandra (Khagaria)
- Yadav, Shri Hukmadeo Narayan (Madhubani)
- Yadav, Shri Anjankumar M. (Secundrabad)
- Yadav, Shri Madhusudan (Rajnandgaon)
- Yadav, Shri Mulayam Singh (Mainpuri)
- Yadav, Shri Om Prakash (Siwan)
- Yadav, Shri Ramakant (Azamgarh)
- Yadav, Shri Sharad (Madhepura)
- Yaskhi, Shri Madhu Goud (Nizamabad)

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

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

CABINET MINISTERS

Dr. Manmohan Singh	The Prime Minister and also in-charge of the Ministries/Departments not specifically allocated to the charge of any Minister viz.:
	(i) Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions;
	(ii) Ministry of Planning;
	(iii) Department of Atomic Energy; and
	(iv) Department of Space.
Shri P. Chidambaram	The Minister of Finance
Shri Sharad Pawar	The Minister of Agriculture and Minister of Food Processing Industries
Shri A.K. Antony	The Minister of Defence
Shri Sushilkumar Shinde	The Minister of Home Affairs
Shri S. M. Krishna	The Minister of External Affairs
Shri Vilasrao Deshmukh	The Minister of Science and Technology and Minister of Earth Sciences
Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad	The Minister of Health and Family Welfare
Shri M. Veerappa Moily	The Minister of Power and Minister of Corporate Affairs
Dr. Farooq Abdullah	The Minister of New and Renewable Energy
Shri S. Jaipal Reddy	The Minister of Petroleum and Natural Gas
Shri Kamal Nath	The Minister of Urban Development
Shri Ajit Singh	The Minister of Civil Aviation
Shri Vayalar Ravi	The Minister of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises and Minister of Overseas Indian Affairs
Shrimati Ambika Soni	The Minister of Information and Broadcasting
Shri Mallikarjun Kharge	The Minister of Labour and Employment
Shri Kapil Sibal	The Minister of Human Resource Development and Minister of Communications and Information Technology
Shri Anand Sharma	The Minister of Commerce and Industry and Minister of Textiles
Dr. C.P. Joshi	The Minister of Road Transport and Highways
Kumari Selja	The Minister of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation and Minister of Culture
Shri Subodh Kant Sahay	The Minister of Tourism
Shri G.K. Vasan	The Minister of Shipping
Shri Pawan Kumar Bansal	The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Minister of Water Resources
Shri Mukul Wasnik	The Minister of Social Justice and Empowerment
Shri M.K. Alagiri	The Minister of Chemicals and Fertilizers
Shri Praful Patel	The Minister of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises

Shri Shriprakash Jaiswal	The Minister of Coal
Shri Salman Khursheed	The Minister of Law and Justice and Minister of Minority Affairs
Shri V. Kishore Chandra Deo	The Minister of Tribal Affairs and Minister of Panchayati Raj
Shri Beni Prasad Verma	The Minister of Steel
Shri Mukul Roy	The Minister of Railways
Shri Jairam Ramesh	The Minister of Rural Development and Minister of Drinking Water and Sanitation

MINISTERS OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE)

Shri Dinsha Patel	The Minister of State of the Ministry of Mines
Shrimati Krishna Tirath	The Minister of State of the Ministry of Women and Child Development
Shri Ajay Maken	The Minister of State of the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports
Prof. K.V. Thomas	The Minister of State of the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution
Shri Srikant Jena	The Minister of State of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation and Minister of State in the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers
Shrimati Jayanthi Natarajan	The Minister of State of the Ministry of Environment and Forests
Shri Paban Singh Ghatowar	The Minister of State of the Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region and Minister of State in the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs

MINISTERS OF STATE

Shri E. Ahamed	The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs and Minister of State in the Ministry of Human Resource Development
Shri Mullappally Ramachandran	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs
Shri V. Narayanasamy	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions and Minister of State in the Prime Minister's Office
Shri Jyotiraditya M. Scindia	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry
Shrimati D. Purandeswari	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Human Resource Development
Shri K.H. Muniyappa	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways
Shrimati Panabaka Lakshmi	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Textiles
Shri Namu Narain Meena	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance
Shri M.M. Pallam Raju	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence
Prof. Saugata Roy	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Urban Development
Shri S.S. Palanimanickam	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance
Shri Jitin Prasada	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways
Shrimati Preneet Kaur	The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs
Shri Harish Rawat	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Agriculture, Minister of State in the Ministry of Food Processing Industries and Minister of State in the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs
Shri Bharatsinh Solanki	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways
Shri Mahadeo Singh Khandela	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Tribal Affairs
Shri Sisir Adhikari	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Rural Development
Shri Sultan Ahmed	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Tourism
Shri Choudhury Mohan Jatua	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting
Shri D. Napoleon	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment
Dr. S. Jagathrakshakan	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting
Shri S. Gandhiselvan	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
Dr. Tushar Chaudhary	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways
Shri Sachin Pilot	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Communications and Information Technology
Shri Pratik Patil	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Coal
Shri R.P.N. Singh	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas and Minister of State in the Ministry of Corporate Affairs
Shri Vincent H. Pala	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Water Resources and Minister of State in the Ministry of Minority Affairs
Shri Pradeep Jain	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Rural Development
Kumari Agatha Sangma	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Rural Development

Shri Ashwani Kumar	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Planning, Minister of State in the Ministry of Science and Technology and Minister of State in the Ministry of Earth Sciences
Shri K. C. Venugopal	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Power
Shri Sudip Bandyopadhyay	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
Dr. Charan Das Mahant	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Agriculture and Minister of State in the Ministry of Food Processing Industries
Shri Jitendra Singh	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs
Shri Milind Deora	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Communications and Information Technology
Shri Rajeev Shukla	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Vol. XXVII

First day of the Eleventh Session of the Fifteenth Lok Sabha

No. 1

LOK SABHA

Wednesday, August 8, 2012/Sravana 17, 1934 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MADAM SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

NATIONAL ANTHEM

[*The National Anthem was played*]

11.01 hrs.

MEMBERS SWORN

[*English*]

MADAM SPEAKER: Secretary-General to call Members for Oath or affirmation.

SECRETARY GENERAL: Shri M. Raja Mohan Reddy.

Shri M. Raja Mohan Reddy (Nellore, Andhra Pradesh)

Shrimati Dimple Yadav (Kannauj, Uttar Pradesh)

11.03 hrs.

INTRODUCTION OF LEADER OF THE HOUSE

[*English*]

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, I have great pleasure in introducing the Leader of the House Shri Sushil Kumar Shinde. We extend to him our good wishes and wish him well and all success in his task.

11.04 hrs.

WELCOME TO PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION FROM BHUTAN

[*English*]

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon'ble Members, I have to make an announcement.

On behalf of the hon. Members of the House and on my own behalf, I have great pleasure in welcoming

His Excellency Mr. Namgay Penjore, Chairperson of the National Council of the Royal Government of Bhutan and members of the Bhutanese Parliamentary Delegation, who are on a visit to India as our honoured guests.

They arrived in India on Sunday the 5th August, 2012. They are now seated in the Special Box. We wish them a happy and fruitful stay in our country. Through them we convey our greetings and best wishes to His Majesty the King, His Majesty the fourth King, His Excellency, the Prime Minister and the friendly people of Bhutan.

11.05 hrs.

OBITUARY REFERENCES

[*English*]

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, I have to inform the House about the sad demise of our seven former colleagues Shri Ranjit Singh Gaekwad, Shri Ganga Ram, Shri Lambodar Baliyar, Shri Bhanwar Singh Dangawas, Shri Pratap Singh, Shrimati Mrinal Gore and Shri Rajesh Khanna.

Shri Ranjit Singh Gaekwad was a member of the Seventh and Eighth Lok Sabhas from 1980 to 1989 representing the Baroda Parliamentary Constituency of Gujarat.

A distinguished parliamentarian, Shri Gaekwad served as a member of the Public Accounts Committee during 1985-86. He was Chairman, House Committee, Lok Sabha during 1987.

A multifaceted personality, Shri Gaekwad was actively involved in various Trusts and Organizations working for development of fine arts, culture and music. He won many awards and prizes for music and paintings. He was honoured with "Gaurav award" by Gujarat State Academy for his outstanding contribution in the field of music.

Shri Ranjit Singh Gaekwad passed away on 10th May, 2012 at the age of 74, in Vadodara, Gujarat.

Shri Ganga Ram was a member of the Eighth Lok Sabha from 1984 to 1989 representing the Firozabad Parliamentary Constituency of Uttar Pradesh.

An able administrator, Shri Ganga Ram served as member of Uttar Pradesh Planning Commission.

Shri Ganga Ram passed away on 23 June, 2012 at the age of 89, in Dehradun.

Shri Lambodar Baliyar was a member of the Fifth Lok Sabha from 1971 to 1977 representing the Bastar Parliamentary Constituency of Madhya Pradesh.

Shri Baliyar was also a member of Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly during 1980 to 1985.

Shri Lambodar Baliyar passed away on 26 June, 2012 in Raipur, Madhya Pradesh at the age of 83.

Shri Bhanwar Singh Dangawas was a member of the Fourteenth Lok Sabha from 2004 to 2009 representing the Nagaur Parliamentary Constituency of Rajasthan.

Shri Dangawas was also a member of Rajasthan Legislative Assembly during 1993 to 1998 and 2003 to 2004. He was Minister of State for Home Affairs in the Government of Rajasthan in 1998.

An able parliamentarian, Shri Dangawas served as a member of Standing Committee on Water Resources during 2007 to 2009.

Shri Dangawas had been honoured by the President of India with Police Medals for gallantry and for distinguished and meritorious Police Service.

Shri Bhanwar Singh Dangawas passed away on 2 July, 2012 at the age of 83.

Shri Pratap Singh was a member of the Ninth and Tenth Lok Sabhas from 1989 to 1996 representing the Banka Parliamentary Constituency of Bihar.

An able parliamentarian, Shri Pratap Singh served as member, Committee on Papers Laid on the Table and Consultative Committee, Ministry of Food Processing during 1990-91.

An agriculturist by profession, Shri Singh worked for the welfare of tribals and protection of environment and forests.

Shri Pratap Singh passed away on 5 July, 2012 at the age of 77, in Kolkata.

Shrimati Mrinal Gore was a Member of the Sixth Lok Sabha from 1977 to 1979 representing the Bombay North Parliamentary Constituency of Maharashtra.

Shrimati Gore was also a Member of Maharashtra Legislative Assembly from 1972 to 1977 and from 1985 to 1990. She served with distinction as Leader of Opposition in the Maharashtra Legislative Assembly.

An able parliamentarian, she served as a Member of Committee on Estimates and Library Committee in Lok Sabha.

Mrinaltai, as she was respectfully referred to, also earned the sobriquet 'Paniwali Bai' for her efforts in bringing drinking water supply to Goregaon, a Mumbai suburban area.

Shrimati Mrinal Gore passed away on 17 July, 2012 at Thane at the age of 84.

Shri Rajesh Khanna was a Member of the Tenth Lok Sabha from 1992 to 1996 representing the New Delhi Parliamentary Constituency of Delhi.

A consummate actor, hailed as the first superstar of Bollywood, Shri Khanna enthralled masses by his versatile and passionate acting.

Shri Rajesh Khanna passed away on 18 July, 2012 at the age of 69, in Mumbai.

We deeply mourn the loss of our friends and I am sure the House would join me in conveying our condolences to the bereaved families.

Hon. Members, you may be aware that more than 125 people are reported to have been killed and several missing in the worst-ever floods in the recent years in Assam affecting about 24 lakh people and causing large scale destruction and devastation of property and crops.

Assam has faced sporadic ethnic violence during the months of July and August in which 73 persons are reported to have been killed and 61 others injured, besides rendering about two lakh people homeless who are sheltered in 270 relief camps in the State.

In separate incidents, more than 100 pilgrims are reported to have died during Amarnath Yatra this year.

In a tragic road accident more than 39 pilgrims mostly Indians including ten women and a girl child were reported to have been killed and several others

injured on 15 July 2012, when a bus after skidding off a slippery road plunged into a flooded canal in Nepal.

Thirty-two persons are reported to have been killed and 25 others injured when a fire broke out in a coach of the Chennai-bound Tamil Nadu Express near Nellore in Andhra Pradesh on 30 July, 2012.

More than 29 pilgrims including ten women and three children are reported to have been killed and about 45 injured in a collision between two trucks at Bhiwani in Haryana on 30 July, 2012.

In another incident, 27 persons are reported to have been killed and 26 others injured in a tragic road accident when a bus fell into a deep ravine at Chilhal village of Dehradun in Uttarakhand on 1 August, 2012. Thirty-four persons are reported to have been killed and several others missing in flash floods in the States of Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir and Uttar Pradesh due to cloud burst on 4 August, 2012.

In a tragic shooting incident at Gurudwara in Wisconsin, USA on Sunday, 5 August, 2012, 6 persons including 4 Indian citizens and 2 American citizens of Indian origin were killed and 3 others injured.

The House expresses its profound sorrow on these tragedies and natural calamities which have brought pain and suffering to the families of the missing, injured and deceased.

The House may now stand in silence for a short while as a mark of respect to the memory of the departed.

11.14 hrs.

The Members then stood in silence for a short while.

[*English*]

MADAM SPEAKER: Question Hour—Q.1. Shri Sanjay Dina Patil.

... (*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: I have received many notices of Adjournment Motion about Assam violence. I have accepted the notice of Adjournment Motion and we will take it up at 1200 noon sharp.

... (*Interruptions*)

11.17 hrs.

At this stage, Shri Sansuma Khunggur Bwiswmuthiary and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table

... (*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: We will take it up at 1200 noon.

... (*Interruptions*)

11.18 hrs.

At this stage, Shri Badruddin Ajmal came and stood on the floor near the Table.

... (*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: We are taking it up at 1200 noon.

... (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MADAM SPEAKER: You sit down. We have accepted this subject.

... (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MADAM SPEAKER: I have accepted the notice of Adjournment Motion.

... (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MADAM SPEAKER: We would take this subject at 12 O' Clock. Now you sit down.

... (*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: We are taking this subject at 12.0 Clock.

... (*Interruptions*)

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Supply of Coal

[*English*]

*1. SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:
SHRI INDER SINGH NAMDHARI:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Coal India Limited (CIL) and its subsidiary companies have not been able to supply coal to different consumers including power plants according to the demand and the various agreements/ annual contracts signed in this regard;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefore along with the details of coal demanded and supplied by CIL and its subsidiaries to different consumers including the power companies located in different states during the last three years and the current year, company/State-wise;

(c) whether some coal based industries including power plants have been shut down or are on the verge of shut down due to shortage/critical stock of coal and if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(d) whether various State Governments have requested for supply of sufficient quantity of coal as per their demand to different consumers including the power plants located in their States; and

(e) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and the steps taken/being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b) During the process of formulation of Annual Plan, Ministry of Coal/Planning Commission assess the overall demand of the country, coal consuming sector-wise. Such demand is not assessed State-wise. Based on such assessed demand, company-wise coal supply plan is formulated by Coal India Limited (CIL) for various sectors.

The Company-wise off-take performance in the last three years and current year was as under:

Offtake Performance of CIL and Subsidiaries against Annual Plan Target (in Million Tonnes)

Company	2009-10			2010-11		
	Target	Actual supply	% Materialisation	Target	Actual supply	% Materialisation
ECL	31.00	29.22	94%	33.00	29.74	90%
BCCL	28.00	25.08	90%	29.00	29.34	101%
CCL	50.00	44.29	89%	50.00	46.23	92%
NCL	66.50	66.67	100%	72.00	64.21	89%
WCL	45.00	45.51	101%	46.50	42.56	92%
SECL	106.00	105.89	100%	112.00	109.02	97%
MCL	109.30	98.15	90%	116.75	102.09	87%
NEC	1.20	1.07	89%	1.25	1.10	88%
CIL	437.00	415.88	95%	460.50	424.30	92%

Co.	.2011-12 (Provisional)			2012-13 (upto Jul'12) (Prov)		
	Target	Actual supply	% Materialisation	Target	Actual supply	% Materialisation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
ECL	34.00	30.83	91%	10.75	10.98	102%
BCCL	30.00	30.16	101%	10.26	11.00	107%
CCL	52.00	47.89	92%	18.15	16.76	92%

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
NCL	68.50	63.61	93%	21.29	20.37	96%
WCL	45.50	41.97	92%	14.71	13.34	91%
SECL	112.00	115.15	103%	38.28	40.47	106%
MCL	109.00	102.53	94%	36.85	35.92	97%
NEC	1.00	0.80	80%	3.35	0.19	54%
CIL	452.00	432.94	96%	150.62	149.03	99%

The supply performance could have been better but for heavy rains affecting coal transportation and wagon loading during the 2nd quarter, wagon availability constraints commensurate with indents placed by Subsidiaries during peak production season from December to March and intermittent law and order problems in states of Jharkhand and Orissa hampering coal transportation and wagon loading.

The raw coal offtake from Coal India Limited (CIL) and its subsidiaries for various consuming sectors, including thermal power plants, has been more than 95% of the supply plan target finalized by Planning Commission as part of Annual Plan during last three years barring 2010-11 when it was 92%. In the current year upto July 2012, it has further improved to 99% of the target.

(c) Coal India Limited supplies coal to the linked consumers who have concluded Fuel Supply Agreement (FSA)/ Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the concerned coal company. Coal India Limited has reported that no instance of any coal based industry, including power plant, which has signed FSA/MoU and is linked to the subsidiary company of CIL, being shut down or on the verge of being shut down due to shortage of coal, has been reported. There could be shortage of coal in a few units/power plants due to various reasons including operation at a level higher than normative capacity, less than targeted imports by the units, logistics constraints etc.

(d) and (e) Coal is supplied in terms of the provisions of the Fuel Supply Agreement with consumers of various sectors, including the power sector. Various

State Governments like Karnataka, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Haryana, Gujarat have however made requests to the Ministry of Coal for enhancement of coal supply to the power stations located in their State. Coal supplies to Power Utilities are monitored regularly by an inter-Ministerial Sub-Group comprising representatives of Ministry of Power, Ministry of Coal, Ministry of Railways and Planning Commission constituted by the Infrastructure Review committee of cabinet secretariat. The sub-group takes various operational decisions for meeting any contingent situations relating to Power utilities including critical coal stock position. Further, Coal India Limited has been asked to increase production from existing mines and expedite production from new projects. While the consumers including power utilities are importing coal to meet the estimated gap between demand and indigenous availability, CIL is also exploring the possibility of import of coal to meet the gap between indigenous production and FSA commitments.

[Translation]

Functional and Non Functional Coal Mines

*2. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT:
SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of functional and non-functional underground and opencast coal mines in the country, location and State-wise;

(b) the quantity of coal extracted from the functional coal mines during the last three years and the current year and the details of revenue earned by the Government from these mines;

(c) whether the Government proposes to revive the non-functional mines and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government proposes to open new coal mines and/or start mining in some new coal blocks during the current year and the Twelfth Five Year Plan period; and

(e) if so, the details thereof, mine/location/State-wise along with the names of the companies, public and

private, to whom these mines are likely to be assigned for development?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) The total number of functional and non-functional underground and opencast coal mines belonging to Coal India Limited (CIL) and Singareni Collieries Company Ltd. (SCCL) as on 01.04.2012 are as under:

Subsidiary	State	Functional			Non-functional	
		Underground (UG)	Opencast	Mixed	Underground (UG)	Opencast
ECL	WB	76	12	2	40	13
	Jharkhand	10	5	0	3	4
BCCL	WB	2	1	0	0	0
	Jharkhand	37	18	20	3	1
CCL	Jharkhand	24	41	1	11	4
NCL	MP	0	6	0	0	1
	UP	0	4	0	0	0
WCL	MP	20	7	2	25	6
	Maharashtra	22	31	0	12	7
SECL	Chhattisgarh	37	17	1	22	1
	MP	28	7	0	15	4
MCL	Odisha	11	16	0	0	1
NEC	Assam	4	3	0	0	0
	Meghalaya	1	0	0	0	0
	Total: CIL	272	168	26	131	42
SCCL		35	14	0	0	1

(b) The raw coal production from the functional mines of CIL & SCCL as well as the revenue earned by the

respective State Governments on account of royalty are given below:

	Production (in million tonnes.)				Revenue earned on account of royalty (Rs. In Crore)		
	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (Upto June'12) (Provisional)	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
CIL	431.26	431.332	435.84	102. 46	4697.68	4799.52	5315.14
SCCL	50.43	51.33	52.21	11.66	637.13	665.59	785.47

(c) Yes Madam. Initially eighteen abandoned mines of Coal India Ltd (CIL) were identified for re-opening by inviting expression of interest for selection of Joint Venture partners. As the response was not satisfactory, the CIL has decided to mine these by appointing the Mine Developer & Operators (MDO).

(d) and (e) Projects planned for production during the current year and XII Plan period, mine wise, State-wise and company-wise are given as under:

Sl No	Mine/Project	STATE	OC/UG	Peak Rated Capacity (Million tonnes)
1	2	3	4	5
ECL				
1	Sonepur (Comb)	West Bengal	OC	4.60
2	Pandaveswar	West Bengal	OC	2.00
3	Chuperbhita	Jharkhand	OC	4.00
4	Hura-C	Jharkhand	OC	3.00
5	Simlong OC(Extension)	Jharkhand	OC	2.00
6	Jhanjra Low height CM	West Bengal	UG	0.4
7	Tilaboni	West Bengal	UG	1.86
8	Kumardih B CM	West Bengal	UG	0.51
9	Shankarpur UG(1.16) OC(2.00)	West Bengal	OC	3.16
BCCL				
1	Block-IV OCP	Jharkhand	OC	6.00
2	South Tisra/North Tisra Aug. NC OC(2.00)	Jharkhand	OC	6.00

1	2	3	4	5
3	Exploitation of seam I/II by Continuous Miner Technology at Block-II	Jharkhand	UG	0.45
4	Madhubandh Turnkey	Jharkhand	UG	1.20
5	Ghanoodih Goluckdih CM UG	Jharkhand	UG	0.50
6	Moonidih XVI Top Seam	Jharkhand	UG	1.20
7	Lohapatti	Jharkhand	UG	0.50
CCL				
1	Tapin Intg	Jharkhand	OC	1.10
2	Ashok Expn/West OCP	Jharkhand	OC	15.00
3	Chano-Rikba OC	Jharkhand	OC	2.00
4	Gose OC	Jharkhand	OC	2.00
5	Koed/Manatu OC	Jharkhand	OC	10.00
6	Pachra Integrated OC	Jharkhand	OC	15.00
7	Pichri/Pichri Extn OC	Jharkhand	OC	1.20
8	KD Hesalong Extn. OC	Jharkhand	OC	4.50
9	Ramgarh-II West OC	Jharkhand	OC	1.00
10	Argada OC	Jharkhand	OC	1.25
11	Piparwar Mangardaha UG	Jharkhand	UG	1.38
12	Ashwa NS	Jharkhand	OC	1.00
13	Pundi Expn	Jharkhand	OC	2.50
14	Religara	Jharkhand	OC	0.60
15	Hesalong	Jharkhand	OC	1.50
16	Kuju	Jharkhand	OC	1.00
NCL				
1	Jayant Expn	Uttar Pradesh	OC	5.00
2	Bina-Kakri Amlg	Uttar Pradesh	OC	10.00
3	Semaria	Madhya Pradesh	OC	2.00
4	Block-B Extn	Madhya Pradesh	OC	6.00

1	2	3	4	5
WCL				
1	Chincholi	Maharashtra	OC	0.30
2	Dhuptala (Sasti UG to OC)	Maharashtra	OC	1.70
3	Kamptee Deep	Maharashtra	OC	1.50
4	Makardhokra-III OC (Dinesh OC)	Maharashtra	OC	3.00
5	Motaghat	Maharashtra	OC	1.25
6	Naigaon/Bellora Deep	Maharashtra	OC	1.00
7	New Majri UG to OC	Maharashtra	OC	0.80
8	Niljai Expansion (Deep)	Maharashtra	OC	3.00
9	Pauni-III (Sakhari-Irawati)	Maharashtra	OC	1.25
10	Ukni Deep	Maharashtra	OC	2.00
11	Bhatadih Expansion II (Bhatadih North-West)	Maharashtra	OC	1.25
12	Chikalgaon/Chinchala	Maharashtra	OC	3.00
13	New Majri Sector A Extn.	Maharashtra	OC	1.00
14	Yekona-I Extn.(Wanoja)	Maharashtra	OC	0.50
15	Yekona-II Extn.(Shivani)	Maharashtra	OC	1.25
16	Padmapur Deep	Maharashtra	OC	2.00
17	Pauni Deep	Maharashtra	OC	1.50
18	Pimpalgaon Deep	Maharashtra	OC	1.00
19	Ballarpur Augmentation	Maharashtra	UG	0.40
20	Bhakra	Madhya Pradesh	UG	0.27
21	Dhankasa	Madhya Pradesh	UG	1.00
22	Harradol	Madhya Pradesh	UG	0.14
23	Jamuniya	Madhya Pradesh	UG	0.72
24	Maori Block with C.M. Package (incremental)	Madhya Pradesh	UG	0.90
25	Sharda	Madhya Pradesh	UG	0.32

1	2	3	4	5
26	Saoner Mine-I Expn (INCREMENTAL)	Madhya Pradesh	UG	0.75
27	Tawa-II Expansion	Madhya Pradesh	UG	0.75
28	Tawa-III	Madhya Pradesh	UG	0.48
29	Gandhigram	Madhya Pradesh	UG	1.20
SECL				
1	Kusmunda Expn (15-50 MTY)	Chhattisgarh	OC	35.00
2	Gevra Expn (35-50)	Chhattisgarh	OC	15.00
3	Dipka Expn (25-35)	Chhattisgarh	OC	10.00
MCL				
1	Balram OC Extn.	Odisha	OC	7.00
2	Garjanbahal	Odisha	OC	10.00
3	Madhupur	Odisha	OC	2.00
4	Siarmal	Odisha	OC	40.00
5	Kudla OC Expn	Odisha	OC	5.00
SCCL				
1	KK 6&7	Andhra Pradesh	UG	4.32
2.	Kasipet	Andhra Pradesh	UG	
3.	Jallaram	Andhra Pradesh	UG	
4.	JVR	Andhra Pradesh	OC II	13.30
5.	Kistaram	Andhra Pradesh	OC	
6.	MNG	Andhra Pradesh	OC	
7.	Abbapor	Andhra Pradesh	OC	
8.	RKP	Andhra Pradesh	OC	
9.	RG Phase III	Andhra Pradesh	OC	

The work of coal mining/overburden removal is undertaken either departmentally or outsourced after inviting tenders.

[English]

Radiation from Mobile Towers and Handsets

*3. SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:
SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR:

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

(a) whether the Government has set up any committee to study the hazards posed by non-ionised radiations including electromagnetic from mobile towers and handsets;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the composition of the committee;

(c) whether the committee has submitted its report;

(d) if so, the salient features thereof and the details of the guidelines issued by the Government thereon;

(e) whether the Government has taken note of failure of telecom operators in adhering to the norms fixed by the Government in regard to radiation limit in installation of towers and maintaining of proper distance from residential and public places; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government against the erring telecom operators, operator-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. An Inter-Ministerial Committee (IMC) consisting of officers from Department of Telecommunications, Indian Council of Medical Research (Ministry of Health & Family Welfare). Department of Biotechnology and Ministry of Environment and Forest was constituted on 24.08.2010 to examine the effect of Electromagnetic Field (EMF) Radiation from base stations and mobile phones.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. IMC has inter-alia recommended for lowering of the Base Transmitting Station (BTS) Radio Frequency (RF) exposure limits to 1/10th of the existing International Commission on Non Ionizing Radiation Protection (ICNIRP) prescribed limit and reduction of Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) level for mobile handsets from 2 Watt/Kg to 1.6 Watt/Kg. These recommendations of IMC have been accepted by DoT and the following directions for implementation have been issued:

(i) Directions for lowering the mobile towers EMF radiation to 1/10th of the existing prescribed limits has been issued to the Mobile Operators vide DoT letter dated 30.12.2011. These directions are effective from 01.09.2012.

(ii) Directions for reduction of SAR value from 2 Watt/Kg. to 1.6 Watt/Kg for Mobile Handset have been issued to Mobile Handset Manufactures vide DoT letter dated 25.01.2012. These directions are effective from 01.09.2012.

(e) and (f) All the Cellular Mobile Telephone Service (CMTS)/Unified Access Service (UAS) licensees are submitting the compliance of the existing reference limits/levels by way of submission of self certification of their BTS to the respective Telecom Enforcement Resource & Monitoring (TERM) Cells of DoT. As on 30.06.2012, TERM Cells have carried out the testing of radiation levels for 28,862 BTSs and found that the radiations levels are in compliance of the prescribed levels in all the tested BTSs.

Growth of Economy

*4. SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has projected the growth of Indian economy during the Twelfth Plan period to be lower than estimated earlier;

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

(c) the measures taken by the Government to achieve higher growth rate?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) to (c) The Planning Commission will shortly finalise the target growth rate for the economy in the Twelfth Plan period. The Approach Paper to the Twelfth Five Year Plan as approved by the National Development Council (NDC) had projected that the economy could target an average annual growth rate of 9 per cent during the 12th Plan period (2012-17). However, subsequent to the approval of the Approach Paper by NDC, there have been important developments in the global economic

environment and their impact on the important domestic economy is reflected in the growth rate of 6.5 per cent in 2011-12 with the growth rate for the last quarter of 2011-12 being only 5.3 per cent. The global economic situation continues to be uncertain. It will therefore be difficult to stay with the earlier target of 9 per cent average annual GDP growth rate during Twelfth Plan period. However, the Commission will take a view on what is feasible in terms of restoring the economy to rapid growth. The revised target will be submitted to NDC as in its normal course later this year.

The Approach Paper to the Twelfth Five Year Plan highlights various strategies and steps needed to achieve rapid and inclusive growth rates in different sectors of the economy. It recognizes the need for higher levels of investments in agriculture, both by the public and private sector along with reforms to streamline the incentive structures which will yield better results. Seeds and irrigation have been identified as the priority areas for raising the productivity on the supply side. On the demand side, the need to remove most of the controls that have denied a unified and seamless all India market for most agricultural products has been identified as key priority area. In the manufacturing sector, issues like improvement in the global competitiveness, development of physical infrastructure, role of small and medium enterprises, availability of skilled workforce etc. have been identified as the priority areas. Further, accelerating the pace of investment in infrastructure, strengthening of the social sectors such as education and health, overcoming environmental challenges, enabling service sector to contribute substantially towards economic growth etc. have been identified as thrust areas. For both agriculture and manufacturing, development of infrastructure is crucial. The Twelfth Plan will outline a viable strategy for infrastructure development. The above mentioned measures will help in achieving higher, sustainable and inclusive growth during the Twelfth Five Year Plan.

Implementation of GAAR

*5. SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of implementation of General Anti Avoidance Rules (GAAR) in the country;

(b) whether the Government has received requests from any quarters against GAAR in view of its adverse impact on investment in the country or for other reasons;

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

(d) the impact of delay in the implementation of GAAR on the efficacy of measures being taken against proliferation of black money and for checking of tax evasion in the country?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) The Finance Act, 2012 has introduced General Anti Avoidance Rule (GAAR) in the Income Tax Act, 1961 by way of introduction of new Chapter X-A, with effect from 1st April, 2014. The provisions will be applicable for Assessment Year 2014-15 and subsequent years. The implementation of these provisions shall be to be in accordance with guidelines that are to be prescribed through subordinate legislation. The first draft of the guidelines has been prepared and placed in public domain on 20.06.12, to facilitate comments from various stakeholders. An Expert Committee has been constituted on 17.07.2012 to receive feedback on these guidelines and prepare a second draft of the guidelines. The Committee would also undertake wider consultations on the guidelines and thereafter submit, by 30.09.2012, the revised guidelines and a roadmap for the implementation of GAAR to the Government.

(b) Yes Madam.

(c) Subsequent to placement of the first draft of the GAAR guidelines in the public domain, 14 representations have been received from Institutions/Individuals. The list is enclosed as statement. The Expert Committee [as indicated in reply to part (a) above] is examining the suggestions/representations received from various stakeholders.

(d) The implementation of GAAR was postponed by one year in order to provide opportunity of wider consultation before such a legislation is implemented. The provisions of GAAR are directed towards preventing tax avoidance by way of aggressive tax planning. The generation of black money and tax evasion are primarily dealt with by various anti evasory measures like surveys, search and seizure operations and collation of information tracked and received from various sources.

In view of above, the delay in implementation of GAAR would not have a significant impact on the efficacy of measures being taken against proliferation of black money and checking tax evasion.

Statement

S. No.	Name of the person/group
1.	Alternative Investment Management Association
2.	ALSTOM
3.	Ankit Virendra Sudha Shah, CA
4.	Bombay Chambers of Commerce & Industry
5.	Indian Broadcasting Foundation (IBF)
6.	Khaitan & Co.
7.	Manish Agarwal, Aditya Birla
8.	Manvendra Goyal, CA
9.	Niraj Shah, CA
10.	Poornima Mepwani, Assessee
11.	Price Water Cooperhouse (PWC)
12.	S.G. Bhokariker, Auditor
13.	Swami Sharan Verma
14.	US Council for International Business

Loans to Airlines

- *6. DR. PRASANNA KUMAR PATASANI:
SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the loans extended by various banking and other financial institutions to airline companies during the last three years and the current year; airline/bank/ institution-wise and year-wise;

(b) the loans paid back by these companies/ recovered by the financial institutions during the above period;

(c) the details of loans yet to be recovered and the value of property mortgaged therefor, airline-wise; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to recover the loans and dues from various airline companies?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (c) The bank-wise data on amount of loans disbursed and amount of loans outstanding in respect of airline companies for the last three years and current year (uptill 30.06.2012) alongwith position of securities against these loans is given in the enclosed statement. Wherever the advances are not covered by tangible security, exposure of these banks is secured by a charge on the cash flows of the airline companies.

(d) Banks are governed by their board driven policies and recovery of loans and dues are done by the banks as per the procedure laid down by law and in accordance with regulatory guidelines.

Statement

Exposure of Major Banks to Airline Companies for FYs-2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13 (Upto 30.06.2012)

Name of the Bank	FY 2009-10 Disbursement	FY 2010-11 Disbursement	FY 2011-12 Disbursement	FY 2012-13 (upto 30.6.2012) Disbursement	Outstanding	Valude of Securities
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Allahabad Bank	600.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	709.42	981.55
Andhra Bank	0.00	0.00	648.91	0.00	649.56	0.00
Axis Bank	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	35.00
Bank of Baroda	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4132.89	3396.42
Bank of India	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4614.54	0.00
Canara Bank	2899.25	3087.66	2550.50	0.00	2327.27	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Central Bank of India	0.00	0.00	0.00	3254.32	*3094.09	22646.35
Corporation Bank	50.00	1357.39	18.00	0.00	1725.51	0.00
Dena Bank	855.00	640.00	612.32	631.46	636.31	0.00
HDFC Bank	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	23.08	0.00
IDBI Bank	2030.00	290.50	35.12	24.06	2550.33	1802.15
Indian Bank	1100.00	1500.00	792.08	0.00	792.33	0.00
Indian Overseas Bank	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2200.49	0.00
Lakshmi Vilas Bank	75.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.00	0.00
Oriental Bank of Commerce	0.00	0.00	0.00	*1938.02	*1844.09	570.45
Punjab & Sind Bank	631.94	650.44	568.86	0.00	568.86	0.00
Punjab National Bank	1750.00	3016.85	300.00	0.00	4010.07	0.00
State Bank of India	0.00	0.00	5120.74	0.00	5120.74	815.04
State Bank of Mysore	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Syndicate Bank	1288.90	1664.50	18.46	0.00	1571.17	1429.55
UCO Bank	2050.00	2217.76	1053.02	26.19	1503.83	1272.96
Union Bank of India	1036.00	185.00	163.71	75.00	75.00	11.25
United Bank of India	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1693.22	0.00
Vijaya Bank	50.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Yes Bank 0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	769.93	0.00
Total	14416.09	14710.10	11981.72	5949.05	40621.73	32960.72

Source: IBA and Banks

* The amounts shown under disbursement and outstanding are for the last three years.

Total disbursement from 2009-10 to 2012-13 (upto 30 June, 2012) Rs. 47,056 crore

Total outstanding as on 30.6.2012 Rs. 40,621 crore

Foreign Educational Institutions in India

*7. SHRI T.R. BAALU:
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:

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

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Union Government to allow the foreign educational institutions/Universities to set up their campus in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the University Grants Commission Act, 1956 permits/will be applicable for the setting up of campus by foreign universities in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the reaction of the Government thereto?

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

SIBAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Government has introduced The Foreign Educational Institution (Regulation of Entry and Operations) Bill, 2010 in Parliament on 3.5.2010. The Bill seeks to put in place a mechanism to regulate the entry and operations of Foreign Educational Institutions (FEIs), while preventing the entry of FEIs of dubious quality. The FEIs, once they are notified as Foreign Educational Providers (FEPs) under the proposed legislation, can set up campuses in India.

(c) to (e) The University Grants Commission (UGC) has powers under the UGC Act, 1956 to coordinate and determine standards of university education in the country. Any institution issuing degrees in India has to abide by regulations issued by UGC. Presently, Government policy permits 100% Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in education subject to regulatory requirements under law. The UGC would be assigned the responsibility of receiving the applications from Foreign Educational Institutions (FEIs), processing the same and recommending to Central Government, the notification of FEIs as Foreign Educational Providers (FEPs) in the proposed legislation. UGC would also exercise powers to frame regulations under the proposed legislation.

Common Entrance Test

*8. SHRI SANJAY BHOI:
SHRI CHARLES DIAS:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to hold a single reformatting common entrance test for admission in the Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) and other central institutes from the academic year 2013;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the modalities worked out in this regard;

(c) whether the Government has taken note of opposition to the proposed move;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to protect the interests of the students especially from the rural/non-metro areas?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) and (b) It has been decided to have a Joint Entrance Examination for Admission to undergraduate engineering programmes in IITs, NIITs and other Centrally Funded Technical Institutions (CFTIs) as detailed under:

- (i) A Joint Entrance Examination for admission to the undergraduate programmes in engineering would be conducted in two parts, JEE-MAIN and JEE-ADVANCED.
- (ii) JEE ADVANCED examination will be held after JEE MAIN with a suitable time gap. Only the top 150,000 candidates (including all categories) in JEE MAIN will be qualified to appear in the JEE Advanced examination.
- (iii) Admissions to IITs will be based only on category wise All India Rank (AIR) in JEE ADVANCED subject to condition that such candidates are in the top 20 percentile of successful candidates of their Boards in Applicable categories.
- (iv) Admission to NITs will be based on 40% weightage for performance in class XII Board marks normalized on percentile basis and the remainder 60% weightage would be given for performance in JEE Main and a combined merit list would be decided accordingly. This policy could also be adopted by other CFTIs.
- (v) JEE-MAIN tests shall be multiple choice objective type paper whereas the nature and modalities of the JEE-ADVANCED shall be determined by the Joint Admission Board of IITs.
- (vi) The proposed changes will be effective from the year 2013 and both Centrally Funded Technical Institutions (CFTIs) and CBSE would work jointly to facilitate implementation.

(c) and (d) The consensus has emerged after having detailed deliberations amongst the various stakeholders, viz., IIT Faculty Federation, Senates of IITS, Joint Admission Board of IITs, as also in the several meetings of the Council of IITs as well as that of Council of NITs, etc.

(e) The decision to give due weightage to performance in class XII Board Examination, and consequently to the schooling system, is likely to help students from smaller towns, rural areas and girls more, who otherwise are generally unable to afford costly coaching institutions.

Declining Share of MTNL and BSNL

*9. SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA:
SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:

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

(a) the market share of Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited and Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited during each of the last three years;

(b) whether the reasons for the continuous decline of market share of the public sector telecom companies have been subjected to any detailed review in the recent past;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government proposes to make any policy interventions for giving life to the public sector telecom companies; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) provides the telecom services throughout the country except Delhi and Mumbai Licensed Service Areas (LSA) whereas Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL) operates only in Delhi and Mumbai LSAs. The details of market share of BSNL and MTNL during last three years are as follows :

Date	Market Share %		
	BSNL	MTNL	Both PSUs Total
31.03.2010	15.66	14.21	17.04
31.03.2011	13.83	11.29	14.89
31.03.2012	12.70	11.00	13.68

(b) and (c) BSNL and MTNL undertake the review of various parameters including the market share regularly

and take necessary corrective measures to ensure various actions required for sustaining the growth. In addition, Department of Telecommunications (DoT) also reviews the performance of BSNL and MTNL periodically. The main reasons for declining market share of BSNL and MTNL are as follows :

- Substitution of fixed line telephone connections by personal mobile phones
- Stiff Competition from private operators.
- Surrender of extra wireline telephone connections where multiple telephone connections existed in same house/office premises.
- Lack of effective marketing
- Poor customer service

In addition, BSNL's market share declined also due to delay in augmentation of capacity of Global System for Mobile communication (GSM) equipment.

Steps taken by BSNL and MTNL to arrest the decline in market share are as follows :

BSNL

Initiatives taken by BSNL to ensure growth of mobile in the hyper-competitive mobile industry:

- Strengthening of sales and distribution channel of mobile through Project Vijay.
- Augmentation of capacity in Phase-VII by 15 Million.
- Weekly meeting with Franchises/Retailers and Sales teams of BSNL at district level.
- Fixing of target to sales team and ensuring delivery of material.
- Fixing and monitoring retailer manager wise target.
- Special camp to interact with customer willing to port out for their retention by sorting out their problems.

- Opening new sales channels in rural areas through agreement with Postal department to increase rural reach.
- Aggressively push smart devices bundled with 3G Data plans as well as wireless broadband with 3G data cards.
- Sustained Focus on Value Added Services catering to various segments of the society.
- Monitoring of Quality of Service (QoS) parameters to adhere to the benchmarks stipulated by Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI).

Initiatives taken by BSNL to ensure growth of landline

- Strengthening of sales and distribution channel of landline and broadband connections through Project Udaan.
- Continuous improvement in customer care through Project Smile. Around 4000 CSCs are being upgraded with single window clearance concept and IT enabled changed business processes.
- Monitoring of Quality of Service (QoS) parameters to adhere to the benchmarks stipulated by TRAI.
- Introduction of various attractive tariff plans & improved marketing strategies.
- BSNL has made all out efforts to retain landline customers and increase their utility by providing several Value Added Services including broadband services, Intelligent Network Services and broadband based value added services like Video/Games/Music on demand etc.
- Efforts are being made to upgrade the external plants and extend connectivity to new upcoming colonies to provide landline telephones on demand.
- Inductions of new customer care (single window) and billing platform, provisioning system.

- Automatic provisioning through Customer Self-care portal, Value added Services (VAS) like PRBT (Personalized Ring Back Tone).
- Extending optical fiber to curb/home and providing high bandwidth to subscribers.
- Enhancing the value proposition of landline through concerted focus on broadband.

MTNL

Initiatives taken by MTNL to ensure growth of mobile and landline:

- MTNL has planned to commission Converget billing. This system will provide one bill for all services to a subscriber. The system will also address customer request of services, tariff etc.
- MTNL is reviewing its tariff for various products and services so as to make them customer friendly and to suit various segments of the society.
- MTNL has taken a lot of measures to facilitate easy payment of telephone bills to meet the requirement of all segment of society.
- Loyalty sheme & special care of corporate customers.
- MTNL is operating call centre/help lines for the customers to book their grievances.
- Online booking of different services and complaints for landline and mobile are now available.
- MTNL is having Sanchar Haats in Delhi and Customer Service Centers (CSCs) at Mumbai, where customer can get various services like registration for new service, dulplicate bills of cellular connection, bill payment, VCC cards etc.

(d) and (e) The National Telecom Policy (NTP-2012) inter-alia envisages following role of Public Sector Units, including BSNL and MTNL:

- To recognise the strategic importance of Telecom PSUs in nurturing/enhancing Government's intervention capabilities in matters of national security or international importance, including execution of bilateral projects funded by Government of India.
- To encourage Public Sector Units under the DoT to identify and exploit strategic and operational synergies so that they play a significant role in service provision, infrastructure creation, and manufacturing.
- To exploit individual strengths of organisations under Department of Telecommunications/Department of Electronic & Information Technology to their mutual benefit for ensuring these organisations to effectively flourish in the competitive telecom market while adequately supporting the security needs of the nation. Efforts will be made for according preferential treatment for procurement of products and services rendered by individual organisations.

Fire in Coalfields

*10. SHRI MAHENDRA KUMAR ROY:
Sk. SAIDUL HAQUE:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note of the perennial problems arising out of mine fire in the Jharia and Raniganj Coalfields;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any master plan has been prepared to douse the fire and for rapid resettlement of the people affected by the fire;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the progress of the work in this regard so far;

(e) the details of the funds sanctioned and utilised for rehabilitation of Jharia and Raniganj Coalfields;

(f) whether any new township has been identified for rehabilitation and resettlement of the affected people; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) Yes Madam. The issues of fires and subsidence arising out of unscientific mining in Jharia and Raniganj Coalfields prior to nationalization of coal mines have been taken note of the Government.

(b) to (d) Yes Madam. To address the problems of fire and subsidence in the mined out areas of Raniganj and Jharia, Government of India has approved a Master Plan in August, 2009.

The Master Plan encompasses measures deal with fire problems, subsidence problems and diversion of surface infrastructure for implementation over a period of 10/12 years respectively with an estimated investment of Rs. 977.384 crores (Ranganj Coalfields – Rs. 2661.73 crore; Jharia Coalfields – Rs. 7112.11 crore). Asansol Durgapur Development Authority (ADDA) in West Bengal and Jharia Rehabilitation and Development Authority (JRDA) in Jharkhand which have been identified as implementing agencies for rehabilitation of 33,196 families from Raniganj Coalfield (RCF) and 79,159 families from Jharia Coalfield (JCF) to safer areas. As per provisions of Master Plan, 595 sites in JCF and 139 sites in RCF have been identified as sites to be rehabilitated. Subsequently, two more sites in RCF have been added to the sites to be rehabilitated totalling to 141. Brief parameters of the Master Plan covering RCF and JCF are enclosed as statements-I and II.

In JCF areas, out of 595 sites demographic surveys in 324 sites have been completed. Similarly, in RCF areas, demographic surveys in 88 areas have been completed out of 141 sites. In Jharia Coalfields, 2352 houses have been completed for shifting people from endangered areas to Belgaria Township and 1132 families have already been shifted BCCL has issued NoC with the approval of Ministry of Coal to transfer 849.68 acres of land in non-coal bearing area and 86.44 acres of land at Bhuli Township to JRDA. Government of West Bengal has approved the proposal of ADDA to acquire 2214 acres of land in two Townships for the proposed rehabilitation.

(e) The approved outlay of the Master Plan is Rs. 9773.84 crores (Raniganj Coalfields – Rs. 2661.73 crore; Jharia Coalfields – Rs. 7112.11 crore). This outlay is proposed to be funded through Internal Resources of Coal India Limited to the extent of Rs. 350 crore per annum and the remaining from the collections of stowing excise duty under Coal Mines (Conservation & Development) Act, 1974. Till date an amount of Rs. 160.64 crore has been released to ADDA and Rs. 111 crore has been released to JRDA.

(f) and (g) As per the Master Plan, the affected families are to be accommodated in new Townships. In Jharia Coal field 86.44 acres of vacant land in Bhuli township and 849.68 acres of land in and around Belgoria township belonging to BCCL have been identified for developing new township by JRDA in addition to other areas. Further, two sites namely Bonjemari and Gourandi have been identified for setting up of new townships for rehabilitation and resettlement in Raniganj Coal fields. The total area required for the same is 2214 acres (896 Ha). ADDA had accorded Cabinet approval from Government of West Bengal for acquisition of land for this purpose.

Statement I

Brief parameters of the proposal with respect to Jharia & Raniganj Master Plans are as under:

Sl. No.	Particulars of the different components of Master Plan	RCF (ECL) (April'08)	JCF (BCCL) (March'08)
1	2	3	4
A	Dealing with fire		
1.	Total no. of existing fires	7	67 (under 45 fire projects)
2.	Estimated Cost (Rs. crore)	40.28	2311.50
B	Rehabilitation		
1.	No. of sties to be Rehabilitated.	139	595
2.	Area affected in sq km	8.62	25.69
3	No. of houses to be Vacated/Rehabilitated		
(i)	BCCL (Taking into account superannuation)		44155/25000*
(ii)	Private (Authorized)		29444
(iii)	Encroachers (Un-authorized)		23847
(iv)	Others		868
	Total No.	33196	98314/79159
	Population covered	180263	395795
4	Land required for rehabilitation (Ha)	896.29	1504.99
5	Estimated Cost (Rs. crore)	2610.10	4780.60
C	Diversion of Railway line/Road/OC pipeline	7 sites	Planing and survey with an outlay of Rs. 20 crore
1	Estimated Cost (Rs. crore)	11.35	20.00

1	2	3	4
D	Implementing Agency for fire projects & rehabilitation of BCCL/ECL houses	ECL	BCCL
E	Implementing Agency for rehabilitation of Non-BCCL/ECL houses-Private & Encroachers	Asansol Durgapur Develop Authority (ADDA), Govt. of WB	Jharia Rehabilitation & Development Authority (JRDA) of Govt. of Jharkhand
F	Implementation Schedule, years		2 (Pre-implementation phase for BCCL only) + 10 (in two Phases each of 5 years)
G	Estimated Capital Requirement for fire projects, rehabilitation & diversion of rail/road/pipeline etc. (Rs. crore)	2661.73	7112.11

Statement-II

Year-wise phasing of expenditure for implementation of the Master Plan would be as follows :

Phase	Year	RCF (ECL) (April'08)				JCF (BCCL) (March'08)			
		Fire Projects	Rehab. Projects	Diversion of Rail road	Total	Fire Projects	Rehab. Projects	Diversion of Rail road	Total
Pre-Impl.	I					2.69	81.89	10.00	94.58
	II					2.24	81.90	10.00	94.14
I	Ist	8.056	293.21	2.269	303.54	191.52	448.66		640.18
	2nd	8.056	267.02	2.269	277.35	211.51	509.75		721.26
	3rd	8.056	293.74	2.269	304.06	267.76	509.75	20.00	777.51
	4th	8.056	288.02	2.269	298.35	216.36	515.05		731.41
	5th	8.056	282.85	2.269	293.17	214.04	515.05		729.09
Phase I		40.28	1424.84	11.35	1476.47	1101.19	2498.26		3599.45
	6th	-	232.49	-	232.46	262.68	423.71		686.39
	7th	-	239.26	-	239.26	259.11	423.71		682.82
	8th	-	241.15	-	241.15	250.67	423.71		674.38
	9th	-	239.29	-	239.29	252.43	423.71		676.14
	10th	-	233.10	-	233.10	180.50	423.71		604.21
Phase II		-	1185.26	-	1185.26	1205.39	2118.55		3323.94
Total		40.28	2610.10	11.35	2661.73	2311.51	4780.60	20.00	7112.11
Grand Total			9773.84						

Internet/Broadband Penetration

*11. SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH:
SHRI MAHESH JOSHI:

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

(a) the extent of internet/broadband penetration in the country;

(b) whether India is having one of the lowest internet and broadband penetration among the developing countries;

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

(d) the targets fixed and achieved till date separately in urban and rural areas along with the reasons for under achievement, State-wise; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to increase internet/broadband penetration in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) Total number of Internet subscribers (including 13.81 million Broadband subscriber) is 22.86 million as on 31st March 2012. In addition, around 448.89 million wireless subscribers have subscribed to Data services.

(b) The Number of fixed broadband subscriber in 20 countries at the end of December 2010 is given in the enclosed statement-I

(c) The main impediments which are hindering the growth of internet/broadband are as under:

(i) Lack of interest in private operators for broadband network expansion in rural areas being non-remunerative

(ii) Difficulty in laying of OFC network due to issues related to right of way clearances and high cost of right of way charges

(iii) High backhaul cost

(iv) Low PC penetration

(v) High cost of Customer Premises Equipment (CPEs)

(vi) Low literacy levels

(vii) Lack of local content

(viii) Poor power supply

(d) The target for Internet and Broadband subscribers in the country as given in Broadband policy 2004 and achievements are as follows:

Year Ending	Internet Subscribers		Broadband Subscribers	
	Target	Achievement (wireline subscribers)	Target	Achievement (wireline subscribers)
2005	6 million	6.70 million	3 million	0.903 million
2007	18 million	10.36 million	9 million	3.13 million
2010	40 million	18.69 million	20 million	10.99 million

The detail of Broadband connections provided by BSNL in rural and urban areas (state wise) as on 30/6/2012 is given in the enclosed statement-II.

(e) The Government approved the scheme for creation of National Optical Fibre Network (NOFN) on 25th October 2011, for providing Broadband connectivity

to 2.5 lakh village Panchayats and increasing the broadband penetration in rural and remote areas. The objective of this scheme is to extend the existing optical fiber network to Panchayats by utilizing the Universal Services Obligation Fund (USOF). The project is proposed to be completed in 2 years.

In addition, USOF has launched following scheme to increase broadband penetration in rural and remote areas:

1. **Rural Wireline Broadband Scheme** to increase broadband penetration in rural and remote areas. Under this scheme BSNL will provide 8,88,832 wire-line Broadband connections to individual users and Government Institutions over a period of 5-years in this scheme. As on 30.06.2012, a total of 3,75,648 broadband connections have been provided.

2. (i) “ Optical Fibre Network Augmentation, Creation and Management of Intra-District SDHQ DHQ OFC Network in ASSAM”

This OFC Scheme would connect 354 locations in 27 Districts of Assam within 18 months from 12/2/2010. As of February 2012, about 177 nodes have been installed.

(ii) “Optical Fibre Network Augmentation, Creation and Management of Intra-District SDHQ-DHQ OFC Network in NE-I Circle (comprising states of Meghalaya, Mizoram & Tripura)”

The States of Meghalaya, Mizoram & Tripura have been taken up for OFC augmentation in this scheme. This OFC Scheme would connect 188 locations in 19 Districts within 24 months from the date of signing of the Agreement.

(iii) “Optical Fibre Network Augmentation, Creation and Management of Intra-District SDHQ-DHQ OFC Network in NE-II Circle (comprising states of Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur & Nagaland)”

The States of Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur & Nagaland have been taken up for OFC augmentation in this scheme. This OFC Scheme would connect 407 locations in 30 Districts within 30 months from the date of signing of the Agreement.

Statement I

Fixed broadband subscriptions of top 20 countries at the end of December 2010 as available on ITU website.:

S. No.	Country	No. of Subscriber
1.	China	126,337,000
2.	United States	85,723,155
3.	Japan	34,044,729
4.	Germany	26,089,800
5.	France	21,345,000
6.	United Kingdom	19,579,823
7.	Korea (Rep.)	17,193,570
8.	Russia	15,700,000
9.	Brazil	13,266,310
10.	Italy	13,259,398
11.	Mexico	11,325,022
12.	India	10,990,000
13.	Spain	10,534,492
14.	Canada	10,138,741
15.	Turkey	7,079,792
16.	Netherlands	6,330,000
17.	Australia	5,385,000
18.	Taiwan, Province of China	5,265,026
19.	Poland	4,960,528
20.	Argentina	3,862,354

Statement II

S.No.	Circle	Urban Total Gross as on 30.06.2012	Rural Total Gross as on 30.06.2012	Total Total Gross as on 30.06.2012
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	4,916	1348	6,264
2.	Andhra Pradesh	8,45,985	110671	9,56,656
3.	Assam	79,933	7579	87,512
4.	Bihar	93,962	5846	99,808
5.	Chhattisgarh	86,168	5479	91,647
6.	Chennai	5,78,280	35089	6,13,369
7.	Gujarat	5,48,458	56781	6,05,239
8.	Haryana	2,54,599	26641	2,81,240
9.	Himachal Pradesh	68,871	13612	82,483
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	61,809	5980	67,789
11.	Jharkhand	90,819	3833	94,652
12.	Karnataka	9,78,107	58376	10,36,483
13.	Kerala	5,61,750	317665	8,79,415
14.	Kolkatta	3,55,922	354	3,56,276
15.	MP	2,97,101	11635	3,08,736
16.	Maharashtra	8,11,347	73425	8,84,772
17.	NE I	33,371	1651	35,022
18.	NE II	16,962	1655	18,617
19.	Odisha	1,59,678	19433	1,79,111
20.	Punjab	4,46,090	81620	5,27,710
21.	Rajasthan	3,91,139	29776	4,20,915
22.	Tamil Nadu	7,15,168	95275	8,10,443
23.	UP (East)	3,07,184	23034	3,30,218
24.	UP (West)	2,16,196	9443	2,25,639
25.	Uttaranchal	83,136	4984	88,120
26.	West Bengal	1,30,923	21007	1,51,930
Total		82,17,874	1022192	92,40,066

[Translation]

Complaints Against Corruption

*12. SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH:
SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note of alleged corruption, irregularities and other cases of mismanagement indulged in by senior Government officials;

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

(c) the number of complaints of alleged irregularities/corruption against officers of the Indian Administrative Service and other All India Services pending as on 30 June, 2012, State-wise;

(d) the number of officers against whom prosecution proceedings have been ordered and action is pending for want of permission, State-wise; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to expedite the action against the officers guilty of irregularities/corruption?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE. (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) The fight against corruption is an ongoing process and it is the endeavour of the government to strengthen its anti-corruption laws and other mechanisms from time to time so as to ensure that the corrupt are punished effectively and expeditiously. To strengthen the anti-corruption mechanism, the Central Government has introduced a number of legislations in the Parliament in the recent past. Some of them are:

- (i) The Lokpal & Lokayuktas Bill, 2011;
- (ii) The Whistle-blowers Protection Bill, 2011;
- (iii) The Prevention of Bribery of Foreign Public Officials and Officials of Public International Organizations Bill, 2011; and
- (iv) The Right of Citizens for Time Bound Delivery of Goods and Services and Redressal of the Grievances Bill, 2011.

(c) All India Service officers are posted in various States and complaints against these officers can be lodged with various Authorities, such as State Government, Governor, Cadre Controlling Authority etc. and such data is not centrally maintained.

(d) As per information furnished by the CBI, sanction for prosecution is pending against 16 officers of All India Services (i.e. IAS, IPS & IFS) in 10 cases as on 30.6.2012. State-wise details are as under:

State	No. of cases
Assam	1
Jharkhand	1
Union Territory/AGMU	2
Andhra Pradesh	3
Karnataka	1
Maharashtra	1
West Bengal	1
TOTAL	10

(e) The Supreme Court of India, vide its judgment dated 18th December, 1997 in the case of Vineet Narain Vs. Union of India, directed that "time limit of three months for grant of sanction for prosecution must be strictly adhered to. However, additional time of one month may be allowed where consultation is required with the Attorney General (AG) or any Law Officer in the AG's office".

It is sometime not possible to adhere to this time-limit. The delay which occurs in the sanctioning of prosecution is mostly on account of detailed scrutiny and analysis of voluminous case records and evidence, consultation with Central Vigilance Commission (CVC), State Governments and other agencies, and sometimes non-availability of relevant documentary evidence.

However, in order to check delays in grant of sanction for prosecution, the Department of Personnel & Training has already issued guidelines vide its OM No.399/33/2006-AVD-III dated 6th November, 2006 followed by another OM dated 20th December, 2006, providing for a definite time frame at each stage for handling of requests from CBI for prosecution of public servants.

The Group of Ministers on tackling corruption, in its first report, had also given certain recommendations for speedy disposal of sanction of prosecution cases, which included-taking decision on such cases within 3 months; monitoring of such cases at the level of Secretary of the Ministry/Department and submission of report to the Cabinet Secretary; and in cases of refusal to accord sanction, submission of a report to the next higher authority within 7 days for information. (where competent authority is Minister such report is to be submitted to the Prime Minister) The said recommendation of the GoM has been accepted by Government and instructions have been issued by the Government on 03.05.2012.

Survey of BPL in Backward Tribal Areas

*13. SHRI BHUDEO CHOUDHARY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has commissioned any survey of the backward/tribal areas so as to estimate poverty;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the criteria for determining the poverty level in this regard; and

(d) the details of the schemes to redefine the poverty level in accordance with the galloping inflation along with the ceiling at which poverty level is likely to be fixed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCES AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) and (b) No, Madam. The Planning Commission estimates poverty on the basis of Large Sample Survey data on household consumer expenditure collected by National Sample Survey Office, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation. These surveys are conducted in all the States and Union territories of the Country on a sample basis including backward tribal areas.

(c) The Planning Commission defines poverty line on the basis of Monthly per Capital Consumption Expenditure (MPCE). The methodology of estimation of poverty has been reviewed from time to time. The Expert Group headed by Prof. Suresh D. Tendular that submitted

its report in December 2009, computed the poverty lines at all India level as MPCE of Rs. 447 for rural areas and Rs. 579 for urban areas in 2004-05. Large Sample Surveys on Household Consumer Expenditure are conducted every 5 years. After 2004-05, this survey has been conducted in 2009-10. Planning Commission has updated the poverty lines for the year 2009-10 as per the recommendations of the Tendular Committee using NSS 66th round (2009-10) data of Household Consumer Expenditure Survey and released poverty estimates for 2009-10 on 19th March 2012. According to this, poverty line at all India level is estimated as MPCE of Rs. 673 for rural areas and Rs. 860 for urban areas in 2009-10, which amounts to a monthly consumption Expenditure of Rs. 3,365 in Rural areas and Rs. 4,300 in urban areas for a family of five at 2009-10 prices.

(d) Planning Commission, in June 2012, has constituted an Expert Group under the Chairmanship of Dr. C. Rangarajan to "Review the Methodology of Measurement of Poverty". This Committee will review the methodology for measurement of poverty and also recommend, *inter-alia*, how the estimates of poverty should be linked to eligibility and entitlements for schemes and programmes under the Government of India.

[English]

Setting up of Teacher Training Institutes

*14. SHRI R. DHRUVANARAYANA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken adequate steps for improving standard of education in blocks with high concentration of scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and minority communities;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to set up teacher training institutes also in such areas;

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

(e) the details of funds allocated in this regard?

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

SIBAL): (a) and (b) In respect of districts with high concentration of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and minorities, under the Serva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) and the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), programmatic interventions inter alia include opening of new schools, strengthening of existing school infrastructure, appointment of teachers and provision of child-oriented benefits like free textbooks, uniforms, etc to improve the quality of education.

(c) to (e) The Government has already sanctioned District Institutes of Education and Training (DIETs) in 571 districts of the country, which include districts with concentration of SC/ST/Minorities. In addition, under the Teacher Education Scheme the Government has approved the establishment of Block Institutes of Teacher Education (BITEs) in SC/ST/Minority Concentration districts to undertake elementary pre-service teacher education programmes. The state-wise details regarding establishment of BITEs, including for Karnataka, is given in the enclosed statement. The annual budget provision for the Scheme is Rs. 500 crore for 2012-13.

Statement

State-wise details for establishment of BITEs

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of Districts
1	2	3
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	11
2.	Assam	14
3.	Bihar	8
4.	Chhattisgarh	6
5.	Gujarat	4
6.	Haryana	4
7.	Himachal Pradesh	8
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	2
9.	Jharkhand	8
10.	Karnataka	3
11.	Kerala	1
12.	Madhya Pradesh	6
13.	Maharashtra	5
14.	Manipur	6

1	2	3
15.	Meghalaya	7
16.	Mizoram	8
17.	Nagaland	8
18.	Odisha	7
19.	Punjab	12
20.	Rajasthan	4
21.	Sikkim	1
22.	Tamil Nadu	7
23.	Tripura	1
24.	Uttar Pradesh	36
25.	Uttanchal	3
26.	West Bengal	14
27.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1
28.	Delhi	1

[Translation]

Value of Rupee

*15. SHRI KAMESHWAR BAITHA:
SHRI MAHESHWAR HAZARI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian companies are facing pressure in foreign trade due to depreciation of Indian rupee;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for failure of Indian rupee to remain stable against dollar;

(c) the steps taken to check depreciation in Indian currency and the impact thereof along with the details in this regard; and

(d) the details of the impact on the price rise due to depreciation in Indian currency and the specific steps being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b) The impact of exchange rate depreciation on Indian companies depend on a set

of factors, including exchange rate and elasticity of exports and imports. Theoretically, the depreciation of a currency should boost the country's exports as goods produced by domestic companies become cheaper in the international market. Therefore, while the rupee depreciation should benefit export oriented companies, though with a lag, the same makes the imports costly for import oriented companies. In the present scenario, however, exchange rate depreciation is one of the factors affecting the performance of Indian companies. The other factors are slowdown in global and domestic demand.

The reason for the decline of rupee against US dollar is the supply-demand imbalance in the domestic foreign exchange market. This is due to widening of trade and current account deficit and slowdown in portfolio flows on account of escalation in euro zone crisis and strengthening of US dollar in the international market due to the *safe haven* status of US Treasuries.

(c) The Government of India and the Reserve Bank of India have taken a number of steps to facilitate capital inflows and boost exports in order to augment supply of foreign exchange to stem the decline in the exchange rate value of the Rupee. Recent measures taken, inter alia, include hike in FII investment in debt securities (both corporate and Government securities), enhancing all-in-cost ceiling for external sector borrowings (ECBs) between 3-5 year maturity, higher interest rate ceiling for foreign currency Non-resident deposits and deregulation of interest rates on rupee denominated NRI deposits. The manufacturing and infrastructure sector companies can now avail of external sector borrowing up to a ceiling of US\$ 10 billion for repayment of outstanding rupee loans towards capital expenditure. Besides, under the Annual Supplement 2012-13 to Foreign Trade Policy 2009-14, the Government has announced initiatives to boost exports to about US\$ 360 billion in 2012-13.

As a result, the rupee's exchange rate recovered to Rs. 55.8 per US dollar on July 31, 2012 from the all time low of Rs. 57.2 per US dollar on June 27, 2012.

(d) The decline in the exchange rate value of the rupee makes imports more expensive. In situations where the higher cost is passed on to the consumers, it would contribute to inflationary pressures and general price rise. It is however, not possible to specifically estimate the

impact of exchange rate movements on inflation. Government has taken a number of fiscal and administrative measures to check inflation, which resulted in moderation of inflation to around 7-7.5 per cent in recent months.

[English]

Review of NCERT Books

*16. SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:
SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:

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

(a) whether the Government has set up any committee to review the text books of NCERT from the point of view of identifying educationally inappropriate material;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the terms and reference of the said Committee;

(d) whether the Government has received the report of the said Committee constituted regarding the publication/removal of certain cartoons in NCERT books;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the follow-up action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) to (c) The National Council of Education Research and Training (NCERT) had constituted a six member Committee under the Chairmanship of Prof. S.K. Thorat, Chairman, Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR) with the following terms of reference:

1. To review the NCERT's social science/ political science textbooks for Classes IX to XII from the point of view of identifying educationally inappropriate materials in them.

2. Providing suggestions for alternatives to be placed in the textbooks so that the material can be immediately made available to the learners concerned.

(d) and (e) The Thorat Committee has submitted its report to the NCERT. It has recommended some changes in four text books namely, "Democratic Politics I-Class IX", "Democratic Politics II-Class X", "India Constitution at work-Class XI" and 'Politics in India since Independence—Class XII'. In addition, the Committee has made some general recommendations to be considered at the time of general review of books.

(f) NCERT enjoys full academic autonomy in the matter of developing, printing and distribution of text books. The recommendations of the Thorat Committee are being examined by NCERT through specified institutional processes and a final decision is expected to be taken shortly.

Vacant SC/ST Teaching Posts

*17. SHRI BIBHU PRASAD TARAI:
SHRI PRABODH PANDA:

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

(a) whether backlog of vacancies in teaching positions in SC/ST categories exists in the Central Universities;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor along with the details of unfilled vacancies, university-wise;

(c) whether the Government has any plan to fill the vacancies, roaster-wise and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has taken any decision to conduct special drive to fill up the vacant posts; and

(e) if so, the steps taken or 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) Yes Madam.

(b) In view of the expansion in the XI Plan period and increase in intake capacity of students, Central Universities have been sanctioned additional teaching posts. Filling up these posts are done by the Universities in accordance with regulations of University Grants Commission (UGC) as well as provisions of their respective Statutes and ordinances. The procedure involved in filling up vacancies takes some time. The details of unfilled vacancies as made available by University Grants Commission and Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU) are given in the enclosed statement.

(c) to (e) The Ministry has written to all Central Universities, established prior to 2008, to launch a special drive to fill the backlog vacancies of SCs/STs. These institutions are being reminded regularly to fill up the vacant posts. Minister of Human Resource Development has written to Chairman UGC to ensure filling up of the identified backlog vacancies for SC/ST and maintenance of requisite records. Secretary, Department of Higher Education, Government of India has also written to UGC and the Central Universities from time to time on this issue. UGC has, while approving the budget estimates for the year 2011-12, directed the Central Universities to fill up the vacant posts at the earliest. This has been followed by another communication in January 2012 and again in March 2012.

The Government places emphasis on admission of SC/ST students into the Central Universities so that the reserved seats for SC/ST in those institutions do not go unfilled. In order to fill up the teaching posts reserved for SC/ST candidates, UGC provides funds for remedial coaching at the undergraduate and post graduate levels as well as for qualifying in the National Eligibility Test (NET) for entry into teaching positions in higher educational institutions. Government provides fellowships to SC/ST students to undertake advanced studies and research leading to post graduate, doctoral and post-doctoral degrees. It is observed that in the recent past the number of such candidates qualifying NET examination has increased.

Statement*Details of Unfilled Vacancies*

S. No.	Name of the Central University	Total	Details of SCs			Details of STs		
			Sanctioned Strength	Sanctioned	Filled	Unfilled	Sanctioned	Filled
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Aligarh Muslim University	1887	283	1	282	142	0	142
2.	Banaras Hindu University	2416	362	115	247	181	30	151
3.	University of Delhi	1702	255	44	211	128	14	114
4.	University of Hyderabad	542	81	29	52	41	11	30
5.	Jamia Millia Islamia	824	124	58	66	62	17	45
6.	Jawaharlal Nehru University	727	109	24	85	55	9	46
7.	Pondicherry University	460	69	50	19	35	17	18
8.	Visva-Bharati	714	107	77	30	54	30	24
9.	Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University	130	20	14	6	10	4	6
10.	Mahatma Gandhi Antarrashtriya Hindi Vishvavidyalaya	79	12	10	2	6	2	4
11.	Maulana Azad National Urdu Niversity	284	43	21	22	21	9	12
12.	English and Foreign Languages University	236	35	26	9	18	16	2
13.	University of Allahabad	852	128	22	106	64	2	62
14.	Indira Gandhi National Tribal University	228	34	4	30	17	2	15
15.	North Eastern Hill University	406	61	6	55	30	19	11
16.	Assam University	325	49	35	14	24	14	10
17.	Tezpur University	243	36	20	16	18	8	10
18.	Nagaland University	249	37	12	25	19	98	-
19.	Mizoram University	337	51	26	25	25	132	-
20.	Manipur University	266	40	5	35	20	4	16
21.	Rajiv Gandhi University	157	24	1	23	12	24	-
22.	Tripura University	216	32	14	18	16	13	3
23.	Sikkim University	201	30	5	25	15	9	6

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
24.	Central University of Bihar	140	21	1	20	11	1	10
25.	Central University of Gujarat	140	21	19	2	11	10	1
26.	Central University of Haryana	140	21	2	19	11	0	11
27.	Central University of Himachal Pradesh	140	21	3	18	11	0	11
28.	Central University of Jammu	21	3	0	3	2	0	2
29.	Central University of Jharkhand	140	21	0	21	11	0	11
30.	Central University of Karnataka	140	21	6	15	11	2	9
31.	Central University of Kashmir	140	21	1	20	11	0	11
32.	Central University of Kerala	140	21	2	19	11	1	10
33.	Central University of Orissa	140	21	2	19	11	1	10
34.	Central University of Punjab	140	21	0	21	11	0	11
35.	Central University of Rajasthan	140	21	1	20	11	1	10
36.	Central University of Tamil Nadu	140	21	0	21	11	0	11
37.	Dr. Harisingh Gour University	329	49	14	35	25	3	22
38.	Guru Ghasidas University	329	49	24	25	25	13	12
39.	Hemwati Nandan Bhauguna Garhwal University	468	70	11	59	35	0	35
40.	Indira Gandhi National Open University	461	67	28	39	33	13	20

Allocation of Coal Blocks

*18. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:
SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) has recommended for Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) inquiry into the alleged irregularities in allocation and utilisation of 155 coal blocks allocated to Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) and private entities during 2004 to 2009;

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

(c) whether CBI has registered any case or FIR in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the names of persons against whom cases have been registered;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor;

(f) whether files related to alleged irregularities in coal block allocation and utilisation have been handed over to CBI by his Ministry; and

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

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b) As reported by the Central Bureau

of Investigation (CBI), the Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) has recommended for CBI Inquiry into allocation of coal blocks allotted by the Ministry of Coal during the period 2006-09.

(c) to (e) The CBI has registered on 01.06.2012 a Preliminary Enquiry against the companies which have been allocated captive coal blocks and unknown officials of Ministry of Coal.

(f) and (g) The requisitioned files/documents as available have been handed over to CBI from time to time.

Forex Derivative Contracts

*19. SHRI MANISH TEWARI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total value of foreign exchange derivative contracts approved by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) and executed by the Indian banks annually between 1 April, 2008 to 1 July, 2012;

(b) the quantum of loss caused annually to the Indian Companies and individuals due to Forex Derivative Contracts between 1 April, 2008 to 1 July, 2012 as quantified by RBI or any other statutory agency;

(c) the average fluctuation in exchange rate of the rupee qua the dollar between 1 April, 2008 to 1 July, 2012 on a monthly basis;

(d) whether the RBI estimated gross mark to market losses to 22 banks due to Forex Derivative Contracts at only Rs. 31,719 crore and if so, the details thereof;

(e) the details of banks found guilty *vide* RBI order dated 19 April, 2011 for violating RBI and FEMA guidelines on Forex Derivatives trading and penalties imposed on them; and

(f) the reasons for imposing token penalties especially in view of enormous losses to many SME units in the Textiles and Pharma sectors?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) All transactions relating to foreign exchange in India are governed by the Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 (FEMA). Reserve Bank of India (RBI) outlines foreign exchange derivative transactions which can be undertaken by the users, the purposes for which such transactions can be undertaken and the

types of instruments which can be used. RBI does not give any specific approval for such contracts.

(b) RBI has not quantified the quantum of loss caused to Indian companies and individuals due to forex derivative contracts and as such the RBI does not have data on the quantum of such loss.

(c) The exchange rate of the Indian Rupee is determined on the basis of supply and demand for the foreign currency. A Table showing such fluctuation between April 2008 to July 2012 is enclosed as statement-I

(d) RBI has reported that it does not have data on the estimated losses on foreign exchange derivative trades. However, as per the data collected separately by RBI from 22 banks for Marked to Market (MTM) positions regarding customers for December 2008 was at Rs. 31,719 crores. This cannot be termed as estimated losses as MTM is basically an accounting concept wherein all outstanding financial contracts are marked to market at fair value. Hence, MTM value is dynamic in nature and changes in line with the market movements and represents the replacement cost of the derivative contracts.

(e) RBI had not imposed penalty on any of the bank for violation of RBI/FEMA guidelines *vide* its order dated 19.04.2011. However, RBI had imposed penalties on 19 commercial banks which is enclosed as statement-II on April 26, 2011 under Section 47A of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 for contravention of various instructions issued by RBI in respect of derivatives, such as failure to carry out due diligence in regard to suitability of products, selling derivative products to users not having risk management policies, etc.

(f) To rationalize the punitive action, the 19 banks were categorised into three groups based on the number of significant contraventions established during the course of the proceedings. Of the 19 banks, six banks that had five or more such contraventions were penalized Rs. 15.00 lakh each, eight banks that had less than five but more than two such contraventions were penalized Rs. 10.00 lakh each and five banks that had two such contraventions were penalized Rs. 5.00 lakh each.

Statement I

Average fluctuation in exchange rate of the rupee against dollar between April 1, 2008 to July 1, 2012 based on USD-INR daily reference rate published by the Reserve Bank of India

Month	Monthly fluctuation of Rupee against USD (+) appreciation / (-) depreciation
1	2
Apr-08	+0.82%
May-08	-4.98%
Jun-08	-1.62%
July-08	-0.04%
Aug-08	-0.24%
Sep-08	-5.76%
Oct-08	-6.33%
Nov-08	-0.74%
Dec-08	0.74%
Jan-09	-0.39%
Feb-09	-0.79%
March-09	-3.92%
Apr-09	+2.34%
May-09	+3.15%
Jun-09	+1.59%
July-09	-1.45%
Aug-09	+0.29%
Sep-09	-0.21%
Oct-09	+3.68%
Nov-09	+0.33%
Dec-09	-0.13%
Jan-10	+1.45%
Feb-10	-0.78%

1	2
March-10	+1.82%
Apr-10	+2.25%
May-10	-2.85%
Jun-10	-1.63%
July-10	-0.58%
Aug-10	+0.58%
Sep-10	+1.10
Oct-10	+3.71%
Nov-10	-1.34%
Dec-10	-0.32%
Jan-11	-0.52%
Feb-11	-0.09%
March-11	+0.99%
Apr-11	+1.40%
May-11	-1.20%
Jun-11	+0.12%
July-11	+0.98%
Aug-11	-1.91%
Sep-11	-4.95%
Oct-11	-3.29%
Nov-11	-3.12%
Dec-11	-3.46%
Jan-12	+2.57%
Feb-12	+4.44%
March-12	-2.30%
Apr-12	-2.86%
May-12	-4.90%
Jun-12	-2.78

Statement II*Penalty Imposed on Banks By RBI*

(Rupees in Lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of Bank	Penalty
1.	Axis Bank Ltd.	15.00
2.	Barclays Bank PLC	15.00
3.	HDFC Bank Ltd.	15.00
4.	ICICI Bank Ltd.	15.00
5.	Kotak Mahindra Bank Limited	15.00
6.	Yes Bank Ltd.	15.00
7.	BNP Paribas	10.00
8.	Citi Bank NA	10.00
9.	Credit Agricole-CIB	10.00
10.	Development Credit Bank Ltd.	10.00
11.	ING Vysya Bank Ltd.	10.00
12.	Royal Bank of Scotland	10.00
13.	Standard Chartered Bank	10.00
14.	State Bank of India	10.00
15.	Bank of America NA	5.00
16.	DBS Bank Ltd.	5.00
17.	Deutsche Bank AG	5.00
18.	Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Ltd.	5.00
19.	JP Morgan Chase Bank NA	5.00

*[Translation]***Priority Sector Lending Question**

20. DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:
SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some more services have been identified for inclusion in priority sector for the purpose of grant of loan by the banks of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with targets fixed and achievements made by the banks in regard to the

priority sector lending during the last three years and the current year;

(c) whether the Government proposes to increase the percentage of loans to be provided to the priority sector from the present ceiling of earmarked percentage;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has revised its guidelines on Priority Sector Lending (PSL) on 20.07.2012. The revised guidelines are available on the website of RBI at www.rbi.org.in. The details of important changes in the activities included in the revised Priority Sector Lending guidelines are given in the enclosed statement-I.

The details of Priority Sector Lending, as on the last reporting Fridays of March of the years 2009, 2010, 2011 and 2012 (provisional), for Public Sector Banks, Private Sector Banks and Foreign Banks are enclosed at Statements-II, III and IV respectively.

(c) to (e) As per RBI's revised guidelines on PSL, the Foreign Banks having 20 or more branches have also been brought at par with domestic banks for PSL targets in a phased manner. This would help in increasing the credit flow to priority sector in the country. The PSL targets are monitored by the RBI and the Government on an ongoing basis. Banks have to deposit their shortfall in lending to overall Priority sector in the Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF).

Statement I*Details of Important Changes in the Activities included in the Revised Priority Sector Lending Guidelines*

- Overall target under priority sector is retained at 40 per cent. The targets for both direct and indirect agricultural lending are kept unchanged at 13.5 per cent and 4.5 per cent of Adjusted Net Bank Credit, respectively.

- The following important activities, among others, form part of priority sector lending as per the revised guidelines:
 - Loans to Micro and Small Service enterprises up-to Rs.1 crore and all loans to Micro and Small manufacturing enterprises
 - Loans upto Rs. 25 lakh for housing in metropolitan centres of population above 10 lakh and Rs. 15 lakh at other centres.
 - Loans to Food and Agro processing units.
 - Loans to individuals for educational purposes including for vocational courses upto Rs. 10 lakh in India and Rs. 20 lakh abroad.
 - Loans for housing projects exclusively for economically weaker sections and low income groups, provided the cost does not exceed Rs. 5 lakh per dwelling unit.
 - Loans to distressed farmers indebted to non institutional lenders.
 - Overdrafts upto Rs. 50000/-in No-Frills account.
- Loans to State Sponsored Organisations for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.
- Loans to individuals for setting up of off-grid solar and other off-grid renewable energy solutions for households.
- Loans to individuals other than farmers upto Rs. 50000/-to prepay their debt to non-institutional lenders.
- Foreign banks having 20 or more branches in the country have been brought on par with domestic banks for priority sector targets in a phased manner over a maximum period of 5 years starting April 1, 2013.
- The foreign banks with less than 20 branches will have no sub targets within the overall priority sector lending target of 32 per cent.
- Bank loans to Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACS), Farmers' Service Societies (FSS) & Large Adivasi Multi-Purpose Co-operative Societies (LAMPS) ceded to or managed/controlled by such banks for on-lending to farmers for agricultural and allied activities are included under direct agriculture.

Statement II

(Amount in Rs. crore)

Sl.No.	Name of the Bank	As on Last reporting Friday of March							
		2009		2010		2011		2012*	
		Amount Outstanding	Percent toANBC/CEOBE, whichever is higher	Amount Outstanding	Percent toANBC/CEOBE, whichever is higher	Amount Outstanding	Percent toANBC/CEOBE, whichever is higher	Amount Outstanding	Percent toANBC/CEOBE, whichever is higher
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Allahabad Bank	20,040	40.3	24279	41.3	30763.73	42.96	35506.14	39.11
2	Andhra Bank	14,955	43.3	18323	41.2	21885.27	38.54	26497.63	36.56
3	Bank of Baroda	39,239	46.4	48552	44.4	57363.6	43.57	68527.36	43.37
4	Bank of India	41,317	46.7	52125	46.4	60035.3	45.61	57728.88	35.76

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
5	Bank of Maharashtra	11,933	40.1	14017	40.3	15680.32	38.69	17284.09	36.74
6	Canara Bank	48,763	46.0	59310	43.9	70757	44.08	67382.53	33.45
7	Central Bank of India	28,453	38.7	35161	40.9	40074.7	37.75	39251.19	29.90
8	Corporation Bank	15,752	40.2	19805	40.8	20307.55	32.13	28313.32	32.60
9	Dena Bank	9,715	41.6	11718	40.2	15149.66	42.41	17223.44	38.70
10	IDBI Bank Ltd.	22,738	27.5	29548	28.4	40837.71	29.46	49087.31	31.50
11	Indian Bank	18157	47.5	21433	43.9	25572.79	42.99	29769.88	41.18
12	Indian Overseas Bank	23719	41.6	26566	39.6	32648.15	44.47	41354.78	40.08
13	Oriental Bank of Commerce	22230	40.7	28511	41.6	34469.73	41.29	40269.67	41.99
14	Punjab & Sind Bank	7,388	40.1	10754	43.5	13248.74	40.46	13052.39	30.96
15	Punjab National Bank	50,136	41.5	61907	40.6	73764.91	40.67	93757.46	40.70
16	Syndicate Bank	27,445	46.8	32713	45.9	36605.73	46.21	41201.69	45.01
17	UCO Bank	24,607	49.4	26880	54	27963.47	38.76	27709.32	32.85
18	Union Bank of India	35,747	47.7	43064	44.4	49128.3	41.89	41633.53	29.37
19	United Bank of India	11,652	41.4	14396	40.3	17751.13	41.52	21738.45	40.31
20	Vijaya Bank	13,450	42.0	14553	40.6	14670.99	34.99	17371.63	35.23
21	State Bank of India	1,60,892	42.5	1,88,164	40.7	238809	42.04	259450.37	39.07
22	State Bank of Bikaner &	11,122	43.9	13277	44.1	14855.1	41.77	17272.72	41.38
23	State Bank of Hyderabad	14,496	40.2	18333	41.6	27477.92	51.50	26559.84	40.59
24	State Bank of Indore	10,052	54.8	10183	46.8	Merged with State Bank of India			
25	State Bank of Mysore	8,370	39.3	8927	34.5	12105.82	40.51	11446.22	33.61
26	State Bank of Patiala	13,779	37.5	17931	40.8	19325	41.09	20316.06	38.81
27	State Bank of Travancore	13,350	46.4	14132	42.8	17362.91	44.10	20287.35	43.64

Source: RBI.

*Data is Provisional

ANBC: Adjusted Net Bank Credit

CEOBE: Credit Equivalent Amount of Off-Balance Sheet Exposure

Statement III

(Amount in Rs. crore)

Sl.No.	Name of the Bank	As on Last reporting Friday of March							
		2009		2010		2011		2012*	
		Amount Outstanding	Percent to ANBC/CEOBE, whichever is higher	Amount Outstanding	Percent to ANBC/CEOBE, whichever is higher	Amount Outstanding	Percent to ANBC/CEOBE, whichever is higher	Amount Outstanding	Percent to ANBC/CEOBE, whichever is higher
1	Axis Bank Ltd.	23,025	42.2	29,772	41.4	41300	44.4	50051.87	40.31
2	Bank of Rajasthan Ltd.	1,992	26.5	2,714	34.9	NA	NA	11020.49	32.00
3	Catholic Syrian Bank Ltd.	1,462	43.5	1,535	41.3	2117	46.6	2548.37	40.43
4	City Union Bank Ltd.	1,833	40.1	2,451	43.1	3346	48.4	4275.54	45.78
5	Development Credit Bank Ltd.	1,553	37.8	1,603	46.1	1657	45.1	1953.79	43.44
6	Dhanalakshmi Bank Ltd.	1,135	52.9	1,411	43.7	2555	50.7	2808.44	30.85
7	Federal Bank Ltd.	8,687	46.0	10,891	48.6	11312	40.9	12100.03	36.78
8	Yes Bank Ltd.	4,020	42.6	5,687	45.7	10163	45.7	NA	NA
9	HDFC Bank Ltd.	33,696	52.6	45,818	46.3	58064	46.6	64357.14	42.27
10	ICICI Bank Ltd.	68,426	50.6	62,698	51.3	55173	53.1	61404.62	36.49
11	IndusInd Bank Ltd.	6257	48.9	6,805	43.7	9437	45.9	12552.01	47.97
12	ING Vysya Bank Ltd.	6293	43	7,105	42.4	7724	41.7	9584.68	40.61
13	Jammu & Kashmir Bank Ltd.	7339	43.8	8,317	45.2	10424	51.9	10257.79	38.84
14	Karnataka Bank Ltd.	4,553	41.0	5,389	44.5	6348	43.0	7473.25	42.23
15	Karur Vysya Bank Ltd.	3,815	39.9	4,439	42.0	5614	41.1	7398.30	40.89
16	Kotak Mahindra Bank Ltd.	6,473	41.2	6,990	41.2	8991	42.4	12528.53	42.15
17	Lakshmi Vilas Bank Ltd.	1,763	45.7	2,142	40.3	2615	41.2	3382.73	41.31
18	Nainital Bank Ltd.	628	69.2	676	59.7	811	62.9	964.86	57.49
19	Ratnakar Bank Ltd.	276	44.8	333	47.7	500	56.1	834.02	43.44
20	SBI Commercial & International Bank Ltd.	134	36.8	114	36.2	97	46.8	NA	NA
21	South Indian Bank Ltd.	4263	39.6	5,089	41.9	6085	38.1	5203.38	25.19
22	Tamilnad Mercantile Bank Ltd.	2,680	49.4	3,572	53.6	4494	53.6	572010	52.61

Source: RBI.

*Data is Provisional,

NA = Not Available

ANBC: Adjusted Net Bank Credit

CEOBE: Credit Equivalent Amount of Off-Balance Sheet Exposure

Statement IV

(Amount in Rs. crore)

Sl.No.	Name of the Bank	As on Last reporting Friday of March							
		2009		2010		2011		2012*	
		Amount Outstanding	Percent to ANBC/CEOBE, whichever is higher	Amount Outstanding	Percent to ANBC/CEOBE, whichever is higher	Amount Outstanding	Percent to ANBC/CEOBE, whichever is higher	Amount Outstanding	Percent to ANBC/CEOBE, whichever is higher
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	ABN Amro Bank	6,688	32.6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2	Abu Dhabi Commercial Bank	40	21.9	56	37.2	71.06	42.75	61.33	32.65
3	Antwerp Diamond Bank	713	149.7	481	68.3	511	105.55	949.15	139.38
4	AB Bank	10	39.5	8	46.1	21	33.90	23.75	32.41
5	BNP Paribas	NA	NA	NA	NA	1275	34.11	NA	NA
6	Bank of America	1,119	34.4	1,317	40.1	1518	41.85	2183.00	37.23
7	Bank of Baharin and Kuwait	70	25.1	124	41.4	132	34.08	201.94	51.35
8	Bank of Ceylon	20	35.1	24	47.3	33	41.57	38.09	55.60
9	Bank of Nova Scotia	1,824	38.2	1,508	31.4	2729	53.82	2909.22	46.18
10	Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi	1,017	44.1	1,290	43.1	1977	59.06	3456.08	65.61
11	Barclays Bank PLC	2559	33.5	3,477	33.00	3043	40.22	2847.72	34.26
12	BNP Paribas	1292	34.00	1,632	33.5	NA	NA	2413-77	44.33
13	China Trust Commercial Bank	59	45.4	69	46.8	40	20.06	14.17	6.04
14	Citi Bank	12,678	33.0	13,298	33.3	13246	36.10	14996.25	36.94
15	Calyon Bank	684	36.8	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
16	Credit Agricole	NA	NA	1,152	37.2	1410	48.30	1202.35	34.26
17	Deutsche Bank	3,108	34.4	3,325	37.1	4828	36.90	5809.47	40.23
18	Development Bank of Singapore	1,084	458	1824	67.00	3790	64.20	5843.17	70.90
19	HSBC Ltd.	10,077	33.1	9722	33.8	10463	42.50	9898.34	35.16
20	JP Morgan Chase Bank	414	33.9	1170	33,4	1182	41.90	2259.36	64.98
21	Krunq Thai Bank	7	73.6	2	17.8	5	94.10	6.25	47.38

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
22	Mashreqbank	11	28.0	53	547.2	41	73.80	52.28	126.52
23	Mizuho Corporate Bank	344	39.8	362	32.4	488	17.90	1307.72	51.85
24	Shinhan Bank	111	35.2	162	35.5	266.72	64.25	NA	NA
25	Societe Generate	130	33.8	138	37.6	NA	NA	337.55	48.25
26	Sonali Bank	9	114.3	5	42.5	4.16	40.19	9.41	99.89
27	Standard Chartered Bank	11359	34.1	12868	34.3	14188.25	34.14	17505.22	35.58
28	State Bank of Mauritius	81	38.0	112	37.1	176	43.00	251.3	41.91
29	The Royal Bank of Scotland	NA	NA	6111	35.5	4791.83	34.38	5323.19	47.94
30	First Rand Bank	NA	NA	NA	NA	56.76	283.80	109.3	77.30
31	JSCVTB	NA	NA	NA	NA	10	26.06	15.97	29.56
32	Shinhan Bank	NA	NA	NA	NA	172	35.80	204.35	33.00
33	UBSAG	NA	NA	NA	NA	149.14	104.12	NA	NA
34	Commonwealth Bank of Australia	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	507	192.70

Source: RBI.

*Data is Provisional.

NA= Not Availbale

ANBC: Adjusted Net Bank Credit

CEOBE: Credit Equivalent Amount of Off-Balance Sheet Exposure

[English]

(e) if so, the details thereof?

Setting up of Educational Institutions

1. SHRI K. SUGUMAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that while the number of higher educational institutions have expanded in India, yet the same are still very low compared to India's population;

(b) if so, whether the Government proposes to set up more educational institutions in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government proposes to provide tertiary degrees to its citizens by 2020; and

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) The challenges to the Indian higher education system include challenges of access to higher education. Some areas of the country still do not have adequate number of higher educational institutions.

(b) and (c) Education, being in the Concurrent List, creation of new institutions is the responsibility both of Central and State Governments. Central Government is creating new institutions, wherever required, depending on resources. Several programmes and schemes initiated by the Government have led to creation of fresh intake capacity in higher education. These include Scheme of

Model Degree Colleges in 374 identified Educationally Backward Districts, 16 new Central Universities, 08 Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs), 07 Indian Institute of Management (IIMs), 10 National Institute of Technology (NITs) etc. Consequent to passing of the Central Educational Institutions (Reservation in Admission) Act, 2006, the Central Government has increased the intake capacity in all Central Educational Institutions (CEI) to an extent of 54%.

(d) and (e) The Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) in higher education has increased from 12.4% in 2007-08 to 15% in 2009-10. The Government aims to achieve a GER of 30% in higher education by 2020.

Aakash Tablet for School and College Students

2. SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY:
SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL:
SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU:
SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:

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

(a) whether the Union Government has launched low cost tablet Aakash for the benefit of students;

(b) if so, the details thereof and whether its quality, performance and availability are not upto the mark and are drawing much criticism;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and the losses incurred to the Government on the launch of the same;

(d) whether the Government has any proposal to introduce high quality tablets for the benefit of the students and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether Aakash tablets are proposed to be distributed free of cost among poor students belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Minorities and Other Backward Classes and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) to (d) Under the National Mission on Education through Information Communication Technology (NMEICT) scheme, a Low Cost-Access-cum-Computing Device (LCAD) named Aakash was launched on 5th October, 2011. In the first phase of the project sanctioned

to IIT Rajasthan, 1,00,000 tablets being procured, were targeted to the students in Higher Technical Education institutions so as to further ascertain technical feedback on its operation and usability. After the launch, initial feedback showed the areas where improvements were required. These were (i) heating of the device (ii) need for longer battery life (iii) need for capacitive instead of resistive touch screen (iv) need for better processor etc. The matter was taken up with the vendor and he agreed to make changes including upgrading the processor from 366 MHz Arm 11 based processor to 700 MHz Arm Cortex A8 processor, improving firmware, replacing the battery of 2100 mA H with a battery of 3200 mA H capacity and replacement of resistive touch screen with capacitive one with no enhancement in cost. As no payment was made by IIT Rajasthan to the vendor, hence, no loss has been incurred to the Government.

(e) Madam, presently, no such proposal is there.

[*Translation*]

Permission for Insurance Business

3. SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the private and foreign players allowed in the insurance business as on date, State-wise, area-wise;

(b) whether the Government has received any complaints from policy holders regarding allegations of irregularities against some private insurance players;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The State-wise the names of private insurers and their foreign partners' granted licences by Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA) in the insurance business, are enclosed as statement-I. Most of these companies operate on a Pan India basis.

(b) to (d) The Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA) has reported that the authority has a centralized system, the Integrated Grievance Management System (IGMS) which creates a central repository of complaints of policyholders against all insurers and its redressal. The details in company-wise are given in the enclosed statement-II. The complaints are examined and attended to by the respective insurers.

Statement I*Names of the Private and Foreign Players allowed in the insurance business*

Sl.No.	Insurers	Foreign Partners	Corporate Office Location
1	2	3	4
Life Insurers			
1	ING Vysya Life Insurance Co. Ltd.	ING Insurance International B.V., Netherlands	Bangalore, Karnataka
2	Metlife India Insurance Co. Ltd.	Metlife International Holdings , USA	Bangalore, Karnataka
3	Max Life Insurance Company Ltd.	Mitsui Sumitomo Insurance, Japan	Gurgaon, Haryana
4	AVIVA	Aviva International Holdings Ltd., UK	Gurgaon, Haryana
5	Canara HSBC OBC Life Insurance Company Ltd.	HSBC Insurance (Asia Pacific) Holdings, UK	Gurgaon, Haryana
6	DLF Pramerica Life Insurance Co. Ltd.	Prudential of America, USA	Gurgaon, Haryana
7	Shriram Life Insurance Co. Ltd.	Sanlam, South Africa	Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh
8	Sahara Life Insurance Co. Ltd.	---	Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh
9	HDFC Standard Life Insurance Co. Ltd.	Standard Life (Mauritius Holdings) 2006, Limited	Mumbai, Maharashtra
10	ICICI-Prudential Life Insurance Co. Ltd.	Prudential , UK	Mumbai, Maharashtra
11	Kotak Mahindra OM Life Insurance Co. Ltd.	Old Mutual, South Africa	Mumbai, Maharashtra
12	Birla Sun Life Insurance Co. Ltd.	Sun Life, Canada	Mumbai, Maharashtra
13	Tata-AIG Life Insurance Co. Ltd.	American International Assurance, Bermuda	Mumbai, Maharashtra
14	SBI Life Insurance Co. Ltd.	BNP Paribas Assurance SA, France	Mumbai, Maharashtra
15	Reliance Life Insurance Co. Ltd.	Nippon Life Insurance, Japan	Mumbai, Maharashtra
16	Bharti AXA Life Insurance Co. Ltd.	AXA India Holdings, France	Mumbai, Maharashtra
17	Future Generali India Life Insurance Company Ltd.	Participatie Maatschappij Graafschap, Holland NV	Mumbai, Maharashtra
18	IDBI Federal Life Insurance Company Ltd.	Ageas, Insurance International, NV	Mumbai, Maharashtra
19	Aegon Religare Life Insurance Company Ltd.	Aegon India Holding B.V, Netherlands	Mumbai, Maharashtra
20	Star Union Dai-Ichi Life Insurance Co. Ltd.	Dai-Ichi, Japan	Mumbai, Maharashtra
21	IndiaFirst Life Insurance Co. Ltd.	Legal & General Middle East , UK	Mumbai, Maharashtra

1	2	3	4
22	Edelweiss Tokio Life Insurance Company Ltd.	Tokio Marine Holdings Inc., Tokyo	Mumbai, Maharashtra
23	Allianz Bajaj Life Insurance Co. Ltd.	Allianz, Germany	Pune, Maharashtra
Non Life Insurers			
1	Bharti AXA General Insurance Company Ltd.	Societe Beaujon, AXA Holdings, France	Bangalore, Karnataka
2	Royal Sundaram Alliance Insurance	Royal Sun Alliance, UK	Chennai, Tamilnadu
3	Cholamandalam MS General Insurance Co.	Mitsui Sumitomo, Japan	Chennai, Tamilnadu
4	Star Health & Allied Insurance Company Limited	Individual Promoters, UAE	Chennai, Tamilnadu
5	IFFCO-TOKIO General Insurance Co.	Tokio Marine Asia Pte. Ltd., Japan	Gurgaon, Haryana
6	Apollo Munich Health Insurance Company Ltd.	Munich Health Holding AG, Germany	Gurgaon, Haryana
7	Shriram General Insurance Company Ltd.	Sanlam, South Africa	Jaipur, Rajasthan
8	Magma HDI General Insurance Company Limited	HDI-Gerling International Holding AG, Germany	Kolkata, West Bengal
9	Reliance General Insurance Co.	---	Mumbai, Maharashtra
10	TATA AIG General Insurance Co. Ltd.	Chartis Memsas Holdings Inc	Mumbai, Maharashtra
11	ICICI Lombard General Insurance Co.	Fairfax through its affiliates, Canada	Mumbai, Maharashtra
12	HDFC ERGO General Insurance Co.	ERGO International AG, Germany	Mumbai, Maharashtra
13	Future Generali India Assurance Company Ltd.	Participatie Maatschappij Graafsschap Holland NV	Mumbai, Maharashtra
14	Universal Sompo General Insurance Company Ltd.	Sompo, Japan	Mumbai, Maharashtra
15	Raheja QBE General Insurance Company Ltd.	QBE Holdings, Australia	Mumbai, Maharashtra
16	SBI General Insurance Company Ltd.	IAG International Pty, Australia	Mumbai, Maharashtra
17	L&T General Insurance Company Ltd.	---	Mumbai, Maharashtra
18	Liberty Videocon General Insurance Company Limited	Liberty International, USA	Mumbai, Maharashtra
19	Bajaj Allianz General Insurance Co.	Allianz, Germany	Pune, Maharashtra
20	Max BUPA Health Insurance Company Ltd.	BUPA, Singapore Holdings Pte.	New Delhi, New Delhi
21	Religare Health Insurance Company Ltd.	---	New Delhi, New Delhi

Statement II*Complaints Registered by Policyholders during 2011-12*

Sl.No.	Name of the Insurer	Reported during the year	Attended to during the year
1	2	3	4
Private Life insurers			
1	Aegon Religare	3440	2774
2	Aviva	13520	13467
3	Bajaj Allianz	22390	22388
4	Bharti Axa	7310	7285
5	Birla Sun Life	11911	11632
6	Canara HSBC	5258	5256
7	DLF Pramerica	621	619
8	Edleweiss Tokio	6	6
9	Future Generali	15667	15640
10	HDFC Standard	35218	35205
11	ICICI Prudential	22016	22016
12	IDBI Federal	502	500
13	India First	738	738
14	ING Vysya	10498	10497
15	Kotak Mahindra	8850	8844
16	Max Newyork	10362	10360
17	Met Life	2940	2940
18	Reliance	50807	50802
19	Sahara	29	29
20	SBI Life	18490	18482
21	Shri Ram	149	142
22	Star Union Daichi	284	283
23	Tata AIG	16307	16291
Total		257313	256196

1	2	3	4
Private non-Life insurers			
1	Apollo MUNICH Health Insurace	1117	1117
2	Bajaj Allianz General Insurance	11728	11727
3	Bharati Axa General Insurance	2701	2701
4	Cholamandalam MS General Insurance	10728	10725
5	Future Generali India Ins.	2336	2336
6	HDFC ERGO General Insurance	1917	1917
7	ICICI Lombard General Insurance	23735	23731
8	IFFCO Tokio General Insurance	4137	4137
9	L&T General. Insurance	103	103
10	Max Bupa Health Insurance	735	734
11	Raheja QBE	3	3
12	Reliance General Insurance	9715	9682
13	Royal Sundaram Alliance General Insurance	5884	5884
14	SBI General Insurance	447	445
15	Shriram General Insurance	169	168
16	Star Health and Allied Insurance	441	440
17	Tata-AIG General Insurance	4332	4331
18	Universal Sampo General Ins	269	269
Total		80497	80450

[English]

Introduction of One India Licence

*4. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the One India Licence could reduce competition and pose serious implementation challenges for telecom industry;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) to (c) As per Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) recommendations on Unified License (UL), the national level licence shall continue to be administered at service area level. In view of this, the question of reduction in competition and serious implementation issues may not arise. The recommendations of TRAI are under consideration of Government.

[Translation]

Cheapest Aakash Tablet

5. SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:-

(a) whether Aakash tablet is the cheapest computer in the world;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the total number of tablets proposed to be purchased by the Government and the total expenditure likely to be incurred on this project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Madam, no such information is authentically available. However, price of the Aakash tablet launched on 5th October, 2011 is Rs.2276/-for an order quantity of 1,00,000 devices (including charges like freight and insurance, servicing and documentation etc.).

(c) Under NMEICT Scheme, an amount of Rs. 47.72 crore has been sanctioned for procuring 1,00,000 Aakash tablets for the purposes of testing by students all over India in different climatic and usage conditions and also for establishing testing facilities for such tablets.

[English]

Action on Cabinet Decisions

6. SHRI PURNMASI RAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is mandatory for the Ministries, Departments, Offices and PSUs to obey and act upon the decisions taken by the Cabinet and Cabinet Committees;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, whether the Government proposes to make it mandatory and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Cabinet Secretary has issued any communication to Union Secretaries to implement Cabinet Committees decisions in time; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) Decisions taken by the Cabinet/Cabinet Committees are required to be implemented by the Ministries/Departments concerned, and in cases, where a change in any such decision is considered necessary, the matter is required to be placed for consideration of the Cabinet, or the Cabinet Committee concerned.

(b) Reply to part (a) above explains the position.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The Cabinet Secretariat periodically writes to the Ministries/Departments concerned for timely/expeditious implementation of the decisions taken by the Cabinet/Cabinet Committees.

(e) Reply to part (d) above explains the position.

[Translation]

Education for Muslim Girls

7. SHRI KAPIL MUNI KARWARIA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:-

(a) whether the Government proposes to restart the centrally funded programme for the Madarsa teachers as a pilot programme for the economic, social and educational upliftment of muslim girls by the Institute of Advance Studies in Education (IASE);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which it is likely to be started?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) As per the information furnished by the Institute of Advance Studies in Education (IASE), Sardarshahr, Churu, Rajasthan, no such programme was running in the past.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

[English]

Debt Relief Scheme

8. SHRI P.R. NATARAJAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether farmers particularly women who have taken loan from Primary Agricultural Cooperative

Societies (PACS)/ Self Help Groups/Joint Liability Groups (JLGs) are eligible for relief measures under agriculture loan debt waiver;

(b) if so, the details of financial relief given and number of farmers benefitted during the last three years, year-wise/Statewise/ relief-wise;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government is having any proposal to include such farmers for getting debt relief in 12th Five Year Plan; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) Under the Agricultural Debt waiver and Debt Relief Scheme (ADWDRS), 2008 all agricultural loans disbursed by Public Sector Bank, Private Sector Banks,

Cooperative Banks, local area banks and Regional Rural Banks between 01 April 1997 to 31 March 2007 to farmers, overdue as on 31 December 2007 and remaining unpaid upto 28 February 2008 were eligible for Debt Waiver/Debt Relief. The Debt Waiver portion of the Scheme closed on 30.6.2008. The Debt Relief portion of the Scheme closed on 30.6.2010.

The State wise details of implementation of the Scheme in respect of Regional Rural Banks and Cooperative Banks are given in the enclosed statement-I. The bank wise details in respect of Public Sector Banks, Private Sector Banks and Local Area Banks are given in the enclosed statement-II. Under the scheme Rs. 52,275.55 crore has been released by the Govt. to RBI and NABARD to give benefit to 3.45 crore farmers.

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

Statement I

*Debt Waiver & Debt Relief Claims released to RRBs and Co-operative Banks under ADWDRs-2008=Position as on 16/03/2012**

Rs. in Lakh

Sr.No.	Name of the State/Bank	Debt Waiver		DW GRM		Debt Relief		DR GRM		Total	
		No. of A/cs	Amount	No. of A/cs	Amount	No. of A/cs	Amount	No. of A/cs	Amount	No. of A/cs	Amount
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Consolidated Position											
	SCBs	11096480	1557562.04	107271	6394.43	1769262	265132.90	0	1465.23	12973013	1830554.61
	SLDBs	1688577	337409.45	24238	5087.52	254730	41813.16	221	27.07	1967766	384337.20
	RRBs	3361766	602660.08	12470	2632.77	500884	91414.65	2340	345.32	3877460	697052.82
	Total	16146823	2497631.57	143979	14114.72	2524876	398360.71	13645	1837.62	18829323	2911944.52
1. Andaman and Nicobar Islands											
	SCB	715	81.33	0	0	0	0.00			715	61.33
	SLDB (No. LDB)	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00			0	0.00
	RRBs (No RRB)	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00			0	0.00
	Sub Total	715	81.33	0	0	0	0.00			715	81.33
2. Andhra Pradesh											
	SCB	2487188	346239.35	228	82.82	261681	32084.72			2749097	378406.69

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
SLDB (No. LDB in AP)		0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00			0	0.00
RRBs		535066	100827.12	51	6.49	107532	19661.65			642649	120495.28
Sub Total		3022254	447066.47	279	89.11	369213	51746.37			3391746	498901.95
3. Arunachal Pradesh											
SCB		11320	237.05	0	0	29	5.34			11349	242.39
SLDB (No LDB)		0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00			0	0.00
RRBs		1013	235.12	37	17.27	0	0.00			1050	252.39
Sub Total		12333	472.17	37	17.27	29	5.34			12399	494.78
4. Assam											
SCB		13576	880.30	0	0	19	5.36			13595	885.66
SLDB		95	48.38	0	0	13	2.68			108	51.06
RRBs		72253	8188.57	0	0	681	66.81			72934	8255.38
Sub Total		85924	9117.25	0	0	713	74.85			86637	9192.10
5. Bihar											
SCB		317028	33783.51	4673	624.48	0	0.00	0	0.00	321701	34407.99
SLDB		15583	3458.80	0	0	324	202.13	0	0.00	15907	3660.93
RRBs		449669	77263.74	5	80.61	14701	2344.20	2228	325.30	466603	80013.85
Sub Total		782280	114506.05	4678	705.09	15025	2546.33	2228	325.30	804211	118082.77
6. Delhi											
SCB		453	254.55	0	0	100	47.61			553	302.16
SLDB (No. LDB)		0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00			0	0.00
RRBs (No RRB)		0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00			0	0.00
Sub Total		453	254.55	0	0	100	47.61			553	302.16
7. Goa											
SCB		2907	478.32	1	0.14	131	18.25			3039	496.71
SLDB (No LDB)		0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00			0	0.00
RRBs (No RRB)		0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00			0	0.00
Sub. Total		2907	478.32	1	0.14	131	18.25			3039	496.71
8. Gujarat											
SCB		314519	77372.06	0	20.7	128148	29872.08			442667	107264.84
SLDB		9941	4680.91	0	0	0	3081.29			9941	7762.20

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	RRBs	28709	4772.67	8	7.15	10425	2062.43			39142	6842.25
	Sub Total	353169	86825.64	8	27.85	138573	35015.80			491750	121889.29
9.	Haryana										
	SCB	261229	82961.49	164	43.63	91582	16180.97			352975	99186.09
	SLDB	49316	19502.66	19	102.69	10101	2056.30			59436	21661.65
	RRBs	18991	6875.07	28	17.05	7423	2402.53			26442	9294.65
	Sub Total	329536	109339.22	211	163.37	109106	20639.80			438853	130142.39
10.	Himachal Pradesh										
	SCB (including 1195 Pacs)	113836	16699.30	64	20.64	567	123.98			114467	16843.92
	SLDB	10986	3897.64	0	0	1060	224.76			12046	4122.40
	RRBs	8294	1594.96	1	0.46	133	18.37			8428	1613.79
	Sub Total	133116	22191.90	65	21.1	1760	367.11			134941	22580.11
11.	Jammu and Kashmir										
	SCB	17929	2742.71	0	0	0	0.00			17929	2742.71
	SLDB	576	443.55	0	0	72	19.68			648	463.23
	RRBs	5414	1054.91	0	0	0	0.00			5414	1054.91
	Sub Total	23919	4241.17	0	0	72	19.68			23991	4260.85
12.	Jharkhand										
	SCB	36736	2742.71	0	0	0	0.00			36736	4930.30
	SLDB (No LDB)	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00			0	0.00
	RRBs	168733	14018.35	52	2.26	2680	215.03			171465	14235.64
	Sub Total	205489	18948.65	52	2.26	2680	215.03			208201	19165.94
13.	Karnataka										
	SCB	164964	30715.88	9998	3447.25	20005	2441.31			194967	36604.44
	SLDB	77456	9057.36	501	19.52	25780	3000.82			103737	12077.70
	RRBs	239423	67485.87	240	82.79	135125	24077.86			374788	91646.52
	Sub. Total	481843	107259.11	10739	3549.56	180910	29519.99			673492	140328.66
14.	Kerala										
	SCB	524753	91668.52	73576	443.32	2347	667.72			600676	92779.56
	SLDB	126723	18196.36	0	0	3640	594.16			130363	18790.52
	RRBs	126650	36128.32	17	10.86	1130	289.06			127797	36428.24

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Sub Total	778128	145993.20	73593	454.18	7117	1550.94			858836	147998.32
15.	Madhya Pradesh										
	SCB	870103	100567.04	0	0	158037	18160.02			1028140	118727.06
	SLDB	115394	33233.21	1103	585.87	43311	6655.71			159808	40474.79
	RRBs	77188	16205.18	1517	383.23	41084	7662.53			119789	24250.94
	Sub. Total	1062685	15005.43	2620	969.1	242432	32478.26			1307737	183452.79
16.	Chhattisgarh										
	SCB	270165	18244.97	1463	0	93812	8752.02	0	0.00	365440	26996.99
	SLDB	10226	1869.04	582	79.13	4869	924.62	221	27.07	15898	2899.86
	RRBs	52147	6844.54	2	0.43	9718	1667.98	2	0.54	61869	8513.49
	Sub Total	332538	26958.55	2047	79.56	108399	11344.62	223	27.61	443207	38410.34
17.	Maharashtra										
	SCB	2197708	377078.07	1492	398.77	647072	109272.27			2846270	486749.11
	SLDB	96687	29230.36	0	9.3	37834	4403.66			136521	33643.32
	RRBs	72044	12031.97	455	78.36	38597	7218.14			11096	19328.47
	Sub Total	2388437	418340.40	1947	486.43	723503	120894.07			3093887	539720.90
18.	Manipur										
	SCB	41210	2019.53	0	0	105	50.56			41315	2070.09
	SLDB	30	21.20	23	15.17	2	0.58			55	36.95
	RRBs	16780	221.80	0	0	32	7.34			16812	229.14
	Sub Total	58020	2262.53	23	15.17	139	58.48			58182	2336.18
19.	Meghalaya										
	SCB	4855	500.08	0	0	20	3.61			4875	503.69
	SLDB	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00			0	0.00
	RRBs	5673	843.40	0	0	5	0.16			5678	843.56
	Sub Total	10528	1343.48	0	0	25	3.77			10553	1347.25
20.	Mizoram										
	SCB	1552	439.44	0	0	0	0.00			1552	439.44
	SLDB (No LDB)	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00			0	0.00
	RRBs	5510	1358.04	0	0	310	7.68			5820	1366.02
	Sub Total	7062	1798.48	0	0	310	7.98			7372	1805.46

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
21. Nagaland											
SCB		10813	1072.94	0	0	0	0.00			10813	1072.94
SLDB (No LDB)		0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00			0	0.00
RRBs		1091	191.68	0	0	5	1.93			1096	193.61
Sub Total		11904	1284.62	0	0	5	1.93			11909	1286.55
22. Pondicheery											
SCB		6713	1344.09	0	0	129	13.13			6842	1357.22
SLDB		303	172.12	0	0	0	0.00			303	172.12
RRBs		0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00			0	0.00
Sub Total		7016	1516.21	0	0	129	13.13			7145	1529.34
23. Odisha											
SCB		89934	24218.76	1	0.56	12932	2007.01			102867	26226.33
SLDB		92130	13458.13	3583	711.98	1834	229.71			97547	14399.82
RRBs		325836	40536.30	6544	815.41	14736	2306.37			347116	43660.08
Sub Total		1456167	180387.97	10313	1653.38	31368	4266.82			1497848	186308.17
24. Punjab											
SCB		89934	24218.76	1	0.56	12932	2007.01			102867	26226.33
SLDB		26313	12498.19	0	0	25249	4497.05			51562	16995.24
RRBs		6	2260.06	5	5.82	2564	728.85			2575	2994.73
Sub Total		116253	38977.01	6	6.38	40745	7232.91			157004	46216.30
25. Rajasthan											
SCB		378957	57040.73	1182	205.62	284565	37973.32	0	0.00	664704	95219.67
SLDB		0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00			0	0.00
RRBs		113816	24460.11	109	39.75	39930	7924.53	1	0.20	153856	32424.59
Sub Total		602541	110557.02	2720	680.08	378908	55707.03	1	0.20	984170	166944.33
26. Tamil Nadu											
SCB		90264	12538.42	3	0.79	13442	1806.07			103709	14345.28
SLDB		0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00			0	0.00
RRBs		41991	6345.39	6	064	5641	916.11			47638	7262.14
Sub Total		132255	18883.81	9	1.43	19083	2722.18			151347	21607.42

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
27. Sikkim											
SCB		529	82.69	0	0	7	1.50			536	84.19
SLDB (No LDB)		0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00			0	0.00
RRBs (No RRB)		0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00			0	0.00
Sub Total		529	82.69	0	0	7	1.50			536	84.19
28. Tripura											
SCB		1067922	79492.97	1793	137.51	37684	3622.92	0	0.00	1107399	83253.40
SLDB		894908	149207.99	16996	3128.48	46079	6090.92	0	0.00	957983	158427.39
RRBs		7280	638.66	0	0	24	2.34			7304	641.00
Sub Total		28820	4088.27	0	25.13	29	2.92			26849	4116.31
29. Uttar Pradesh											
SCB		1067922	79492.97	1793	137.51	37684	3622.92	0	0.00	1107399	83253.40
SLDB		894908	149207.99	16996	3128.48	46079	6090.92	0	0.00	957983	158427.39
RRBs		844366	157535.24	3364	1079.13	67165	11632.21	109	19.28	915004	170265.86
Sub Total		2807196	386236.20	22153	4345.12	150928	21346.05	109	19.28	2980386	411946.65
30. Uttarachal											
SCB		669802	57351.08	12410	811.07	389	95.42			682601	58257.57
SLDB		72048	6933.81	37	8.22	1661	198.98			73746	7139.01
RRBs		9790	1273.71	0	0	725	96.93			10515	1370.64
Sub Total		81838	8207.52	37	6.22	2386	295.91			84261	8509.65
31. West Bengal											
SCB		669802	57351.08	12410	811.07	389	95.42			682601	58257.57
SLDB		49155	9126.67	2	0.67	144	19.33			49301	9146.97
RRBs		134033	13469.30	29	5.06	518	101.31			134580	13575.67
Sub Total		852990	7947.35	12441	816.8	1051	216.06			866482	80980.21
Grand Total		18146823	2497631.57	143979	14114.72	2524876	398360.71	2561	372.39	18818239	2910479.39

*Provisional Figures. Subject to revision on account of refunds received from Banks and disbursement.

DW GRM : Debt waiver Grievance Redressal Mechanism

DW GRM : Debt Relief Grievance Redressal Mechanism

Statement II*Bank-wise Data ADWDRS 2008*

(No. of accounts in thousands and amounts in Rs. actuals)

Public Sector Banks	Debt Waiver		Debt Relief		Total pc-13/3/12		Rs.	
	Total Accs	Total Claims (Rs.)	Total paid on 13/3/12 Rs.	Total Accs	Total Claims (Rs.)	Total paid on 13/3/12		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. State Bank of India	2429.25	53294410382.03	53294410382.03	714.703	14765942338	1476942338	68060352719.77	
2. SB of Bikaner and Jaipur	1986.66	4163093370.25	4163093370.25	109.501	2614256324	2614256324	6777349694.74	
3. State Bank of Hyderabad	293.82	5442321191.00	5442321191.00	84.665	1692559485	1692559485	7134880676.00	
4. State Bank of Indore	307.93	1614716193.95	1614716193.95	52.64	1166645755	1166645755	2781361948.77	
5. State Bank of Mysore	750.90	2435488153.00	2435488153.00	27.055	761216165	761216165	3196704318.00	
6. State Bank of Patiala	38.29	1434285373.56	1434284373.56	34.037	658555502.8	658555502.8	2092840876.37	
7. State Bank of Travancore	118.76	8279188533.00	3279188533.00	6.207	151819223	151819223	3431007756.00	
8. Allahabad Bank	428.50	10418047072.00	10418047072.00	88.03	1898134579	1898134579	12316181651.07	
9. Andhra Bank	397.84	7469608832.00	7469608832.00	78.45	1518040962	1518040962	898764793.74	
10. Bank of Baroda	554.03	5060367844.00	5060367844.00	64.839	1333875904	1333875904	6394243748.00	
11. Bank of India	339.92	6392185943.76	6392185943.76	71.707	1625103267	1625103267	8017289210.76	
12. Bank of Maharashtra	86.58	2192806730.72	2192806730.72	39.32	820085639	820085639	3012892369.72	
13. Canara Bank	471.58	12601664112.45	12601664112.45	67.118	1707521305	707521305	14309185417.62	
14. Central Bank of India	449.98	9824675470.00	9824675470.00	87.213	2018830577	2018830577	11843506047.00	
15. Corporation Bank	42.76	1145867302.00	1145867302.00	10.945	348853971	348853971	1494721273.00	
16. Dena Bank	54.55	771748896.00	771748896.00	18.309	465424050	465424050	1237172946.00	
17. IDBI Bank	11.27	273213581.00	273213581.00	4.106	82243008.16	82243008.16	355456589.16	
18. Indian Bank	582.87	4602870616.00	4602870616.00	30.42	643171482	643171482	5246042098.00	
19. Indian Overseas Bank	311.00	5773479756.00	5829651280.00	50.172	931342316	920839088	6750490368.00	
20. Oriental Bank of Commerce	98.30	8700929661.00	3700809923.00	25.647	939890231.6	939890213.6	4640700154.64	
21. Punjab National Bank	339.40	11472784863.00	11472784863.00	98.043	2795782864	2795782864	14268567726.70	
22. Punjab & Sind Bank	15.38	477226992.00	477226992.00	5.714	164643567	164643567	641870559.00	
23. Syndicate Bank	293.23	7368647864.15	7369717728.15	84.605	1822365785	1822365785	9192083512.89	
24. Union Bank of India	275.94	7387857983.22	7387857973.22	57.885	1440178909	1440178909	8828036882.06	
25. United Bank of India	144.94	2112247563.00	2111944545.00	185.17	31592592	31592592	2143537137.00	
26. UCO Bank	252.35	5377102680.00	5377102680.00	24.239	539656042.7	539656042.7	5916758722.67	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
27.	Vijaya Bank	47.81	1478380299.21	1478613312.21	15.239	403917320	403917320	1882530632.21
	Total	11123.83	177565217248.30	177622268893.30	3810.98	43341649163.59	43331145935.59	220953414828.89
1.	Bank of Rajasthan Ltd.	17.10	53120868.00	53120868.00	0.694	12632315	12632315	65753183.00
2.	Catholic Syrian Bk. Ltd.	1.55	25964880.00	25964879.99	45.001	1985325	1985325	27950204.99
3.	City Union Bank Ltd.	5.61	97582109.53	97582109.63	0.686	14601177.52	14601177.52	112183287.15
4.	DhanaLakshmi Bk Ltd.	2.15	43554034.28	43554034.28	0.059	1509173.81	1729584.81	45283619.09
5.	Federa Bank Ltd.	18.77	1057019406.00	1057019405.99	2.557	201694072	201694072	1258713477.99
6.	HDFC Band Ltd.	0.43	28960769.00	28960768.99	0	0	41133578	70094346.99
7.	ICIC Bank Ltd.	672.03	2549561028.43	2549561028.42	16.204	213593478.9	213593478.90	2763154507.32
8.	Karnataka Bank Ltd.	9.03	232127161.13	232127161.12	3.807	107826606.9	107826606.9	339953768.00
9.	Karur Vysya Bank Ltd	16.600	347491744.88	347491744.87	3.73	24187515.83	24187515.83	371679260.70
10.	Kotak Mahindra Bank Ltd.	0.18	5053295.00	5053295.00	0.057	892168	892168	5945463.00
11.	Lakshmi Vilas Bk Ltd.	9.48	175899020.00	17599020.00	2.383	37059058	37059058	212958078.00
12.	Nainital Bk Ltd.	0.99	26251110.00	26251110.00	0.91	7030092	7030092	33281202.00
13.	Ratnakar Bk Ltd.	1.10	29962591.00	29962591.00	0	10715931	10715931	40678522.00
14.	South India Bk Ltd.	4.90	95248748.00	95248747.99	0.001	11151282	11151282	106400029.99
15.	Tamilnad Merc Bk Ltd.	4.18	68630891.00	68630890.99	2.093	29739481	29739481	98370371.99
16.	Axis Bank Ltd.	6.75	481190317.36	481190317.36	70.045	210339142	210339142	691529459.40
17.	ING Vysya Bank Ltd.	14.74	387201814.00	38721814.00	6.289	147902540.4	147902540.4	535104354.43
18.	Jammu & Kashmir Bank Ltd.	8.25	205960974.00	205960974.00	0.435	14808204.79	14808204.79	220769178.79
	Total	793.85	5910780761.71	5910780761.64	91.95	1047667564.20	1089021553.20	6999802314.84
	Name of the Local Area Bank	Total Accs	Total Claims (Rs.)	Total paid on 23/11/11-Rs.	Total Accs	Total Claims	Total paid on 23/11/11-Rs.	
	Subhadra Local Ara Bank	0.04	1073666.00	1073666.00	0.01	462368.00	462368.00	1536034.00
	Coastal Local Area Bank Ltd.	0.11	1737036.00	1737036.00	0.01	190433.00	190433.00	1927469.00
	Krishna Bhima Samruddhi Lab ltd.	2.08	9330194.00	9330194.00	0.03	298597.00	298597.00	9628791.00
	Capital Local Area Bank Ltd.	0	0	0	0.05	5249942.00	5249942.00	5249942.00
	Total	2.23	12140896.00	12140896.00	0.11	6201340.00	6201340.00	18342236.00
	Urban Coop Banks		3403735498.00	3403735498.00		185749591.50	185749591.50	3589485089.50
	Total Awards paid as on 31/1/12							
	Public Sector Banks			220953414828.89				
	Private Sector Banks			6999802314.84				
	LABs			18342236.00				
	UCBs			3589485090				
	Total paid			231561044469.23				

Vacation of Spectrum

9. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is working on vacation of spectrum and its auction including 3G spectrum;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the progress made in this regard so far to ensure transparency?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) to (c) Group of Ministers (GoM) on "Vacation of Spectrum and Raising Resources for the Purpose" was constituted on 22.06.2007. As per decision of GOM dated 06.02.2009 a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed between Ministry of Communications & IT and Ministry of Defence on 22.5.2009 in connection with release of spectrum for 2G and 3G services in the frequency bands 1710-1785/1880 MHz and 1920-1980 MHz respectively. As per MoU, Ministry of Defence has released the spectrum for 10+10 MHz spectrum for 2G and 20 MHz spectrum for 3G bands. Auction of spectrum for 3G has been completed in 2010.

An Empowered Group of Ministers (EGoM) constituted on vacation of spectrum and auction of 3G Spectrum has decided vacation of spectrum in other frequency bands.

Institutes/Universities Dealing with Space Science

10. SHRI ASHOK TANWAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of institutes/ universities dealing with Space Science, Space Technology and Space Applications;

(b) the total budgetary allocation for the same;

(c) whether the Government is planning to establish more universities/institutes dealing with Space Science, Space Technology and Space Applications; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) Two, Madam namely, (i) the Indian Institute of Space Science and Technology (IIST), at Thiruvananthapuram, a deemed university and (ii) Indian Institute of Remote Sensing (IIRS) at Dehradun, in academic collaboration with Andhra University.

(b) The budgetary allocation in the current year BE 2012-13 for Indian Institute of Space Science and Technology is Rs. 100.00 Crores and that of IIRS is Rs. 32.50 Crores.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

ADB Growth Forecast

11. SHRI NALIN KUMAR KATEEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Asian Development Bank (ADB) has projected a growth forecast which is at variance from the projection made by the Indian Government;

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

(c) whether the Government is taking any measures to realize its earlier projection of growth rate; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) According to the Asian Development Outlook Supplement published by the Asian Development Bank (ADB) in July 2012, India's growth is forecast to be 6.5 per cent in 2012 and 7.3 per cent in 2013 respectively. As per the Economic Survey 2011-12 the growth rate of real GDP is projected to be 7.6 (+/-0.25) per cent for 2012-13. Various agencies like International Monetary Fund, World Bank, United Nations as well as research organizations within the country and outside bring out forecasts regarding growth rates in the economy. These forecasts often differ from one another.

(c) and (d) Certain specific measures taken by the Government to achieve the growth target, inter alia, include enhancing the level of investment for agriculture

sector including irrigation project, promoting Micro Small & Medium Enterprises (MSME) sector by way of higher allocation of funds, enhancing investment in the infrastructure sector focusing on Public Private Partnerships, a number of legislative measures to develop the financial sector and introduction of a new National Manufacturing Policy, etc.

Scheme for making Coal Companies Profitable

12. SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated any scheme to make public sector undertakings under his Ministry profitable;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the names of loss making PSUs, the amount of loss involved therein and the reasons therefor;

(d) whether any action has been taken to shut down these loss making PSUs;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether there is any scheme to merge or disinvest these loss making units; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) and (b) Coal India Limited (CIL) and its subsidiaries as well as Neyvedi Lignite Corporation are making profit for the last two years.

(c) 2 subsidiary companies of CIL namely Eastern Coalfields Limited (ECL) and Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL) were declared as sick companies and referred to Board of Infrastructure and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR). Accumulated loss of ECL and BCCL as on 31.3.2012 are Rs. 7165.30 crore and Rs. 5604.83 crore respectively. The main reasons for losses in ECL and BCCL are:

- (i) Large number of Under Ground mines having multiple opening of small dia shaft leads to low unit production and dismal level of productivity. Some of the opencast mines are also incurring losses due to disproportionate manpower on roll, high stripping ratio and low capacity utilization.

(ii) Difficult geo-mining conditions like high degree of gassiness, seams susceptible to spontaneous heating, presence of water logged workings in the upper seams, thick seam and inclined seams having high gradient.

(iii) Limited scope of open cast mining.

(iv) Extensive manual loading of coal at under ground mines as well as working far away from entry point requiring higher manpower leading to low production and productivity.

(v) Due to presence of difficult surface features and other adverse geo-mining conditions hydraulic stand stowing has to be restored to in many mines increasing the operational cost by Rs. 350 to 375 per tonne additionally in these mines.

(vi) The incidence of progressive wages unrelated to the paying capacity of the company.

(vii) Insufficient investment in mining equipment due to acute fund crunch leading to ageing of equipment, shrinkage of capacity resulting in decrease in production.

(viii) Problem of working capital rendering the company incapable of paying for procurement of critical holding stores and spares and safety items in time affecting production adversely, etc.

(d) No, Madam.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) No, Madam.

(g) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Regional Imbalance

13. SHRIMATI JYOTI DHURVE:
SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering that development of infrastructure and connectivity is the most important method to remove regional imbalance in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has prepared certain specific programmes to alleviate poverty in the country particularly in Odisha and Jharkhand while focusing on the development of infrastructure and connectivity; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) and (b) Regional imbalances result from varying factors such as differences in resource endowment, geographical and historical characteristics and availability of infrastructure including connectivity. The planning and development of an area is primarily the responsibility of the States concerned. The Central Government, on its part, supplements the efforts of the State Governments through various Special Area Development Programmes, Flagship Programmes and Centrally Sponsored Schemes which cover development of infrastructure and connectivity also.

(c) and (d) Various schemes focusing on poverty alleviation and also on infrastructure and connectivity are in operation in the States including Odisha and Jharkhand. The major development programmes/schemes in operation in the country are: (i) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act(MGNREGA), (ii) Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana(PMGSY), (iii) Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana(SGSY), (iv) National Rural Health Mission(NRHM), (v) Integrated Child Development Service(ICDS), (vi) Total Sanitation Campaign(TSC), (vii) Mid Day Meal(MDM), (viii) Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan(SSA), (ix) Indira Awas Yojana(IAY), (x) Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission(JNNURM), (xi) Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme(AIBP), (xii) Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana(RGGVY), (xiii) Rajiv Gandhi Drinking Water Mission(RGDWM), (xiv) Accelerated Power Development and Reform Programme(APDRP), and (xv) Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana(RKVY).

The specific scheme to remove the regional imbalance is the Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF). The BRGF has two components, namely, (i) District Component covering 272 backward districts in 27 States (including 22 districts approved for coverage in June, 2012), and (ii) State Component which, in its present form, includes the Special Plan for Bihar, Special Plan for the Kalahandi-Bolangir-Koraput (KBK) districts of Odisha, Special Plan for West Bengal, Integrated Action

Plan(IAP) for Selected Tribal and Backward Districts and the Special Package to implement drought mitigation strategies in Bundelkhand region. 20 districts of Odisha and 23 districts of Jharkhand are covered under the District Component of BRGF. Under Integrated Action Plan(IAP) for Selected Tribal and Backward Districts, 18 districts of Odisha and 17 districts of Jharkhand are covered.

[English]

Discretionary Power to Ministers

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

(a) the details of the discretionary powers enjoyed and used by the Ministers in various Ministries, ministry-wise;

(b) the instances in which such powers are used by the Ministers and senior functionaries of the Ministries, ministrywise;

(c) whether the Government proposes to put an end to all types of discretionary powers enjoyed by the Ministers;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE. (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (e) The details of discretionary powers enjoyed by Ministers in various Ministries Departments are not centrally maintained. A Group of Ministers (GoM) was constituted by the 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 '*relinquishing discretionary powers enjoyed by Ministers at the Centre*'. In this context, all Ministries/Departments of the Government of India were requested to intimate the discretionary powers enjoyed by Ministers at the Centre. On the basis of information received from various Ministries/Departments in that context, a statement indicating the discretionary powers of Ministries at the Centre is enclosed. The GoM reviewed the information received from all Ministries/Departments as regards the discretionary powers enjoyed by the respective Ministries.

On the basis of the review, the Group of Ministers recommended that all Ministries/Departments may carry out an exercise for putting in place regulating parameters for exercise of discretionary powers and putting them in public domain so as to minimize arbitrariness in exercise of such powers.

The above recommendation of the GoM has been accepted by the Government and accordingly all central Ministries/Departments have been advised to put in place regulating parameters for exercise of discretionary powers, wherever such guidelines do not exist, and place them in public domain.

Statement

Discretionary Powers of Ministers in various Ministries/Departments

S. No.	Ministries/Departments	Discretionary Powers enjoyed by Hon'ble Minister/Minister of State.
1	2	3
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE		
1.	D/o Agriculture and Cooperation	Appointment of Govt. Nominees in Cooperative Organizations i.e. NCDC, NCCT, VAMNICOM, NFLC, NAFED, NCUI and also on the Boards/Managing Committees on Institutes such as NIAM, SFAC. Nominations of non-officials members in autonomous Institution and Boards such as MANAGE, Coconut Development Board, National Horticulture Board and Joint Hindi Advisory Committee.
2.	D/o Agriculture Research & Education	The Agriculture Minister does not have any specific discretionary quota in respect of D/o Agricultural Research & Education.
3.	D/o Animal Husbandry, Dairying & Fishers.	No discretionary powers.
4.	DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY	No discretionary powers
MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS & FERTILIZERS		
5.	D/o Chemicals and Petro-Chemicals	No discretionary powers
6.	D/o Fertilizers	Two Representatives of Farmers are nominated by the Minister in the Fertilizers Advisory Forum. Power to appoint personnel Staff.
7.	D/o Pharmaceutical	No discretionary powers
8.	MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION	The Minister of Civil Aviation does not exercise any discretionary powers since the sector is regulated through various Acts and Rules, regulations and policy framework.
9.	MINISTRY OF COAL	(i) The Minister of Coal has power to nominate one representative of employers who is not member of Organization of employers and one member of employees who is not member of Organization of employees as member of Board of Trustees (BOT) of Coal Mines Provident Fund Organization as per Section 3A of the Coal Mines Provident Fund, Family Pension & Bonuses Schemes Act, 1948. These are statutory powers and have to be exercised for the Constitution of Board of Trustees and cannot be relinquished. (ii) The Minister of Coal nominates/appoints Non-Official Public Interest Nominees in National Coal Consumer Council (NCCC) set up by Coal India Limited and

1	2	3
		Regional Coal Consume Council (RCCC) set up by coal producing subsidiaries of Coal India Limited i.e. Mahanadi Coalfields Limited, Eastern Coalfields Ltd., Central Coalfields Ltd., Northern Coalfields Ltd., Bharat coking Coal Ltd., Western Coalfields Ltd., South Eastern Coalfields Ltd. Since there is no laid down procedure/policy for making these nominations, these powers can be considered as discretionary powers.
	MINISTRY OF COMMERCE & INDUSTRY	
10.	D/o Commerce	The Commerce & Industry Minister enjoys discretionary powers to select any officer from the panel sent by Civil Services Board.
11.	D/o Industrial Policy & Promotion	Minister (C&IM) does not have any discretionary powers concerning the DIPP.
	MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS & IT	
12.	D/o Telecommunications	<p>Discretionary powers of Hon'ble MOC&IT</p> <p>(i) To nominate members of Telephone Advisory Committee (TAC);</p> <p>(ii) To Sanction out of turn telephone connection.</p> <p>Discretionary powers of Hon'ble MOS(C&IT):</p> <p>(i) To sanction out of turn telephone connection.</p>
13.	D/o Posts	Minister for Communications & IT can approve the issue of stamps on dignitaries, occasion etc. at his discretion subject to guidelines and the annual stamp issue programme.
14.	D/o Information Technology	No specific discretionary powers
15.	MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS	Since the duties and powers are mandated by the Statute and regulations and rules therein through Gazette Notifications, which are subordinate legislation in nature, there is no scope for any discretionary powers.
	MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD & PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION	
16.	D/o Food & Public Distribution	<p>(i) The Hon'ble Minister has the discretion to suggest name of the non-official members belonging to Sugar Industry within the overall ceiling of 25 non-official members as provided in the Development Council (Procedural) Rules. However, final composition is notified by Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion after obtaining approval of their Minister.</p> <p>(ii) The Hon'ble has discretionary power to nominate 04 non-official members in the Hindi Salahkar Samiti of each Ministry which have 15 non-official members of relevant field of activity of the Ministry concerned.</p> <p>(iii) Final decision to allow extension of time for delivery of rice as requested by the State Governments is taken with the approval of Hon'ble Minister on the case to case basis.</p>

1	2	3
		2. The Joint Secretary in-charge of sugar division is competent to allow two extension of validity of Administration Approval of six months each as per the norms decided by the Standing Committee. He is also competent to approve ceding of charge/issue of NOC to sugar factories where the Government is holding 1st pari passu (on equal terms basis)/2nd exclusive charge on the assets of the sugar factory as security for SDF loan disbursed.
17.	D/o Consumer Affairs	(i) As per the provision of Rule 3(1) (GA) of the Consumer Protection Rules, 1987, Hon'ble Minister gives the final approval to the nominations as Members for Central Consumer Protection Council. (ii) As per the provisions of section 7(2) (c) of the Consumer Protection Act 1986, Minister has the discretionary powers to make the final nominations to the State Consumer Protection councils.
18.	MINISTRY OF CULTURE	No discretionary powers
	MINISTRY OF DEFENCE	
19.	D/o Defence	Financial assistance is given to ex-servicemen/widows of the independents from out of "Raksha Mantri Discretionary Fund (RMDF)" under various schemes. The recommendation made by a Committee is submitted for approval of Raksha Mantri. In real sense there is no discretion enjoyed by the Minister in these cases.
20.	D/o Defence Production	Neither the Raksha Mantri (RM) nor the Raksha Rajya Mantri (RRM) enjoys any discretionary powers.
21.	D/o Defence Research & Dev. (DRDO)	No discretionary powers
22.	D/o Ex-Servicemen Welfare	No discretionary powers
23.	MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION	Minister and also Chairman North Eastern Region (NEC) has no discretionary powers as all decision, financial and administrative are taken as per guidelines and procedures laid down.
24.	MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES	No Discretionary power.
25.	MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENTAL & FORESTS	No discretionary power
26.	MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS	(i) To grant Diplomatic Passports under Category 'F'. (ii) Allocation of a portion of Haj Seats.
	MINISTRY OF FINANCE	
27.	D/o Financial Services	No discretionary power
28.	D/o Economic Affairs	No discretionary power
29.	D/o Expenditure	No discretionary power

1	2	3
30.	D/o Revenue (CBEC & CBDT)	No discretionary power
31.	D/o Disinvestment	Finance Minister has no discretionary powers.
32.	MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES	<p>(i) The Hon'ble Minister, Food Processing Industries has the discretionary powers for nomination of Chairman/Members on the Indian Grape Processing Board (IGPB) and National Meat and Poultry Processing Board (NMPPB).</p> <p>(ii) The Hon'ble Minister, Food Processing Industries has been specifically vested with powers for appointment of Chairman/One Member in the Search-cum-Selection Committee for the post of Registrar, National Institute of Food Technology Entrepreneurship and Management (NIFTEM) as well Members in the Search-cum-Selection Committee for the post of Director, NIFTEM.</p>
MINISTRY OF HEALTH & FAMILY WELFARE		
33.	D/o Health & Family Welfare	No discretionary powers are enjoyed by Hon'ble HFM.
34.	D/o AYUSH	No specific discretionary powers as such is vested on the Minister of Health & Family Welfare.
35.	D/o Health Research	No discretionary powers.
36.	D/o AIDS Control	No Discretionary powers.
MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES & PUBLIC ENTERPRISES		
37.	D/o Heavy Industries	No specific discretionary powers. The functions of the Department are carried out in accordance with the statutory provisions/guidelines issued by D/o Public Enterprises and DoP&T.
38.	D/o Public Enterprises	No discretionary power
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS		
39.	Ministry of Home Affairs	<p>Under the Modernization of Police Force (MPF) Scheme funds amounting to 5% of total budget provision in a year are earmarked as HS/HM Contingency funds which are released to various States, to meet immediate needs of State Police Forces on the basis of allocation and in accordance with Annual Action Plan.</p> <p>A provision of Rs. 1 crore has been provided under Home Minister's discretionary grants in F.Y 2010-11.</p> <p>Home Minister has discretionary powers in respect of the central scheme of Assistance to Civilian Victims of Terrorist/Communal/Naxal Violence.</p> <p>Giving relief to persons who have served the Nation in the Political, Social, Philanthropic and other fields and also to their families who are in need of special assistance.</p>

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		Giving rewards to persons in recognition of outstanding deeds of valour and public good.
		Giving subventions to deserving Institution rendering services to the Nation in various needs.
		Giving relief to persons decorated with National Awards for medical treatment of self or family members in extreme cases of distress.
		Release of grant in any other case considered exceptionally deserving case.
		Appointment of IPS Officers of the level of IG and ADG in CPOs under MHA-vice Cab. Sec. order No. 1/22/2/2001-CAV dated 24.08.2001.
		Relaxation or deviation from the provisions of IPS tenure policy in r/o cases upto the DIG level – vide para 20 of IPS Tenure Policy dated 30.03.2010.
40.	D/o Official Languages	No discretionary power
41.	Inter State Council Sectt.	No discretionary power
42.	D/o Border Management	No discretionary power
MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT		
43.	D/o School Education & Literacy	Minister of Human Resource Development doest not enjoy any discretionary powers.
44.	D/o Higher Education	Minister of Human Resource Development does not enjoy any discretionary powers in admissions and appointments to various educational institutions. There is “Discretionary Fund” of Rs. 4.00 lakhs per year for providing funancial assistance to institutions/organizations doing outstandng work in the field of general technical education.
45.	MINISTRY OF HOUSING & URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION	No discretionary power
46.	MINISTRY OF INFORMATION & BROADCASTING	No discretionary power
47.	MINISTRY OF LABOUR & EMPLOYMENT	No discretionary power
MINISTRY OF LAW & JUSTICE		
48.	D/o Legal Affairs	There are no specific ‘discretionary powers enjoyed by the Hon’ble Minister of Law & Justice.
49.	Legislative Department	No discretionary power
50.	D/o Justice.	No discretionary power

1	2	3
51.	MINISTRY OF MINES	The Ministry of Mines is bringing the Mines & Minerals (Development & Regulations) Bill, 2011 to the Parliament for minimizing discretionary powers of the Minister.
52.	MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS	<p>(i) Central Wakf Council (CWC)—The Minister has the discretion to recommend any name for which the nominations are made by the Minister Parliamentary Affairs for the appointment of the Central Wakf Council.</p> <p>(ii) Durgah Khawaja Saheb, Ajmer: The member of the Durgah Committee, Ajmer are appointed through a gazettee notification after their names are recommended by the Minister who has the discretion to recommend any name.</p> <p>(iii) Maulana Azad Education Foundation (MAFF)—The Minister has the discretion to nominate any person fulfilling the requirement.</p> <p>(iv) National Commission for Minorities—The discretionary power to put suitable name for appointment in the Commission in accordance with the provisions of the NCM Act, 1992, rests with the Minister and the Ministry. The names are finally approved by the Prime Minister.</p> <p>(v) Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities—The discretionary power to put suitable name for appointment of officer to the Prime Minister and President of India, rests with the Minister and the Ministry.</p> <p>(vi) Appointment of non-official Director-cum-chairperson of NMDFC:—There are two posts of part-time non-official Directors on the Board of Directors of NMDFC. The discretionary power is limited to only suggesting a panel of names to the DPE. The power to make appointment of the non-official Director-cum-chairperson of NMDFC finally rests with the Acc.</p>
53.	MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL & MEDIUM ENTERPRISES	No discretionary powers
54.	MINISTRY OF NEW & RENEWABLE ENERGY	No discretionary powers
55.	MINISTRY OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS	No discretionary powers
56.	MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS	No discretionary powers
57.	MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ	Ministry does not have any discretionary power.
MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES & PENSIONS		
58.	D/o Personnel & Training.	No discretionary powers
59.	D/o Administrative Reforms & Public Grievances.	No discretionary powers

1	2	3
60.	D/o Pension Pensioner Welfare.	No discretionary powers
61.	MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM & NATURAL GAS	No discretionary powers (Discretionary Quota Scheme DQS to allot dealership/distribution ship directly to the families of martyrs of Defence Paramilitary & Police Force has been disbanded in December, 2006)
62.	PLANNING COMMISSION	Decisions are approved at the Deputy Chairman's level in the Planning in the following fields: (i) Allocations to Union Ministries; (ii) Special Pan Assistance to States; (iii) Appointment of Advisors/Consultants to the Planning Commission. Since all the decisions involved due process, Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission has no absolute discretionary Powers.
63.	MINISTRY OF POWER	No discretionary power
64.	MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS	(i) whether on matters related to appointment, posting and promotion, approval of CCA and/DoPT is mandatory, the Hon'ble Minister (RT&H) exercises discretionary powers in a few occasions by way of taking the decision first and forwarding the proposals to ACC and/or DoPT for post facto approval. The above discretionary power is exercised only during extreme administrative exigency matter relating to Court cases etc. (ii) Matters related to transfer, posting and deputation of various Cadres such as CES (Roads) in the Ministry are regulated through a transfer policy laid down in this regard. The hon'ble Minister (RT&H) exercises discretionary powers in some of he occasions for deviation in the above transfer policy due to administration exigency and/or public interest.
65.	MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS	(i) Grant of concession on requestes other then those permissible in the Coaching Tarff. (ii) GRant of enhanced ex-gratia to the victims of train accidents and un-towards incidents besides announcing ex-gratia in certain deserving cases. (iii) To issue complimentary card and Cheque passes to person/organization engaged in social, cultural, educational, sports and welfare activitie as also on Welfare grounds.

1	2	3
		(iv) Nomination of Chairman and Members of the Passenger Amenities Committee and Passenger Services Committee.
	MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT	
66.	D/o Rural Development	<p>(i) Vigilance & Monitoring Committees—Nomination of Non-Official members and representatives of NOGs/Voluntary Agencies in all State level V&MCs may be considered as the discretionary powers available to Ministry of Rural Development.</p> <p>(ii) Council for Advancement of Peoples Action and Rural Technology (CAPART): Hon'ble Minister of Rural Development who is the Union Cabinet Minister and also ex-officio President, CAPART nominated the members of the Society.</p> <p>(iii) National Institute of Rural Development (NIRD): Hon'ble Union Minister of Rural Development happens to be the President of the Institute. He is also the President of the General Council and Chairman of the Executive Council. As per rules of the Institute, Hon'ble Union Minister of Rural Development in his capacity as President of the Institute nominates certain members in the General Council and the Executive Council.</p>
67.	D/o Land Resources.	No discretionary power
68.	D/o Drinking Water Supply	No discretionary power
69.	MINISTRY OF SHIPPING MINISTRY OF SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY	No discretionary power
70.	D/o Science & Technology	No discretionary power
71.	D/o Council of Scientific & Industrial Research	No discretionary power
72.	D/o Bio-Technology.	There are no discretionary powers enjoyed by the Minister.
73.	MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT	<p>(A) Discretionary powers common to all Ministers:—Discretionary grant under the scheme “Council of Ministers and under “Discretionary Grant by Ministers” are available to all Minister in the cabinet and under this scheme, provision of 6.00 lakhs in 2010, the Minister can sanction financial assistance not exceeding Rs. 10,000/- in any financial year for the purpose mentioned below:</p> <p>(i) Individual/Institutes doing useful work to promote the welfare and development of SCs and STs.</p> <p>(ii) For the education of exceptionally brilliant Children of (First Divisioners) who are either physically handicapped for whose parents are no more or whose parent's income from all sources does not exceed Rs. 2000/- p.m.</p>

1	2	3
		<p>(iii) Individuals/families belonging to SCs/STs, Minorities, OBCs, handicapped persons, Victims of Drug Abuse and Alcoholism, Destitute/Orphans or Old Age persons for medical treatment or chronic diseases or other ailments or for rehabilitation of handicapped where income of the individuals/families does not exceed Rs. 2000/- per month. In special circumstances, larger amounts may be given for reasons considered adequate by the Minister.</p> <p>(B) All Ministers have the discretion in the matter of selection of persons for appointment in their personal staff and such appointments are coterminus with the office of the Ministers.</p> <p>(C) Special discretionary powers of Minister of SJ&E:</p> <p>(i) The Minister has powers to nominate specialists/representatives of Voluntary Organizations/Social workers in the Governing Council/Executive Council of each of the eight National Institute under the Ministry.</p> <p>(ii) Under the Scheme of Assistance to Disabled Persons for Purchase/Fitting of Aids/Appliances (ADIP Scheme), Grant-in-aid (GIA) is generally given to NGO, for holding district level camps. For holding a Special camp, certain portion of the allocation under ADIP is kept aside every year for the Minister of Social Justice & Empowerment to sanction for the Disabled in certain locations over and above the normal district-level camps. A provision of Rs. 5.00 crore has been kept during 2011-11 for special camps as against a total allocation of Rs. 100 crores under ADIP.</p>
74.	DEPARTMENT OF SPACE	No discretionary power
75.	MINISTRY OF STATISTICS & PROG. IMPLEMENTATION	No discretionary power
76.	MINISTRY OF STEEL	No discretionary power. However, Minister is Chairman of Steel Consumers Council and non-official members (approx 400) are nominated to represent various state consumers directly by the Hon'ble Minister.
77.	MINISTRY OF TEXTILES	No discretionary power
78.	MINISTRY OF TOURISM	<p>Powers to nominate members in various Advisory Committee/Boards of Autonomous Institutions.</p> <p>(i) Nomination of 4 individual members in Hindi Salahaka Samiti.</p> <p>(ii) Nomination of individual experts to the Board of IITM.</p> <p>(iii) Nomination of individual experts in general body of NCHMCT.</p> <p>(iv) Nomination of individual experts in National Tourism Advisory Council (NTAC).</p> <p>The Central Financial Assistance (CFA) to projects are prioritized every year with the approval of Minister.</p>

1	2	3
79.	MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS	<p>The total budget for a year under the Discretionary funds of the Minister of Tribal Affairs is Rs. 2.00 lakh. No grant has been sanctioned during the last three years under the head.</p> <p>Minister of Tribal Affairs enjoys the following discretionary powers for any of the following purposes:-</p> <p>(i) Individual/Institutes doing useful work to promote the welfare and development of STs.</p> <p>(ii) For the education of exceptionally brilliant Tribal Children/Children of PTGs (First Divisioner's) with high percentage of marks in the preceding examination, whose parents are no more or whose parent's income from all sources does not exceed Rs. 5000/- p.m.</p> <p>(iii) For medical treatment whose income from all sources does not exceed Rs. 5000/- p.m.</p> <p>(iv) The amount of grant shall not exceed Rs. 10,000/- during any one financial year.</p>
80.	MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT	<p>Minister of Urban Development can use discretionary powers for out of turn allotments of General Pool Residential Accommodation (GPRA) subject to the eligible government employees on medical and functional grounds within the limit of 5% of the total vacancies accruing in each type in each year, subject to approval of Cabinet Committee on Accommodation (CCA). The Minister can nominate two (out of turn members every year to the Delhi Golf Club Limited.</p> <p>The Minister can also nominate 10 members per year in India Habitat Centre.</p>
81.	MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES	No discretionary powers
82.	MINISTRY OF WOMEN & CHILD DEVELOPMENT	No discretionary powers
MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS		
83.	D/o Sports	<p>There is only scheme viz., National Welfare Fund for Sportspersons, which has a discretionary clause. The Minister-in-charge of the Ministry, in his capacity, as chairperson of the General Committee, may sanction suitable assistance in deserving cases to outstanding sports persons. The assistance may range from Rs. 50,000/- to Rs. 5 lakhs.</p>
84.	D/o Youth Affairs	No discretionary powers enjoyed by the Ministry of State (Youth Affairs & Sports).

[Translation]

Project under E-Governance

15. SHRI LAXMAN TUDU:
SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL:

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

(a) the names of districts in which the Common Service Center and e-district mission mode project under e-Governance has been implemented so far; State-wise;

(b) the funds released and utilized for these schemes during the last three years and the current year; State-wise;

(c) whether Government proposes to cover all the districts under these schemes/projects; and

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the number of districts in each States are likely to be covered during the year 2012-13?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) The details of Districts in which the Common Service Centres and E-district Mission Mode Projects, to be implemented State-wise, under e-governance projects are given in the enclosed statement-I and enclosed statement-II respectively.

(b) The funds released and utilized for these schemes during the last three years are given in the enclosed statement-I and enclosed statement-II as mentioned in part (a) above.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. The scheme covers all the districts in the country covering all States/UTs.

Statement I

Sl.No.	State	Grant-in-Aid								
		Releases				UCs as received				
		2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.17
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Assam	13.25	0	14.01	0	12.38	0	13.25	0	0
4	Bihar	0	0	0	0	2	7.11	0	0	0
5	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	0.49	0	0	0	0
6	Goa	0	0.002	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0.22	0	0	0	0
9	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	1.5	0	0	0	0
10	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.95	0	0
12	Karnataka	0	9.74	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
13	Kerala	0	0.45	0	0	0.45	0	0	0
14	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	0	1.6	0	0	0
15	Maharashtra	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	Manipur	0	0.63	2.012	0	0.7912	0.6354	0	0
17	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.1556	0
18	Mizoram	0	0	0.92	0	0	0	0.4015	0
19	Nagaland	0	0.46	0	0	0	0	0.8937	0
20	Odisha	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	Rajasthan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.91
23	Sikkim	0.21	0.21	0	0	0.2025	0.2084	0.2054	0
24	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25	Tripura	0	0	0.29	0	0	0	0.182	0
26	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.31	0
27	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	West Bengal	0	0	0	0	9.5	0	0	0
	Total (States)	13.46	11.48	17.23	0	29.1337	7.9538	16.3482	2.08
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.18	0	0	0	0	0	0.015	0
30	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total (UTs)	0.18	0	0	0	0	0	0.015	0
	Total (States & UTs)	13.64	11.48	17.23	0	29.13	7.95	16.36	2.08

Statement II*Details of funds released under eDistrict National Rollout*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of State	Released in FY2011-12	Released in FY2012-13	Amount Utilized by State
1	2	3	4
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	10.00		NA
Andhra Pradesh	350.83		NA
Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	331.93	NA
Assam	890.60		NA
Bihar	320.00		NA
Chandigarh	20.00		NA
Chhattisgarh	520.88		NA
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	10.00		NA
Daman and Diu	92.81		NA
Delhi	0.00		NA
Goa	161.42		NA
Gujarat	1003.00		NA
Haryana	0.00		NA
Himachal Pradesh	90.00		NA
Jammu and Kashmir	50.00		NA
Jharkhand	240.00		NA
Karnataka	10.00		NA
Kerala	505.85		NA
Lakshadweep	10.00		NA
Madhya Pradesh	490.00		NA
Maharashtra	412.27		NA
Manipur	348.18		NA

1	2	3	4
Meghalaya	226.64		NA
Mizoram	228.26		NA
Nagaland	120.00		NA
Orissa	561.21		NA
Puduchery	40.00		NA
Punjab	0.00	197.12	NA
Rajasthan	120.00		NA
Sikkim	162.35		NA
Tamil Nadu	175.49		NA
Tripura	285.99		NA
Uttar Pradesh	280.00		NA
Uttarakhand	90.00		NA
West Bengal	180.00		NA
Total	8005.80	529.05	

[English]

Taxation Policy

16. SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether following the visits of the Foreign Minister of Mauritius and the Prime Minister of Singapore, the Government has plans to reverse/has reversed its taxation policies from a collection focused domain to an investor friendly domain; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) and (b) The taxation policy of the Government strikes a balance between revenue needs and focus on inbound investment. Therefore, there is no reversal of the same.

However, keeping in view the concerns expressed by various quarters, the Government has constituted a Committee to look into the matters relating to General Anti Avoidance Rules (GAAR). The Committee is also examining the applicability of amendment on taxation of non-resident transfer of assets where the underlying asset is in India, in the context of Foreign Institutional Investors (FII) operating in India purely for portfolio investment.

Investment in Exchanges

17. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of people investing in various exchanges across the country;

(b) whether the Government has taken steps to promote private individuals to invest in various primary

and secondary markets and if so, the details thereof for the last three years;

(c) whether any skill development courses are being run by Central universities and institutions to educate the people about investing in various primary and secondary markets; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) There are no reliable estimates of the number of people investing in various exchanges across the country. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI)-National Council for Applied Economic Research (NCAER) Survey published in July 2011, has, however estimated that during 2008-09 there were 24.46 million investor households in India.

(b) Government and SEBI, have taken a number of initiatives to promote individual investment in the primary and secondary markets. The major initiatives taken in the last three years in this regard, include the following:

- A new scheme called Rajiv Gandhi Equity Savings Scheme (RGESS) to promote the participation of first-time retail investors in equity markets was announced in the 2012-13 Budget. The scheme would allow for income tax deduction of 50 percent to new retail investors, who invest up to Rs. 50,000 directly in equities and whose annual income is not more than Rs. 10 lakh.
- Reduction in Securities Transaction Tax by 20% for delivery based cash transactions.
- Scheme to enable foreign individuals also to invest in the Indian equity market under the Qualified Foreign Investor Scheme.
- Expansion of the online ASBA (applications Supported by Blocked Amount) Facility to individual investors.
- Raising the monetary limit on individual investment in issues from Rs. 1 lakh to Rs. 2 lakh.

- Introduction of securities trading using wireless technology (mobile trading).
- Strengthening of the Internet Based Trading (IBT) framework.
- Better disclosure of price sensitive and other relevant information to the individual investors.
- Simplification and rationalization of the opening of trading accounts and Know Your Client (KYC) requirements.
- Facilitating transactions in Mutual Fund schemes through the Stock Exchange infrastructure.
- Investor Awareness Programs/Workshops conducted by SEBI through Investor Associations (IA), National Institute of Securities Markets (NISM), Exchanges, Depositories and various trade bodies like the Association of Mutual Funds in India (AMFI).

(c) and (d) Information is being collected and shall be placed on the Table of the House.

Service Tax on Remittances from Abroad

18. SHRI P. KUMAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government levy service tax on remittances from abroad;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any State Government has made any demand in the matter; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) No, there is no service tax on the amount of foreign currency remitted to India from abroad per se.

(b) Not applicable in view of reply at (a) above.

(c) A reference from Commissioner for NRI Affairs, Government of Goa has been received.

(d) The reference sought cancellation of the reported levy of service tax on remittances to India from abroad. Central Board of Excise & Customs has issued clarification vide Circular No. 163/14/2012 – ST dated 10.07.2012 to clarify that there is no service tax on the amount of foreign currency remitted to India from overseas per se.

Transfer/Rotational Policy

19. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of transfer/rotational policy of employees followed in DoP&T;

(b) the number of employees transferred/rotated on completion of five years of service and on promotion to the next grade;

(c) whether it is mandatory to transfer employees on promotion; and

(d) the details of the employees who have neither been transferred/rotated on completion of their laid down tenure and on promotion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE. (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) The Rotational Transfer Policy (RTP) for Central Secretariat Service (CSS) prescribes that the combined tenure of officer in a particular Ministry/Department shall be five years in the case of Under Secretary, Deputy Secretary and Director and seven years in the case of Section Officers and Assistants. On promotion, an official of CSS at any level shall be posted out of the Ministry/Department if he has served in the same Ministry/Department in any capacity for a period exceeding the prescribed tenure for the promotion post with exception to those who are due for retirement in two years.

The Rotational Transfer Policy for the Central Secretariat Stenographers' Service (CSSS) prescribes that the tenure of an officer in a particular cadre unit/Ministry/Department is 10 years with the exception that if an officer is within 2 years of retirement or he is working in the office of Secretary of the Department, he will not be transferred provided that there is a vacancy in the Ministry/Department concerned. However, normally, an officer will be transferred only upon promotion.

(b) Since 1st January, 2012, 425 CSS officers and 1357 CSSS officers have been transferred under RTP.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Employees who are due for transfer on completion of their laid down tenure under RTP are being covered in a phased manner.

[*Translation*]

Mars Mission

20. SHRI MAHABALI SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has approved the proposal with regard to 'Mars Mission';

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the amount likely to be spent on the said Mission and the time by which it is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) The proposed "Mars Mission" (unmanned orbiter) is under final stage of consideration by the Government for its approval.

(b) ISRO proposes to undertake a "Mars Orbiter Mission" during October-November 2013. The objective of the Mission is to demonstrate India's technological capability to reach Martian orbit and would pave the way for future scientific exploratory missions. The Mars Orbiter is planned for launch using India's Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle (PSLV-XL) from Satish Dhawan Space Centre, Sriharikota.

(c) The cost of the proposed "Mars Orbiter Mission" is `450 crores and the mission is planned to be completed by 2015-16.

[English]

Digital Path

21. SHRI RAJIAH SIRICILLA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the bankers take the digital path to financial inclusion;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the time by which this proposal is likely to be considered?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) With the objective of making banking services available to the masses at affordable cost in an efficient manner and to achieve optimum level of systemic efficiencies, initiatives towards adoption of technology in Financial Inclusion efforts have been taken by the Banks which, inter alia, include use of Smart Card technology through Point of Sale (PoS) Machines for Financial Inclusion Accounts, deployment of Micro-ATMs, use of Common Service Centres established by the Department of Information Technology as BCAs, development of Geographical Information System (GIS) for expansion of banking network, issuance of Kisan Credit Cards as Debit Card, Electronic Benefit Transfer (EBT) for transfer of benefits of Government Sponsoree Schemes electronically.

Unfair Practices in Schools

22. SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED:
SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:

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

(a) whether the Central Advisory Board of Education (CABE) is authorised to draft the prohibition of unfair practices in elementary, secondary and senior secondary schools bill to keep vigil on the manner in which the schools function;

(b) if so, whether this decision has been taken after malpractices by schools in demanding donations, discrimination on caste, religion and gender have come to the notice of the Government; and

(c) if so, the time by which a final decision is likely to be taken and the bill is to be passed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Yes Madam. The Central Advisory Board of Education (CABE), is the highest advisory body to advise the Central and State Governments in the field of education. The CABE in its meeting held on 07th June, 2011, shared concerns about adoption of unfair practices in schools and agreed to initiate a legislative proposal for prohibiting unfair practices, towards which end it constituted a CABE Committee, to formulate the draft legislation to prohibit unfair practices in school education sector.

(c) The Committee has formulated a draft legislation for inputs from stakeholders including the State Government.

Recognition to Schools

23. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Government as well as private schools in Delhi;

(b) whether the above number of schools are sufficient in proportion to increasing population of Delhi;

(c) whether any amendment in the policy of granting recognition to private schools is proposed; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) Government of NCT of Delhi has reported that there are 2874 Government and 2353 Private schools in Delhi.

(b) As per the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 norms, more schools are required to be set up, as each year the enrolment is rising by about one lakh appromixately.

- (c) No, Madam.
 (d) Does not arise

Self-Adhesive Stamps

24. SHRI P.T. THOMAS: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government proposes to introduce self-adhesive postage stamps in place of existing stamps;
 (b) if so, the details thereof; and
 (c) the action taken by the Government in this regard so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) There is no proposal to introduce self-adhesive postage stamps in the country in place of existing stamps.

- (b) and (c) Do not arise, in view of (a) above.

[*Translation*]

Modification in UID Scheme

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

- (a) whether some modifications are being effected in the UID scheme;
 (b) if so, the details thereof; and
 (c) the additional financial burden to be borne by the Government due to these modifications?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) and (b) Drawing learnings from the experience of the Phase I and the various suggestions received from Stakeholders of the UIDAI Eco-System, the following amendments/improvements have been incorporated in the existing process/guidelines and technology:

- (i) UIDAI will continue to have Multi Registrars Model to cover the target population within the given time frame. All registrars of UIDAI(excluding RGI) will enrol within the geographical boundaries of 18 States/UTs. Non State Registrars(Banks, IGNOU,NSDL etc.) will work on the model of enrolments within/near own premises under intimation to regional Offices of UIDAI. They will follow enrolment model of sweep approach in consultation with Regional Offices and State Governments.
- (ii) Registrars have been advised to engage UIDAI empanelled enrolment agencies for undertaking enrolments. Enrolment Agencies will also undergo enrolment centre on-boarding process prior to launching enrolment activities. Enrolling Agencies are to re-register all their machines before launching fresh enrolment. They have to also prepare enrolment plans. Training for Admin Staff, and Operators/Supervisors has been emphasized.
- (iii) There would be special focus on social inclusion during enrolment.
- (iv) Setting up of permanent enrolment centers for those who have missed the first phase of enrolment. These centers can also be a touch point for correction/modification/updation and re-enrolment, if necessary.
- (v) It has been re-emphasized that no sub-contracting of enrolment work is permissible.
- (vi) It has been decided that third party audit of EA performance needs to be implemented to review process compliance with enrolment process.
- (vii) To de-incentivize errors committed by operators/supervisors during enrolment in the field, provision has been made to impose penalties.
- (viii) It has been mandated that Registrars will ensure the presence of document verifiers at all enrolment centres.
- (ix) GPS system should be activated as soon as possible to ascertain the location of enrolment centers and as a security feature.
- (x) All operators will do End of Day Review (EOD) of their enrolments to ensure demographic errors are minimized.

- (xi) Synching of enrolment stations every 10 days with CIDR & uploading of packets within 20 days of enrolment.
- (xii) Java based Single client version i.e. Java based client version 2.1.0.0 has already been rolled out on 07.05.2012 for resident enrolment during phase II.
- (xiii) There should be provision of scanning of Pol/PoA documents provided by the residents during the time of enrolment.

(c) The necessary hardware for processing the additional enrolments will be acquired as per need. The Government has approved a total of Rs. 8814.75 for Phase-III, which subsumes Rs. 3023.01 crore provided in Phase II. For the financial year 2012-13, a budget provision of Rs. 1758 Crore has been made by the Government to enable UIDAI to carry out its mandate.

[English]

MPs Quota for Admission in KVs

26. SHRI ANANTHA VENKATARAMI REDDY:
SHRI HARI MANJHI:

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

(a) whether the Government has raised the quota for admission in Kendriya Vidyalaya for Members of Parliament (MPs);

(b) if so, the details thereof and the rules formulated for the MPs of such parliamentary constituencies having no Kendriya Vidyalaya;

(c) whether quota for MPs has been given for admission in Kendriya Vidyalayas of other districts; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (d) Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS), with the approval of Board of Governors has implemented a new scheme of Special Dispensation Admission for Members of Parliament in Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) with effect from 20.07.2012. Under the scheme, the dispensation admission quota on the recommendations for each MP has been raised

to 6 admissions in an academic year. Such recommendations would be for admissions in Kendriya Vidyalayas located in his/her constituency only. In case there is no KV in the constituency of the Hon'ble Member of Parliament (Lok Sabha), he/she may recommended these admissions in the KVs located in any neighboring contiguous constituency. However, for Members of the Rajya Sabha, the state from which the Hon'ble Member has been elected would be deemed to be his/her constituency for this purpose. Nominated Members of the Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha can recommend 6 cases for admission in any one or more KVs of the country.

Village Education Committees

27. DR. KRUPARANI KILLI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Village Education Committees (VECs) have been constituted all over the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof including their role in improving rural primary education;

(c) whether the Government proposes to launch awareness and advocacy campaigns to enhance public participation through VECs; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the funds earmarked for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Village/school level committees had been constituted under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) in all States/UTs. The nomenclature of these committees varied from State to State. The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 however, provides for the constitution of School Management Committees (SMC) to monitor the working of the school, preparing the school development plan and monitoring utilization of the grants received from the school.

(c) and (d) The Government has launched a year long, nation-wide campaign, titled *Shiksha ka Haq Abhiyan* from 11th November, 2011 to disseminate information on the provisions of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act. As per financial norms under SSA, an allocation of 0.5% of the district outlay is provided for community mobilization.

Duty on Iron Ore Exports

28. SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Steel Ministry wants 30 per cent duty on iron ore exports;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the present status of the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) Steel Ministry had requested for an increase in the export duty on iron ore from 20% ad valorem to 30% ad valorem in September, 2011.

(c) Export duty on iron ore (both lumps and fines) has been increased from 20% ad valorem to 30% ad valorem with effect from 30th December, 2011, after considering all aspects.

Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan Budget

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

- (a) whether the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) norms provide for not more than 30 per cent of SSA budget to be spent on civil construction;
- (b) if so, whether the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 mandates at least one room for every teacher and additional room to be used as office room/store in each school; and
- (c) if so, the manner in which the Government proposes to ensure that the provisions of RTE Act with respect to school rooms are complied within case of those States whose requirement of school rooms is large and cannot be met within stipulated time limit due to inadequate SSA budget?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) As per Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) norms, in a particular year provision for civil works can be considered up to 50% of the district annual plan outlay, subject to the proviso that during overall SSA project implementation period, civil works outlay shall be restricted to 33% of the total project cost.

(b) The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 provides for at least one class room for every teacher. An office cum-store-cum-Head Teacher's/Head Master's room is also provided in primary and upper primary schools/sections where the enrolment exceeds 150 and 100 respectively.

(c) After coming into force of the RTE Act, 2009, 4,98,339 additional classrooms have been sanctioned in 2010-11 & 2011-12 and 1,90,046 additional classrooms have been sanctioned in 2012-13. States have also been advised to converge with other Central/State sponsored schemes to augment infrastructure.

Committee on Functioning of NCTE

30. SHRI K.C. SINGH 'BABA': Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government had appointed a high powered committee to look into the functioning of regional centres of National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE);
- (b) if so, the details thereof including the findings of the committee;
- (c) whether the Government proposes to take over NCTE in the light of report submitted by the committee;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and
- (e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government/NCTE to ensure quality education in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) The Hon'ble Supreme Court had in May, 2011 appointed a High Powered Commission under the Chairpersonship of Justice JS Verma, former Chief Justice of India, to examine various aspects relating to the teacher education system, including the role and functions of the National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE), and recommend measures for improvement. The Commission is yet to submit its Report.

(c) and (d) The Central Government, after satisfying itself in accordance with the provisions of section 30 of the National Council for Teacher Education Act, 1993, superseded the Council of the NCTE in July, 2011 and

appointed a Committee to exercise the powers and functions of the Council.

(e) The Government and the NCTE have taken several steps for improving quality of teacher preparation and teacher education. These include laying down teacher qualifications under the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act; specifying passing the Teacher Eligibility Test (TET) as an essential qualification for being appointed as a teacher in classes I-VIII; development of the National Curriculum Framework of Teacher Education, 2009 (NCFTE); preparation of model syllabi of the teacher education courses; revision of the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Teacher Education for the XII Plan, which entails strengthening and expansion of existing institutional structures such as the District Institutes of Education and Training (DIETs), Colleges of Teacher Education (CTEs) and Institutes of Advanced Studies in Education (IASEs), strengthening of the State Councils for Educational Research and Training (SCERTs), establishment of Black Institutes of Teacher Education (BITEs) in SC/ST/Minority concentration districts, etc.

Pilferage of Coal

31. SHRI UDAY SINGH: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Coal India Limited proposes to appoint consultant to help to check pilferage of coal at its mines in West Bengal and Jharkhand;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether in the absence of consultant CIL has not taken steps to check pilferage/ theft of coal from its mines across the country;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) to what extent the appointment of consultant to check pilferage of coal from its mines are going to help CIL?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) There is no such proposal to appoint consultant by Coal India Ltd. (CIL) to help to check pilferage of coal in its mines in West Bengal and Jharkhand.

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

(c) and (d) Pilferage and theft of coal is a law & order problem and it is the primary responsibility of the State/District Administration to take necessary deterrent action to stop/curb theft/pilferage of coal. However, the following steps have already been taken by CIL and its subsidiaries to prevent/control theft and pilferage of coal:-

(i) Check Posts have been established at the vulnerable points.

(ii) Fencing, lighting arrangements and deployment of armed guard round the clock has been done around the coal dumping yard.

(iii) Regular patrolling is conducted in and around the mine including OB dumps.

(iv) Armed Guards have been deployed at Railway sidings.

(v) Inter-action and liaison with District officials at regular intervals and holding meeting with District Administration, every month.

(vi) Challans for coal transportation by trucks outside the district are being issued after fixing hologram and putting signatures of authorized officials of CISF to check pilferage.

(vii) Regular FIRs are lodged by the Management of the collieries and CISF with local Thana against the pilferage/theft of coal. A close watch on the activities of criminals is being done by CISF.

(viii) Management has been taking action for filling/ dozing/sealing/blasting of the old/abandoned exposed coalfaces in phased manner.

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

RBI Policy Rates to contain Inflation

32. SHRI NILESH NARAYAN. RANE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India has gradually raised the policy rates in Reverse Repo Rate, Repo rate and Cash Reserve Ratio;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the manner in which these rates are likely to contain inflation; and

(d) the remedial measures taken/ proposed to be taken to check further rise in inflation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The movement of key policy variables in the last one year are given in table below:

Effective since	Repo Rate	Reverse Repo Rate	Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR)
May 3, 2011	7.25	6.25	6.00
June 16, 2011	7.50	6.50	6.00
July 26, 2011	8.00	7.00	6.00
September 16, 2011	8.25	7.25	6.00
October 25, 2011	8.50	7.50	6.00
January 28, 2012	8.50	7.50	5.50
March 10, 2012	8.50	7.50	4.75
April 17, 2012	8.00	7.00	4.75

(c) To contain inflation and anchor inflationary expectations, Monetary Policy operates through demand channels by calibrating liquidity and raising its costs. However, to support a sustainable growth path over medium term, monetary policy continues to provide credit support to productive sectors.

(d) The Government monitors the price situation regularly as price stability remains high on its agenda. Fiscal and administrative measures have been taken to contain price rise of essential commodities. As a result of these measures adopted by the Government and Reserve Bank of India (RBI), inflation has started moderating. Since the high inflation in the protein rich items was one of the important factors for keeping the inflation at elevated levels, Government has proposed special measures in Union Budget 2012-13 to increase the domestic availability of protein supplements and to remove the structural imbalances in demand and supply of these products.

[Translation]

Allocation for Veterinary Hospitals

33. SHRIMATI KAMLA DEVI PATLE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has made allocation for the construction of veterinary hospital in Chhattisgarh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the present status of the said construction work;

(d) whether the sanctioned funds have been released; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor and the time by which the said funds are likely to be released?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) to (e) One-Time-Additional Central Assistance of Rs. 4.9 crore was sanctioned to the Government of Chhattisgarh during 2010-11 for construction of 6 Veterinary Hospitals and Artificial Insemination Centres and 68 Dispensaries. The amount has since been released to the Government of Chhattisgarh and the construction works are in progress at various stages.

In addition to this under Integrated Action Plan (IAP) which covers 10 districts of Chhattisgarh an amount of Rs. 55 crore has been released to each district. The funds are released to the State Government which in turn releases the same to the districts. A three-Member Committee comprising of DM/LCollector, Superintendent of Police and District Forest Officer at the district level decides the schemes to be taken up with these funds. Along with other Projects the Government of Chhattisgarh has taken up construction of 74 veterinary hospitals/centres under IAP of which 42 are in Bijapur, 29 in Dantawada and 3 in Kanker.

[English]

IT Exports

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

(a) the revenue generated by the Government through IT export during the year 2011-12;

(b) the target set for IT exports during the current financial year; and

(c) the Government's role in the growth of domestic hardware brands to enable India to become a major power in that sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) The estimated revenue generated through IT export during the year 2011-2012 is US \$ 77.9 billion.

(b) The projected target set for IT exports during the current financial year (2012-2013) is US \$ 87 billion.

(c) For the growth of domestic hardware brands, Government has taken a number of initiatives to enable India to become a major power in that sector. Some of the major initiatives taken by the Government are as under:—

1. Policy to provide preference to domestically manufactured electronic products in procurement due to security considerations and in Government procurement has been notified.

2. Electronics Manufacturing Clusters Scheme to provide world-class infrastructure for attracting investments in the ESDM Sector has been approved by the Government.

3. A Modified Special Incentive Package Scheme to offset disability and attract investments in Electronics Systems Design and Manufacturing (ESDM) Industries has been notified.

4. Government has constituted an Empowered Committee (EC) for identifying technology and investors for setting up Semiconductor Fabrication facilities in the country.

5. For the promotion of Research & Development (R&D), a weighted deduction of 200% of expenditure incurred on in-house R&D in case of a company engaged in the business of electronic equipment, computers and telecommunication equipment is available under the Income Tax Act.

Nuclear Power Target

35. SHRIMATI ANNU TANDON: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has set up any target for nuclear power generation for the upcoming 20 years *i.e.* upto 2032; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the manner in which the Government proposes to achieve the said target?

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

(b) The target as projected in Integrated Energy Policy of the country is to reach a nuclear power capacity of 63,000 MW by the year 2032. The current installed capacity of 4780 MW is planned to reach 10,080 MW by 2017 on progressive completion of 7 reactors under construction with an aggregate capacity of 5300 MW. The XII Five Year Plan envisages start of work on nuclear

power reactors adding to total an additional capacity of 17400 MW. This additional planned capacity makes it total to 27480 MW by the year 2023-24. Further, more nuclear power reactors based both on indigenous technologies and with foreign technical cooperation are also planned in future to achieve the target.

GST Implementation

36. SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the implementation of Goods and Services Tax (GST) has been unduly delayed;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the reasons for delay and the time by which GST is likely to be implemented;

(c) whether many States have represented the Union Government for compensation in the event of reduction in Central Sales Tax on the implementation of CST;

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

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) and (b) Introduction of Goods and Services Tax (GST) requires amendments in the Constitution which will empower Center and States to simultaneously tax supply fo goods and services amongst other things. Subsequent to that suitable Central and State legislations will have to be passed that will need to be harmonious on key provisions. A Constitution Amendment Bill was prepared and introduced in Lok Sabha on 22.3.2011. The Bill is before the Standing Committee on Finance for examination. Report of SCF is awaited.

(c) to (e) Yes Madam. Many of the States have represented that Union Government should continue to compensate for the loss on account of CST reduction till GST is introduced. The original decision of the Government for compensation on this count was only till 2009-10 which has been paid in full. Matter of further CST compensation is under examination with the Government.

[*Translation*]

3G Services

37. SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:
SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR:

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

(a) whether the 3G services have been launched in all the telecom circles in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof, operator-wise and if not, the time by which the service is proposed to be launched in every part of the country;

(c) whether due to the lack of infrastructural facilities, 3G services have not become successful;

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

(e) whether 3G services are costly as compared to 2G services;

(f) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(g) the measures taken by the Government to sort out the above said shortcomings and make 3G services available and affordable to common people?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) and (b) The status of launch of commercial services using 3G spectrum as received from the licensees who were allocated 3G spectrum is attached as Statement. As per amendments to Unified Access Service (UAS)/CMTS Licence Agreement to use 3G spectrum for provision of telecom services, the licensees have to roll out the network as per terms provided in the amendment using 3G spectrum within 5 years from the date on which the right to commercially use the 3G spectrum commences with the license i.e. 01-09-2010 onwards. Hence, prescribed time frame for roll out is yet not over.

(c) to (g) Inputs on the matter are being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Statement*Status of launch of commercial services using 3G spectrum*

Sl.No.	Name of Licensee	Licence Service Area	Status of commercial launch of services
1	2	3	4
1	Aircel Limited	Andhra Pradesh	Commercial Services using 3G spectrum launched
2	Aircel Limited	Karnataka	Commercial Services using 3G spectrum launched
3	Aircel Limited	Tamil Nadu	Commercial Services using 3G spectrum launched
4	Bharti Airtel Limited	Andhra Pradesh	Commercial Services using 3G spectrum launched
5	Bharti Airtel Limited	Assam	Commercial Services using 3G spectrum launched
6	Bharti Airtel Limited	Bihar	Commercial Services using 3G spectrum launched
7	Bharti Airtel Limited	Delhi	Commercial Services using 3G spectrum launched
8	Bharti Airtel Limited	Himachal Pradesh	Commercial Services using 3G spectrum launched
9	Bharti Airtel Limited	Jammu and Kashmir	Commercial Services using 3G spectrum launched
10	Bharti Airtel Limited	Karnataka	Commercial Services using 3G spectrum launched
11	Bharti Airtel Limited	Mumbai	Commercial Services using 3G spectrum launched
12	Bharti Airtel Limited	Tamil Nadu	Commercial Services using 3G spectrum launched
13	Bharti Airtel Limited	Uttar Pradesh (W)	Commercial Services using 3G spectrum launched
14	Bharti Airtel Limited	West Bengal	Commercial Services using 3G spectrum launched
15	Bharti Hexacom Ltd.	North East	Commercial Services using 3G spectrum launched
16	Bharti Hexacom Ltd.	Rajasthan	Commercial Services using 3G spectrum launched
17	Dishnet Wireless Ltd.	Assam	Commercial Services using 3G spectrum launched
18	Dishnet Wireless Ltd.	Bihar	Commercial Services using 3G spectrum launched
19	Dishnet Wireless Ltd.	Jammu and Kashmir	Commercial Services using 3G spectrum launched
20	Dishnet Wireless Ltd.	Kerala	Commercial Services using 3G spectrum launched
21	Dishnet Wireless Ltd.	Kolkata	Commercial Services using 3G spectrum launched
22	Dishnet Wireless Ltd.	North East	Commercial Services using 3G spectrum launched
23	Dishnet Wireless Ltd.	Orissa	Commercial Services using 3G spectrum launched
24	Dishnet Wireless Ltd.	Punjab	Commercial Services using 3G spectrum launched

1	2	3	4
25	Dishnet Wireless Ltd.	Uttar Pradesh (E)	Commercial Services using 3G spectrum launched
26	Dishnet Wireless Ltd.	West Bengal	Commercial Services using 3G spectrum launched
27	Idea Cellular Limited	Andhra Pradesh	Commercial Services using 3G spectrum launched
28	Idea Cellular Limited	Gujarat	Commercial Services using 3G spectrum launched
29	Idea Cellular Limited	Haryana	Commercial Services using 3G spectrum launched
30	Idea Cellular Limited	Himachal Pradesh	Commercial Services using 3G spectrum launched
31	Idea Cellular Limited	Jammu and Kashmir	Commercial Services using 3G spectrum launched
32	Idea Cellular Limited	Kerala	Commercial Services using 3G spectrum launched
33	Idea Cellular Limited	Madhya Pradesh	Commercial Services using 3G spectrum launched
34	Idea Cellular Limited	Maharashtra	Commercial Services using 3G spectrum launched
35	Idea Cellular Limited	Punjab	Yet to launch commercial services using 3G spectrum
36	Idea Cellular Limited	Uttar Pradesh (E)	Commercial Services using 3G spectrum launched
37	Idea Cellular Limited	Uttar Pradesh (W)	Commercial Services using 3G spectrum launched
38	Reliance Communications Ltd.	Delhi	Commercial Services using 3G spectrum launched
39	Reliance Communications Ltd.	Jammu and Kashmir	Commercial Services using 3G spectrum launched
40	Reliance Communications Ltd.	Mumbai	Commercial Services using 3G spectrum launched
41	Reliance Communications Ltd.	Punjab	Commercial Services using 3G spectrum launched
42	Reliance Communications Ltd.	Rajasthan	Commercial Services using 3G spectrum launched
43	Reliance Telecom Limited	Assam	Commercial Services using 3G spectrum launched
44	Reliance Telecom Limited	Bihar	Commercial Services using 3G spectrum launched
45	Reliance Telecom Limited	Himachal Pradesh	Commercial Services using 3G spectrum launched
46	Reliance Telecom Limited	Kolkata	Commercial Services using 3G spectrum launched
47	Reliance Telecom Limited	Madhya Pradesh	Commercial Services using 3G spectrum launched
48	Reliance Telecom Limited	North East	Commercial Services using 3G spectrum launched
49	Reliance Telecom Limited	Orissa	Commercial Services using 3G spectrum launched
50	Reliance Telecom Limited	West Bengal	Commercial Services using 3G spectrum launched

1	2	3	4
51	S Tel Private Limited	Bihar	Yet to launch commercial services using 3G spectrum
52	S Tel Private Limited	Himachal Pradesh	Yet to launch commercial services using 3G spectrum
53	S Tel Private Limited	Orissa	Yet to launch commercial services using 3G spectrum
54	Tata Teleservices (Maharashtra) Ltd.	Maharashtra	Commercial Services using 3G spectrum launched
55	Tata Teleservices Limited	Gujarat	Commercial Services using 3G spectrum launched
56	Tata Teleservices Limited	Haryana	Commercial Services using 3G spectrum launched
57	Tata Teleservices Limited	Karnataka	Commercial Services using 3G spectrum launched
58	Tata Teleservices Limited	Kerala	Commercial Services using 3G spectrum launched
59	Tata Teleservices Limited	Madhya Pradesh	Commercial Services using 3G spectrum launched
60	Tata Teleservices Limited	Punjab	Commercial Services using 3G spectrum launched
61	Tata Teleservices Limited	Rajasthan	Commercial Services using 3G spectrum launched
62	Tata Teleservices Limited	Uttar Pradesh (W)	Commercial Services using 3G spectrum launched
63	Vodafone Essar Cellular Ltd.	Maharashtra	Commercial Services using 3G spectrum launched
64	Vodafone Essar Cellular Ltd. (Tamil Nadu) & Vodafone Essar South Ltd.(Chennai)	Tamil Nadu	Commercial Services using 3G spectrum launched
65	Vodafone Essar Digilink Ltd.	Haryana	Commercial Services using 3G spectrum launched
66	Vodafone Essar Digilink Ltd.	Uttar Pradesh (E)	Commercial Services using 3G spectrum launched
67	Vodafone Essar East Ltd.	Kolkata	Commercial Services using 3G spectrum launched
68	Vodafone Essar Gujarat Ltd.	Gujarat	Commercial Services using 3G spectrum launched
69	Vodafone Essar Limited	Mumbai	Commercial Services using 3G spectrum launched
70	Vodafone Essar Mobile Services Ltd.	Delhi	Commercial Services using 3G spectrum launched
71	Vodafone Essar South Ltd.	West Bengal	Commercial Services using 3G spectrum launched

It is mentioned that BSNL was allocated 3G spectrum in all states/License Service Areas of operation and they have launched services using 3G spectrum in all states/

License Service Areas, except Video-calls in J&K service area. Similarly MTNL has launched services using 3G spectrum in Delhi and Mumbai service areas.

Reduction in Plan Expenditure

38. SHRI JITENDRA SINGH BUNDELA:
SHRI P.C. MOHAN

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the Government has announced 10 percent reduction in the Plan expenditure in view of poor economic scenario;

(b) If so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is aware of the fact that a large number of Ministers and officers of the Central Government have performed foreign visits during 1 May, 2012 to 31 July, 2012 after the announcement;

(d) If so, the details of expenses incurred on their visits; and

(e) the steps being taken by the Government to check such expenses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) No Madam.

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

(c) to (e) Foreign travel is to be undertaken based on functional requirements and international commitments. As a part of economy measures, all Ministries/Departments have been advised to restrict foreign travel to the barest minimum for most necessary and unavoidable official engagements. Data on expenses incurred on visits by Ministers and officers is not maintained centrally.

Recovery of Loan under DCRF

39. SHRI BADRI RAM JAKHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:-

(a) whether a loan worth Rs. 308.70 crore of the Government of Rajasthan had been waived off under Debt Consolidation and Rehabilitation Facility (DCRF) in 2008-09;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the latest parameters of Gross Domestic Product of the State adopted for fixing loan limit of the State and the reasons for not adopting it in loan waiver;

(d) whether the Government of Rajasthan has requested to consider parameters of latest Gross State Domestic Product to fix loan limit of the State; and

(e) if so, the reaction of the Union Government thereto alongwith the reasons for not adopting it in loan waiver?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) A provisional debt waiver of Rs.308.70 crore was extended to the Government of Rajasthan, for the year 2008-09, under the Debt Consolidation and Relief Facility (DCRF), based on the State's 2008-09 Budget Estimates, which indicated a fiscal deficit (FD) to Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) ratio of 3.3%, within the prescribed limit of 3.5%. On reassessment of all States' FD to GSDP ratio upon availability of Finance Accounts for 2008-09, the Government of Rajasthan was found to have breached target, making the State ineligible for confirmation of provisionally granted debt waiver.

(c) GSDP estimates received through the Central Statistical Organisation (2004-05 series) have been used to work out annual net borrowing ceiling of each State for the year 2012-2013. The DCRF Scheme came to an end in 2009-2010.

(d) and (e) Government of Rajasthan had requested that GSDP estimates (2004-05 series) be adopted to determine the State's eligibility for debt waiver for 2008-09 and 2009-2010. In these years, GSDP estimates (1999-2000 series) had been used to calculate annual borrowing ceilings for all States. It has not been found appropriate to revise GSDP estimates retrospectively after the borrowing ceilings had been finalised.

Banks in Rural Areas

40. SHRI KADIR RANA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to open public sector/private banks in rural areas including Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise, Bank-wise, District-wise including Muzaffarnagar and Meerut in Uttar Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) General permission has been granted to domestic Scheduled Commercial Banks including private sector

banks (other than RRBs) to open branches/mobile branches/Administrative Offices/CPCs (Service Branches), (i) in Tier 2 to Tier 6 centres (with population up to 99,999) which include rural centres and (ii) in rural, semi-urban and urban centres of the North-Eastern States and Sikkim subject to reporting. New private sector banks are required to have 25% of their total number branches in rural and semi urban centres with population below 1,00,000 on an ongoing basis. This is one of the conditions laid down in their banking licence.

Further, Reserve Bank of India (RBI) in their Branch Authorization Policy for opening of Branches in unbanked rural centres, has advised all Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) that while preparing their Annual Branch Expansion Plan, they should allocate at least 25% of the total number of branches proposed to be opened during a year in unbanked Rural (Tier 5 and Tier 6) centres. There is distinct thrust in the extant Branch Authorization Policy on opening more branches in rural and under banked areas. As per the extant guidelines, Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) have been given general permission to install off-site ATMs/Mobile ATMs at the location of their choice without the prior permission of RBI, subject to reporting. Banks are opening Branches/ATMs on an ongoing basis to provide convenience services to their customers.

As per information received from Bank of Baroda, banks envisage opening of approximately 2000 branches in Uttar Pradesh during 2012-13 which includes 1354 branches in rural areas. The branch opening plan for Muzaffarnagar and Meerut districts is for 16 and 13 branches respectively, out of which 13 and 12 branches respectively are for rural areas.

[English]

Separate Fund for Rural Development Schemes

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

(a) whether the Planning Commission has proposed creation of a separate fund for the rural development schemes currently being implemented in the country;

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

(c) whether the proposed fund will require equal contributions both from the State and the Central Governments;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the current status of the proposal;

(e) whether the Government has sought views of the State Governments on the proposal; and

(f) if so, the details thereof alongwith the reactions of the State Governments?

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

(b) to (f) Do not arise.

Uniform for KV Students

42. SHRI C. SIVASAMI : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering to introduce a unique identity uniform for Kendriya Vidyalaya (KV) students;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is true that there has been no dress code change for the KV students since 1963;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether it is true that the proposed dress code change is expected to give a contemporary look; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (f) Government has no role to play in the prescription of uniform for the students of Kendriya Vidyalayas. This is done by Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS) themselves which is an autonomous body. However, KVS has informed that they have introduced a new uniform for its students so as to give a distinct identity. The dress code has been changed for the first time after 1963.

SIDBI Loans to MFIS

43. SHRI A.K.S. VIJAYAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) has set up a Special Cell for providing re-finance to banks for further lending to micro/unorganized sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether SIDBI has so far disbursed Rs. 1500 crore to 10 banks for on-lending to micro/unorganized enterprises in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof, bank-wise;

(e) the number of micro/unorganized enterprises benefited from such disbursement, bank-wise; and

(f) the extent to which monitoring advisory group has been found to be effective?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) A Special Cell was set up in SIDBI on August 17, 2009 for facilitating and monitoring the financing of micro enterprises in the unorganized sector.

The Special Cell was responsible for formulation of action plan for disbursement of funds out of the corpus of the MSE (Refinance Fund, which was contributed by

banks having shortfall in achievement of priority sector lending obligation.

In order to ensure quick flow of assistance to micro enterprises, the Cell identified the public sector banks (PSBs), private sector banks and well performing State Financial Corporation (SFCs) through which the assistance out of the fund could be deployed in a speedy and effective manner.

The cell has held 10 meeting to monitor/speed up the flow of assistance to the micro enterprise sector.

(c) to (e) SIDBI disbursed Rs. 2603.39 crore through 15 banks and 2 SFCs during FY 2011-12 for on-lending to micro sector. The number of beneficiaries aggregated 163333. The details of disbursements and number of beneficiaries bank-wise are given in the enclosed statement.

(f) The advice of the Group has contributed to disbursement of more than 55% of the assistance flowing to the micro enterprises during the FY 2012-13 Funds disbursed by SIDBI at Rs. 2603.39 crore have resulted in disbursements aggregating Rs. 5770.22 crore by the banks/SFCs.

The number of micro enterprise beneficiaries at 163,333 comprised 90% of the total number of beneficiaries of the total amount disbursed out of MSE (Refinance) Fund during the FY 2011-12.

Statement

The details of the disbursement under RMSE III during FY 2012

(Amount in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the PLIs	Amount disbursed under RMSE III	No. of Beneficiaries
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Bank	150	5031
2.	Axis Bank	5	22
3.	ICICI Bank Ltd.	85	2562
4.	IDBI Bank Ltd.	475	44467

1	2	3	4
5.	Indian Overseas Bank	180	22518
6.	IndusInd Bank Ltd.	300	24859
7.	State Bank of Hyderabad	150	2313
8.	State Bank of India	650	18727
9.	State Bank of Mysore	150	14916
10.	State Bank of Patiala	85	1097
11.	State Bank of Travancore	55	1252
12.	Tamilnad Mercantile Bank Ltd.	50	3053
13.	United Bank of India	95	13526
14.	Vijaya Bank	150	7321
15.	Yes Bank Ltd.	20	1579
16.	MPFC	2.5	62
17.	WBFC	0.89	28
Total		2603.39	163333

Rationalisation of Property Tax

44. SHRI A. SAI PRATHAP: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the High Powered Expert Committee has submitted its report to the Government in regard to rationalization of property tax;

(b) if so, the details of the recommendations made by the Committee; and

(c) the action taken by the Government on the recommendations made by the Committee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) Yes, it is informed by the Ministry of Urban Development that the Committee has submitted its report to the Government in March, 2011.

(b) The recommendations made by the Committee are as follows:

- (i) Property tax should be decomposed into a general tax and a service component. Property tax should be retained as a general benefit tax, and its components such as water tax and sewerage tax should be replaced by appropriate 'user charges';
- (ii) Property tax should be levied on all immovable properties, i.e. constructed buildings and vacant land. Alternatively, the property tax on vacant land could be a separate tax termed 'vacant land tax'. This will ensure that there is no perverse incentive to hoard land. Any reference to 'property tax' hereafter shall include 'vacant land tax';
- (iii) Property tax on constructed property should be levied under an ABS whereby there is a

slab rate per square foot, based on location, type of construction, and type of use. However, vacant land tax should be levied on the basis of the ready-reckoner capital value;

- (iv) All government properties whether belonging to the Government of India, state governments, or any local body should form part of the tax base. In case of sovereign properties on which tax levy is not possible due to Constitutional embargo, appropriate service charges may be levied;
- (v) The base for levying property tax should be revalued every five years. In the interim, some minimal annual indexation for inflation adjustment should be made to allow for a smooth transition to the new value of the property;
- (vi) ULBs should have the flexibility to fix the tax rate with respect to property tax on constructed buildings, subject to a floor specified under the law. This rate should not be changeable by state governments, though they can specify the rate band. The vacant land tax should be levied at a fixed rate of 0.5 per cent, i.e. one-half per cent of the ready-reckoner capital value;
- (vii) An active and accurate register of taxpayers should be maintained to minimise leakages;
- (viii) Close coordination should be developed between the Revenue and Town Planning Departments so that buildings can be brought into the tax net soon after plan approval and completion;
- (ix) Tax assessment should be based on self-assessment and tax collection should be through online payment/computerised centres;
- (x) Service charges should be collected for the use of city services on unauthorised buildings on which property tax is not levied;
- (xi) Ward Committees and Area Sabhas should play a significant role in increasing compliance in property tax collections, as required by the Community Participation Law under the JNNURM. Community

organisations and Resident Welfare Associations should be incentivised by additional services or concessions for prompt payment of taxes.

(c) The strategy for implementation of the recommendations has not been formalized so far.

Growing Towns

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

(a) whether the Government is taking steps for fast growing census towns with the Planning Commission allocating Rs. 1500 crore in the Twelfth Plan Period for infrastructure development in 50 or 60 urbanised villages across the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise including Haryana?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) The number of census towns has grown from 1,362 in 2001 to 3894 in 2011. In order to Provide Urban Amenities to Rural Areas (PURA), the Government of India launched the PURA scheme in the 11th Plan, on a pilot basis, where private developer is given the responsibility for creating and managing the designated infrastructure and amenities in the Panchayat area over a period of 10 years under public private partnership. The Working Group on PURA, constituted by the Planning Commission, has recommended its continuation during the 12th Plan period. Though an allocation of Rs. 150 crore has been kept for the financial year, the 12th plan outlays have not yet been firmed up.

(b) Under the scheme of PURA, no state-wise allocation was made since the scheme is implemented on a project mode.

[Translation]

Promotion of Technical Education among SC/ST Students

46. SHRI MAROTRAO SAINUJI KOWASE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the names of schemes being run for promoting education among students of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and providing technical education to them in the country, particularly in Maharashtra State as on date;

(b) whether the students of Scheduled Castes/Tribes are being benefited by these schemes;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the number of beneficiary students of Scheduled Caste/Tribes from these schemes during the last three years till date, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) The Ministry has launched following schemes for promoting higher education including technical education among Scheduled Casts/ Scheduled Tribes students in the country:

- Central Sector Scheme of Scholarship awarded for graduate/post graduate studies in Colleges and Universities.
- A new Central Scheme to provide full interest subsidy during the period of moratorium on educational loans for students belonging to economically weaker sections from scheduled bank under the Educational Loan Scheme of the Indian Banks' Association.
- The University Grants Commission (UGC) provides for relaxation in minimum qualifying marks for admission, implements the career orientation programme for the graduates for gainful employment, provides financial assistance for extension activities for SC/STOBC candidates. Apart from this, UGC has created a central pool data base of eligible SC/ST/OBC candidates and recommends their candidature for teaching positions in universities and colleges.
- UGC also provides for establishment of SC/ST Cells, Residential Coaching Academy for minorities and SC/ST/Women, Remedial Coaching schemes, Post Graduate Scholarship for Professional Courses, Rajiv Gandhi National

Fellowship for providing scholarships to pursue programmes in higher education such as M.Phil. and Ph.D., Post Doctoral Fellowship to undertake advanced studies and Post Doctoral research in Science, Engineering & Technology, Humanities and Social Science in Indian Universities/ Institutions/Colleges.

- In addition to above the Indian Institute of Technology(IITs) conducts a preparatory course for SC/ST students. Selection for this course is made from the Joint Entrance Examination list of SC/ST students who did not qualify for admission. Upon successfully completing the Preparatory course at the IIT, they would be eligible to join th B.Tech programme and they will not require to write the JEE again. Travelling allowance is given to the students joining the Preparatory course.

The All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) also has following scheme for providing scholarship to the students including students belonging to SC/ST categories:

- Scholarship to all GATE/GPAT qualified students for pursuing Master in Engineering and Pharmacy.
- Tuition fee Waiver Scheme for sons & daughter of parents having annual income of less than Rs 4.5 lakhs from all sources which is mandatory for all AICTE approved technical institutions offering bachelor programme, Diploma, Post Diploma programme of three/four years of duration. The seats upto maximum 5% of sanctioned intake per course supernumerary in nature are available for these admissions.

(d) The number of beneficiary students of Scheduled Casts/Tribes from these schemes are not being maintained in the Ministry.

[English]

Protest over Nuclear Power Plants

47. SHRI R. THAMARASELVAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of those nuclear power plants along with their location which are facing protest from local people and other organizations;

(b) the reasons for such protest, plantwise and the steps taken/being taken by the Government in this regard;

(c) whether there were protests outside the Indian High Commission in London by the coalition of anti-nuclear and human rights groups recently and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the coalition of anti-nuclear and human rights groups have alleged that the Kudankulam project violated the International Atomic Energy Agency's safety guidelines as it was a tsunami and earthquake prone region;

(e) if so, whether the said right's groups have also alleged that the project was in violation of the mandatory requirement for construction of fresh water reservoirs; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Government to convince the said rights groups?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) There were protests at Kudankulam site by local people, led by organizations ideologically opposed to nuclear power.

(b) The reasons for protests at Kudankulam were apprehensions about safety of nuclear power plants post Fukushima incident, heightened by misinformation spread by groups ideologically opposed to nuclear power. The Central Government constituted an Expert Group of eminent persons who interacted with the representatives of the local people and comprehensively addressed all the apprehensions. The Central Government has also undertaken an enhanced public outreach programme using multi-pronged approach to allay the apprehensions of the people.

(c) to (e) On 18 May 2012, 18 to 20 persons held demonstration in front of the High Commission of India, London from 1600 hrs. to 1830 hrs. They belonged to

South Asia Solidarity Group and protested over the issue of the Kudankulam Nuclear Power Plant. They did not submit any memorandum after their demonstration. However, in their press release, they claimed that the plant violates the mandatory requirement for construction of fresh water reservoirs which are essential in case of a nuclear accident.

(f) The allegations made by the anti-nuclear groups are not based on facts. The Kudankulam nuclear power plant meets International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) safety requirements. Kudankulam reactors are Generation III+ reactors and have advanced safety features. The safety of the reactors has been reviewed by the Russian Regulatory authorities and the Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB). Post Fukushima, safety review of the Kudankulam plant has been carried out by the Task Force of Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited (NPCIL) and expert committee of the AERB, which have found that the plant is safe from extreme natural events. Kudankulam is located in the lowest seismic zone in India, and at a higher elevation. The site is safe from earthquakes and Tsunamis. Apart from being located at a higher elevation, an 8 m high shore protection wall is also provided. There are also adequate provisions in the plant for meeting the fresh water requirements. The facts in this regard have been explained to the representatives of the protesting people by the Expert Group constituted by the Central Government. The Expert Group has also put their reports in the public domain. Department of Atomic Energy (DAE) and NPCIL have also got a dedicated wing to make public outreach efforts to allay such misplaced apprehensions.

Power to State Governments to remove Civil Servants

48. SHRI K.P. DHANAPALAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is planning to give the power to the State Governments for removing civil servants from service;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the minimum service period required in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNELS, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE. (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (c) Civil servants belonging to State Governments and Central Government are under their respective disciplinary control. Civil Servants belong to All India Service, comprising Indian Administrative Service, Indian Police Service, Indian Forest Service, are the only category of civil servants who are under the purview of State as well as the Central Government, depending upon whether they are posted in the State or Centre. Under the All India Services (Discipline & Appeal) Rules, 1969, removal from Service is a prescribed penalty. However, it can only be imposed by the Central Government. There is no move under way to delegate this power to the State Governments.

[Translation]

Assessment of KCCS

49. DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has made any provision for assessment of Kisan Credit Card Scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to make any change in due norms prescribed for providing loans under Credit Card Scheme;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (e) The Kisan Credit Card has emerged as an innovative credit delivery mechanism to meet the production credit requirements of the farmers in a timely and hassle-free manner. The scheme has been under implementation in the entire country since 1998 involving Commercial Banks, Regional Rural Banks and Cooperatives Banks.

With a view to simplify and attune the Scheme to suit the current requirements of farmers and to facilitate

issue of Electronic Kisan Credit Cards, a revised KCC scheme has been put in place in May 2012. The salient features of the scheme are as under:

- (i) The KCC limit will include crop loan portion, post harvest expenses, consumption requirements of farmers household, working capital for maintenance of farm assets and allied activities. The farmer would also be eligible for investment credit for agriculture and allied activities like pump sets, dairy animals etc.
- (ii) All farmers i.e. Individuals/Joint borrowers who are owner cultivators, Tenant Farmers, Oral Lessees & Share Croppers are eligible for finance under KCC.
- (iii) The short term component of the KCC limit is in the nature of revolving cash credit facility. There is no restriction in number of debits and credits. The drawing limit for the current season/year is allowed to be drawn using any of the delivery channels, such as Operations through branch, Operations using Cheque facility, withdrawal through ATM/Debit cards, Operations through Business Correspondents, Operation through PoS and Mobile based transfer transactions at agricultural input dealers.
- (iv) Interest Subvention/Incentive for prompt repayment as advised by Government of India and/or State Governments.

[English]

Quota for Muslims

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

(a) whether after rejecting 4.5% quota for muslims in jobs by Andhra Pradesh High Court and the Supreme Court the Government proposes to file the case before full bench of the Supreme Court;

(b) if not, whether the Government proposes to amend the constitution to give quota to muslims; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the time by which a final decision is likely to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE. (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (c) A Special Leave Petition has already been filed by the Central Government before the Supreme Court against the order of the High Court of Judicature at Hyderabad whereby the instructions for a sub quota of 4.5% reservation for Minorities out of the 27% reservation for the OBCs has been quashed.

Service Tax

51. SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of revenue collected from Service Tax during the last three years and the number of items which are presently exempted from it;

(b) whether the Government has recently exempted more services from the purview of service tax and if so, the details thereof during the last three years;

(c) whether the Government has any proposal to exempt few more services from service tax net which are having a direct bearing on the poor and common man; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) and (b) Madam, reply enclosed as statement.

(c) and (d) Madam, as a preparation for introduction of Goods and Service Tax (GST), efforts are made to broaden the tax base by minimizing exemptions.

Statement

Amount of revenue collected from Service Tax during the last three years are as follows:

Year	Service Tax Revenue (Rupees Crore)
2009-10	58,422
2010-11	70,016
2011-12	97,356

Regarding exemptions, at present there are seventeen items in the negative list [section 66D of the Finance Act, 1994] and thirty nine items in the mega exemption notification 25/2012-ST dated 20/06/2012.

Government has recently exempted more services from the purview of service tax. They are:

Year	Exemptions
1	2
2009-10	Club or association service provided by specified associations, money changing or banking and financial service provided by a scheduled bank to another scheduled bank in relation to interbank transactions of purchase and sale of foreign currency, tour operator service provided by a tour operator having contract carriage permit for inter-state or intra-state transportation of passengers, management, maintenance or repair of roads, transport of specified goods by Indian railways, national waterways, inland water and coastal shipping, services provided by a sub-broker to stock broker in relation to sale or purchase of securities, works contract service in relation construction of canals for non-commercial purpose, business auxillary service during the course of manufacture of parts of cycles or sewing machines, right to use packaged or canned software, services in relation to transmission of electricity, technical inspection, analysis service by specified seed testing laboratories, online data base and retrieval service by specified news agencies, erection commissioning of mechanical food grain handling systems.

1	2
2010-11	Service provided by way of modular employable skill courses, transport of passengers by air in respect of specified persons, air transport service originating or terminating in specified north eastern states, construction of complex under specified schemes, sponsorship service in relation to specified tournaments or championships, taxable service provided to distribution of electricity, specified services provided within port or airport, specified commercial or industrial construction services, specified services provided within port, other port or airport, commercial or industrial construction within airport, outdoor catering under Mid Day Meal scheme, general insurance service for specified crop insurance schemes, specified business exhibition service, works contract under specified Government schemes, General insurance service in relation specified health insurance scheme, specified services in relation to transport of goods, works contract service within airport, works contract service in port or other port.
2011-12	Service by a clinical establishment, short term accommodation service within specified limits, club or association service by an association of dyeing units in relation to effluent treatment, services provided by an arbitral tribunal.
2012-13	Transport of goods by inland waterways, copyrights for cinematography, vocational education courses by institutes funded by National Skill Development Corporation, hiring of buses to state transport authority, erection and commissioning of water supply, sale of space for advertisement on internet, hoardings, specified construction services, specified services provided by Government [all services exempted vide exercise of powers under section 93(1) of Finance Act, 1994, are now consolidated in Notification 25/2012-ST dated 20 June, 2012]

[Translation]

Crop Loans by Banks

52. SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAV: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether crop loans were not given to the farmers of Buldhana district in Maharashtra by the nationalised banks and Gramin Vikas Bank due to guidelines framed by RBI;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is intended to review the RBI guidelines and working of nationalised banks;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor and the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) has reported that Commercial Banks and Regional Rural Banks have disbursed crop loan of Rs.431.47 crore to 97,311 farmers in Buldhana district of Maharashtra during Kharif 2012.

(c) to (e) In terms of Reserve Bank's extant guidelines on lending to priority sector, a target of 40 percent of Adjusted Net Bank Credit (ANBC) or Credit Equivalent amount of Off-Balance Sheet Exposures (OBE), whichever is higher, as on March 31 of the previous year, has been mandated for lending to the priority sector by domestic scheduled commercial banks, both in the public and private sector. Within this, a sub-target of 18 per cent of ANBC or Credit Equivalent amount of OBE, whichever is higher, as on March 31 of the previous year, has been mandated for lending to agriculture sector.

Government has taken several policy measures from time to time to increase the availability of credit to the rural areas in general and farmers in particular. These inter-alia include the following:

The Government has been setting an annual target for the flow of credit to the agriculture sector. The agriculture target for 2012-13 is fixed at Rs 5,75,000 crore against the target of Rs 4,75,000 crore in 2011-12.

The Interest Subvention Scheme is being implemented by the Government of India since 2006-07 to make short-term crop loans upto Rs. 3 lakh for a period of one year available to farmers at the interest rate of 7 percent per annum. The Government of India has since 2009-10 been providing additional interest subvention to prompt payee farmers. The additional subvention was 1% in 2009-10, 2% in 2010-11 and 3% in 2011-12. The Government has in the Budget speech of 2012-13 announced continuation to the scheme in 2012-13 also.

RBI has also advised banks to waive margin/security requirements for agricultural loans upto Rs 1,00,000.

Banks have been advised to issue Kisan Credit Cards (KCC) to all eligible farmers.

Drop Out Rate

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

(a) whether substantial number of students drop out before completing twelfth standard;

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

(c) whether corruption cases in educational field has come into notice of the Government;

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

(e) the steps taken or likely to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Drop out rate of students

for the Classes I-V, Classes I-VIII and Classes I-X during 2009-10 (Provisional) in the country are 28.86, 42.39 and 52.76 respectively. The incidence of high drop-out rate may be attributed to inadequate school infrastructure and facilities, adverse pupil teacher ratio, children engaged in household or other kinds of work, seasonal migration etc.

(c) to (e) The complaints alleging corruption in educational institutions received in the Ministry from time to time from the Central Vigilance Commission, Central Bureau of Investigation and other sources are addressed as per the established procedure.

[English]

Systematic Allocation of Coal Blocks

54. SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up a body to ensure systematic allocation of coal blocks both to Government agencies and private players;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the other measures proposed to ensure that the coal extracted is utilized for the purpose for which it is allocated and check sale of coal in black market by the Government agencies or private players?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) No, Madam.

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

(c) Coal blocks are allocated to private companies for captive consumption for the specified end uses under Section 3(3)(a)(iii) of the Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1973. There is no provision of sale of coal from captive blocks. Sale of coal by private companies would invite de-allocation of coal block/cancellation of mining lease.

New Colleges

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

(a) whether most of the students fail to get admission into colleges after passing the twelfth class in Delhi;

(b) if so, whether keeping in view the rising population of Delhi and the students of other States, there are very limited seats in engineering colleges in Delhi;

(c) if so, whether the Government proposes to open new graduate level colleges and engineering colleges/institutions in Delhi in the coming years; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) While most students do get admission into colleges after passing the twelfth class in Delhi, it is true that some students may not be getting admission in an institution of their choice.

(b) As per information supplied by the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) in Delhi there are 19 engineering colleges, with a total of 7150 seats available in various courses in addition to the engineering seats provided by Central Government in National Institute of Technology (NIT) Delhi and Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) Delhi.

(c) and (d) The Central Government has established a National Institution of Technology in Delhi in 2010 in which 50% of the seats are provided for residents of Delhi and Chandigarh. Consequent to passing of the Central Educational Institutions (Reservation in Admission) Act, 2006, The Central Government has increased the intake capacity in all Central Educational Institutions (CEI) including technical institutions, to an extent of 54% including in IIT Delhi. This has led to enormous expansion of seats available in CEIs. In 2009, the Delhi Government converted the erstwhile Delhi College of Engineering into a university and established the Delhi Technological University. However, increase of intake capacity in State controlled public institutions falls under the purview of State Government.

PSBs Functioning Abroad

56. SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of branches of public sector banks functioning abroad as on date, country-wise;

(b) whether most of the public sector banks functioning abroad are incurring losses;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the measures adopted/proposed to be adopted by the Government to transform these banks into profit earning entities;

(e) the number of foreign banks presently functioning in the country, Statewise and bank-wise;

(f) whether there is any proposal for opening of more branches of foreign banks in the country; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) As on 01.08.2012, 12 Public Sector Banks (PSBs) are operating 151 branches at overseas centres. The country-wise details of the branches of PSBs at overseas centres are given in the enclosed statement-I

(b) and (c) No Madam. The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has informed that none of the PSBs functioning abroad having overseas operations reported loss for the financial year 2011-12. However, 8 overseas branches of 3 PSBs (Bank of Baroda-5, State Bank of India-2 and UCO bank-1) have reported loss at the end March, 2012.

(d) The Government has advised the PSBs operating their branches at Overseas Centres to strengthen the mechanism for evaluation of performance of overseas offices in order to achieve the optimum utilization of capital in their offices. These banks have also been advised to review the performance of their overseas offices on some select performance parameters on a quarterly basis.

(e) As on 01.08.2012, 41 Foreign Banks are operating 324 branches in India. The bank-wise and State-wise details of the branches of Foreign Banks presently functioning in the country are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(f) and (g) RBI has recommended to the Government the proposals of 3 Foreign Banks for opening a branch each in India.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Thailand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
United Kingdom	10	7	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	30
United State of America	4	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
United Arab Emirates (DIFC)	1	-	6	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	9
Total	52	24	48	1	4	1	4	6	4	5	1	1	151

Statement II*State-wise detail of Foreign Banks in the country (as on 01.08.2012)*

S. No.	Name of the Bank	AP.	Assam	Bihar	Chandigarh	Chhattisgarh	Delhi	Gujarat	Haryana	Karnataka	Kerala	MP.	Maharashtra	Odisha	Puducherry	Punjab	Rajasthan	Tamil Nadu	Uttar Pradesh	Uttarakhand	West Bengal	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
1.	Abu Dhabi Commercial Bank									1			1									2
2.	American Express Banking Corp.						1															1
3.	Antwerp Diamond Bank												1									1
4.	AB Bank Limited												1									1
5.	Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Ltd.												1									1
6.	Bank International Indonesia												1									1
7.	Bank of Bahrain & Kuwait	1											1									2
8.	Bank of Ceylon																	1				1
9.	Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi UFJ Ltd.						1						1					1				3
10.	Barclays Bank		2				1	2		1			3					1				10
11.	Bank of Nova Scotia		1				1			1			1					1				5
12.	BNP Paribas		1				1	1		1			2					1			1	8
13.	Bank of America						1			1			1					1			1	5
14.	Chinatrust Commercial Bank						1											1				2
15.	Credit Agricole Corporate & Inv. Bank						1	1		1			2					1				6
16.	Credit Suisse AG												1									1
17.	Citibank		2		1		5	5	2	2	1	2	10	1	1	2	1	3	2		2	42
18.	Deutsche Baank						1		1	1			6			1		3	2		1	16

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
19.	DBS Bank Ltd.						1	1		1			4					3	1		1	12	
20.	HSBC	2	1	1	1	1	5	3	1	3	2	1	14			1	2	3	2			7	50
21.	J.P. Morgan Chase Bank												1										1
22.	Krung Thai Public Company Ltd.												1										1
23.	Mizuho Corporate Bank						1						1										2
24.	Mashreqbank												1										1
25.	National Australia Bank												1										1
26.	Oman International										1		1										2
27.	Royal Bank of Scotland	1					5	3	2	2			5			1	2	3	4			3	31
28.	Shinhan Bank						1						1					1					3
29.	Societe Generale						1						1										2
30.	State Bank of Mauritius Ltd.	1											1					1					3
31.	Sonali Bank		1																			1	2
32.	Standard Chartered Bank	3	2	1	1		16	4	2	3	2	2	24	1		3	1	8	6	1	16	96	
33.	Commonwealth Bank of Austrelia												1										1
34.	First Rand Bank												1										1
35.	JSC VTB Bank						1																1
36.	UBS A.G.												1										1
37.	United Overseas Bank												1										1
38.	SBERBANK												1										1
39.	Rabobank International												1										1
40.	Industrial and Commercial Bank of China Limited												1										1
41.	Woori Bank																	1					1
Total		14	4	2	3	1	45	20	8	18	6	5	96	2	1	8	6	34	17	1	33	324	

Customs Infrastructure in Borders

57. SHRI HEMANAND BISWAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the existing transitpoint-wise infrastructure available for customs on the land borders;

(b) whether the Government is proposing to enhance/strengthen the same; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) The existing transit-point wise infrastructure available for Customs on the land borders is given in the enclosed statement.

(b) and (c) Yes, Madam. At 13 border locations (including 7 transit points) Integrated Check Posts (ICPs) are being developed in a phased manner to house all regulatory agencies together with necessary support infrastructure. Proposals to improve infrastructure have also been initiated at some other transit points, as indicated in the enclosed statement.

Statement*Transit point-wise Infrastructure available for Customs*

Sr. No.	Name of transit point (LCS)	Border	Office Building	Whether proposal for enhancing/strengthening initiated
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Banbasa	Nepal	Yes	Yes
2.	Barhni	Nepal	Yes	Already available
3.	Bhimnagar	Nepal	Yes	Yes
4.	Bhitamore (Sitamarhi)	Nepal	Yes	Yes
5.	Galgalia	Nepal	Yes	Already available
6.	Gauri-Phanta	Nepal	Yes	Yes
7.	Jarwa	Nepal	Yes	Yes
8.	Jayanagar	Nepal	Yes	Yes
9.	Jogbani	Nepal	Yes	Already available
10.	Nautanwa (Sonauli)	Nepal	Yes	Yes
11.	Naxalbari (Panitanki)	Nepal	Yes	Already available
12.	Nepalgunj Road	Nepal	Yes	Already available
13.	Raxaul	Nepal	Yes	Already available
14.	Sukhia Pokhri	Nepal	Yes	Already available
15.	Tikonia	Nepal	Yes	Already available

1	2	3	4	5
16.	Phulbari	Bangladesh	Yes	Already available
17.	Changrabandh	Bangladesh	Yes	Already available
18.	Dawki	Bangladesh	Yes	Already available
19.	Ulta Pani	Bhutan	Yes	LCS is not functional due to lack of trade
20.	Chamurchi	Bhutan	Yes	Already available
21.	Darranga	Bhutan	No	LCS is not functional due to lack of trade
22.	Dhubri	Bhutan	Yes	Already available
23.	Hathisar (Gelephu)	Bhutan	Yes	Already available
24.	Jaigaon	Bhutan	Yes	Already available

[*Translation*]

Complaints in CBI

58. SHRI JAGDISH THAKOR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of State Government officials of the State of Gujarat against whom CBI has received complaints during the last two years and the current year;

(b) the details of those officers/staff against whom CBI has conducted raids in their offices/houses on the basis of the said complaints; and

(c) the number of such officers/staff against whom inquiry has been initiated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE. (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (c) No complaint has been registered for verification in CBI during last 02 years *i.e.* 2010, 2011 and 2012 (till 31.07.2012) against the officials of State Government of Gujarat. However, role of the officials of Government, of

Gujarat has been found during enquiry/investigation in 02 cases of CBI. The details of these cases are given in the enclosed statements I and II.

CBI has also registered 4 cases pertaining to alleged fake encounters in which officials of Gujarat State are involved. However, these cases are High Court/Supreme Court referred and not registered on the basis of complaint.

Statement I

Brief Note in case RC.1(A)/2012-GNR

The complaint No. CRAHM2011A0003 was registered on 11.04.2011 on receipt of references from CVO, Dedicated Freight Corridor Corporation of India Ltd. (DFCCIL) against unknown officials of the office of the Chief Project Manager, DFCCIL, Vadodara regarding alleged irregularities in the Land Acquisition for DFCCIL projects. After verification of the complaint a Preliminary Enquiry vide PE 2(A)/2011-GNR was registered on 19.05.2011. Subsequently this PE was converted into RC wide RC No. 1(A)/2012-GNR against Shri Mahendrabhai M. Shah, Talati, village: Demol, District: Anand, Smt Dharmishta M. Patel, Sarpanch, Village: Demol, District: Anand, Khodabhai Shankarabhai Rabari,

R/o 134, Rabari Vaas, Itola, Vadodara, unknown officials of Dedicated Freight Corridor Corporation of India Ltd and other unknown persons. The accused persons Shri Mahendrabhai M. Shah and Smt Dharmishta M. Patel are officials of Govt. of Gujarat. Searches in their residential premises were conducted on 17.01.2012.

The case is under investigation.

Statement II

Brief Note in case RC.8(A)/2011-GNR

This case was registered on 30.06.2011 in CBI, ACB, Gandhinagar on the basis of complaint dated 30.06.2011 lodged by Shri H.S. Sidhu, Chairman, Baroda Gujarat Gramin Bank (BGGB), Bharuch (Gujarat) against Shri Iqbal Ismail Patel, the then Branch Manager and other private persons for offences punishable u/sec. 120-B 420, 467, 468 & 471 of IPC and Sections 13(2) r/w 13(1)(d) of PC Act, 1988 on the allegations of misappropriation of total amount of approximately Rs. 50 Lakhs by depositing the National Rural Employee Guarantee Act (NREGA) Funds into the other accounts, instead of the beneficiaries' accounts during 2010. During the investigation, role of Dr. Devendra Rayubhai Mahla, Assistant Director, Animal Husbandry, ICDP Branch, Tapi, the then Taluka Development Officer, Ahuwa, Dang (the Govt. of Gujarat official) was also found.

After investigation chargesheet has been filed on 28.12.2011 against Shri Iqbal Ismail Patel (A-1), the then Branch Manager, Baroda Gujarat Gramin Bank, Sakarpatal Branch, Dangs (presently under suspension), Shri Chandarbhai Somabhai Gavrit (A-2), Private Person, Shri Vasantbhai Arjunbhai Gavrit (A-3), Private Person, Shri Naginbhai Somabhai Gavrit (A-4), Private Person, Shri Ruydash and Dr. Devendra Rayubhai Mahla (A-7), Assistant Director, Animal Husbandry, ICDP Branch, Tapi, the then Programme Coordinator and Taluka Development Officer, Ahuwa, Dang, u/sec. 120-B r/409, 420, 467, 468 & 471 of IPC and Sections 13(2) r/w sec. 13(1)(c) & 13(1)(d) of PC Act, 1988.

The case is under trial.

[English]

Sports Competitions in Schools

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

(a) whether the Government is ensuring in holding sports competitions in all schools and colleges especially for tribals;

(b) if so, the complete details thereof in the XI Five Year Plan, State-wise especially in Andhra Pradesh;

(c) the funds allocated and spent for this purpose; and

(d) the response from students from each State especially from Andhra Pradesh for the period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) organizes Inter School Sports & Games Competitions each year at approximately 160 venues for nearly 9000 Independent category of affiliated schools in as many as 17 disciplines at cluster, zone & National level. For smooth organization of these competitions, the schools have been divided into 16 Clusters and five zones. Andhra Pradesh is part of cluster VII along with Karnataka. Sports competitions in State schools are organized by the respective State Governments.

(c) and (d) The CBSE Inter School Sports & Games Competitions are self-financed educational activity and does not receive any financial aid from the Government. However, the Board disburses fixed Organizational Grant to each of the Organising Schools. It also provides certificates and Medals to all the participants and winners. Each year Board spends approximately Rs. 2 Cr. on the conduct of Sports & Games Competitions. Each year over one lakh students participate in the Sports & Games Competitions organized by the Board. The students of nearly 250 Independent Category of Affiliated Schools from Andhra Pradesh participate in these competitions.

In so far as Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) is concerned, funds available under the school grants can be used by States/Schools to purchase sports equipment for the schools.

[Translation]

Acquisition of Property through Corrupt Means

60. SHRI BALIRAM JADHAV: Will the Minister of PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) has exposed several cases of acquisition of property through corrupt means;

(b) if so, the number of persons out of these whose properties have been confiscated and the number of persons against whom punitive action has been taken; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to prevent occurrence of such cases in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S

OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) CBI has registered 251 Disproportionate Asset cases during the last 03 years i.e. 2009-2012 (upto 31.07.2012). The details of punitive action and number of persons whose properties have been confiscated given in the enclosed statement.

(c) The assets of the corrupt public servants are attached/confiscated under the provisions of the Criminal Law (Amendment) Ordinance, 1944, and the Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002. Provisions for attachment of property of corrupt public servants acquired through corrupt means have also been incorporated in the Lokpal and the Lokayuktas Bill, 2011.

Year	No. of DA cases registered	No. of cases in which charge sheet filed	No. of cases in which property of accused has been confiscated	No. of persons whose property has been confiscated in respect of cases mentioned at column 4
2009	84	50	2	2
2010	66	51	1	1
2011	62	18	3	3
2012 (till 31.7.12)	39	1	7	7
Total	251	120	13	13

Out of the total 251 DA cases registered as above, 81 cases are still under Investigation.

Competitive Bidding of Coal Blocks

61. SHRI RAM SINGH KASWAN: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a decision was taken by the Government long back in the year 2004 that in future all the coal blocks allotments to the private companies will be made on the basis of competitive bids;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government order pertaining to the auction of coal blocks has not being implemented due to the bureaucratic attitude; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) and (b) The proposal to introduce competitive bidding for allocation of coal blocks was under consideration of the Government since 2004. After multi-layered consultation and detailed examination, a Bill to amend the Mines and Minerals (Development & Regulation) Act, 1957 was introduced in the Parliament in 2008.

(c) and (d) The Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Amendment Act, 2010 was passed by the Parliament and has been notified in Gazette of India (Extraordinary) on 9th September, 2010. It provides for grant of reconnaissance permit, prospecting licence or

mining lease in respect of an area containing coal and lignite through auction by competitive bidding, on such terms and conditions as may be prescribed. This, would however, not be applicable in the following cases:

- where such area is considered for allocation to a Government company or corporation for mining or such other specified end use;
- where such area is considered for allocation to a company or corporation that has been awarded a power project on the basis of competitive bids for tariff (including Ultra Mega Power Projects).

The Government has notified 'the Auction by Competitive Bidding of Coal Mines Rules, 2012' on 2nd February, 2012. Further, the commencement of the said Amendment Act, 2010 has also been notified by the Ministry of Mines on 13th February, 2012.

Government has engaged M/s CRISIL as consultant in June, 2012 for suggesting methodology for fixing floor/ reserve price, to prepare model tender document and draft agreement for auction by competitive bidding of coal blocks. The consultant has been given three months time.

[English]

Review of CSS

62. SHRI M.B. RAJESH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Planning Commission has conducted a review of Centrally Sponsored Schemes in the country;
- (b) if so, whether the review has found that poor of the country are incorrectly identified as non-poor in the 2002 BPL census;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether the review has also pointed out serious problems in the methodology proposed for 2011 BPL census;
- (e) if so, whether the Government has initiated any corrective measures to overcome the same; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) Yes, Madam. Planning Commission constituted a Committee to look into the restructuring of Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) to enhance its flexibility, scale and efficiency. The committee has since submitted its report to the Planning Commission.

(b) No, Madam.

(c) Does not arise

(d) No, Madam.

(e) Do not arise.

Indigenous Nuclear Reactors

63. SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of nuclear reactors so far built in the country indigenously;
- (b) whether the Government proposes to build more nuclear reactors with Russian assistance;
- (c) if so, whether Russia has agreed to the proposal of the Government;
- (d) if so, the details and its estimated capacity and the present status of those which are on the verge of completion; and
- (e) the time by which the new reactors are likely to be built up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) Seventeen of the twenty nuclear power reactors in the country are built indigenously. Five indigenous nuclear power reactors are presently under construction.

(b) and (c) Yes, Madam. An Inter-governmental Agreement (IGA) in this regard has been signed between India and Russian Federation on December 5, 2008.

(d) The capacity of the additional nuclear power reactors to be set up with Russian Cooperation is:

Site & Location	Capacity (MW)
Kudankulam, Tamil Nade	4 × 1000
Haripur, West Bangal	6 × 1000

Kudankulam Nuclear Power Project Units 1 & 2 (KKNPP 1&2) are at advanced stage of completion and scheduled to commence commercial operation by October 2012 & June 2013 respectively.

(e) Commencement of work on KKNPP Units 3&4 is planned in the XII Five Year Plan period, with scheduled completion in the early XIII Five Year Plan. Other reactors to be set up with Russian cooperation are planned to be taken up in the XIII Five Year Plan and beyond, so as to progressively complete in the XIV Five Year Plan and beyond.

[*Translation*]

Alleged Corruption in NCTE

64. YOGI ADITYA NATH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:-

(a) whether the Government has taken note of cases of alleged corruption in the National Council of Teacher Education (NCTE) especially in regard to grant of recognition to Teachers Training Institute;

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

(c) the corrective steps taken by the Government to check corruption allegedly prevalent in NCTE?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) The complaints alleging corruption in National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE) received in the Ministry from time to time are addressed as per the established procedure.

(b) and (c) On the basis of complaints against NCTE, the government has superseded the Council of the NCTE and appointed a committee to exercise the powers and functions of the Council. The Committee has taken several steps including re-constitution of the four Regional Committees and other administrative measures for ensuring transparency in their functioning.

In addition, several steps have been taken to improve the functioning of the NCTE, such as online submission of applications for grant of recognition, on-line payment of fees and processing of applications in chronological order, etc. The NCTE has also instituted systems for on-line disclosure of information by recognized institutions and online viewing of stage of processing of applications etc.

Corruption in Coalfields

65. SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the cases of alleged corruption and irregularities reported in various coalfields during the last three years including the current year;

(b) whether the Government has conducted any probe in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details and the outcome thereof alongwith the follow up action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) to (c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Increase in Seats in Government run Educational Institutions

66. SHRI RAMEN DEKA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note that a large number of students fail to get admission in the institutions due to high cut-off marks;

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

(c) whether the Government has any plan to increase seats in the Government run educational institutions so as to cater more students;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to improve enrolment in such institutions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) Some students may not be getting admission in an institution of their choice due to high cut off marks.

(b) The admission process is determined by the respective Universities/Colleges, which are autonomous with regard to matters relating to admission. The Government does not play a direct role in the matter.

(c) to (e) Several programmes and schemes initiated by the Government have led to creation of fresh intake capacity in higher education. These include Scheme of Model Degree Colleges in 374 identified Educationally Backward Districts, 16 new Central Universities, 08 Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs), 07 Indian Institute of Management (IIMs), 10 National Institute of Technology (NITs) etc. Consequent to passing of the Central Educational Institutions (Reservation in Admission) Act, 2006, the Central Government has increased the intake capacity in all Central Educational Institutions (CEI) to an extent of 54%. This has led to enormous expansion of seats available in CEIs. Increase of intake capacity in State controlled public institutions falls under the purview of State Governments.

Target for Coal Production

67. SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO:
SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV:
SHRI MANICKA TAGORE:
SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH:
SHRI ARJUN ROY:
SHRI HARI MANJHI:
SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI
MADAM:
SHRI KAMESHWAR BAITHA:
SHRI RAVNEET SINGH:

SHRIMATI USHA VERMA:
SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:
SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ:
SHRIMATI SEEMA UPADHYAY:
SHRI MAHESHWAR HAZARI:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the targets fixed and actual production of coal by the Coal India Limited (CIL) and its subsidiaries, Singareni Collieries Company Limited (SCCL) and Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited (NLCL) during the last three years and the current year so far, company-wise, yearwise and State-wise, alongwith the funds invested by the Government during the said period;

(b) whether the production of coal is declining in the country or the Government is not able to produce the coal according to demand of various coal based industries;

(c) if so, the details thereof alongwith the demand of various industries, industrywise, and the gap/shortage between demand and supply;

(d) whether the Government has fixed any target for the upcoming three years;

(e) if so, the details thereof, year-wise and company-wise and the steps taken/being taken by the Government to achieve the target and also increase the coal production in the country;

(f) whether the Government proposes for privatization of coal and declaration of coal sector as an infrastructure sector so that industry could avail tax-concession; and

(g) if so, the details thereof and the time by which a final decision in this regard is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) Targets and actual production of coal by the Coal India Ltd. (CIL), (Subsidiary-wise), SCCL & lighite production by Neyveli Lignite Corporation Ltd. (NLC) during the last three years & current year 2012-13 is given in the enclosed statement.

As per AP-2012-13, the company-wise actual fund invested (Capital Expenditures) during the last three years and current year's target is under:

(Rs. in Cres)

Company	200-10 Act.	2010-11 Act.	2011-12 Act.	2012-13 BE
ECL	165.02	184.93	332.96	450.00
BCCL	293.35	320.94	410.72	300.00
CCL	321.31	200.76	320.99	425.00
NCL	545.45	310.53	702.11	850.00
WCL	252.34	239.74	275.72	350.00
SECL	770.67	581.87	937.65	900.00
MCL	404.19	608.10	497.95	500.00
NEC	5.04	10.01		15.00
Others	52.62	82.84	249.07	135.00
MAP (J&RF)	0.00	0.00		350.00
CIL	2809.99	2539.72	3727.17	4275.00
SCCL	888.67	643.81	1070.56	3220.23
NLC	1363.10	1356.69	1684.38	1687.45

(b) and (c) Though there is marginal increase in coal production from 431.26 mts in 2009-10 to 435.84 mts during 2011-12, and the negative growth has been converted to a positive growth by 1% the gap between

demand & supply of coal to various coal based industries is on the increase. As per the Annual Plan 2012-13, the gap between demand & supply of coal is 192.54 mts as per details given below:

All India Coal Demand for 2012-13 (in Million Tonnes)

Sector	Demand (BE)	Supply (BE)
Coking Coal : Steel sector	52.30	20.29
Power (Utilities)	512.00	404.73
Power (Captive) CPP #	43.00	44.70
Cement	30.24	14.73
Sponge Iron	35.30	24.46
Others including collieries consumption	100.00	71.40
Total All India Coal Demand	772.84	580.30

(d) and (e) As per draft Working Group on Coal & Lignite set up for formulation of 12th Five Year Plan, the

targets / projection of coal production during upcoming three years is 2012-13, 2013-14 & 2014-15 are as under:

(in million tonnes)

Company	2012-13 BE (Target)	2013-14 Projection	2014-15 Projections
ECL	33.00	35.00	36.00
BCCL	31.00	32.00	33.00
CCL	55.00	62.00	70.00
NCL	70.00	71.00	74.00
WCL	117.00	119.00	123.00
SECL	117.00	119.00	123.00
MCL	112.00	120.00	125.00
NEC	1.10	1.15	1.25
Total CIL	464.10	485.65	507.75
SCCL	53.10	54.00	55.00
NLC	24.80	26.02	26.02

The Government has taken a series of steps including expeditious Environment & Forestry clearances, pursuing with Ministry of Railways for enhancing availability of rail rakes and approaching State Government for necessary assistance in land acquisition and in problems relating to law and order. In addition, a series of steps have been taken by Coal India Ltd. and its subsidiaries for augmenting coal production which include (i) increasing the efficiency of the equipments,

regular monitoring, mechanization as programmed and strict supervision of the existing mines and ongoing projects (ii) Capacity addition from new and future projects (iii) Consistent efforts for resolving issues of environmental & forestry clearances, land acquisition and law and order problems.

(f) and (g) There is no such proposal under consideration of the Government.

Statement

Details of Subsidiary-wise, State-wise of target and actual coal production for the last three years & current year till 30.06.2012

(in million tonnes)

Company	State	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13 (up to June 12)	
		Target	Actual Prod.	Target	Actual Prod.	Target	Actual Prod.	Target	Actual Prod.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Jharkand		13.985		15.48		14.249		
ECL	West Bengal		16.073		15.32		16.309		
	Total	31.00	30.058	33.00	30.803	33.00	30.558	33.00	7.744

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Jharkhand		27.449		28.975		30.170		
BCCL	West Bengal		0.063		0.029		0.033		
	Total	28.00	27.512	29.00	29.004	30.00	30.203	31.00	7.135
CCL	Jharkhand	48.00	47.083	50.00	47.521	51.00	48.004	55.00	9.427
	MP		53.702		50.727		50.224		
NCL	UP		13.968		15.526		16.177		
	Total	66.50	67.670	72.00	66.253	68.50	66.401	70.00	15.066
	Madhya Pradesh		7.122		6.722		6.369		
WCL	Maharashtra		38.613		36.932		36.741		
	Total	45.00	45.735	46.50	43.654	47.00	43.11	45.00	10.343
	Chhattisgarh		95.058		99.347		99.605		
SECL	Madhya Pradesh		12.951		13.358		14.232		
	Total	106.00	108.009	112.00	112.705	112.00	113.837	117.00	27.571
MCL	Odisha	109.30	104.079	116.75	100.280	106.00	103.118	112.00	25.056
NEC	Assam	1.20	1.113	1.25	1.101	1.00	0.602	1.10	0.121
CIL		435.00	431.26	460.50	431.32	447.00	435.84	102.457	102.463
SCCL	Andhra Pradesh	44.500	50.429	46.00	51.333	51.00	52.211	53.10	11.664
NLC	Tamil Nadu	21.750	22.338	24.140	23.144	23.95	24.591	24.80	6.237

[*Translation*]

Setting up of IIITs

68. SHRI SURESH KASHINATH TAWARE:
SHRI K.P. DHANAPALAN:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to open more Indian Institutes of Information Technology (IIITs) centres in the country including Kerala;

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

(c) whether the Union Government has received proposals from various State Governments to set up IIITs in their State;

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

(e) the number of proposals that have been approved by the Union Government, State-wise;

(f) the total fund being allocated by the Union Government for the said purpose; and

(g) the time by which these Institutes are likely to be established?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (d) The Government has approved setting up of 20 new Indian Institutes of Information Technology (IIITs) on Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode. As per the approved scheme, the Central Government, the Governments of the respective States where IIIT will be established, and the industry will be stakeholders. The capital cost of each IIIT would be contributed in the ratio of 50:35:15 (57.5:35:7.5 in the North-Eastern region) by the Central Government, the State Government, and the industry respectively. So far 17 State Governments have identified land for setting up of the IIITs on PPP mode viz., Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Tripura and West Bengal. The proposal for establishment of 3 new IIITs in PPP mode in the State of Assam, Rajasthan and Tripura has been approved by Ministry of Human Resource Development. The State Government of Himachal Pradesh, Gujarat, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh and Tamil Nadu have intimated that they have received responses from industries and are in the process of finalizing the industry partners. The remaining State Governments are yet to identify/finalizing Industry Partners for implementation of the Scheme.

(e) to (g) While the Central Government has approved the proposal received in respect of the States of Assam, Rajasthan and Tripura to establish an IIIT and a sum of Rs. 25.00 crore has been allocated for the purpose during the current financial year, It may however, not be possible to indicate any definite time-frame for establishment of the IIITs in these States.

[English]

Mid Day Meal Scheme

69. SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the status of Mid Day Meal Scheme (MDMS) in Jharkhand;

(b) the total number of schools where the scheme is being implemented in Jharkhand;

(c) the quantity of food/meal provided to each student per day and the cost incurred thereon;

(d) the total number of cooks employed in Jharkhand for the purpose of implementing the scheme; and

(e) the total number of students benefiting from the scheme in Jharkhand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) The Mid Day Meal Scheme is being implemented in Government, Government-aided, Local body, National Child Labour Project schools, Education Guarantee Scheme/Alternative & Innovative Education Centres and Madaras/Maqtabs supported under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan in Jharkhand.

(b) 42,041 schools were covered in Jharkhand, under the Mid Day Meal Scheme, during 2011-12.

(c) Under the Mid Day Meal Scheme, a nutritious hot cooked meal prepared from 100 gms of food grains (rice/wheat), 20 gms of pulses, 50 gms of vegetables and 5 gms of oil is provided to ensure an energy content of 450 calories and 12 grams of proteins, for children studying in primary classes. At the upper primary level the entitlement goes up to 150 gms of food grains (rice/wheat), 30 gms of pulses, 75 gms of vegetables and 7.5 gms of oil to ensure an energy content of 700 calories and 20 grams of proteins. In addition, transportation assistance @ Rs. 750 per MT, cooking cost @ Rs. 3.33 per child per day for primary and Rs. 4.99 per child per day at upper primary level is incurred to serve the meal to the children.

(d) The State Government has engaged 81,013 cook-cum-helpers for preparation and serving of the meal to the children in the school during 2011-12

(e) During the year 2011-12, 24,00,915 primary and 8,15,061 upper primary students were benefitted under the Scheme, in Jharkhand.

[*Translation*]

Poor Mobile Network of BSNL and MTNL

70. DR. SANJAY SINGH:
SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE:
SHRI UDAY PRATAP SINGH:
SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:
SHRI LALJI TANDON:
SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN:

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

(a) whether a large number of basic as well as mobile telephone subscribers of the BSNL and the MTNL are switching over to private players due to poor mobile network and unsatisfactory telecom service in various States;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor alongwith the number of basic and mobile connections surrendered during the last three years and the current year till date, State-wise;

(c) the number of complaints received by BSNL and MTNL for poor mobile network coverage during the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(d) whether the Government has conducted any enquiry/survey to ascertain the reasons for poor network coverage of these PSUs; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the corrective measures taken by the Government to improve the network coverage of these PSUs and the action taken against the officials found responsible therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) and (b) The subscribers of Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) and Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL) sometimes face problems with regard to the Quality of Service (QoS). However, BSNL and MTNL are, in general, meeting the QoS benchmarks prescribed by Telecom Regulatory Authority (TRAI) and a large number of basic as well as mobile telephone subscribers of the BSNL and the MTNL are not switching over to private players due to poor

mobile network and unsatisfactory telecom service in various states. In case of Mobile, only 0.6% of total subscribers have ported out (net) of BSNL till June 2012 whereas in case of MTNL, this figure is 1.79%.

(c) The number of complaints received by BSNL and MTNL for poor mobile network coverage during the last three years and the current year, circle-wise is given in the enclosed statement.

(d) and (e) Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) has been monitoring Quality of Service (QoS) of various telecom services through quarterly performance monitoring reports. The performance against the parameter of mobile coverage is assessed through drive tests. An operator assisted drive test of BSNL network in select cities and of MTNL network in Delhi and Mumbai was conducted by the Independent agency engaged by TRAI to audit and assess the quality of service during the quarter ending March 2012. It is seen from these reports that though the service coverage in most of these places is not 100%, the performance of BSNL and MTNL is comparable to the service coverage provided by other service providers.

TRAI has been taking various steps to ensure Quality of Service by the service providers. Some of these steps are as follows:

- 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, Point of Interconnection (POI) congestion is also being monitored on monthly basis.
- 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.
- TRAI has been following up with the Service Providers for addressing deficiencies in meeting the Quality of Service benchmarks

Statement

Sl.No.	Name of circle	No. of complaints received for poor mobile network coverage			
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (upto June 2012)
1	2	3	4	5	6
BSNL					
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	552	406	415	30
2.	Andhra Pradesh	2812	4712	6139	2081
3.	Assam	4236	2555	802	270
4.	Bihar	28	25	30	19
5.	Gujarat	N/A	30813	60907	33765
6.	Haryana	N/A	2155	9267	1942
7.	Himachal Pradesh	2004	4903	3780	1643
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	80	631	402	305
9.	Jharkhand	27	49	42	20
10.	Karnataka	5458	7886	8654	2456
11.	Kerala	684	699	566	260
12.	Maharashtra	92495	69263	50551	30478
13.	Madhya Pradesh including Chhattisgarh	40673	30856	13044	4012
14.	North East-I	N/A	N/A	54	26
15.	North East-II	25	30	20	11
16.	Odisha	2786	2986	2665	1299
17.	Punjab	397	486	493	204
18.	Rajasthan	N/A	N/A	2004	571
19.	Tamil Nadu	13968	6137	5313	2595
20.	UP (E)	N/A	13000	12819	9788
21.	UP (W)	N/A	6196	4357	2038

1	2	3	4	5	6
22.	Uttaranchal	N/A	1914	1810	496
23.	West Bengal	699	775	155	11
24.	Chennai Telephones	10800	5299	782	989
25.	Kolkata Telephones	2412	4864	2733	1300
	MTNL				
	Delhi	91199	82867	21520	4912
	Mumbai	N/A	11317	26923	6878

[English]

World Class Standard Universities

71. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:
SHRI ANTO ANTONY:

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

(a) the progress made in setting up of Universities of innovation aiming to attain World Class Standards in the country including Odisha, State-wise, location-wise;

(b) the reasons for delay for setting up of these Universities; and

(c) the time by which such Universities are likely to become functional?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) The Central Government has introduced the 'Universities for Research and Innovation Bill' in Parliament. The Bill aims to provide for the establishment and incorporation of Universities for Research and Innovation. The Central Government has tentatively identified various places/locations for establishment of such universities in the public funded mode at Amritsar (Punjab), Greater Noida (Uttar Pradesh), Jaipur (Rajasthan) Patna (Bihar), Guwahati (Assam), Kolkata (West Bengal), Bhopal (Madhya Pradesh), Kochi (Kerala), Gandhi Nagar (Gujarat),

Coimbatore (Tamil Nadu), Mysore (Karnataka), Pune (Maharashtra), Vishakhapatnam (Andhra Pradesh) and Bhubaneswar (Odisha).

(b) and (c) These universities can be set up only after the Bill is passed by Parliament.

Mining Lease

72. SHRI BAL KUMAR PATEL: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Prakash Industries Limited acquired a mining lease for extracting coal exclusively for its sponge-iron plant at district Janjger Chamba, Chhattisgarh in the year 2003;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the lease was granted to double the sponge-iron production of the company by the year 2004;

(d) if so, whether the company doubled the sponge-iron production by 2004 and if so, the details thereof;

(e) if not, whether the company over extracted coal from the leased block; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) and (b) M/s Prakash

Industries Ltd. was allocated Chotia coal block on 04.09.2003 for its proposed 4 lakh tonnes per annum (LTPA) expansion capacity of sponge iron plant under Section 3(3)(a)(iii) of the Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1973. For its existing 4 LTPA capacity sponge iron project and captive power plant, the company was having coal linkage from Coal India Ltd. The company requested for surrender of coal linkage and sought permission to use coal from Chotia block on account of delay in developing the additional capacity of 4 LTPA.

(c) and (d) The mining lease for Chotia coal block was executed between the allocatee company and the State Government concerned in 2006 and the coal production from Chotia coal block started from 2006. The proposed expansion capacity has not come up by 2004.

(e) and (f) There are no reports of over extraction from Chotia coal block.

Outflow of Fund

73. SHRIMATI INGRID MCLEOD: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the channel-wise/category-wise amount of foreign fund invested in the country as well as those withdrawn during each of the last three years and the current year till date;

(b) the reasons for huge and rapid outgo of the fund, if any; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) the flow of foreign funds in India is inter alia through the channel of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) and Portfolio investment. The year wise inflow and outflow of FDI and Portfolio Investment for the last 3 years and for the current year is as below:

In US \$ Million

Type of Funds	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 #
Foreign Direct Investment (inflows)	25,834.41	19,426.93	36,504.28	3,183.62
Outward Direct Investment (outflow)	15,143.00	16,524.00	10,950.00	1,105.00

Till May 2012

In Rs. Crore

Type of Funds	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 #
Portfolio Investment FII Gross Purchase	7,36,009.85	9,72,653.25	8,99,913.62	5,06,110.81
Portfolio Investment FII Gross Sales	6,48,022.60	7,92,979.31	8,60,561.00	4,28,057.28

Till 3rd August, 2012

(b) and (c) The FDI inflow and overseas direct investment outflows are not comparable to each other as former are undertaken by the overseas investors and the latter by domestic companies. In respect of FII inflow and outflows, these are determined by their investment strategy and risk perception.

[*Translation*]

Separate Forum

74. SHRIMATI YASHODAHARA RAJE SCINDIA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to constitute a separate forum to ensure better coordination between Centre and State Governments to solve the problems concerning coal and other minerals;

(b) if so, the time by which this forum is likely to be constituted;

(c) whether the PL/ML cases of coal blocks approved in States are pending with the Central Government;

(d) if so, whether the Government proposes to take any steps for the immediate disposal of these cases;

(e) whether the Government proposes to waive off the clearance from Environment and Environment and Forest Ministry and the principle of 'No go Area' regarding extraction of coal; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) No such proposal is under consideration of the Government.

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

(c) and (d) Prospecting Licence/Mining Lease are granted by the State Governments with prior approval of the Central Government in appropriate cases. The proposals received from states are examined and if found in order, approvals are granted.

(e) and (f) There is no such proposal under consideration of the Government.

[*English*]

Technology for Aakash Tablet

75. SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:
SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:

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

(a) whether the Government has finalised the specifications and technology for the Aakash project in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to cover 604 universities and 35,000 colleges and gram panchayats under the national knowledge network in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to expedite the implementation of the said project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Madam, the Low Cost Access-cum-computing Devices (LCAD) Aakash was launched on 5.10.2011. Based on the feedback received, the specifications of Aakash tablet have been enhanced which include upgrading the processor from 366 MHz Arm 11 based to a 700 MHz Arm Cortex A8 processor, improving the firmware, capacitive touch screen instead of resistive touch screen and replacing the battery of 2100 mAH with a battery of 3200 mAH capacity with no enhancement in cost.

(c) to (e) Under the National Mission on Education through Information and Communication Technology (ICT) it is envisaged to provide connectivity to over 25000+ colleges and 2000 polytechnics in the country and to 419 universities/deemed universities and institutions of national importance. Connectivity to the universities is provided on optical fibre and to the colleges is provided on copper cable. Connectivity to universities beyond 419 mentioned above and Gram Panchayats fall under the ambit of National Knowledge Network (NKN) and National Optic Fibre Network (NOFN) respectively. Connectivity under NMEICT scheme is regularly reviewed with BSNL/MTNL.

Cases of Indirect Taxes

76. SHRI S. SEMMALAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of cases registered for evasion of excise duty and service tax by the Directorate of Central Excise Intelligence and the quantum of tax evasion involved during 2010-11 and 2011-12;

(b) the total amount of tax evasion recovered from the evaders for the above period;

(c) the *modus operandi* adopted by the tax evaders; and

(d) the measures the Directorate has taken to plug the loopholes in the system?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) and (b) The requisite information is as under:

Rs. In crore

Financial Year	Central Excise			Service Tax		
	No. of cases	Amount involved	Amount recovered	No. of cases	Amount involved	Amount recovered
2010-11	453	1471.01	127.49	457	4400.28	291.82
2011-12	350	982.80	238.79	450	5012.90	434.27

(c) The *modus operandi* adopted by the tax evaders for the evasion of Central Excise duty is, inter alia, (i) mis-use of CENVAT Credit by way of procuring the invoices only without receiving the goods and also by utilizing the common inputs for exempted as well dutiable goods, (ii) Misclassification, (iii) violation of area based exemption and (iv) clandestine production and removal. For the evasion of Service Tax, the *modus operandi* include, inter alia, undervaluation, outright evasion, non-payment of Service Tax under reverse charge mechanism.

(d) The measures taken by the Directorate to plug the loopholes include strengthening of intelligence network, identification of evasion prone commodities/ services, co-ordination and sharing of information with other agencies and also issuing *modus operandi* circulars to the field formations.

[Translation]

Inflation

77. SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE:
:SHRI ARVIND KUMAR CHAUDHARY:

PROF. RANJAN PRASAD YADAV:
SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of inflation rate during the last six months alongwith its effect on the growth rate of the economy;

(b) the effect of inflation on demand and prices in the market;

(c) whether retail prices of food items are increasing at a higher rate than inflation rate as a whole; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and the efforts being made by the Government to check this rise in prices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The headline rate of inflation in terms of Wholesale Price Index (WPI) and the all India Consumer Price Index-New Series (CPI-NS) is given in Table 1.

Headline inflation in WPI and CPI-New Series (%)

	WPI All commodities	All India CPI-New Series
Jan-12	7.23	7.65
Feb-12	7.56	8.83
Mar-12	7.69	9.38
Apr-12	7.50	10.26
May-12	7.55	10.36
Jun-12	7.25	10.02

The rate of growth of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) witnessed a sequential slow-down from 9.2 per cent in Q4 (Jan-Mar) of 2010-11 to 5.3 per cent in Q4 (Jan-Mar) of 2011-12. The sharp slowdown in growth is largely attributable to the contraction in value added in the manufacturing sub-sector and deceleration in most services sub-sectors. The downturn reflects the continued high inflation as well as the impact of other adverse global and domestic macro-economic factors.

(c) The year-on-year headline inflation and food inflation as per the CPI-New series, which reflects the inflation at retail price level, is given below:

All India Headline and Food Inflation in CPI-New Series (%)

	Year-on-Year Headline inflation	Year-on-Year Food Inflation
Jan-12	7.65	4.06
Feb-12	8.83	6.65
Mar-12	9.38	8.10
Apr-12	10.26	10.11
May-12	10.36	10.52
Jun-12	10.02	10.78

During January 2012, food inflation was lower than the overall CPI inflation. However, since May 2012, the food inflation is higher than the overall CPI inflation.

(d) Significant increase in food inflation in recent months was driven largely by the increase in vegetable prices following the seasonal decline. Apart from vegetables, inflation was also high in pulses and edible oils. While cereals inflation remained moderate in the recent past it increased in Q1 of 2012-13 despite record foodgrains production in the previous year. Also, inflation in protein-rich items like milk, eggs, fish and meat continued to be high, reflecting both structural demand-supply imbalances and input cost pressures. Supply side measures as well as sector/commodity specific interventions were initiated by the Government to address the concerns on food inflation. Apart from several fiscal and administrative measures taken earlier, the Government of India announced the following measures in the Union Budget 2012-13.

- National Mission for Protein Supplement: To improve productivity in the dairy sector, a Rs.2,242 crore project is being launched with World Bank assistance. To broaden the scope of production of fish to coastal aquaculture, apart from fresh water aquaculture, the outlay in 2012-13 is being stepped up to Rs.500 crore. Suitable allocations are also being made for poultry, piggery and goat rearing.
- Provision to add storage capacity for food grains: 5 million tonnes capacity is proposed to be added during 2012-13.
- The allocations for the scheme Bringing Green Revolution to Eastern India (BGREI) has been increased from Rs.400 crore in 2011-12 to Rs.1000 crore in 2012-13 as the scheme has resulted in additional paddy production of seven million tonnes in Kharif 2011.
- A 18 per cent higher budgetary allocation for agriculture, besides an increase in targeted credit for agriculture credit by Rs.100,000 crore should help from the supply side.

Rural Broadband Connectivity

78. SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR:
SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL:
SHRI A.K.S. VIJAYAN:

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

(a) whether the Government are contemplating to provide broadband connectivity to villages for establishing e-governance in village panchayats;

(b) if so, the action taken by the Government in this direction alongwith the villages proposed to be provided with broadband facilities in the year 2012-13;

(c) whether Government is working on a scheme called `Wireless Broadband Connectivity in Rural and Remote Area` of the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the number of villages covered under the scheme so far and the time by which the rest of the villages are likely to be covered, State-wise including Tamil Nadu?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) and (b) Yes Madam.

The Government has approved the scheme for creation of National Optical Fibre Network (NOFN) on 25th October 2011, for providing Broadband connectivity to 2.5 lakh village Panchayats. The objective of this scheme is to extend the existing optical fiber network to Panchayats by utilizing the Universal Services Obligation Fund (USOF). NOFN project is being executed by a Special Purpose Vehicle named BBNL, which was incorporated on 25th February 2012 under Company Act, 1956. The network is proposed to be completed in 2 years time.

In addition to above, USOF has also launched following schemes to increase broadband penetration in rural and remote areas,

1. Rural **Wireline Broadband Scheme** to increase broadband penetration in rural and remote areas. Under this scheme BSNL will provide 8, 88,832 wire-line Broadband connections to individual users and Government Institutions over a period of 5-years i.e. by 2014. As on 30.06.2012, a total of 3,75,648 broadband connections have been provided.

2. (i) **"Optical Fibre Network Augmentation, Creation and Management of IntraDistrict SDHQ-DHQ OFC Network in ASSAM"**

This OFC Scheme would connect 354 locations in 27 Districts of Assam within 18 months from 12/2/2010. As of February 2012, about 177 nodes have been installed.

- (ii) **"Optical Fibre Network Augmentation, Creation and Management of Intra-District SDHQ-DHQ OFC Network in NE-I Circle (comprising states of Meghalaya, Mizoram & Tripura)"**

The States of Meghalaya, Mizoram & Tripura have been taken up for OFC augmentation in this scheme. This OFC Scheme would connect 188 locations in 19 Districts within 24 months from the date of signing of the Agreement.

- (iii) **"Optical Fibre Network Augmentation, Creation and Management of Intra-District SDHQ-DHQ OFC Network in NE-II Circle (comprising states of Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur & Nagaland)"**

The States of Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur & Nagaland have been taken up for OFC augmentation in this scheme. This OFC Scheme would connect 407 locations in 30 Districts within 30 months from the date of signing of the Agreement.

(c) and (d) Yes Madam.

A scheme namely "Rural Wireless Broadband Scheme" was envisaged for providing financial assistance by way of subsidy for building up the wireless broadband infrastructure such as Base Stations by utilizing the existing infrastructure available with the Telecom service providers. This scheme envisages providing broadband coverage to about 5 lakh villages at a speed of 512 kbps. This scheme is envisaged to provide Broadband in rural areas on Pan-India basis.

The scheme was approved by Minister of Communication & IT. The Draft Tender of the scheme was put on website/public domain in April 2011 for

comments by the stakeholders. In view of the prevailing mandatory rollout obligations of 3G/BWA licensees to cover rural areas within 5 years from the date of spectrum allocation i.e. by 2015 as enshrined in the spectrum allocated to them the scheme has been kept on hold. In the meanwhile, National Optic Fibre Network (NOFN) scheme to enhance optical fibre infrastructure in rural areas has been launched to cover 2.5 lakh Gram Panchayats. This can be leverage by all category of telecom operators to enhance broadband availability through various technologies in access network in rural areas.

The scheme would be revisited after BWA/3G operators fulfill their roll out obligation by 2014-15 and NOFN ecosystem develops in parallel. The impact of NOFN on Broadband proliferation could also be assessed in 2015 to determine the gap thereof. The gap unfulfilled by market would be revisited at that time by revisiting the wireless broadband scheme accordingly.

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

[English]

Online Registration of PG Courses

79. SHRI A. SAMPATH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of the Government that some difficulties are being faced by the students in online registration for Post Graduation Courses;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) No, Madam. university Grants Commission (UGC) has reported tht the registration of post-graduate courses is done by universities through their respective web-sities. No university has brought any difficulty to the notice of UGC regarding online registration.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Allocation and Pricing of Spectrum

80. SHRI C. RAJENDRAN:
SHRI LAXMAN TUDU:
SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL:
SHRI MAHABALI SINGH:
SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI:
SHRI HEMANAND BISWAL:

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

(a) whether the Government has introduced and implemented new norms for allocation and pricing of spectrum as per the recommendation of Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI);

(b) if so, the details of new norms alongwith the reactions of various stakeholders thereon;

(c) whether the process of auctioning of spectrum as directed by Supreme Court is likely to be completed by August 31, 2012;

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

(e) whether any expert group/committee has been constituted on allocation and pricing of 2G and 3G spectrum; and

(f) if so, the details and outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) and (b) Government has announced Guidelines for Auction and Allotment of Spectrum in 1800 MHz and 800MHz bands on 3rd July 2012 in respect of some of the issues after consideration of TRAI recommendations dated 23.04.2012 and further Recommendations dated 12.05.2012.

(c) and (d) Timelines for the various steps involved in the auction process are being finalized in consultation with selected auctioneer. Decisions have been taken by the Government on key issues, which include, among others, objectives of auction, eligibility criteria, amount of spectrum, number of blocks and size of the blocks and validity period of auctioned spectrum.

(e) No, Madam.

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

Third Launchpad at Sriharikota

81. DR. P. VENUGOPAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering to develop a third launchpad at Sriharikota in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is also considering to launch atleast 60 missions over the next five years; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) Preliminary studies for establishing the third launch pad at Satish Dhawan Space Centre, Sriharikota are underway to meet the requirements of Indian Space Research Organisation's (ISRO's) future launch vehicle programme.

(c) and (d) The 12th Five year plan proposals of Department of Space, which is currently under consideration for approval, envisages launching of total of 58 missions consisting of 33 satellite missions and 25 launch vehicle missions.

[Translation]

Renewable Energy to Power Towers

82. DR. SANJAY JAISWAL:
SHRI DATTA MEGHE:

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

(a) the number of mobile towers that are powered by electricity and diesel generators in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government has initiated or proposes to initiate any concrete scheme to check pilferage of diesel and also power these mobile towers on green energy sources till 2015 as per recommendations of Telecom Regulatory Authority; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the achievements made so far alongwith the targets fixed for 2015?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) All the mobile towers are being powered by Electricity and diesel generator sets are used as backup power supply when grid power is not available. The number of mobile Base Terminal Stations in the country state-wise is placed at enclosed statement.

(b) and (c) Diesel is being used to run the generator sets to power Mobile Base Terminal Stations as standby power supply. Diesel generator sets are installed by the mobile operators owning the Base Terminal Stations (BTS). Necessary controls are being exercised to check pilferage.

To examine the technical feasibility and financial viability of solar wind based power system, pilot project of solar & solar-wind hybrid system to power the Mobile Base Terminal Stations have been carried out.

The TRAI recommendations on Green Energy applications have been approved by government and Department has issued following directives to the licensees/all ILD service providers to adopt measures to green the Telecom sector setting broad directions & goals:

- (i) At least 50% of all rural towers and 20% of the urban towers are to be powered by hybrid power (Renewable Energy Technologies (RET) + Grid Power) by 2015, while 75% of rural towers and 33% of urban towers are to be powered by hybrid power by 2020.
- (ii) The Service Providers to ensure that the total power consumption of each BTS will not exceed 500W by the year 2020.

- (iii) A phased programme should be put in place by the telecom service providers to have their cell sites, particularly in the rural areas, powered by hybrid renewable sources including wind energy, solar energy, fuel cells or a combination thereof. The eventual goal under this phased programme is to ensure that around 50% of all towers in the rural areas are powered by hybrid renewable sources by the year 2015.
- (iv) Based on the details of footprints declared by all service providers, service providers should aim at Carbon Emission reduction targets for the mobile network at 5% by the year 2012-13, 8% by the year 2014-15, 12% by the year 2016-17 and 17% by the year 2018-19.

Statement

Sl.No.	Licensed Service Area/State	No. of BTS
1	2	3
1	Assam	13695
2	Andhra Pradesh	59226
3	Bihar	43982
4	Chennai	20804
5	Delhi	21577
6	Gujarat	44902
7	Haryana	17349
8	Himachal Pradesh	7274
9	Jammu & Kashmir	10214
10	Karnataka	53429
11	Kerala	34787
12	Kolkata	18391
13	Madhya Pradesh	44102

1	2	3
14	Maharashtra	61684
15	Mumbai	27784
16	North East	7001
17	Orissa	21684
18	Punjab	26319
19	Rajasthan	34157
20	Tamil Nadu	47143
21	Uttar Pradesh (East)	45254
22	Uttar Pradesh (West)	38666
23	West Bengal	29239
Total		728663

*[English]***NABARD Scheme to SHGs**

83. SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR:
SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of schemes for providing support to Self Help Groups by the NABARD; and

(b) the details of special schemes of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and women Self Help Groups?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) National Bank of Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) has reported that it provides grant support to Non Government Organizations (NGO), Regional Rural Banks (RRBs), District Central Cooperative Banks (DCCBs), Urban Cooperative Banks (UCBs), Farmers' Clubs, Individual Rural Volunteers (IRVs) for promoting SHGs. The quantum of grant assistance being provided to these agencies is as under:

Agency	Quantum of grant assistance/ SHG (Rs.)
NGOs	7000
RRB/DCCB/UCB	3500
Farmers Clubs/Village Watershed Committees/ Village Wadi Committees	1600
Individual Rural Volunteers	1200

Besides, NABARD also provides grant assistance for training, capacity building, skill upgradation, exposure visits etc., of the SHG members and other stake holders.

Further, a scheme for promotion and financing of Women Self Help Groups (WSHG) is being implemented by NABARD across 150 backward and Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected districts of the country. The scheme aims at saturating the districts with viable and self sustainable WSHGs by involving anchor NGOs/ support agencies who shall promote and facilitate credit linkage of these groups with banks, provide continuous handholding support, enable their journey for livelihoods and also take responsibility for loan repayments.

(b) NABARD has reported that a sizeable portion (83%) of the SHG-Bank Linkage Programme covers SC/ ST and other backward clients. However, NABARD does not have any separate scheme for scheduled castes, scheduled tribes.

Impact of Mobile on Landline Telephone

84. SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN:
SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI:

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

(a) whether the landline telephone services has been affected considerably after the introduction of the mobile telephone services;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any quantification have been made thereof in percentage term;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the remedial measures taken by the Government to improve landline telephone services?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) and (b) The mobile telephone services were introduced in the country in mid-nineties. The landline telephones continued to increase till the year 2002-03. Thereafter, it declined during the year 2003-04, increased during 2004-05, declined during 2005-06 and then again increased during the year 2006-07. Thereafter, the landline telephones have been continuously declining. The year-wise detail of number of landline and mobile telephones for the last 15 years is given in the enclosed statement-I

(c) and (d) The year-wise percentage increase in landline and mobile telephones for the last 15 years is given in the enclosed statement-II

(e) Improving Landline services is a continuous process. Some of the remedial measures taken by Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) to improve landline telephone services are given as under:

- (i) Provision of speaker phone handset with new landline connection.
- (ii) Introduction of Call Data Records based billing.
- (iii) Introduction of value added services like broadband and Polyphonic Ring Back Tone.
- (iv) Charging of Subscribers Trunk Dialing (STD) calls at local rates from Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited landline to any landline.
- (v) Upgradation of external plant.
- (vi) Strict monitoring of Quality of Service parameters as per norms specified by Telecom Regulatory Authority of India.

Statement I*Number of landline and mobile telephone connections in the country*

(Figures in million)

At the end of March	Landline telephones	Mobile telephones	Total telephones
1997	14.54	0.34	14.88
1998	17.80	0.88	18.68
1999	21.61	1.20	22.81
2000	26.65	1.88	28.53
2001	32.70	3.58	36.28
2002	38.29	6.68	44.97
2003	41.32	13.29	54.61
2004	40.92	35.61	76.53
2005	41.42	56.95	98.37
2006	40.22	101.87	142.09
2007	40.77	165.09	205.86
2008	39.41	261.08	300.49
2009	37.96	391.76	429.72
2010	36.96	584.32	621.28
2011	34.73	811.60	846.33
2012	32.17	919.18	951.35

Statement II*Annual increase of landline, mobile and total telephone connections in the country*

Annual increase (in %)

At the end of March	Landline telephones	Mobile telephones	Total telephones
1	2	3	4
1998	22.42	158.82	25.54
1999	21.40	36.36	22.11

1	2	3	4
2000	23.32	56.67	25.08
2001	22.70	90.43	27.16
2002	17.09	86.59	23.95
2003	7.91	98.95	21.44
2004	-0.97	167.95	40.14
2005	1.22	59.93	28.54
2006	-2.90	78.88	44.44
2007	1.37	62.06	44.88
2008	-3.34	58.14	45.97
2009	-3.68	50.05	43.01
2010	-2.63	49.15	44.58
2011	-6.03	38.90	36.22
2012	-7.37	13.26	12.41

Complaints against NBFCs

85. SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of non-banking companies/plantation companies against whom complaints regarding non-payment of hard earned money of investors have been received or noticed by the Reserve Bank of India/ Company Law Board during the last three years, State-wise and company-wise;

(b) the number of complaints received so far against each company and the details of financial implications thereof;

(c) whether any action has been taken/ proposed to be taken by the Government against these companies;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether several such companies have changed their names or converted into Nidhi companies and still

running their business with the permission of Reserve Bank of India; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (f) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[Translation]

Expenditure on Advertisements

86. SHRI SAJJAN VERMA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the expenditure incurred by BSNL and MTNL on advertisements and promotion of their products/schemes in their respective service areas during the last three years and the current year, State-wise and year-wise; and

(b) the details of the criteria/norms fixed for granting advertisement assignments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) Expenditure incurred by Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) and Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL) on advertisements and promotion of their products/schemes during the last three years and the current year, circle-wise and year-wise is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) The criteria/norms followed for granting advertisements/assignments in BSNL are based on the guidelines issued for marketing activities. The work is normally awarded through empanelled agencies, which are selected based on open tender/Expression of Interest (EOI). Assignments which are not covered in the scope of work of empanelled agencies are awarded based on negotiations done by high power committee. The detailed

criteria/norms fixed by BSNL are given in the enclosed statement-II.

The criteria/norms for granting advertisements/ assignments in respect of MTNL are as follows:

- The advertisements are released based on various factors such as product promotional requirements, competitive market scenario and media reach inputs.
- All advertisements are issued through the empanelled agencies.
- Magazines for women, youth, Hindi/regional language magazines in addition to high profile magazines are considered for advertisement.
- For electronic media and outdoor media the committee constituted negotiates various options. The committee recommendations are then approved by Competent Authority.

Statement I

Expenditure Incurred By BSNL & MTNL During The Last 3 Years And the current year

Sl. No.	Telecom Circle	Expenditure (in Rs.)			
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13*
1	2	3	4	5	6
BSNL					
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1,07,983	1,70,428	59,502	33,288
2	Andhra Pradesh	15,79,71,017	9,95,29,288	1,76,66,466	-
3	Assam	3,93,98,482	5,30,72,122	90,61,034	8,48,454
4	Bihar	1,37,44,357	1,13,88,746	81,76,363	-
5	Chhattisgarh	93,08,304	39,97,514	30,82,937	1,95,687
6	Gujarat	10,83,22,097	1,67,90,233	43,66,528	-
7	Haryana	2,01,52,081	1,80,35,665	75,16,949	14,87,996

1	2	3	4	5	6
8	Himachal Pradesh	68,89,180	34,76,977	5,12,288	-
9	Jammu & Kashmir	27,58,907	13,66,524	1,23,950	16,350
10	Jharkhand	53,79,585	81,98,237	31,69,008	7,11,143
11	Karnataka	12,45,83,578	5,50,01,641	1,78,77,734	3,52,923
12	Kerala	6,12,83,496	2,00,33,359	30,83,453	-
13	Maharashtra	30,11,68,633	12,31,10,506	27,08,021	20,683
14	Madhya Pradesh	1,23,83,252	1,42,95,116	2,83,339	-
15	North East-I	15,47,788	36,51,552	23,54,505	1,90,214
16	North East-II	15,48,967	23,74,353	9,82,581	31,926
17	Odisha	5,18,00,284	3,77,52,457	1,57,90,136	73,041
18	Punjab	1,67,91,131	1,43,43,089	82,53,051	6,04,068
19	Rajasthan	8,54,58,222	7,10,41,602	30,72,989	-
20	Tamil Naidu	4,32,56,270	2,52,18,933	90,28,912	1,92,690
21	Chennai Telecom District	10,94,57,997	3,30,34,030	24,48,213	-
22	UP (East)	10,31,09,483	11,30,35,668	3,78,88,742	-
23	UP (West)	1,99,00,842	1,52,83,471	63,55,945	3,75,174
24	Uttaranchal	56,80,525	69,17,349	15,72,648	1,07,552
25	West Bengal	3,60,13,235	2,23,24,073	1,06,75,281	-
26	Kolkata Telecom District	11,69,74,963	8,18,97,516	1,85,57,050	3,96,190
	MTNL				
1	Delhi	12,82,00,000	8,26,00,000	11,46,00,000	6,00,000
2	Mumbai	21,49,00,000	18,94,00,000	6,06,00,000	2,06,00,000

*BSNL figures are upto 30.04.2012 and MTNL figures are upto 30.6.2012.

Statement II*Marketing Guidelines*

		% of Total Marketing Budget
1.	Print Media	Selection norms may be followed as detailed below: 15%
	(i)	Newspaper > 25,000 circulation per edition.
	(ii)	Magazine > 25,000 circulation per edition
	(iii)	Souvenirs: No circulation limit
2.	Electronic Media	
	(i)	Regional Channels. 15%
	(ii)	National channel but for regional event
	(iii)	Cinema Halls/Cable TVs.
3.	Outdoor Media	100% by Cricle-Hoardings, cutouts, pillars/cabinet/DPs etc. 20%
4.	Marketing support to franchisees/Customer Services Centres (CSCs)	6%
	(a)	POP Material to dealers/distributors.
	(b)	Sign board/cutouts for dealers/distributors/retailers etc., and STD PCO owners.
	(c)	Special mention of franchisees in outdoor (hoarding), print media, pamphlets etc.
5.	Printing	5%
	(i)	Circle/Corporate brochures, folders for each service, tariff tables and POP material for sales point. (dealer/distributors)
	(ii)	Diary/Calendar/Corporate gifts/Press-notes/communication to subscribers etc.
	Note: Printing of Annual report of Circle is completely banned by corporate office.	
6.	Sponsorship	
	(i)	Any event related to telecom, IT, Electronic. 5%
	(ii)	Any event related to social work in area like environment, education, drinking water etc.
	(iii)	Scholarships to college/school students.
	(iv)	Children competitions.
	(v)	Cases such as cultural activities, souvenir ads etc.
7.	Exhibition/Road shows	5%
	(i)	Any exhibition dealing with telecom (directly/indirectly) or where target audiences are expected.

	(ii) road-shows exclusively being conducted by BSNL, MTNL, DoT or related government organization.	
8.	Public Relation	4%
	(i) Hosting Press Conferences, preparing press notes and supplementing information to media.	
	(ii) Stopping negative news and filling BSNL news, service details and operations.	
	(iii) Writing letters to opinion leaders, Commercially important Customers (CICs), political leaders etc.	
	(iv) Hosting dinner/lunches as per OCircle decisions	
	(v) Information gathering from franchisees and using them for advertisements.	
	(vi) Publishing house journal and BSNL news for franchisees.	
	(vii) Attending and quick redressal of Complaints.	
9.	Training	1%
	• Training to CSC staff about new services/new marketing initiatives.	
	• Training to franchisees staff. (Franchisee means any outsourced service)	
	• Refresher courses on marketing for BSNL staff.	
10.	Marketing Research	2%
	• Getting primary data collected through MR agencies for campaigns, launching a new service, change in tariff or distribution process (opening new franchisee avenues)	
	• Getting secondary information from BSNL Corporate Office or from any other source.	
	• Getting market-test before launching an ad and getting ratings after ad is issued.	
11.	Commission to Agents/Dealers/Promotional schemes	20%
12.	Promotion to commercially important customers and corporate clients	2%
Grand Total		100%

Insufficient Mobile Towers

87. SHRI DATTA MEGHE:
SHRI ARVIND KUMAR CHAUDHARY;
SHRI LAXMAN TUDU:
RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:
SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:
SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH:

(a) whether there is shortage of spectrum in the country and mobile towers are also not sufficient enough to cater the demand;

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

(c) whether the less number of mobile towers is main reason for poor network coverage in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

(e) the action taken by the Government to get sufficient number of mobile towers installed particularly by the PSU telecom companies simultaneously to address the radiation issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) to (d) Due to the existing usages and spectrum requirement for telecom services, there is shortage of spectrum in certain frequency bands. The location and number of the towers are decided by the service providers themselves as per their technical and business requirements. Presently, there are about more than 7.5 lakhs of mobile towers in the country and more are being added regularly by respective Service Providers. Network coverage can be enhanced with addition of more towers.

(e) BSNL, through Universal Service Obligation (USO) Fund of the Government, has installed many mobile towers especially in rural/remote areas. As regards electromagnetic radiation from mobile towers, Government has issued instructions to the Telecom Service Providers on implementation of radiation norms on Electromagnetic Field (EMF) exposure by Base Transceiver Stations (BTSs) from time to time.

Loan to Farmers Through Private Firm

88. SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA:
SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any private firm was given a loan of Rs. 110 crore for further disbursement to the farmers by the various banks;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the said amount was not made available to the farmers and diverted to other heads as per the investigation of the Central Vigilance Commission; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the banks for the recovery of the said amount?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (d) Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) has received a

complaint that various banks had sanctioned huge amounts to M/S Boitor Industries Limited without following prescribed banking norms which resulted into account becoming Non Performing Asset (NPA).

Based on advice of CVC, Chief Vigilance Officers of all banks have been advised for fixing staff accountability and also approach Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) for registering the case.

[English]

Clearance to Coal Blocks

89. SHRI P. VISWANATHAN:
SHRI VISHWA MOHAN KUMAR:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of public and private coal blocks are pending for environment and forest clearance at centre and State levels;

(b) if so, the details thereof, public and private company-wise and State-wise along with the level at which these are pending;

(c) whether the Government has taken any initiative to grant environment and forest clearance to coal blocks allotted to private and public sector companies;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the number of public and private coal blocks given environment and forest clearance during the last three years and the current year, company-wise, State-wise and yearwise;

(e) the time by which remaining coal blocks are likely to be cleared; and

(f) whether his Ministry has any proposal for introduction of online clearance and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) and (b) As on March, 2012, Out of 195 allocated coal blocks, 148 coal blocks are pending for Forest Clearance and 115 coal block are pending for EMP clearance.

- Out of 108 allocated coal blocks in private sector, 75 coal blocks are pending for forest clearance and 57 coal blocks are pending for EMP clearance.
- Out of 87 allocated coal block in Public sector 73 coal blocks are pending for forest clearance and 58 coal blocks are pending for EMP clearance.

Detailed status of State-wise pending Environment and forest clearance are as follows :

Sl. No.	State Name	No. of coal blocks are awaiting for Environment clearance.	No of coal blocks are awaiting for Forest clearance at State & Central level (excluding RE blocks)	Note
1.	Andhra Pradesh	01	1	Pending Forest clearance statewide are given only for Explored blocks and proposal are pending at State & Central level.
2.	Chhattisgarh	31	20	
3.	Jharkhand	27	23	
4.	Maharashtra	08	14	
5.	Madhya Pradesh	14	05	
6.	Odisha	25	16	
7.	West Bengal	09	07	
Total		115	86	

(c) Ministry of Coal regularly monitors the progress and takes up issues of common nature for expediting Environment Clearance (EC) and Forest Clearance (FC) with Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF). Further Government has constituted a Group of Ministers to look into the issues concerning coal mining projects and environment with a view to expedite clearance.

(d) The detailed status of environment and forest clearance obtained during the last 3 years and current years (upto May 2012) as per report available to this office in state-wise and year-wise are given as follows:

State Name	2009 Block No		2010 Block No		2011 Block No		2012 Block No	
	Forest Granted	Environment Granted	Forest Granted	Environment Granted	Forest Granted	Environment Granted	Forest Granted	Environment Granted
Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chhattisgarh	0	1	0	0	0	2	2	0
Jharkhand	0	5	1	5	1	1	0	0
Maharashtra	0	2	0	0	0	4	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	1	1	2	0	1	0	0	2
Odisha	0	1	1	0	2	4	0	0
West Bengal	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0

Status of grant of Forests & Environment clearance during last 3 years and current years is given in the enclosed statement.

(e) This is a continuous process and request has been made to MoEF to adhere to specified time frame for extending clearances of EC & FC.

(f) As recommended by a Group of Ministers constituted to address the environmental and development issues relating to coal mining and other developmental projects, MoEF has been requested to introduce a system for on line processing of application for EC and FC for reducing delays.

Statement

Status of grant of Environment and Forests clearance during last 3 years and current years.

Coal Block	Name of Company	State	Year Forest	Year EMP	Grant of Forest Clearance	Grant of EMP Clearance
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Gare Palma IV/6	JSPL & Nalwa Sponge Iron Ltd.	CG		2009	N	15.05.09
Parsa East	Rajasthan Raja Vidyut	CG	2012	2011	15.3.2012	21.12.11
Kanta Basan	Rajasthan Raja Vidyut	CG	2012	2011	15.3.2012	21.12.11
Tasra	IISCO/SAIL	JH		2009	N/A	18.03.09
Tokisud North Sub Block	VGK Power	JH	2011		28.12.11	24.09.2008
Pakri Barwadih	NTPC Ltd.,	JH	2010	2010	17.9.2010	31.3.10
Pachwara North	WBPDC	JH		2009	N	23.09.09
Kotre Basantpur & Pachmo	Tata Steel Ltd.,	JH		2009	N	18.05.09
Dumri	Nilachal Iron & Bajrang Ispat	JH		2010	N	23.12.10
Sugia	JSMDCL	JH		2009	N	02.02.09
Jitpur	JSPL	JH		2009	N	18.05.09
Chakla	Essar Power Ltd.	JH		2010	N	30.8.10
Sitanala	SAIL	JH		2010	NA	20.12.10
Tubed	HINDALCO, TPL	JH		2011	N	25.7.2011
Choritand Tailiaya	Rungta Mines Limited & others	JH		2010	N	22.11.2010
Chinora	Field Mining & Ispat Ltd.,	MH		2009	N/A	19.05.2009
Warora (south)	Field Mining & Ispat Ltd.,	MH		2009	N/A	19.05.2009
Marki Mangli III	Shree Virangana Steels Ltd.,	MH		20011	Y	27.1.11

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Marki Mangli II-IV	Shree Virangana Steels Ltd.,	MH		2011	N	27.1.11
Nerad Malegaon	Gupta Metallics & Power	MH		2011	NA	21.12.11
Kosar Dongergaon	Chaman Metallicks Ltd.	MH		2011	NA	28.3.11
Amelia North	MPSMCL	MP	2009		02.02.09	30.07.07
Dongeri Tal II	MPSMCL	MP		2012	NA	22.2.2012
Moher	Power Finance Corpn. Ltd.	MP	2010		25.5.10	10.12.08
Moher Amroli Extn.	Power Finance Corpn. Ltd.	MP	2010		25.5.10	10.12.08
Sial Ghorgri	Prism Cement Ltd.	MP	2011	2009	7.2.2011	31.12.09
Mandla North	Jaiprakash Associate Ltd.	MP		2012	N	15.2.2012
Utkal-C	Utkal Coal Ltd.,	OR	2011		7.10.11	05.10.2006
Utkal B-2	Monnet Ispat & Energy Ltd.,	OR	2011		21.7.11	28.07.2006
UTkal B-1	Jindal Steel & Power Ltd.,	OR	2010		1.9.2010	09.04.2007
Utkal-E	National Aluminium Co. Ltd.,	OR		2009	N	10.12.09
Mandakini A	Monnet Ispat, Jindal Photo, Tata Power	OR		2011	N	30.6.2011
K-Joydev	DVC	WB		2009	N/A	22.06.09
Ardhagram	Sova Ispat, Jai Balaji Sponge	WB		2010	N	23.3.10

CH = Chhattisgrah;
 JH = Jharkhand; OR = Orissa;
 WB = West Bengal;
 MP = Madhya Pradesh;
 MH = Maharashtra

[Translation]

Admission in NVs

90. SHRI UDAY PRATAP SINGH:
 SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to fix a quota

for the Members of Parliament for admissions of poor students to Navodaya Vidyalayas also;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Reservation in Promotion

91. SHRI RATAN SINGH:
SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:

Will the Minister of PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:-

(a) whether the Supreme Court has given a judgement regarding reservation in promotions for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as unconstitutional;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Government to remove impediments in the promotion of persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes along with the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (c) The Supreme Court in the matter of M. Nagaraj Vs. Union of India has held that the constitutional amendments made to enable the State to provide reservation are constitutionally valid. However, the States have to collect quantifiable data showing backwardness of the class and inadequacy of representation of that class in public employment, keeping in mind maintenance of efficiency of administration, as indicated by Article 335.

Recently, the Supreme Court in the matter of Rajesh Kumar Vs. Uttar Pradesh Power Corporation Limited has struck down the provision of reservation in promotion in the services of State of Uttar Pradesh, because the aforesaid requirements were not complied with.

The aforesaid judgment is in respect of services of State of Uttar Pradesh.

[English]

Cyber Fraud in Banks

92. SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of instances of data theft, cyber fraud and violations of information security in Banks and Credit Card Companies in the year 2008, 2009 and 2010;

(b) the recent steps proposed by the Government and the RBI to further strengthen the Information Security in Banks and Credit Card Companies; and

(c) the response of the Institution thereto and the involvement of the Union Government to protect the interests of the public?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that the information in respect of Scheduled Commercial Banks pertaining to Frauds related to ATMs/Debit Card, internet banking and Credit Card frauds is as under:-

(Rs. In lakhs)			
Sl. No.	Calendar Year	Total cases reported	Amount involved
1.	2008	17397	5355.21
2.	2009	21966	7233.31
3.	2010	15018	4048.94

In addition, Royal Bank of Scotland had reported two cases of data theft in the year 2010, however, no financial loss was reported in the case.

(b) and (c) (i) RBI has issued two circulars viz; (i) 'Security arrangements for ATMs of bank' dated February 22, 2006 and (ii) 'Skimming of ATM/Credit Cards' dated June 26, 2006 advising banks to take various preventive measures to combat frauds relating to skimming or duplicating of credit cards. The preventive measures include education customers through cautionary messages posted in the web-site of card issuing banks, informing customers not to reveal PIN in response to requests received through e-mails, to periodically verify the transaction history, immediate reporting to the bank, if any unauthorized transaction is observed, and inform the bank if the card is lost or stolen.

(ii) A working Group on "Information Security, Electronic Banking, Technology, Risk Management and Tracking of Cyber Frauds" set up by RBI in April, 2010 suggested that chip based cards may be used as an

alternative to magnetic strip cards based as a measure to counter the risks of skimming of ATM Cards. Accordingly, suitable guidelines were issued by RBI vide circular dated April 19, 2011 advising the banks to ensure implementation of basic organizational framework and put in place policies and procedures which do not require extensive budgetary support, infrastructural or technology changes, by 31, October, 2011. The guidelines are fundamentally expected to enhance safety, security, efficiency in banking processes leading to benefits for banks and their customers. The implementation progress are required to be reviewed and report submitted to the Board on quarterly basis.

(iii) RBI vide its Master Circular on 'Credit Card Operations of Banks' dated 1.7.2011, advised banks to set up internal control systems to combat frauds and to take pro-active fraud control and enforcement measures. They were also advised to ensure that credit card operations were run on sound, prudent and profitable lines as also fulfill 'Know YOur Customer' requirement, assess credit risk of customers, specify terms and conditions in clear and simple language, ensure prompt dispatch of bills, maintain customer confidentiality etc. Further, RBI vide its circular dated 22.9.2011 on "Security Issues and Risk Mitigation Measures related to Card Present (CP) transactions" advised banks to move to secure Card Not Present (CNP) transactions, making it mandatory for banks to put in place additional authentication/validation for all on line/IVR/MOTO/recurring transactions etc. based on information available on the credit/debit/prepaid cards.

(iv) All Commercial Banks have also been cautioned by RBI vide letter dated. 16.02.2006 on phishing attacks which contained details of the modus-operandi on such attacks and minimum set of preventive/detective measures to tackle phishing attacks.

(v) Besides above, public is advised through press releases/notifications regarding not to reveal account details, do not fall prey to fictitious offers of fund transfer, remittance towards participation in lottery, money circulation schemes, and other fictitious offers of cheap funds etc.

[Translation]

Percentage of Unemployment

93. SHRI GANESHRAO NAGORAO
DUDHGAONKAR:

SHRIMATI BHAVANA PATIL GAWALI:
SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the percentage of unemployment is higher in more qualified people in all categories;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the measures taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to uplift the Livelihood of persons who have no job and source of income?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) The Report on Employment and Unemployment Survey, 2011-12 of Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour & Employment indicates that the percentage of unemployment is higher among more educated people, the details of which are given in the enclosed statement.

(b) and (c) The unemployment rate may be higher among comparatively more qualified people because of mismatch in demand and supply in the Labour Market or on account of lack of suitable skills despite formal qualification. Government of India has initiated Coordinated Action on Skill Development with a three-tier institutional structure viz., (i) the Prime Minister's National Council on Skill Development for laying down the broad policy objective relating to Skill Development, (ii) The National Skill Development Coordination Board under the Chairmanship of Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission to Coordinate the Skill Development initiatives undertaken by various Central Ministries and State Governments/Union Territories and (iii) the National Skill Development Corporation under the Ministry of Finance to catalyze the skill development initiatives of the Private Sector. The State Governments/Union Territories have set up State Skill Development Missions to give a focused approach for skill development efforts at the State level. Various skill development measures like upgradation of ITIs into Centres of Excellence, Skill Development Initiative (SDI) Scheme under Modular Employable Skills (MES) framework, etc. have been undertaken to improve both employability and income of persons in India. In addition, steps have been taken for creating necessary absorptive capacities in the system and streamlining the education system towards ensuring quality education.

Statement*Unemployment Rate (%) for 15 and above (2011-12)*

	(Urban + Rural) All			Rural			Urban		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
Not literate	0.8	1.6	1.2	0.7	1.8	1.1	0.9	2.1	1.3
Below primary	0.7	2.1	1.1	0.7	2.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.2
Primary	1.2	3.5	1.7	1.1	3.6	1.6	1.8	3.6	2.1
Middle	2.1	7.2	2.8	2.1	6.5	2.8	2.2	10.3	3.4
Secondary	3.8	15.8	5.4	4.0	16.3	5.8	3.0	14.8	4.2
Higher secondary	5.6	18.7	7.3	6.3	17.9	7.8	4.7	19.4	6.8
Diploma/Certificate	6.9	18.2	9.2	7.5	13.7	8.7	6.3	22.3	9.7
Graduate	6.7	25.1	9.4	8.4	28.2	11.0	5.1	23.3	8.3
Pg	7.3	19.3	10.0	10.6	27.3	13.9	5.1	15.5	7.6
All	2.8	6.7	3.8	2.8	5.7	3.5	3.4	12.3	5.1

M-Male, F-Female

*[English]***Cancellation of Dual Technology Status**

94. SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received a representation from Cellular Operators Association of India (COAI) urging the Government for cancelling dual technology status of some telecom operators due to favours shown by TRAI;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the names of telecom operators who have been favoured by TRAI causing financial loss to exchequer; and

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

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

*[Translation]***Reservation for Minorities**

95. SHRI LAL CHAND KATARIA: Will the Minister of PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government has proposed to make provision of reservation for Minorities in Government jobs and educational institutes;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is contemplating to implement the recommendations of Sachchar Committee; and

(d) if so, the time by which it is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS

AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE. (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (d) The Central Government after carefully considering reports of the Sachchar Committee and the National Commission for Religious and Linguistic Minorities had issued instructions for a sub quota of 4.5% reservation for Minority communities which include Muslims, Christians, Sikhs, Buddhists and Zoroastrians (Parsis) out of the 27% reservation for the OBCs. This sub quota is applicable only to those Minorities who are included in the Central OBC List of OBCs.

However, in a recent development, the High Court of Judicature at Hyderabad has quashed these instructions. A Special Leave Petition has been filed in the Supreme Court against the order of the High Court.

Anomalies in Pay Scale of Teachers

96. SHRI RAMASHANKAR RAJBHAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are a number of anomalies in the pay scale of teachers in the country;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Government to bring uniformity in the pay scales of the teachers;

(d) whether the Government has any scheme to make medical and housing facilities available to the teachers;

(e) if so, the time by which the said facilities are likely to be provided to the teachers;

(f) the total shortage of primary teachers in the country; and

(g) the time by which these vacant posts are likely to be filled up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) Majority of School Teachers in the country, are under the administrative control of State/UT governments who prescribe their salary and allowances as well as the terms and conditions of service.

For schools under the administrative control of the Central Government, revised pay scales based on the recommendations of the Sixth Central Pay Commission for teaching staff have been adopted and no anomalies are reported.

(d) and (e) The teachers in schools under the administrative control of the Central Government are provided medical facilities under Civil Services Medical Attendance (CSMA) Rules, 1944.

Some teachers of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangthan (KVS) are provided with staff quarters and employees of KVS are also entitled to House Building Advance (HBA) as are admissible to Central Government employees. Teachers working under Central Tibetan Schools Administration (CTSA) are being provided residential accommodation at the station of posting.

(f) and (g) 1,694 posts of primary teachers are vacant in Kendriya Vidyalayas in the country and recruitment is affected due to court cases. Out of 32.26 lakh primary teacher posts sanctioned in States/UTs, 6.58 lakh are reported to be vacant. States have been asked to fill up the vacancies by 31st March 2013, in view of the requirement under the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 to maintain the prescribed Pupil-Teacher Ratio at the school level.

Fake Currency

97. SHRI ARVIND KUMAR CHAUDHARY
SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the denomination-wise details of fake currency detected during the last two years, bank-wise;

(b) the average cost of printing genuine Indian currency and fake Indian currency;

(c) the denomination of counterfeited note which was found in maximum number in banks during the last two years and their total value; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The denomination-wise and bank-wise details of Fake Currency Notes detected in the Banking System in the last 2 years are given in the enclosed statements-I and II.

(b) The RBI has informed that it does not have

information relating to cost of printing genuine Indian currency and fake Indian currency. However, the average cost of printing genuine Indian bank notes supplied by Bhartiya Reserve Bank Note Mudran Pvt. Ltd. (BRBNMPL) to RBI and the denomination wise average cost of printing genuine Indian currency by Security Printing and Minting Corporation of India Ltd.(SPMCtL) are as under:

Bhartiya Reserve Bank Note Mudran Pvt. Ltd.

Denomination	Rs.10	Rs.20	Rs.50	Rs.100	Rs.500	Rs.1000
Rate of printing charges per 1000 notes (Rs.)	660	940	1080	1200	2450	2670

Security Printing and Minting Corporation of India Ltd. (SPMCIL) presses

Denomination	Rs.10	Rs.20	Rs.50	Rs.100	Rs.500	Rs.1000
Rate of printing charges per 1000 notes (Rs.)	946	1160	1635	1408	2530	3159

(c) As per information provided by RBI, Rs.500 denomination was found in maximum during the last two years. The number of notes and their value are indicated below:

Year	No. of notes	Value (Rs.)
2010-11	246049	123024500
2011-12	301678	150839000

(d) To address the multi-dimensional aspects of the FICN menace, several agencies such as the RBI, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Home Affairs, Security and Intelligence Agencies of the Centre and States, Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) etc., are working in tandem, to thwart the illegal activities related to FICNs. The work of these agencies is periodically reviewed by a nodal

group (FCORD) set up for this purpose. FCORD (FICN Coordination Cell) coordinates/share all available information/intelligence and analysis on circulation/smuggling of FICN in the world. At the functional level, the CBI has been declared as the nodal agency for coordination with the States and the Directorate General of Revenue Intelligence has been nominated as the Lead Intelligence Agency for the purpose. National Investigation Agency has been empowered by National Investigation Agency Act to investigate and prosecute such offences to deal with this menace. The Government has also constituted a Terror Funding and Fake Currency Cell (TFFC) in NIA in 2010 to focus on investigation of Terror Funding and Fake Currency Cases.

Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has also strengthened the mechanism for detection of Counterfeit notes by the Banks.

Statement I

Denomination wise details of fake currency notes detected in the banking system in last two years

Year	Rs.10	Rs.20	Rs.50	Rs.100	Rs.500	Rs.1000	Total
2010-11	139	126	10,962	124,219	246,049	54,112	435,607
2011-12	126	216	12,457	123,398	301,678	83,280	521,155

Statement II*Bank-wise Data on Counterfeits Detected by Bank
(Other than RBI)*

Bank	April, 2010 to March, 2011	April, 2011 to March, 2012
1	2	3
Abhyudaya Bank		11
Allahabad Bank		196
Andhra Bank	33	670
Axis Bank	27226	37421
Bank of Baroda	23	66
Bank of India	38	54
Bank of Maharashtra	1433	145
Canara Bank	29	240
Catholic Syrian Bank	25	0
Central Bank of India	98	204
GtibBank	6018	5982
City Union Bank	136	42
Corporation Bank	516	212
Dena Bank		0
Development Credit Bank	21	3
Dhanalakshmi Bank	268	0
HDFC Bank	14140	42982
HSBC	393	915
ICICI Bank	333584	378754
IDBI Bank	487	3456
Indian Bank	610	720

	1	2	3
INDSIND Bank		15	28
ING VYASYA Bank			1752
Jammu & Kashmir Bank		508	322
Karnataka Bank		5	282
Karur Vysya Bank		306	226
Khardah Coop Bank			2
Kotak Mahindra Bank		147	475
LAKSHMI VILAS BANK			4
NKGSB			0
Nainital Bank		4	0
North Kanara GS Coop Bank		19	0
Oriental Bank ofCommerce		20	0
Punjab & Maharashtra Bank		3	0
Punjab & Sind Bank		32	0
Punjab National Bank		63	33
Royal Bank of Scotland		2	40
SARASWAT Coop Bank		3	4
SIRSI URBAN SAHAKARI BANK		3	0
Standard Chartered Bank		1502	3039
State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur		78	5
State Bank of Hyderabad		127	40
State Bank of India		1582	3923
State Bank of Indore		33	0
State Bank of Mysore			2
State Bank of Patiala		3	1

1	2	3
State Bank of Travancore	33	96
Syndicate Bank	174	523
SIRSI URBAN SAHAKARI BANK	3	0
Tamilnad Mercantile Bank	45	7
The Kalupur Com Coop Bank		60
UCO Bank	384	217
Union Bank of India	29	112
United Bank of India	2	52
Vijaya Bank	12	57
Yes Bank	30	567
Total	390264	483985

[English]

Nominee in Search Committee

98. SHRI SURESH KALMADI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any proposal from the State Government of Maharashtra to include the nominee of the State Government in place of the nominee of the University Grants Commission (UGC) in the Search Committee;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(d) the time by which approval is likely to be given to the said proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (d) Yes Madam. The Hon'ble Chief Minister of Maharashtra had written to this Ministry requesting that the provisions of the University Grants

Commission (UGC) Regulations on Minimum Qualifications for Appointment of Teachers and other Academic Staff in Universities and Colleges and Measures for the Maintenance of Standards in Higher Education, 2010 be modified. The State Government had requested that the composition of the Search cum Selection committee for selection of Vice Chancellors, as per clause 7.3.0, be modified to include a representative of the State Government instead of a representative of the UGC for State Universities. The matter was referred to the UGC. The Commission, in its 487th meeting on 18th and 19th July, 2012, has decided to drop clause 7.3.0 from the aforementioned regulations. The matter raised by Hon'ble Chief Minister Maharashtra therefore stands addressed.

Advice of CVC

99. SHRI HARISH CHAUDHARY:
SHRI S. ALAGIRI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether acceptance or otherwise of the advice of the CVC lies with the concerned Disciplinary Authority;

(b) if so, the number of advice of the CVC forwarded to the concerned disciplinary authority, Department/Ministry-wise during each of the last three years and the current year; and

(c) the number of advice not accepted by the concerned disciplinary authority, Department/Ministry-wise during the above period along with the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE. (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) The recommendations of Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) are advisory in nature, and as per relevant disciplinary rules, the Disciplinary Authority is the final authority to take a decision in disciplinary cases.

(b) As per extant practice CVC is consulted at two stages, viz., for the first stage advice as to whether

evidence collected during the preliminary inquiry merits either a major or a minor penalty in Disciplinary proceedings. After conclusion of the Inquiry, the case records are again referred to the CVC for the second stage advice on the basis of charges held to be partly or fully proved or not proved, except in those cases where consultation with UPSC is required.

During the year 2009, 2010 and 2011, the Commission has tendered its first stage advice for action 1280, 1342 and 1317 cases respectively.

During the year 2009, 2010 and 2011 the Commission has tendered its second stage advice for action in 1435, 1180 and 1027 cases respectively.

(c) Such centralized data is not maintained in this Ministry/Department.

Assistance to SBI

100. DR. KIRIT PREMJBHAI SOLANKI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to support SBI;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the financial condition of SBI has worsened due to increase in bad loans and loss in profit;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether SBI has any proposal to issue shares to mobilise money; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Government of India is fully committed to keep the Public Sector Banks including State Bank of (SBI) adequately capitalized. Government has infused capital of Rs. 7,900 crore in SBI during the year 2011-12.

(c) and (d) Though, the ratio of the net non-performing assets has slightly increased from 1.63% as on 31.03.2011 to 1.82% as on 31.03.2012, the financial condition of SBI continues to be stable. There is no reduction in profit. In fact, net profit of SBI has increased by 41.66% over the previous year.

(e) and (f) SBI's Capital Adequacy Ratio is well above the stipulated norms of Reserve Bank of India. At present, there is no proposal pending with the Government to mobilize money by SBI by issue of shares.

[Translation]

Complaints on Public Grievances

101. SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received several complaints regarding public grievances and pension related matters from various States including Maharashtra during the last three years and the current year;

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

(c) the details of redressal made on the complaints during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE. (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) Yes, Madam. Redressal of public grievances is decentralized. Union Government has established a web based portal called "Centralized Public Grievance Redressal And Monitoring System (CPGRAMS) for disposal of grievances received on the portal.

(b) and (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House regarding the receipt of grievances concerning the States on the CPGRAMS portal and its disposal by State Governments.

Statement

Sl.No.	Name of State	Number of Public Grievances (including pension related matters)							
		Received				Disposed			
		2009	2010	2011	2012 (till July)	2009	2010	2011	2012 (till May)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	913	1333	1720	1093	0	145	4	14
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	19	35	30	26	0	6	0	26
3.	Assam	82	116	226	149	0	11	1	14
4.	Bihar	258	347	638	408	1	31	1	22
5.	Chhattisgarh	74	128	152	126	1	36	229	119
6.	Goa	52	58	120	53	0	24	138	52
7.	Gujarat	490	537	1025	700	1	130	1	19
8.	Haryana	732	757	1099	616	1	93	0	17
9.	Himachal Pradesh	85	94	165	99	0	9	0	3
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	106	181	298	198	6	14	7	18
11.	Jharkhand	208	203	350	192	0	16	1	18
12.	Karnataka	1404	815	1250	705	2	303	0	11
13.	Kerala	263	282	1437	341	2	55	0	4
14.	Madhya Pradesh	419	724	954	606	0	39	343	294
15.	Maharashtra	2699	2117	2796	1760	3	398	2	30
16.	Manipur	10	23	42	9	0	4	0	3
17.	Meghalaya	6	27	33	20	0	1	18	3
18.	Mizoram	4	12	6	13	0	2	4	0
19.	Nagaland	4	16	18	18	0	0	0	8
20.	Odisha	203	250	573	386	1	31	0	7
21.	Punjab	342	518	869	720	5	65	0	13

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
22.	Rajasthan	379	602	1065	690	3	92	4	25
23.	Sikkim	15	14	21	14	0	2	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	1780	1731	4965	2413	3	362	743	45
25.	Tripura	16	31	48	29	0	0	0	1
26.	Uttar Pradesh	1602	1725	2798	1812	9	245	6	97
27.	Uttarakhand	198	222	380	285	0	21	1	8
28.	West Bengal	666	780	1411	805	1	104	1	21

[English]

Conformity of Guidelines in Establishment of ARC

102. SHRI SUBHASH BAPURAO WANKHEDE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has issued licensing guidelines for establishment of Asset Reconstruction Companies (ARC);

(b) if so, the details thereof for the last three years along with the extent of fulfilment of the guidelines, company-wise;

(c) whether any auditor blacklisted by Reserve Bank of India for negligence in a Cooperative Bank has been issued licence during the said period; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) issued guidelines relating to registration, owned fund, permissible business, operational structure for giving effect to the business of securitization and asset reconstruction. RBI has so far granted the Certificate of Registration (CoR) to 14 companies, to commence or/and to carry on the business

of securitization and asset reconstruction under section 3(3) of the SARFAESI Act, 2002.

(c) No such incident has been brought to the notice of the Government.

(d) Does not arise.

Functioning of MDMS

103. SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:
SHRI S. ALAGIRI:
SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware of the adverse report on the working of Mid-Day Meal Scheme (MDMS) in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the number of such reports received during the last three years, State-wise;

(c) whether any central team of the Ministry visited various States in the country to supervise the functioning of the scheme;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken against the erring school authorities and the steps taken to ensure quality meal to the students in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) The State-wise details of the 86 complaints (misappropriation of funds 30, poor quality of food 25, and other irregularities 31) on the working of the Mid Day Meal Scheme (MDMS), received during the last 3 years are given in the enclosed statement.

(c) and (d) These reports were referred to the concerned States/UTs for taking corrective measures and to submit the Action Taken Note to this Department. During 2011-12, Central teams were also deputed for review of the Scheme in Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Delhi, Madhya Pradesh, Meghalaya, Odisha, Rajasthan, Tripura and Uttar Pradesh and to provide technical guidance on the spot. In addition to this, Joint Review Missions also visited Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Odisha, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal and Uttarakhand to review the Scheme and suggest measures for effective implementation of the Scheme. The observations of these teams such as low coverage of students against enrolment, delay in payment of honorarium to cook-cum-helpers, improper storage of foodgrains, and funds, delay in lifting of foodgrains, non-maintenance of buffer stock etc. were shared with the State Government for necessary corrective action.

(e) The States/UTs have taken necessary action on 38 complaints that were provided. This included warning to the concerned NGO and officers responsible, initiation of departmental proceedings against Principal and Inspector, transfer of the Principal, suspension of erring officials; registration of criminal cases for negligence against the contractor, cancellation of the contract of the supplier, changing of cooks where required, recovering from Gram Pradhan and compensating children as per the directions of the court.

To ensure the quantity and quality of mid day meal supplied, the Scheme guidelines provide for lifting of good quality foodgrains from FCI godwons, storage of food items in dry and safe places, cooking food in hygienic environment through properly trained cooks. The cooked food has to be tasted by 2-3 adults including teachers. In addition, community involvement is promoted in the implementation and supervision of the Scheme. Some States like Delhi, West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh,

Tamil Nadu etc. have also collected samples for testing of the nutritional and calorific content of the meal. In addition, an extensive mechanism has been put in place for regular inspection of the scheme at all levels.

Statement

State-wise details of complaints received on the working of MDMS

Sl. No.	State/UT	2009	2010	2011
1.	Jharkhand	2	0	0
2.	Uttar Pradesh	11	4	11
3.	Delhi	3	1	3
4.	Bihar	3	3	6
5.	Madhya Pradesh	8	2	2
6.	Rajasthan	1	1	1
7.	Karnataka	0	1	0
8.	Haryana	1	1	5
9.	Assam	1	1	1
10.	Chhattisgarh	2	0	0
11.	Punjab	1	0	2
12.	Jammu & Kashmir	0	0	1
13.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	1	0
14.	Uttarakhand	1	1	0
15.	West Bengal	1	1	0
16.	Chandigarh	0	0	1
17.	Odisha	0	0	1
Total		35	17	34

[*Translation*]

Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan

104. SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of districts along with the names of States where the committee under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan has been constituted and the number of meetings held in various districts along with the names thereof ;

(b) whether the Members of Parliament are consulted before fixing the date of meetings or the meeting is called with the orders of District Collector;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether such committee has been constituted at block level also and if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether any school monitoring committee has been constituted for monitoring all the schools: and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) As per the Central Government directive dated 29.08.2007, States/UTs except Chandigarh, Goa, Jammu & Kashmir and Nagaland have constituted the District Level Committees. The Government of India instructions provide for quarterly meetings of the District Level Committees.

(b) and (c): The District Magistrate/Collector/Deputy Commissioner/Chief Executive Officer of the Zilla Parishad/Urban local body is the Member Secretary, who is tasked to fix the date of the meeting.

(d) SSA does not provide for such a committee at the Block level.

(e) and (f) Right to Education (RTE) Act, 2009 provides for constitution of a School Management Committee (SMC) at the school level, which will have at least 75% representation of parents whose children are in the school, for monitoring the functioning of the school. SMCs have been constituted in all States/UTs except Goa and West Bengal.

[English]

Private Sector in Public Services

105. SHRI MANICKA TAGORE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to allow private sector participation in the delivery of public services including water and sewerage management;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reasons for such a move by the Government; and

(d) the terms and conditions for delivery of these services?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) Yes Madam.

(b) and (c) Inadequate infrastructure (defined as electricity, roads & bridges, telecommunications, railways, irrigation, water supply & sanitation, ports, airports, storage and oil & gas pipelines) is recognised as a major constraint on rapid growth. The Approach Paper for the Twelfth Five Year Plan as approved by National Development Council on October 22, 2011 has provided that the total investment in infrastructure during the Twelfth Plan period would have to be over Rs. 45 lakh crore. Financing this level of investment will require larger outlays from the public sector, but this has to be coupled with a more than proportional rise in private investment. Private and PPP investments are estimated to have accounted for over 30 per cent of total investment in infrastructure in the Eleventh Plan. Their share may have to rise to 50 per cent in the Twelfth Plan.

(d) The terms and conditions for delivery of these services vary across different sectors and are prescribed in their respective Concession Agreements.

[Translation]

Computing GDP

106. SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE:
SHRI HARSH VARDHAN:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the facts being released officially in respect of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in the country are far from reality;

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

(c) whether the Government is contemplating to put in place a new system to collect GDP information in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the proposed new system is likely to be put in place?

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

(b) and (c) The Central Statistics Office (CSO) is reflecting the reality through the estimates of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) based on available data. Structural changes in the economy are taken into account at the time of base year revision by inclusion of latest available information and survey results.

(d) Base revision in compilation of GDP is a regular exercise and is done once in five years.

[*English*]

Hurdles in Implementation of Government Policies

107. SHRI RAVNEET SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has observed that uncertainty and hurdles in the implementation of Government policies is hampering in inflow of foreign capital into the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has informed that a research study was undertaken by them to examine as to why the Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) flows to India remained sluggish in 2010-11 despite relatively better domestic economic performance ahead of global recovery. During this period, global FDI flows to other major EMEs, however, had witnessed recovery. Based on an empirical exercise to analyse the factors behind such moderation in FDI inflows to India, the study suggested that institutional factors, such as, policy

uncertainty, caused the slowdown in FDI inflows to India despite robustness of macroeconomic variables. Study highlighted that other factors which significantly affect FDI flows to EMEs are openness, growth prospects, macroeconomic sustainability and labour cost. Furthermore, in its Macroeconomic and Monetary Developments in 2011-12 (April 2012 and July 2012), the Reserve Bank emphasized that trends in capital flows would largely depend on global and domestic economic and financial conditions, including the pace of domestic policy reforms.

The Government is committed to continue with the efforts to provide an investor friendly regime and facilitate foreign capital inflows.

[*Translation*]

Setting up of New NITS

108. SHRI LALJI TANDON: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has decided to set up new National Institutes of Technology (NITs) in various States of the country including Uttar Pradesh;

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

(c) the funds likely to be allocated for the purpose; and

(d) the time by which such NITs are likely to be established?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) During the 11th Five Year Plan, ten new National Institutes of Technology (NITs) have been established so as to have one each in all the major States/UTs. The details are given in the enclosed statement. The State of Uttar Pradesh has an NIT functioning at Allahabad.

(c) and (d) An amount of Rs. 500.00 crore was provided under the scheme of Setting up of new National Institutes of Technology (NITs) including Ghani Khan Choudhury Institute of Engineering and Technology at Malda during the 11th Five Year Plan. The projection under the scheme during the 12th Five Year Plan is to the tune of Rs. 3000.00 crore. All the ten new NITs started their first academic session from the year 2010-2011 onwards with an annual intake of 90 students in each of the new NITs.

Statement*The Details of 10 New National Institutes of Technology (NITs); State-wise, Location-wise*

Sl.No.	New NITs established at	Temporary Campus	Permanent Location/Campus
(i)	Arunachal Pradesh	Yupia, Dist.-Papumpare, Arunachal Pradesh.	Kampo Village, Jote, Dist: Pampum Pare, Arunachal Pradesh.
(ii)	Manipur	Government Polytechnic, Takyelpet, Imphal, Manipur.	Langol-Lamphen area, Imphal City, Manipur.
(iii)	Meghalaya	SVNIT-Surat (Mentor Institute)	Sohra District, Meghalaya.
(iv)	Mizoram	Chaitiang (Dawrkwan), Aizawl, Mizoram.	Lengpui, Aizawl, Mizoram.
(v)	Nagaland	Chumukedima, District Dimapur, Nagaland.	Chumukedima, District Dimapur, Nagaland.
(vi)	Goa [which will also cater to the UTs of Daman & Diu, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Lakshadweep]	G.E.C. Campus, Farmagudi, Goa.	Not yet finalized.
(vii)	Puducherry [which will also cater to the UT of Andaman & Nicobar Islands]	Arignar Anna Govt. Arts College campus, Bharathiyar Road, Nehru Nagar, Karaikal, Puducherry.	Poovam Village, Karaikal, Puducherry.
(viii)	Sikkim	Ravangla, South Sikkim, Sikkim.	Khamdong near Singtam, Sikkim.
(ix)	Delhi [which will also cater to the UT of Chandigarh]	NIT-Warangal (Mentor Institute)	Not yet finalized.
(x)	Uttarakhand	Govt. Polytechnic-Srinagar, Garhwal, Distt. Pauri Garhwal, Uttarakhand.	Not yet finalized.

Slurry on Farmers Land

109. DR. BALIRAM: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Hon'ble High Court of Jharkhand has issued any directions to the Coal India Limited (CIL)/ Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL) to remove the slurry from the farmers land with the help of Shri Durga Slurry

and Briquette Industries Limited and Bhawani Coal Company;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the date on which his Ministry, CIL and BCCL received the orders and the action taken by the Government so far in this regard;

(d) the number of representation received from the

Members of Parliament for the compliance of said Court orders; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Vide order dated 16.05.2012 the Hon'ble High Court of Jharkhand at Ranchi in Writ petition No.944 of 2003 concerning M/s. Durga Slurry and Briquette Industries Limited (Party No.1) being respondent and M/s. Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL) & other being petitioners directed saying that:

"Under the circumstances and keeping in view the submission advanced on behalf of the parties, opposite party no. 1 is directed to produce the deed of lease along with No Objection Certificate of the owner within a period of two weeks from today before the authority. On submission of the said documents, the authority on being satisfied with the claim of the petitioner, would proceed with the matter relating to demarcation of the land, over which slurry has been over flown and the opposite party no. 1 has put his claim to purchase the slurry and then to proceed with its sale within a period of six week thereafter. During that process, if any Law and Order problem does arrive, the BCCL may take help of the District Administration".

(c) The certified true copy of the order was received on 01.06.2012 at Sales and Marketing Division, BCCL (Head Quarter) from M/s. Shri Durga Slurry and Briquette Industries Limited. On receipt of the above letter, and approval of the competent authority M/s. Shri Durga Slurry and Briquette Industries Limited, Dhanbad and Bhawani coal Traders, Dhanbad have been issued offer letter for sale of slurry deposited on the farmers land.

(d) A VIP reference was received from Dr. Baliram, Hon'ble Member of Parliament in this regard vide his letter dated 18.06.2012 addressed to Chairman-cum Managing Director, BCCL.

(e) Action in the matter has already been taken by BCCL as follows:

(1) Offer letters have been sent to M/s. Shri Durga Slurry and Briquette Industries Limited and

Bhawani Coal Traders for sale of slurry deposited on the farmers land.

(2) The concerned party have been asked to submit the land records and related documents as advised in the order of the Hon'ble High Court.

(3) The quantity and quality of slurry deposited in the farmers land has been assessed by engaging a Government Agency.

[English]

Increasing Cost of Internet Access

110. SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has increased the cost for accessing Internet recently and has already increased the levy from April, 2012;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) and (b) No Madam. The cost of accessing Internet is not fixed by the Government. The tariff for internet services are governed by the Telecom Tariff Order(s) issued by Telecom Regulatory Authority of India from time to time.

However, the Government has decided to levy a uniform licence fee as 8% of "Adjusted Gross Revenue(AGR)" on all Internet Service Providers in phased manner, in two steps starting from 01.07.2012.

(c) This decision for imposing Unifrom Licence Fee for various Telecom Service Providers was taken in the interest of ending arbitrage in the licence fee, ensuring simplicity & transparency, expanding licence fee base and ensuring a level playing field between different services, with due consideration of the revenue receipts of the Government and the growth of Telecom services in the country.

[Translation]

Corruption Cases Sent to CVC

111. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of corruption cases sent to the Central Vigilance Commission during the last two years and the current year;

(b) the number of cases on which reports have been submitted;

(c) the number of cases returned in the absence of sufficient evidence;

(d) the number of cases in which officials have been found guilty;

(e) the number of cases in which punishment has been recommended against the guilty persons; and

(f) the number of cases in which no action has been taken so far along with the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE. (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (e) As per extant practice CVC is consulted at two stages, viz., for

the first stage advice as to whether evidence collected during the preliminary inquiry merits either a major or a minor penalty in Disciplinary proceedings. After conclusion of the Inquiry, the case records are again referred to the CVC for the second stage advice on the basis of charges held to be partly or fully proved or not proved, except in those cases where consultation with UPSC is required.

During the year 2010 and 2011, the Commission has tendered its first stage advice in 3424 and 3144 cases respectively. Break up of nature of First stage advice are given in the enclosed statement.

Further, after completion of proceedings, the Commission tenders advice on the nature of penalties or otherwise on references received from the organizations. Such advices are termed as second stage advice. During the year 2010 and 2011, the Commission has tendered its second stage advice in 1180 and 1027 cases respectively. Break up of nature of First stage advice and second stage advice is also given in the enclosed statement.

(f) Such data is not centrally maintained. However, the concerned disciplinary authority considers the advice of the Commission while taking final decision in disciplinary cases.

Statement

Break-up of nature of First Stage Advice given by the CVC during 2010 and 2011

Year	2010			2011		
	On the investigation reports of		Total	On the investigation reports of		Total
	CBI	CVO		CBI	CVO	
Criminal Proceedings	87	12	99	73	32	105
Major penalty proceedings	61	495	556	35	509	544
Minor penalty proceedings	18	291	309	08	212	220
Administrative action, warning, caution etc.	22	356	378	27	421	448
Closure	68	2014	2082	57	1770	1827
Total	256	3168	3424	200	2944	3144

Break-up of nature of Second Stage Advice given by the CVC during 2010 and 2011

Year	2010			2011		
	On the investigation reports of		Total	On the investigation reports of		Total
	CBI	CVO		CBI	CVO	
Major penalty	39	484	523	10	435	445
Minor penalty	8	261	269	9	199	208
Exoneration	6	253	259	12	275	287
Other action	12	117	129	5	82	87
Total	65	1115	1180	36	991	1027

[English]

Extension of MDMS

112. SHRI M. VENUGOPALA REDDY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Mid-Day Meal Scheme (MDMS) is the world's largest school feeding programme;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the number of schools covered and the number of children being served such meals;

(c) whether the Government proposes to extend MDMS to the unaided private schools located in the tribal areas of the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government proposes to undertake further reforms in the programme so as to boost the intake of students especially those belonging to the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes community; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) The Mid Day Meal (MDM) Scheme covers children studying in class I-VIII in all Government, Government aided, Local Body and National Child Labour Project Schools, Education Guarantee Scheme/Alternative and Innovative Education

centres and Madaras/Maqtabs supported under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan. During 2011-12, the MDM was served to 10.54 crore children studying in 12.37 lakh institutions.

(c) to (f) The Working Group on Elementary Education for 12th Plan has recommended for inclusion of children in private unaided schools in 109 Scheduled Tribe (ST) and 61 Scheduled Caste (SC) concentration districts under the MDM Scheme in a phased manner.

[Translation]

Loan to Farmers under RCS

113. SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether sufficient loan is being provided by the nationalized banks to the farmers under the Rural Credit Scheme (RCS) in the rural areas for Agriculture Sector,

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has issued the direction to provide 100 percent loan to all the farmers;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the loans taken by the farmers are getting converted in to Non Performing Assets;

(f) if so, the details thereof;

(g) whether the agriculture is no longer a remunerative profession due to problems faced by farmers; and

(h) if so, the steps taken/being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The Government of India has been setting annual target for the flow of credit to the agriculture sector. The target for the year 2011-12 was Rs. 4,75,000 crore against which the achievement was Rs. 5,11,029 crore (provisional) as at the end of March 2012. The target for the year 2012-13 has been set at Rs.5,75,000 crore.

(c) and (d) Kisan Credit Card is an effective tool for delivering of credit to farmers. Banks have been advised to issue Kisan Credit Cards (KCC) to all eligible farmers

(e) and (f) The ratio of Non Performing Assets (NPAs) to the credit outstanding of agriculture sector were 2.42% in 2009-10, 3.45% in 2010-11 and 4.79% in 2011-12 for public sector banks.

(g) and (h) In order to increase agricultural productivity, Government has taken several policy measures including those relating to the cheap and timely availability of agricultural credit. These inter-alia include the following:

(i) The Interest Subvention Scheme is being implemented by the Government of India since 2006-07 to make short-term crop loans upto Rs. 3 lakh for a period of one year available to farmers at the interest rate of 7 percent per annum. The Government of India has since 2009-10 been providing additional interest subvention to prompt payee farmers. The additional subvention was 1% in 2009-10, 2% in 2010-11 and 3% in 2011-12.

Further, in order to discourage distress sales, the benefit of interest subvention was made available in the year 2011-12 to small and marginal farmers having Kisan Credit Card for a further period of upto six months post harvest on the same rates as available to crop loans against Negotiable warehouse receipts for keeping their produce in warehouses.

The Government in the Budget speech of 2012-13 announced continuation of the Scheme in 2012-13 as well.

(ii) RBI has advised banks to waive margin/security requirements for agricultural loans upto Rs 1,00,000.

[English]

Issue of Aadhaar Number

114. SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether various Ministries of the Government have raised certain objections regarding issue of Aadhaar number in the country;

(b) if so, the details of objections raised by Ministries in this regard; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to address these concerns raised by various Ministries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) and (b) There have been some concerns on the aspect of integrity of the data collected by the UIDAI as well as its security. In order to streamline biometric data collection of the residents, the Government has decided that in States where UIDAI has made good progress or where States/UTs Governments have given commitments for Aadhaar enrolments and are planning to integrate with various service delivery applications, Aadhaar enrolments through non RGI Registrars will continue. Accordingly, certain States have been specified where UIDAI will collect data. It has also been decided that the NPR enrolment will continue as envisaged, but if in the course of enrolment, a person indicates that he/she is already enrolled for Aadhaar, the biometric data will not be captured by RGI. Instead, the Aadhaar number/enrolment number will be recorded in NPR and biometric data will be given to the RGI by UIDAI. It was also decided that in the event of any discrepancy between NPR and UIDAI database, NPR data will prevail.

(c) A number of processes have been put in place to ensure that the data collected by UIDAI is not accessed in unauthorized manner. These include the encryption of data at source, immediately on completion of enrolment; transfer of data to the data centre in encrypted and zipped format which is tamper proof; putting standard security infrastructure such as virtual providers, firewalls and intrusion prevention system in place and limiting physical access to UIDAI infrastructure and data to authorized personnel only. Detailed

guidelines/instructions have also been provided to Registrars/Enrolment Agencies.

Education Loan

115. SHRI ANTO ANTONY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has been maintaining any record regarding the amount released under the education loan in the country during the last three years;

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

(c) whether the Government has received any complaint from the State of Kerala regarding the denial of education loan; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) maintains data on total

educational loans outstanding by public and private sector banks. As per information furnished by RBI, Bank-wise data on total educational loans outstanding by public and private sector banks as on last reporting Friday of March, 2010, 2011 and 2012 is given in the enclosed statement I.

State-wise data on total educational loans outstanding by public and private sector banks as on last reporting Friday of March, 2009, 2010 and 2011 is given in the enclosed statement II.

(c) and (d) As per information furnished by RBI, the number of complaints pertaining to education loan which were resolved as per the provisions of the Banking Ombudsman Scheme 2006 by the Banking Ombudsman for Kerala, UT of Lakshwadeep and Mahe during the year 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 were 215,253 and 269 respectively.

Complaints regarding non-sanction, non-disbursal, delay in sanction/dispursal of education loans, demand for security for loans below Rs. 4 lakh by banks, as and when received, are taken up with the concerned banks for immediate corrective measures.

Statement I

Bankwise educational loan outstanding of Public Sector Banks

No. of A/c in lakh Amt. in Rs. Crore

Name of the Bank	As on the last reporting Friday of March					
	2010		2011		2012	
	No. of Accounts	Balance O/S	No. of Accounts	Balance O/S	No. of Accounts	Balance O/s
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
State Bank of India	4.20	8711.00	5.31	10367.00	5.58	11488.00
State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur	0.19	367.89	0.20	435.04	0.2	405.47
State Bank of Hyderabad	0.51	1009.48	0.52	1055.94	0.51	1098.26
State Bank of Indore	0.11	210.03	Merged with State Bank of India			
State Bank of Mysore	0.26	489.39	0.29	533.70	0.29	566.15
State Bank of Patiala	0.51	304.43	0.13	340.00	0.14	369.90
State Bank of Travancore	0.47	1682.00	1.06	1719.00	1.09	1800.39
Allahabad Bank	0.39	818.82	0.43	1030.64	0.46	1163.68

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Bank	0.79	1647.81	0.74	1629.34	0.68	1507.81
Bank of Baroda	0.70	1466.36	0.81	1685.11	0.82	1780.59
Bank of India	0.90	1716.00	1.03	1917.64	1.16	2184.25
Bank of Maharashtra	0.21	379.21	0.23	409.41	0.25	499.18
Canara Bank	1.71	2896.00	1.93	3503.00	2.09	3948.24
Central Bank of India	0.68	1161.69	0.83	1515.89	0.51	1098.26
Corporation Bank	0.46	814.39	0.43	926.17	0.5	1049.46
Dena Bank	0.13	288.56	0.15	286.02	0.15	292.53
India Bank	1.61	2160.98	1.80	2635.19	1.99	3055.81
Indian Overseas Bank	1.12	1447.45	1.56	1970.92	1.86	2455.22
Oriental Bank of Commerce	0.41	938.52	0.46	1070.96	0.48	1147.27
Punjab National Bank	1.14	2131.69	1.35	2642.01	1.48	3087.06
Punjab & Sind Bank	0.07	204.23	0.07	218.28	0.07	226.56
Syndicate Bank	0.95	1459.68	1.02	1889.03	1.14	2268.13
Union Bank of India	0.67	1289.05	0.75	1536.76	0.84	1731.59
United Bank of India	0.22	421.80	0.21	457.19	0.22	520.03
UCO Bank	0.35	659.00	0.47	856.79	0.48	1059.24
Vijaya Bank	0.30	534.47	0.31	602.90	0.2	647.84
IDBI Bank Ltd.	0.04	82.18	0.05	109.88	0.06	326.51
Total	19.12	35292.11	22.13	41343.81	23.25	45787.43

Source : RBI Note : Data is provisional

Bank-wise educational loan outstanding of Public Sector Banks

No. of A/c in lakh Amt. in Rs. Crore

Name of the Bank	As on the last reporting Friday of March					
	2010		2011		2012	
	No. of Accounts	Balance O/S	No. of Accounts	Balance O/S	No. of Accounts	Balance O/s
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Bank of Rajasthan Ltd.	0.00	9.19	Merged with ICICI Bank Ltd.			
Catholic Syrian Bank Ltd.	0.04	63.44	0.05	80.41	0.06	101.31

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
City Union Bank Ltd.	0.04	41.75	0.06	65.85	0.07	94.66
Development Credit Bank Ltd.	0.00	1.51	0.00	2.18	0.01	3.30
Dhanalakshmi Bank Ltd.	0.02	30.56	0.02	33.11	0.02	34.70
The Federal Bank Ltd.	0.13	222.67	0.15	265.40	0.18	316.47
HDFC Bank Ltd.	0.09	246.54	0.11	279.50	0.09	228.36
ICICI Bank Ltd.	0.01	5.85	0.02	348.18	0.21	213.24
IndusInd Bank Ltd.	0.00	0.44	0.00	0.63	0.01	0.54
Ing Vysya Bank Ltd.	0.01	11.42	0.01	9.69	0.01	8.51
Jammu & Kashmir Bank	0.06	99.17	0.06	116.92	0.07	130.08
Karnataka Bank Ltd.	0.05	94.54	0.05	111.00	0.06	129.56
Karur Vysya Bank Ltd.	0.04	52.20	0.05	75.92	0.07	76.50
Lakshmi Vilas Bank Ltd.	0.03	35.87	0.05	57.62	0.07	78.04
Nainital Bank Ltd.	0.01	13.11	0.01	15.97	0.01	16.70
Ratnakar Bank Ltd.	0.00	1.40	0.00	1.88	0.01	1.92
SBI Comm & Inter Bank Ltd.	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.00
The South Indian Bank Ltd.	0.03	50.72	0.04	69.6	0.07	100.21
Tamilnad Mercantile Bank Ltd.	0.06	67.29	0.08	92.8	0.09	120.28
Axis Bank Ltd.	0.01	19.83	0.01	25.67	0.01	20.64
Total	0.61	1067.56	0.76	1652.37	1.12	1675.02

Source: RBI Note: Data is provisional

Statement II

State-wise educational loan outstanding of Public Sector Banks

(Amount in Rs. thousands) (No. of A/Cs in actual)

State/Union Territories	As on the last reporting Friday of March					
	2010		2011		2012	
	No. of Accounts	Balance O/S	No. of Accounts	Balance O/S	No. of Accounts	Balance O/s
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
North Eastern Region	11464	2659347	15100	3669422	17875	4314788
Assam	8300	1856046	10809	2604257	12941	3038211

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Meghalaya	715	165837	919	220091	1257	295143
Mizoram	339	119429	439	163653	585	212191
Arunachal Pradesh	421	88266	458	98711	372	82898
Nagaland	204	58443	239	63808	336	85362
Manipur	738	222306	1259	316643	1164	352773
Tripura	747	149020	977	200259	1220	248210
EASTERN REGION	148272	28178282	184379	37557976	239414	50641899
Bihar	33344	6436966	42215	9125266	62597	13806855
Jharkhand	22456	4896225	30094	6729767	38088	9274536
West Bengal	52227	9587869	60429	11616783	72617	13735361
Odisha	39706	7135842	50957	9925865	65289	13639406
Sikkim	293	74417	334	86562	338	85255
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	246	46963	350	73733	485	100486
CENTRAL REGION	167664	29832334	210304	40768951	240483	48637736
Uttar Pradesh	85661	15442367	107901	22548388	126071	27907189
Uttarakhand	15725	2866466	19624	3930961	22795	5020614
Madhya Pradesh	57580	9860740	71265	11787917	76968	12891638
Chhattisgarh	8698	1662761	11514	2501685	14649	2818295
NORTHERN REGION	141661	31810580	158550	39239593	174427	42399219
Delhi	31386	9785297	35657	11324374	36445	10961954
Punjab	30819	6190630	30387	7741727	32700	8313466
Haryana	26647	5445928	29916	6865756	33815	7694112
Chandigarh	4938	1449529	5738	1732121	5905	1828089
Jammu & Kashmir	2990	690143	3522	913040	3672	932617
Himachal Pradesh	8660	1367096	10194	1925362	12282	2488080
Rajasthan	36221	6881957	43136	8737213	49608	10180901

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
WESTERN REGION	141455	31684065	167839	40442208	186269	43259666
Gujarat	35542	9323707	40286	11612845	43780	11084318
Maharashtra	101967	21488206	123627	27854564	138197	31222103
Daman and Diu	429	130765	440	135689	245	41134
Goa	3103	644338	3347	803891	3481	843096
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	414	97049	139	35219	566	69015
SOUTHERN REGION	904248	137736465	1150900	191837426	1353076	224165046
Andhra Pradesh	188809	38035840	213903	46940608	218054	50081040
Karnataka	132163	22964070	154518	27886279	167291	31037098
Lakshadweep	13	1558	14	1606	15	2334
Tamil Nadu	387490	48572760	544776	69922880	689094	92341998
Kerala	187900	27165536	228050	45743402	267703	49036212
Pondichery	7873	996701	9639	1342651	10919	1666364
NORTH EASTERN REGION	66	40462	56	12653	66	18925
Assam	36	6323	50	11553	56	15819
Meghalaya	2	130	4	605	4	290
Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nagaland	2	1535	2	495	4	1181
Manipur	26	32474	0	0	2	1635
Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0
EASTERN REGION	742	185000	968	262751	1034	281162
Bihar	27	5404	38	11166	49	14664
Jharkhand	97	23558	132	31739	126	29472
West Bengal	514	135563	662	190095	716	200962

Source RBI

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Odisha	99	18189	130	27663	139	33766
Sikkim	4	1421	5	1332	3	1669
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	865	1	756	1	629
CENTRAL REGION	891	175378	1178	246249	1393	332926
Uttar Pradesh	425	91432	586	144942	685	182409
Uttarakhand	327	56644	363	54792	427	89636
Madhya Pradesh	122	22714	206	40390	248	51747
Chhattisgarh	17	4588	23	6125	33	9134
NORTHERN REGION	7066	1387924	8516	1901136	9473	2138785
Delhi	1437	481589	2074	724397	2316	786659
Punjab	162	43739	242	71043	237	68209
Haryana	232	59215	383	116682	346	112119
Chandigarh	97	28746	139	44880	152	46346
Jammu and Kashmir	4806	706579	5187	842631	5778	975109
Himachal Pradesh	11	1930	8	1010	11	1965
Rajasthan	321	66126	483	100493	633	148378
WESTERN REGION	2740	678383	4109	1044655	5331	4467053
Gujarat	409	101774	651	179481	813	221776
Maharashtra	2299	567322	3419	853781	4479	4234396
Daman and Diu	3	1340	5	2547	6	3083
Goa	24	7138	27	7297	25	5873
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	5	809	7	1549	8	1925
SOUTHERN REGION	35477	5488241	45659	7198472	59001	9270881
Andhra Pradesh	2258	630349	2656	812177	2724	836912
Karnataka	4100	792258	4904	1007669	5492	1125383
Lakshadweep	0	0	10	1459	0	0
Tamil Nadu	12828	1633229	19463	2397787	28167	3480800
Kerala	16164	2414667	18447	2956450	22295	3784810
Puducherry	127	17738	179	22930	323	42976

Source RBI

Availability of Coal

116. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Coal India Limited proposed that the captive power plants be allowed to lift the coal directly from the mines;

(b) if so, the quantity of coal available with the different mines and the latest position about the demand and supply;

(c) the quantity purchased by the captive power plants during the last one year, month-wise; and

(d) the steps being taken by the Coal India Limited in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) No Madam. CIL has not proposed that Captive Power Plants be allowed to lift coal from the stocks on "as-is-where-is" basis, as offered to Power Utilities under a special scheme.

(b) Does not arise, in view of reply given to part (a) of the question.

(c) The Month-wise details of dispatch of coal and coal products to captive power plants from CIL sources during 2011-12 were as under:

Month-wise despatch of coal and coal products from CIL sources to CPPs during 2011-12 (in Million Tonnes)

Month	Despatch (Provisional)
Apr'11	2.78
May'11	3.07
Jun'11	2.74
Jul'11	3.42
Aug'11	2.69
Sep'11	2.08
Oct'11	2.45
Nov'11	3.30
Dec'11	3.07
Jan'12	2.51
Feb'12	3.31
Mar'12	3.24

(d) Coal is supplied from CIL sources to Captive Power Plants (CPPs) as per the terms and conditions of Fuel Supply Agreement concluded by them with the concerned subsidiaries of CIL. CPPs are also free to participate in e-auction and bid for coal offered from CIL sources under e-auction from time to time.

Grants to Sanskriti School

117. SHRI JAYWANT GANGARAM AWALE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the condition under which the Delhi based Sanskriti School has been granted Rs. 279.435 lakhs as stated in reply to Starred Question No. 363 dated 21.04.2010;

(b) the specific items for which the grant was given and the approval of the Ministry of Finance in this regard;

(c) the criteria adopted for the admission of students and whether the Department has any quota of its own; and

(d) the details of the utilisation report of the grant along with the Audit Report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) An amount of Rs. 279.435 lakhs was provided as grants-in-aid to the Sanskriti School by the Ministry during 2007-08 and 2008-09 for construction of Annexe block in the premises on the condition, inter-alia that the Sanskriti School shall maintain the ratio of 60% students who are wards of the civil servants.

(c) The percentage of seats in different categories for admission in Sanskriti School are as under:

- 60% for the wards of the Civil Services/Defence Cadre and Allied Services.
- 10% for the wards of General Public.
- 25% for the wars of Economically weaker section of the society.
- 5% for the wards of Staff members.

No quoto has been provided to this Ministry/ Department.

(d) The Annual Reports containing Annual Audited Accounts of the school are placed on the Table of both the Houses of the Parliament every year. The amounts released for the year 2007-08 and 2008-09 have been utilized by Sanskriti School for the purpose for which the amount were granted.

[Translation]

Corruption Cases against Revenue Officers

118. SHRI R.K. SINGH PATEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of raids and investigations carried out by the departments concerned. Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) and the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) against each grade of officials of the revenue department of his Ministry along with the findings and recommendations made thereto during each of the last three years and the current year till date; and

(b) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) The details are given in the enclosed statement.

(b) The Govt. is taking action in all the cases as per the recommendations of CBI, and advice of CVC and the decision of the Chief Vigilance Officer of the Department, as the case may be.

Statement

The number of raids and investigations carried out by the offices of Department of Revenue, CBI and CVC against officers of Department of Revenue during 2009 to 2011 and till date in 2012 is as below:

Year 2009			
Grades	CBI	CNC	Departmenta
1	2	3	4
Grades A	41	41	4
Grades B	58	58	1
Grades C	24	24	1

1	2	3	4
Year 2010			
Group A	11	11	4
Group B	8	8	15
Group C	22	22	11
Year 2011			
Group A	25	25	6
Group B	26	26	13
Group C	19	19	8
Year 2012 (till date)			
Group A	12	12	4
Group B	15	15	
Group C	6	6	

[English]

Foreign Exchange Reserves

119. SHRI C.R. PATIL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Foreign Exchange Reserves (FER) have reduced considerably in the recent past;

(b) if so, the details of the FER in the country during each of the last three years and the current year;

(c) whether the Government proposes to utilise the foreign exchange reserves in a more meaningful and productive manner; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) Foreign exchange reserves have declined to US\$ 288.8 billion at end July 2012 from US\$ 292.8 billion at end January 2012.

(b) Details of foreign exchange reserves during last three years and current year are given below:

Sl. No.	Period	Foreign Exchange Reserves (US\$ billion)
1.	2009-10 (end March 2010)	279.1
2.	2010-11 (end March 2011)	304.8
3.	2011-12 (end March 2012)	294.4
4.	2012-13 (end July, 2012)	288.8

(c) and (d) In line with the principles of preserving the long-term value of the foreign exchange reserves in terms of purchasing power, minimising risk and volatility in returns, and maintaining liquidity, the Reserve Bank of India holds foreign currency assets (FCAs) in major convertible currency instruments. These include deposits of other country central banks, the Bank for International Settlement (BIS), and top-rated foreign commercial banks and securities representing debt of sovereign and supranational institutions with residual maturity not exceeding 10 years.

Accident Death Claims of Private Insurance Companies

120. SHRI DILIPKUMAR MANSUKHLAL GANDHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the premium collected and death claims settled by the private insurance companies during the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether any insurance companies have not accepted the accident death claim of insured persons;

(c) if so, the details thereof, insurance company/policy-wise;

(d) whether the Government has fixed any norms pertaining to settlement of the death claims;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the steps taken/being taken by the Government against the erring insurance companies in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (f) the requisite information is being collected and the same will be laid on the Table of the House.

[*Translation*]

Hoarding of Currency

121. SHRI RAMKISHUN:
SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received complaints/suggestions from % public representatives regarding large scale hoarding of currency by India Inc;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has directed the Reserve Bank of India to change its policy in regard to reducing the rate of interest on big amounts so as to bring it at par with the developed countries in the world;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) and (e) Does not arise.

[*English*]

Employment on Fake SC/ST Certificates

122. SHRIMATI PARAMJIT KAUR GULSHAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the general category candidates have secured employment on the basis of false SC/ST certificates;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise during the last five years;

(c) the action taken against those employed on false caste certificates;

(d) whether any criminal case has been registered against them;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(f) the measures/steps taken to check recruitment on the basis of false caste certificates in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE. (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (e) Information about appointment secured on the basis of fake/false certificates is not centrally maintained.

However, the Central Government had undertaken a one time exercise to collect information about appointments secured on the basis of fake/false caste certificates in the year 2010. As per information received from various Ministeries/Departments etc. 1832 appointments were allegedly secured on the basis of fake/false caste certificates. Disciplinary proceedings had been instituted in all the cases. It was reported that out of the above 1832 cases, 276 had resulted in suspension/removal etc, whereas 521 cases were entangled into litigations and in remaining 1035 cases disciplinary proceedings were pending.

(f) The Government instructions provide that an appointing authority should verify the caste status of SC/ST/OBC candidates at the time of initial appointment as well as every important upturn of the employee's career.

Chief Secretaries of States/Union Territories have been requested to issue instructions to the District Magistrates/District Collectors/Deputy Commissioners of the Districts to the effect that when asked to verify the veracity etc. of caste certificates, they should ensure at their own level that veracity of the caste/community certificate referred to the district authorities is verified and reported to the appointing authority within one month of receipt of request from such authority. In order to rule out collusion between candidates holding false/forged certificate and employees at the district level or sub-district level, disciplinary proceedings may be initiated against officers who default in timely verification of caste status in such cases or issue false certificates.

[Translation]

Economic Growth Rate

123. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the economic growth rate fixed by the Union Government for the next five years;

(b) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard; and

(c) the details of the action plan prepared for poverty alleviation and infrastructure development?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) The Approach Paper to the Twelfth Five Year Plan as approved by the National Development Council (NDC) projects that the economy is likely to grow at an average annual growth rate of 9 per cent during the 12th Plan period (2012-17). However, subsequent to the approval of the Approach Paper by NDC, there have been important developments in the global economic environment and their impact on the domestic economy is reflected in the estimated growth rate of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) for the last quarter of 2011-12 which stands at 5.3 per cent. The global economic situation continues to be uncertain, therefore, it may be difficult to achieve the projected 9 per cent average annual GDP growth rate during Twelfth Plan period. The NDC is to take a view on this while approving the Twelfth Five Year Plan.

(b) and (c) The Approach Paper to the Twelfth Five Year Plan highlights various strategies and steps needed to achieve the targeted growth rates in different sectors. It recognizes the need for higher levels of investments in agriculture both by the public and private sector along with reforms to streamline the incentive structures which will yield better results. Seeds and irrigation have been identified as the priority areas for raising the productivity on the supply side. On the demand side, the need to remove most of the controls that have denied a unified and seamless all India market for most agricultural products has been identified as key priority area. In the manufacturing sector issues like improvement in the global competitiveness, development of physical infrastructure, role of small and medium enterprises, availability of skilled workforce etc. have been identified as the priority areas. Further, accelerating the pace of investment in infrastructure, strengthening of the social sectors such as education and health, overcoming environmental

challenges, enabling service sector to contribute substantially towards economic growth etc. have been identified as thrust areas. The Approach Paper identifies that the Public investment in infrastructure will have to bear a large part of the infrastructure needs in backward and remote areas to improve connectivity and expand the much needed public services.

The high rate of economic growth that India witnessed recently has contributed significantly to the expansion of India's economy which has blunted the incidence of acute poverty throughout the country. In addition, the government is implementing a number of flagship programmes such as Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Swaranjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY), Swarna Jayanti Shahri Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY), Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS), Mid-Day Meal Scheme, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyaan (SSA), National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), Rural Drinking Water Supply and Total Sanitation Campaign, Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY), Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) etc. towards this end. These interventions are expected to yield better results over time in terms of reduction of poverty and improved access to basic amenities etc. The Approach Paper to the Twelfth Five Year Plan emphasizes the need to build upon the achievements of Eleventh Five Year Plan and strive for sustainable and more inclusive growth.

Open Source Software for Computers

124. DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has issued directive for use of Open Source Software (OSS) in computers in place of micro software across the country;

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

(c) the number of Departments and States which have started using OSS in computers;

(d) the losses suffered by the Government due to non-implementation of the directives; and

(e) the action proposed to be taken by the Government for implementing the use of OSS in all the

Departments of Union and State Governments on the line of other countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) and (b) No, Madam.

(c) At present, OSS is being used in 115 departments in the country for various applications. In all, 28 states/UT's are using OSS for various applications.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) For popularization and promotion of free & open source software in the country, National Resource Centres (NRCFOSSs) have been set up for R&D, FOSS deployment, support, awareness building and human resource development. NRCFOSS CDAC Chennai has brought out an open source GNU/Linux based operating system named as Bharat Operating System Solutions (BOSS) with Indian languages support. BOSS can be downloaded from <http://bosslinux.in>. BOSS Support Centres have been set up across the country for providing hand-holding support to users. BOSS is being deployed in various departments for e-governance, office and education applications.

National Informatics Centre, NIC has implemented OSS in many central and state government departments. NIC has also established Open Technology Centre (OTC) to spearhead the adoption of FOSS in e-Governance applications based on Open Standards.

[English]

Tax Collection from Tier II and Tier III Cities

125. SHRI SHIVKUMAR UDASI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Tier II and Tier III cities have outnumbered metros in terms of growth of personnel and corporate tax collections;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether a large number of corporate houses and quality educational institutions have come in these cities resulting in increase in tax collections;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether these cities lag behind in infrastructure and need urgent attention of the Government and if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether the Government proposes to allocate more funds for development; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) to (d) Separate city-wise (tier-II/III) data of collection of Corporate & Personal Income Tax is not maintained centrally. Data of assesses belonging to corporate houses and educational institutions coming up in various cities is also not maintained centrally. However, the amount collected from Corporation Tax and Personal Income Tax during the last three years is as under:

(Rs. in crore)				
S. No.	Nature of Tax/Durty	2009-10	2010-11	*2011-12
1.	Corporation Tax	244725	298688	323224
2.	Personal Income Tax			

The city-wise data (tier II/III) in respect of collection of indirect taxes is also not maintained centrally. However, the total indirect tax collection during the last three years is as under:

(Rs. In crore)	
Financial Year	Amount collected
2009-10	245367.0
2010-11	345127.4
*2011&12	391357.5

*Figures provisional

(e) The Government has been paying utmost attention for development of infrastructure of these cities under Jawaharlal Nehru Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM).

(f) and (g) Allocation of additional funds for development depends upon the utilization of allocated funds i.e. progressive expenditure and also on the resource availability. Due to fiscal constraints at present there are no plans to allocate additional funds for development schemes and the Government has already

issued austerity instructions as be reviewed at Revised Estimates (RE) stage later in the year.

Alternative Coal Block

126. SHRI HARIN PATHAK:
SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Gujarat Mineral Development Corporation (GMDC) has requested to the Union Government for allocation of alternative coal block in place of Morga-II;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to consider the request of GMDC; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) and (b) The Gujarat Mineral Development Corporation (GMDC) has requested for allocation of alternative coal block in place of Morga-II as the Ministry of Environment and Forests has rejected their application for Forest clearance for issuance of Prospecting Licence.

(c) and (d) There is no provision in the existing guidelines under which allocation of alternative block could be considered. Hence. there is no proposal to provide alternative coal blocks to any allocatees.

[Translation]

Corruption Cases in SECL

127. SHRI K.D. DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether serious cases of corruption and irregularity in various projects of SECL have come to light;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the contract work is still continuing in the area with the connivance of coal mafia and officials even after declaration of 'NO GO' area zone in certain zones of SECL;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefore along with the action taken/being taken by the Government in this regard;

(e) whether the common people are suffering from serious diseases in the SECL area due to carelessness; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the action taken/being taken by the government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) and (b) Vigilance Department of South Eastern Coalfields Ltd.(SECL) has registered 20 vigilance cases of corruption/irregularities and 24 cases for regular departmental action during the year 2011 and up-to 30.06.2012. In addition the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) has registered 11 cases against the Officials of SECL.

(c) and (d) Coal mining is done by SECL in its area after obtaining statutory clearances.

(e) and (f) There is no report of common people suffering from serious diseases in SECL area due to carelessness. Medical care is provided to employees and common people through the Company's 47 dispensaries, 17 hospitals, 151 ambulances, 242 doctors and para-medical personnel. In addition to that, SECL conduct OPD for Below Poverty Line(BPL) card holders in all SECL hospitals and dispensaries.

[*English*]

UPSC Board

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to replace the word 'Commission' by 'Board' from Union Public Service Commission, by making necessary amendments in the law; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) Madam, no such proposal is at present under consideration of the Government.

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

Commissioning of Kudankulam Nuclear Power Plant

129. SHRI P. LINGAM:
SHRI R. THAMARASELVAN:
DR. P. VENUGOPAL:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the units of Kudankulam nuclear power plant are expected to be commissioned very soon;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether all the formalities such as obtaining clearance, removal of dummy fuel and loading of real fuel etc. and final inspection have been completed;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the defects noticed during the final inspection and if not, the reasons therefor and the time by which all these formalities are likely to be completed;

(e) whether a team of scientists had also carried out study of Kudankulam nuclear power plant, if so, the details thereof; and

(f) whether the concerns expressed by the local population and others on the project have been resolved and if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The commissioning of Unit-1 of Kudankulam project is scheduled to be completed very soon.

(c) and (d) The removal of dummy fuel and inspection of the Reactor Pressure Vessel have been completed in Unit-1. The report of inspection has been submitted to the Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB). No defects have been noticed during final inspections. After completing inspection, application for fuel loading has been submitted to regulatory authorities. This will be followed by fuel loading, approach to criticality and power generation after obtaining stage-wise clearance from the AERB.

(e) An expert group of eminent scientists, academicians, doctors and engineers specializing in diverse fields constituted by the Government carried out a study of the safety and related aspects of the Kudankulam project and explained the same to the representatives of the people protesting against the commissioning of the project.

(f) Yes, Madam. The expert group of the Central Government has comprehensively addressed the concerns expressed by the local people and others and found the Kudankulam Plant to be safe. An expert committee constituted by the Government of Tamil Nadu has also found this plant to be safe.

[Translation]

Panchayat Sanchar Sewa Yojana

130. SHRI VISHWA MOHAN KUMAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise number of villages covered under the Panchayat Sanchar Sewa Yojana in the country including the State of Bihar during the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether the scheme has been successful in achieving its objective;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to strengthen the monitoring system for this scheme and run this scheme successfully?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) Panchayat Sanchar Sewa Kendras (PSSKs) under the 'Panchayat Sanchar Sewa Yojana' scheme are opened at the Gram Panchayat Headquarters which are without Post Offices to provide

basic postal facilities at Gram Panchayat Headquarters. This scheme is being implemented by the Gram Panchayats through agents appointed by them (Gram Panchayats) with the written consent of the concerned Superintendent/Senior Superintendent of Post Offices. This is also subject to receipt of applications from the heads of the Gram Panchayats. The Circle-wise number of PSSKs functional including Bihar during 2009-10, 2010-11 & 2011-12 is given in the enclosed statement.

(b) and (c) The extent to which the scheme achieves its objective of providing basic postal facilities at Gram Panchayat Headquarters is dependent upon the (i) level of interest shown on part of Panchayat Sanchar Sewa Yojana agents; (ii) the level of commitment shown by the PSSK agents over the functioning of the Panchayat Sanchar Sewa Kendra; and (iii) the selection of suitable candidates by Gram Panchayats.

(d) The functioning of the PSSKs are being monitored regularly by the Field Officer viz. Insepctor of Post Offices/ Asstt. Superintendent of Post Offices/Senior/ Superintendent of Post Offices during their visits to these kendras. The PSSK agents have been allowed to work as direct agent of Rural Postal Life Insurance (RPLI) business for increasing the volume of business and income of the PSSKs.

Statement

Circle-wise Number of Panchayat Sanchar Sewa Kendra (PSSKs) functional in the country during 2009-10, 2010-11 & 2011-12

Sl.No.	Circles	2009-10	2010-11	20011-12
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	87	86	72
2	Assam	173	141	80
3	Bihar	1072	1072	1072
4	Chhattisgarh	218	141	44
5	Delhi	0	0	0
6	Gujarat	14	10	8
7	Haryana	103	103	97
8	Himachal Pradesh	109	95	69
9	Jammu and Kashmir	25	25	24
10	Jharkhand	261	214	115
11	Karnataka	11	11	11

1	2	3	4	5
12	Kerala	0	0	0
13	Madhya Pradesh	220	212	198
14	Maharashtra	508	505	431
15	North East	86	66	42
16	Odisha	204	186	163
17	Punjab	7	7	7
18	Rajasthan	66	40	38
19	Tamil Nadu	87	82	71
20	Uttarakhand	103	77	57
21	Uttar Pradesh	1194	1191	1140
22	West Bengal	7	7	7
	Total	4555	4271	3746

[English]

Hike in Financial Assistance to KBK Regions

131. SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has approved to hike financial assistance to KBK region of Odisha;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government of Odisha has asked to increase the quantum of special assistance to the region;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the hike in special assistance is proposed to continue during the Twelfth Plan period; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) and (b) It is proposed to hike the allocation of Special Central Assistance for the Special Plan for the KBK districts of Odisha from Rs. 130 crore per annum during the Eleventh Five Year Plan period to Rs. 250 crore in 2012-13.

(c) and (d) The State Government has been requesting that the allocation for the Special Plan for the KBK districts be enhanced. A draft Eight Year Perspective Plan for the KBK region for the period 2009-10 to 2016-17 with an ACA component of Rs. 4550 crore was submitted by the State Government. The decision on the proposed Eight Year Perspective Plan and been deferred in view of the decisions which are yet to be taken with regard to the Twelfth Five Year Plan. The State Government has also submitted the draft Special Plan for the KBK districts for 2012-13 for Special Central Assistances of Rs. 250 crore.

(e) and (f) The proposed enhanced Special Central Assistance for the Special Plan for the KBK Districts of Odisha is for 2012-13. Meanwhile, it has been decided to restructure the Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF), including the District Component as well as the State Component covering the Special Plan, for the Twelfth Five Year Plan. The decision to continue the Special Plan for the KBK districts and the hike in the level of Special Central Assistance for the remaining years of the Twelfth Five Year Plan period will be taken after completion of this exercise.

Modernization of Infrastructure

132. SHRI M.K. RAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of the major initiatives to modernize the infrastructure for science and engineering in academic institutions, State-wise;

(b) whether all the middle and high schools, vocational and other colleges have adequate sized science laboratories to strengthen infrastructure for science and technology in academic institutions, State-wise;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the total expenditure under the scheme and the details of the beneficiaries in the country during the last three years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (d) All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) has a scheme aimed at Modernization and Removal of Obsolescence (MODROBS). The objective of this scheme is to modernize and remove obsolescence in the laboratories/workshops/computing facilities excluding libraries, so as to enhance the functional efficiency of technical institutions for teaching, training and research purposes. It also supports new innovations in Class Room and Laboratory/Teaching Technology, development of Lab Instructional Material and appropriate Technology to ensure that the practical work and project work to be carried out by students is contemporary and suited to the needs of the Industry. The equipment financed under the scheme up to a limit of Rs. 15 lakhs could be ideally used for upgradation of equipment in existing laboratories, enhancement of performance parameter, specification of existing equipment, incorporation of latest development in the field and replacement of old depreciated equipment by modern equipment. In addition to above major objective, the equipment installed through MODROBS can be used for indirect benefit to Faculty/Students through Continuing Education programmes, Training programmes for local industry and consultancy work.

The detail of the expenditure in MODROBS scheme during the last three years are as follows:-

Rs. in lakh		
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1434.19	5943.75	2531.17

Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan, a centrally sponsored scheme has been under implementation since 2009-10 with the vision to make secondary education of good quality available, accessible and

affordable to all young persons in the age group 15-16 years. The scheme recognizes the importance of modernization of science related infrastructure in the schools by providing computer rooms and integrated science laboratory with necessary equipments for Physics, Chemistry, Biology and Mathematics to facilitate academic activities. Since functioning of the scheme from 2009-10, 23807 new Science Laboratory and 19641 Computer Rooms have been approved in the existing secondary schools out of which 1881 Science Laboratory and 1585 Computer Rooms have since been completed. In addition to above, the Computer Rooms and Science Laboratory have been sanctioned for all new 9636 secondary schools sanctioned during 2009-10 to 2011-12.

[Translation]

Corruption in Various Departments

133. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of officers/officials found indulged in corruption in various departments in the Union Government including Jharkhand and the number of those arrested for such acts;

(b) the number of officers/officials dismissed/penalized in this regard; and

(c) the details of punishments given to the guilty officials alongwith the nature of irregularities committed by them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) No centralized data is maintained in this regard. However, as per information provided by the CBI, it has registered various cases under the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 during the last three years i.e. 2009, 2010, 2011 & 2012 (till 31.07.2012) involving 2537 officers/officials of various departments in the Union Government, including 85 officers/officials of various departments in the Union Government in the State of Jharkhand. The year wise details are as follows:

Year	Number of officers/officials of Union Government involved in PC Act cases registered by CBI.	Out of Column 2, Number of officers/officials of Union Government posted in the State of Jharkhand.
2009	810	26
2010	657	29
2011	620	14
2012 (till 31.07.2012)	450	16
Total	2537	85

The decision regarding arrest in a criminal case is taken on a case to case basis as per the availability of evidence and requirements of investigation.

(b) and (c) Such data is not maintained centrally.

[English]

Complaints Received by SEBI

134. SHRI AVTAR SINGH BHADANA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Securities & Exchange Board of India (SEBI) has received complaints against any company for violation of SEBI guidelines, corporate governance issues, misappropriation of public money, etc.;

(b) if so, the details and nature of complaints received by SEBI during the last three years, including current year, year-wise and company-wise; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) As per the provisions of the SEBI Act, the Listing Agreement under Section 21 of Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act and the provision of Section 55A of the Companies Act, SEBI mainly deals with complaints relating to disclosures in offer documents, continuous disclosures requirements as per Listing Agreement, issue of capital, transfer of securities and non-payment of dividend. With regard to mis-appropriation of funds, complaints, if any, received by SEBI are forwarded to

Ministry of Corporate Affairs for appropriate action. At present, SEBI has guidelines on Employee Stock option (ESOP). SEBI has not received any complaint relating to this guideline either in the last three years including the current year (2012-13).

As regards complaints on governance issues relating to listed companies, the same are governed by the provisions of the Listing Agreement. SEBI receives complaints against companies, mainly relating to non-receipt of refund/allotment/dividend, non-transfer of shares etc. These complaints are dealt with as per the powers delegated to SEBI under section 55A of Companies Act, relating to issue, non-transfer and non-payment of dividend in respect of listed companies. The details of such complaints received during the period 2010 to 2012 (upto 31, July 2012) are given in the enclosed statement. The year-wise list of complaints relating to Corporate Governance for the period April 2009 till July 31, 2012 received by SEBI, is as follows:

	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (till July 31. 2012)
No. of complaints	24	122	82	14

(c) The action taken by SEBI are as follows :

1. SEBI takes appropriate steps for resolving all complaints it receives. It takes them up with stock exchanges for appropriate action pertaining to the Listing Agreement on governance issues.

At the instance of SEBI, the Stock Exchanges disclose the details of compliance or otherwise by the listed companies with respect to various requirements of Listing Agreement relating to corporate governance, on their website.

At the instance of SEBI, the Stock Exchanges have also taken action like suspension of trading for non-compliance with the Listing Agreement. During the Financial Year 2011-12, NSE and BSE have suspended trading in respect of 8 and 69 companies respectively for the aforesaid non-compliance.

2. SEBI also takes enforcement actions under various sections of SEBI Act, 1992 for non-redressal of investor grievances. As on 31 March 2012, SEBI is taking regulatory action for non-redressal of investor grievances in case of 1,20,705 complaints (including complaints against Collective Investment Schemes).

3. In order to expedite the redressal of the grievances, SEBI had carried out an exercise of identifying top 100 companies and top 50 active companies (not suspended for trading) in terms of number of unresolved investor grievances. Based on such identification, SEBI has passed directions against 18 companies and its directors during the FY 2010-11 and 11 companies and its directors in FY 2011-12, restraining them from accessing the securities market till all the pending investor grievances are resolved.

4. Through the adjudication proceedings, SEBI has levied penalty against four and seven companies during the years 2010-11 and 2011-12 respectively, for their failure to redress investor grievances. During the FY 2011-12, adjudication proceedings have also been initiated against five more companies and proceedings under section 11(4)(b) of SEBI Act, 1992 against seven companies for their failure to redress grievances.

Statement

SEBI till 31st August, 2011 followed a particular classification of various complaints which changed after the launch of SEBI Complaints Redress System (SCORES) in September 2011. Therefore, the details of the grievances/complaints other than the complaints on corporate governance are given in two parts as under.

A. Details of grievances received till 31st August 2011:

Grievances relating to	2010	1st Jan 2011 to 31st August 2011	Grand Total
Issue related	1444	1864	3308
Dividend related	2484	1052	3536
hare certificates related	3525	1640	5165
Debenture/Bonds related	597	332	929
Miscellaneous	252	254	506
Non-receipt of consideration in takeovers/ buy-back/delisting	1319	1189	2508

B. Details of complaints received from 1st September 2011 to 31st July 2012 under SCORES:

Sl.No.	Nature of Complaints	No. of Complaints
1.	Non updation of Address/Signature or Correction etc	548
2.	Non-receipt of Bonus shares	522
3.	Non-receipt of Dividend	4654
4.	Non-receipt of duplicate debt securities certificate	20
5.	Non-receipt of duplicate share certificate	585
6.	Non-receipt of fractional entitlement	184
7.	Non-receipt of interest for delay in despatch/credit of securities	21
8.	Non-receipt of interest for delay in Dividend	69
9.	Non-receipt of interest for delay in interest on debt security	51
10.	Non-receipt of interest for delay in Redemption proceeds of debt security	65
11.	Non-receipt of interest for delay in Refunds	213
12.	Non-receipt of interest on securities	155
13.	Non-receipt of redemption amount of debt securities	421
14.	Non-receipt of refund in Public /Rights issue	1264
15.	Non-receipt of Rights Issue form	72
16.	Non-receipt of securities after Conversion / endorsement / consolidation / splitting	105
17.	Non-receipt of securities after Remat	10
18.	Non-receipt of securities after Transfer	108
19.	Non-receipt of securities after Transmission	31
20.	Non-receipt of securities in Public / Reights issue	240
21.	Non-receipt of securities after Conversion / endorsement / consolidation / splitting	697
22.	Non-receipt of securities after Remat	29
23.	Non-receipt of securities after Transfer	2238
24.	Non-receipt of securities after Transmission	244
25.	Non-receipt of shares in Public / Rights issue (including allotment letter)	1022
26.	Others	3637
27.	Receipt of Refund/Dividend in Physical mode instead of Electronic mode	201
28.	Receipt of shares in Physical mode instead of electronic mode	37
Grand Total		17466

Opening of Schools

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

(a) the number of schools approved under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) in the State of Andhra Pradesh during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) whether it is also true that only 2 sections in each class have been permitted;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the details of financial allocation to each of the above schools in the last three years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) In 2009-10, Opening of 37 Primary Schools and 26 Upper Primary Schools; in 2010-11, Opening of 20 Primary Schools and 5 Upper Primary Schools and in 2011-12, Opening 13 Primary Schools were approved under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan Programme for Andhra Pradesh.

(b) and (c) New Schools are approved on the basis of school building designs of the State Government.

(d) For the opening of new schools, SSA provides funds for construction of school building and teacher salaries as per State government norms, whilst teaching learning equipment @ Rs. 20,000 for primary schools and @ Rs. 50,000 for upper primary schools as well as

school grant @ Rs. 5,000 for primary and @ Rs. 7,000 for upper primary school and teacher grant @ Rs. 500 per teacher is provided.

Shortage of Faculty in IITs/NITs

136. SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY:
SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM:

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

(a) whether Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs), Indian Institutes of Science and Research (IISER), National Institutes of Technology (NITs) and engineering colleges are facing acute shortage of faculties;

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

(c) whether the Government has taken any steps to improve the faculty strength of the above institutions;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Yes Madam, The details of the shortages in the faculty in Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs), Indian Institutes of Science and Research (IISER), National Institutes of Technology (NITs) and All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) approved Engineering Colleges are as under.

Sl.No.	Name of the institutes	Sanctioned faculty strength	Vacancy
1.	Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs)	5090	1669
2.	Indian Institutes of Science and Research (IISER)	300	9
3.	National Institutes of Technology (NITs)	4291	1487
4.	All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) approved Engineering Colleges	423634	81551

(c) to (e) Recruitment of faculty is a continuous process and vacancies keep arising due to retirement, resignations and additional requirements etc. The institutions are engaging contract, adjunct and visiting faculty as well as using online mode of teaching to overcome the shortages. The Government had also launched a special recruitment drive to fill up the backlog vacancies of SCs, STs and OBCs in Centrally Funded Technical Institution. The faculties are encouraged to undertake consultancy and are given start-up financial support. Recently, the Government has decided to allow the faculty, working under the Central Government or Central Autonomous Bodies, to join the newly set up Central Educational Institutions on long term deputation basis for a period of ten years. The AICTE has also allowed the recruitment of teachers with B. Tech. qualification as Pro-term Lecturer. The said Pro-term Lecturer is supposed to obtain its masters qualification within the period of 3 years.

Indian Economy

137. SHRI P.C. GADDIGOUDAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of reports received by the Union Government during the last three years and the current year till date relating to studies on the Indian economy commissioned/appointed to agencies/ bodies; and

(b) the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the reports, point-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) the Union Government receives many reports, papers

and suggestions relating to Indian Economy from various organisations / institutions and individuals from time to time, especially during Union Budget formation based on which appropriate action is taken. Studies on different aspects of the Indian economy are also undertaken/ commissioned from time to time by different Ministries and appropriate action taken.

Funds for Establishment of Schools

138. SHRI KHAGEN DAS: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds sanctioned for establishment of new schools under Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan and Model School Scheme during the last three years and the current year, year-wise with a particular reference to North East;

(b) whether his Ministry is coordinating with the Tribal Affairs Ministry with regard to setting up of Eklavya Model Residential Schools in each State of North East;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the decision taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) provides financial assistance for establishment of new Government secondary schools (Classes IX-X) and strengthening of existing government secondary schools. Funds released under RMSA and Model Schools during the last three years and current year to the States/UTs along with North Eastern states are as under:-

(Rs. in Crore)

Year	Fund released to States/UTs under RMSA	Fund released under RMSA to North Eastern States	Fund released to States/UTs Under Model School	Fund released under Model School to North Esstern States
2009-10	547.83	72.75	251.71	8.83
2010-11	1480.10	125.43	480.12	39.09
2011-12	2495.90	232.86	1088.39	74.48
2012-13	726.94	85.00	39.22	0.00

(b) to (d) At present, Schools supported under RMSA and Model Schools Schemes do not have provision for residential facilities and are meant for children of all groups. The Eklavya Model Residential Schools are exclusively for ST students.

National Institute of Open Schooling

139. SHRI KABINDRA PURKAYASTHA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Institute of Open School launched the "HUNAR" project for skill development and training of girls to promote school education among disadvantaged communities;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the funds spent in this regard so far especially in Assam?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) HUNAR project was launched in Bihar in the year 2009 by the National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS) in collaboration with the Government of Bihar. 13768 girls were enrolled in 298 Madarsas in the year 2009. In the year 2010, a total of 12257 girls completed training for skill development under this project. A pilot project on HUNAR for Muslim girls was inaugurated in Delhi on 26.02.2011. A total of 1613 girls were enrolled and training programme was started in June, 2011.

(c) HUNAR is a State sponsored project and role of NIOS is limited to providing academic and training support. HUNAR has not been launched in Assam.

[Translation]

Security Concern of Imported 4G Equipment

140. SHRIMATI USHA VERMA:
SHRI KAMESHWAR BAITHA:
SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ:
SHRIMATI SEEMA UPADHYAY:
SHRI MAHESHWAR HAZARI:

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

(a) whether the Indian security agencies have expressed concern about a telecom company's 4G technology based network due to its management by a Chinese company;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto;

(d) the number of towns/cities in the country where 4G network is being managed by ZTE company; and

(e) the suggestions given by the investigating agencies for training local people in the management of 4G?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) and (b) Madam, a reference has been received from a Security agency expressing that M/s Bharti Airtel Ltd., while rolling out the 4G services is using Time Division-Long Term Evolution (TD-LTE) technology, which has been developed by M/s ZTE, a Chinese company. Therefore, role of ZTE in managing the 4G network and adequacy of training to local personnel of M/s Bharti Airtel may be ascertained.

(c) Government has mandated that licensee shall induct only those network elements into his telecom network, which have been got tested as per relevant contemporary Indian or International Security Standards from any international agency/labs of those standards until 31st March, 2013. From 1st April, 2013 the certification shall be got done only from authorized and certified agencies/labs in India. Further, as per licence condition, the licensee shall employ only Resident, trained Indian Nationals as Chief Technical Officer/s, Chief Information Security Officer, Nodal Executives for handling interception and monitoring cases and in-charge of GMSC, MSC, Softswitch, Central Database and System Administrator/s.

(d) The information with regard to number of towns/cities in the country where 4G network is managed by ZTE company, is being collected from the Telecom Service Providers.

(e) The Security agency has not given any suggestion. However, it has inquired about the training given by M/s ZTE to the local personnel to handle the 4G network.

[English]

Fake Certificates

141. SHRIMATI PRIYA DUTT:
SHRI K.C. SINGH 'BABA':

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

(a) whether instances of students getting admission in educational institutions/ universities on the basis of fake caste certificates, fake mark-sheets and degrees in the country including the University of Delhi and State of Uttarakhand have come to the notice of the Government during the last three years and the current year;

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

(c) whether some officials of the universities have been found involved in such incidents;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the details of action taken/proposed to be taken against the accused persons/ officials in the matter;

(f) whether the Union Government has directed the University of Delhi and the State Government of Uttarakhand to inquire all the cases where admissions have been secured on the basis of the SC/ST/ OBC certificates; and

(g) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor alongwith the preventive measures being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (f) While such instances have been reported, the data about the same is not centrally maintained, since universities are created and controlled both by Central Government and State Government. Universities are autonomous entities, which have powers to lay down rules of admissions through ordinances. Similarly, universities have full powers to initiate action against the officials involved in such cases. As per information supplied by Delhi University, 31 cases of admissions secured on forged certificates/degrees and 43 cases of admissions secured on fake caste certificates were reported in the University. Complaints in the Police

Station against all those 31 students who secured admission on the basis of forged certificates/degrees were registered, apart from cancelling their admission. In respect of 43 cases of admissions secured on alleged fake caste certificates, the University conducted verification of these caste certificates. As a result, 13 students submitted fresh caste certificates which were found genuine after verification, whereas 5 students withdrew their admission. The University issued "show cause notices" to 25 students and after receiving their replies, the admission of 7 students has been cancelled. The caste certificates of remaining 18 students have been sent for re-verification to the authorities concerned. A similar case of fake migration certificates was reported in Mahatma Gandhi Antarrashtriya Hindi Vishwavidyalay, Wardha, Gujarat.

(g) Universities are autonomous bodies and competent to take necessary action in all academic and administrative matters. Government has no role to play in the day-to-day governance of Universities. However the Government has introduced the "National Academic Depository Bill, 2011" to establish an electronic depository of national database of academic qualifications has been introduced in the Lok Sabha on 5-9-2011. The depository would permit online verification and authentication of academic qualifications issued by academic institutions and thereby control incidences of fake certificates and degrees.

Setting up of New IITs

142. DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:
SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:
SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:

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

(a) whether his Ministry has sanctioned the setting up of three new Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) to address the challenges faced by the IT industry;

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

(c) whether the new IITs proposed to be under Private Public Partnership (PPP) model; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the time by which these institutes are likely to be established?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D.

PURANDESWARI): (a) The Central Government has during the XI Five Year Plan established Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) in the States Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Rajasthan, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Gujarat and Himachal Pradesh. Apart from these eight new IITs, the Government has not sanctioned setting up of any other IIT in the country.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Closure of IGNOU Courses

143. SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:
SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:
DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:

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

(a) whether the Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU) has closed some of interactive face-to-face courses/ programmes;

(b) if so, the details of such courses/ programmes and the number of students affected as a result thereof;

(c) the reasons for discontinuation of these courses;

(d) whether any alternatives have also been suggested so as to protect the interests of the students; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) No Madam. As per information made available by Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU), it has not closed any of its interactive face-to-face courses/programmes.

Pursuant to the decision of its Board of Management (BOM) in December 2011, a High Power Committee was constituted to review the University's role as mandated in IGNOU Act 1985 including issues regarding offering of face-to-face programmes. The High Power Committee recommended that IGNOU should make an assessment of the contribution of the face-to-face programmes in promoting the university's mandate of Distance Education before taking a decision in this regard. Pending such an assessment, fresh admissions to campus-based programmes commencing in academic session 2012 may be held in abeyance. However, students already admitted to the face-to-face programmes would continue to complete the same. The recommendations of the High Power Committee have been accepted by the BOM of the University and accordingly, all face-to-face programmes conducted by it are undergoing a review. The list of the face-to-face programmes under review is annexed as statement.

(b) to (e) In view of reply at (a) above, the questions do not arise.

Statement

List of face-to-face Programmes under Review

S. No.	Programme Code	Programme
1	2	3
1.	MSCCHEM	MSc IN CHEMISTRY
2.	MSCLS	MSc LIFE SCIENCE
3.	MAJMS	MA IN JOURNALISM & MASS COMMUNICATION
4.	MAEMPM	MA IN ELECTRONIC MEDIA PRODUCTION & MANAGEMENT
5.	MSCAE	MSc IN ACTUARIAL ECONOMICS
6.	MSCAF	MSc IN APPLIED QUANTITATIVE FINANCE
7.	MSCEE	MSc IN ENVIRONMENTAL ECONOMICS

1	2	3
8.	MPAHAVM	MASTER OF PERFORMING ART – THEATRE ARTS
9.	MPATHA	MASTER OF PERFORMING ART–THEATRE ARTS
10.	MFAP	MASTER OF FINE ART – PAINTING
11.	MSCAS	MSc IN ACTUARIAL SCIENCE
12.	MBACG	MBA CORPORATE GOVERNANCE
13.	MAGD	MASTER IN GENDER & DEVELOPMENT STUDIES
14.	MAWGS	MA IN WOMEN & GENDER STUDIES
15.	MAGPS	MA GANDHI AND PEACE STUDIES
16.	MLD	MA IN LABOUR AND DEVELOPMENT
17.	MASA	MA SOCIAL ANTHROPOLOGY
18.	MAEDS	MASTER OF ARTS IN EXTENSION & DEVELOPMENT STUDIES
19.	MATS	MA IN TRANSLATION STUDIES
20.	CCLC	CERTIFICATE IN CHINESE LANGUAGE AND CULTURE
21.	BPPDS	BACHELORE OF PREPARATORY PROGRAMME FOR DEAF STUDENTS
22.	BAASLS	BA IN APPLIED SIGN LANGUAGE STUDIES
23.	MSWNE	MASTER OF SOCIAL WORK (NORTH EAST)
24.	CPHN	CERTIFICATE IN PC HARDWARE & NETWORKING
25.	PGDFT	PG DIPLOMA IN FOOD SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY

[Translation]

Theft of Coal

144. SHRIMATI MEENA SINGH:
SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT:
SHRI UDAY PRATAP SINGH:
SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY:
SHRI K.D. DESHMUKH:
SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY:
SHRI DILIP SINGH JUDEV:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether cases of illegal mining, black-marketing, theft, pilferage and irregularities in transportation of coal

have been reported in various subsidiaries of Coal India Limited during the last three years and the current year;

(b) if so, the details of loss of coal and revenue incurred as a result thereof, year-wise, subsidiary-wise and State-wise;

(c) whether connivance of some security personnel and officials of various coal companies has been reported in certain cases;

(d) if so, the details thereof, subsidiary-wise and State-wise and the action taken against them; and

(e) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to check these cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) to (e) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

Restructure of Loan to Textile Sector

145. SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL
KHATGAONKAR:
SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:
SHRI SANJAY BHOI:
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to review the policy to restructure the debt burden on textile sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the textile units which will be benefited as a result thereof;

(c) whether Reserve Bank of India has issued any norms to banks in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the financial burden on the Government for the restructuring the debt burden for the textile sector; and

(f) the time by which the said restructuring in textile sector is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) An Assessment study made by BOB Capital Markets indicated that loans of Rs. 35,000 crore of Textile Units may have to be restructured by banks. Thereafter, the Government has advised all Public Sector Banks to set up a separate window for considering restructuring proposals from eligible borrowers in the textile industry on case-to-case basis. Reserve Bank of India (RBI) after examining the above mentioned study has opined that there is no need for any special regulatory dispensation and banks can provide two year moratorium on term loans and convert working capital into working capital term loans with repayment period of 3-5 years as part of restructuring in terms of existing RBI guidelines.

(c) and (d) Master Circular dated July 2, 2012 issued by RBI on Prudential Norms on Income Recognition, Asset Classification and Provisioning pertaining to Advances *inter-alia* stipulates prudential guidelines on restructuring of advances.

(e) the restructuring the debt for the textile sector by banks has no financial burden on the Government.

(f) No time line has been prescribed for the said restructuring.

Penalty of Understating Revenue

146. SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:
SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:
SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL
KHATGAONKAR:
SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken note of understating of revenues and payment of less statutory levies by mobile firms;

(b) if so, the amount imposed on each mobile phone company, company-wise by the Government/DoT; and

(c) the reaction of the telecom service providers thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) and (b) Yes Madam. The details of amounts imposed on mobile companies in the current financial year are given in the enclosed statement.

(c) M/s. Sistema Shyam and M/s Videocon Telecom. Ltd. have submitted representations for revision of demands issued by the Department.

Financial Bank Guarantee amount of Rs. 5 (five) Crores in respect of Bihar Service Area of M/s Lopp Telecom Ltd. has been encashed since the firm has not paid the amount imposed by the Department.

Encashment of Financial Bank Guarantee in respect of M/s S. Tel. Pvt. is sub judice.

Statement

Details of amounts imposed on mobile phone companies in the year 2012-13

Name of Company	Amount imposed (Rupees)
M/s S. Tel Pvt. Ltd.	141126739
M/s Videacon Telecom Pvt. Ltd.	98197007
M/s Sistema Shyama Teleservices	537504886
M/s Loop Telecom Ltd.	20707376
Grand Total	797536008

Location based Service System

147. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:
SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH:
SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:

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

(a) whether in the aftermath of Mumbai terror attack, licence agreements of telecom operators has been amended and all mobile service providers urged to put in place a system for location based service;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the service providers who have implemented the system and these still to follow the new system;

(c) whether mobile phone service providers have expressed their reservations/objections and sought the active role of TRAI to resolve the issue;

(d) if so, the details of objections raised and difficulties experienced by them in implementation of this system; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) Yes Madam. Mobile Telecom Service Providers have been asked through license amendment dated 31.05.2011 to provide location accuracies as per the following stipulations:

Location Details :

- (i) The Licensee shall provide location details of mobile customers in the License service area as per below mentioned time frame from the date of issue of this amendment and accuracy. It should be a part of CDR in the form of longitude and latitude, besides the co-ordinate of the cell sites, which is already one of the mandated fields of CDR.

Accuracy in Percentage

Distance in Meters	Urban (Morethan 1 million mobiles in a municipal limit)		Sub – Urban & Rural			Remote	
	1 year	2 years	1 year*	2 years	3 years	2 years	3 years
50	30	50					
100	60	75		50	60		
300	80	95	50	60	70	50	60
500			60	70	80	60	70

*Applicable for the state of J&K, Assam and NE region.

- (ii) To start with these details will be provided for specified mobile numbers. However, within a period of 3 years location details shall be part of CDR for all mobile calls.

Note 1 : Depending upon the technological development the limits of accuracy could be modified any time in future.

(b) The service providers are at various stages of implementing the mandated accuracies. However, no service provider has been able to complete the work and send the final compliance.

(c) and (d) Mobile Service Providers had asked for certain clarifications, which have been provided to them. Telecom service providers have been raising the issue of financing the implementation of these services. However, it has been indicated that the system has to be implemented by TSPs at their cost. They have also raised the question of implementability of the stipulated accuracy levels. Information regarding whether they have raised any issues with TRAI is being collected.

(e) The issue is being examined by TEC, the technical arm of the department. Suitable decision will be taken after the receipt of the report from TEC.

Harassment of Students

148. SHRI SURESH ANGADI:
SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH:
SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN:

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

(a) whether reports of segregation of children belonging to vulnerable sections of the society in schools in the aftermath and implementation of RTE have come to the notice of the Union Government;

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

(c) whether the Union Government has directed the States concerned to look into the matter and report their findings to the Union Government;

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

(e) 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) to (d) There have been sporadic media reports of segregation/discrimination of children admitted into private schools under Section 12 (1) (c) of the Right to Education (RTE) Act, 2009 that provides for 25% free admission and education to children of disadvantage groups and weaker sections. Such matters are immediately referred by the Central Government to the concerned State/UT for enquiry and remedial action.

(e) In the light of the RTE Act, the model rules framed by the Central Government provide that children admitted under Section 12 (1) (c) shall not be segregated from the other children in the classroom, nor shall their classes be held at places and timings different from the classes held for other children. It further provides that the children admitted in pursuance of Section 12 (1) (c) shall not be discriminated from the rest of the children in any manner pertaining to entitlements and facilities such as textbooks, uniforms, library and ICT facilities, extracurricular activities and sports.

The RTE Act provides for notifying local authority for grievance redressal and the setting up of a State Commission for Protect of Children Right (SCPCR) Right to Education Protection Authority (REPA) for monitoring of child's right to elementary education.

[Translation]

Mid Day Meal Scheme

149. SHRI RAJU SHETTI:
SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH:
SHRIMATI YASHODHARA RAJE SCINDIA:
SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR:
SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY:
SHRI R. DHROVANARAYANA:

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

(a) the number and percentage of school children covered under the Mid Day Meal Scheme (MDMS) at present in each State/UT;

(b) the funds allocated/utilised under the said scheme during the last three years and the current year;

(c) whether the Government has fixed minimum calorie intake for children under the MDMS in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government is regularly monitoring the quantity/calorie intake of children under the scheme and if so, the details thereof;

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to ensure that all the children get the required calorie intake under the scheme;

(f) whether there is any provision in the said scheme for collecting samples of meal from schools and sending them to laboratories to check nutrients therein; and

(g) 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) The number and percentage of school children covered under the Mid Day Meal Scheme (MDMS) at present in each State/UT is given in the enclosed statement-I.

(b) Detail of funds released and utilized State/UT-wise, under MDM Scheme, in the last three years, is given in the enclosed statement-II.

(c) to (e) Yes Madam. Under the scheme children are entitled to get a nutritious hot cooked meal to provide

energy content of 450 and 700 calories, at primary and upper primary stages respectively.

For effective implementation of the Scheme, the Scheme Guidelines provide for an extensive monitoring mechanism at the school, block, district, State and the National levels. The Scheme is continuously monitored through Quarterly Progress Reports, in the National level Steering-cum-Monitoring Committee meetings and during Programme Approval Board meetings. To ensure accountability, registers for attendance, Mid Day Meal beneficiaries and MDMS stocks are required to be maintained at school level. These registers are inspected by block and district level officers. In addition the Central Review Mission visit the States for an on the spot assessment. Independent Monitoring Institutes also evaluates the Scheme at regular intervals.

(f) and (g) To ensure the quantity and quality of mid day meal supplied, the Scheme guidelines provide for lifting of good quality foodgrains from FCI godowns, storage of food items in dry and safe places, cooking food in hygienic environment through properly trained cooks. The cooked food has to be tasted by 2-3 adults including teachers. In addition, community involvement is promoted in the implementation and supervision of the Scheme. Some States like Delhi, West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, Tamil Nadu etc. have collected samples for testing of the nutritional and calorific content of the meal.

Statement I

Number of Children targeted and covered under the Mid-Day Meal Scheme during 2011-12

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Enrolment	Coverage	% coverage
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	6376294	5661609	89
2	Arunachal Pradesh	274231	268473	98
3	Assam	5260461	4693848	89
4	Bihar	20498092	8882442	43
5	Chhattisgarh	4511250	3750998	83
6	Goa	165578	153853	93
7	Gujarat	6274016	4110722	66

1	2	3	4	5
8	Haryana	2149424	2108820	98
9	Himachal Pradesh	705713	661951	94
10	Jammu and Kashmir	1274114	769893	60
11	Jharkhand	5536195	3215976	58
12	Karnataka	5626184	5278797	94
13	Kerala	2998822	2687079	90
14	Madhya Pradesh	10802279	8084242	75
15	Maharashtra	13383283	10868151	81
16	Manipur	231801	197854	85
17	Meghalaya	600622	484489	81
18	Mizoram	184618	167148	91
19	Nagaland	277156	260707	94
20	Orissa	5921688	4837061	82
21	Punjab	2126165	1810346	85
22	Rajasthan	7340544	5765230	79
23	Sikkim	99704	90582	91
24	Tamil Nadu	5525299	4129238	75
25	Tripura	577517	442619	77
26	Uttarakhand	977626	807164	83
27	Uttar Pradesh	20378166	11610848	57
28	West Bengal	13686162	12180117	89
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	41705	31746	76
30	Chandigarh	106533	53940	51
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	50108	36067	72
32	Daman and Diu	19584	15450	79
33	Delhi	1820800	1233473	68
34	Lakshadweep	9760	9485	97
35	Puducherry	88211	79472	90
	Total	145899705	105439889	72

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

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No.	State/UT	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13
		Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Releases as on 31.7.2012
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Andhra Pradesh	26105.6	20981.3	48302.4	45775.1	85191.5	58518	33579.94
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1616.82	1073.71	2043.18	1663.96	2091.75	1068.18	774.91
3	Assam	28555.8	25167.5	34408.2	39322.3	53220.9	43999.1	13364.87
4	Bihar	52100.1	31936.1	80506.4	78795.9	81820.3	74035.6	49980.15
5	Chhattisgarh	17578.6	15661.6	36187.7	36938.9	47463	37890.1	22941.74
6	Goa	794.34	578.81	1168.27	1049.35	825.41	1158.12	358.2
7	Gujarat	24603.1	21163.8	28851.6	30167.6	35301.6	33068.4	20053.24
8	Haryana	19094.9	17651.9	15325.1	15325.1	16713.4	20302.2	9550.14
9	Himachal Pradesh	4835.78	5932.09	6487.67	7002.68	7351.6	7652.29	4180.49
10	Jammu and Kashmir	5607.67	2982.36	7990.6	8234.22	13430.6	7329.56	2535.06
11	Jharkhand	22777.9	18335.1	32595.5	28691	52252.2	29951.4	17406.6
12	Karnataka	26902.3	25847.7	45368.3	42599.7	56525.8	46357	32167.7
13	Kerala	13845.1	10198.6	18511.3	18112.9	14277.1	18083.2	11191.97
14	Madhya Pradesh	53311.2	35598.2	65781.8	69417.1	76704.4	74684.5	21567.4
15	Maharashtra	57771.5	46105.6	107492	85622.2	69255.8	90962	47963.11
16	Manipur	1478.66	1056.59	5658.11	5575.57	1894.19	1655.46	575.99
17	Meghalaya	5635.93	5360.22	13831.8	12275.5	3528.12	5303.84	1414.76
18	Mizoram	821.34	769.19	1902.29	1668.96	3306.57	2800.32	544.28
19	Nagaland	1062.01	1023.36	4026.97	4079.66	2464.37	2464.37	691.03
20	Orissa	32108.2	28046.1	38959.1	28403.4	37124.4	36798.5	25225.32
21	Punjab	11139.4	10267.4	16605.1	16310.8	17561.5	16268.2	4697.17

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
22	Rajasthan	40639.5	36328.6	46225.8	46428.6	52901.2	49415.3	24704.74
23	Sikkim	444.55	423.78	899.59	920.36	1035.65	1225.39	634.12
24	Tamil Nadu	40189.2	40012.7	44250.6	42407.5	40333.7	40879.3	24306.71
25	Tripura	3801.36	4462.79	4856.76	4661.2	8408.41	4902.96	1274.47
26	Uttarakhand	5169.29	3916.02	10963.3	12478.4	14255.5	11839.5	10064.47
27	Uttar Pradesh	89054.4	83949.7	102715	114634	107639	105879	67917.28
28	West Bengal	74165.5	60920.7	79480	79578.4	77251	88572.8	43351.48
29	Andaman and Nicobar islands	216.48	154.48	247.06	207.31	509.14	238.44	207
30	Chandigarh	343.12	343.12	525.54	492.83	680.77	680.77	301
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	152.62	144.46	290.45	288.83	342.71	342.71	72.43
32	Daman and Diu	89.96	89.96	147.78	142.1	136.58	136.34	116.08
33	Delhi	7074.43	3817.07	9072.32	7944.17	6562.19	8429.61	5792.26
34	Lakshadweep	46.48	38.5	80.54	48.87	76.32	54.47	45.87
35	Puducherry	429.7	366.34	693.24	651.84	635.99	635.99	201.47
	Total	669563	560705	912452	887916	989072	923582	499753.5

Enrolment Rate

150. SHRIMATI SEEMA UPADHYAY:
SHRI KAMESHWAR BAITHA:
SHRI MAHESHWAR HAZARI:
SHRIMATI USHA VERMA:
SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ:
SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY:
SHRI A.K.S. VIJAYAN:

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

(a) whether the enrolment of students in Government schools as compared to private schools is on the decline;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the enrolment of SC/ST/OBC and Muslim children is also decreasing; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and the 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 number of students enrolled in Classes I-XII in the country during 2009-10(Provisional) is 24,33,56,708. Data on number of students enrolled is not maintained separately for Government schools and Private schools.

(c) and (d) The number of Scheduled Caste (SC) and Scheduled Tribe (ST) students enrolled in Classes

I-XII in the country during 2007-08 to 2009-10 shows an increasing trend. Details are given below:

Year/ Category	2007-08	2008-09 (Provisional)	2009-10 (Provisional)
SC	4,25,91,431	4,36,12,297	4,55,74,036
ST	2,19,23,007	2,30,59,903	2,33,01,274

Data on number of OBC and Muslim students is not maintained.

Shortage of Teachers

151. SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ:
SHRI MAHESHWAR HAZARI:
SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:
SHRI RAVNEET SINGH:
SHRI MAHABALI SINGH:
SHRI M. VENUGOPALA REDDY:
SHRIMATI SEEMA UPADHYAY:
SHRIMATI USHA VERMA:
SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL:
SHRIMATI JYOTI DHURUVE:
SHRI K. SUGUMAR:
SHRI DILIP SINGH JUDEV:
SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL:

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

(a) whether there is an acute shortage of teachers in primary, upper primary and secondary level schools in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of teachers required/short in the primary, upper primary and secondary level schools during the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(d) the percentage of teacher attendance in these schools during the said period, State-wise; and

(e) the action plan being formulated by the Government to fill up these vacancies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D.

PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) As per District Information System for Education (DISE), 2010-11, which collects data annually for elementary level of education, the National level pupil teacher ratio (PTR) for primary schools is 32 with adverse PTR in Bihar (58), Jharkhand (43) and Uttar Pradesh (46); at upper primary level the National average is 29 with States of Bihar (62), Jharkhand (43) and Uttar Pradesh at 44. PTR at secondary level of education as per Statistics of School Education (SSE) (2009-10) published by Ministry of Human Resource Development is 30 and 10 States have adverse PTR. State-wise PTR at elementary level and secondary level is given in the enclosed statement.

(c) Pursuant to the enforcement of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009, the additional requirement of teachers in elementary education was estimated at 5.08 lakh. Under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) a total of 6.31 lakh teachers have been sanctioned till 2011-12 since RTE coming into force. In addition to this 1.23 lakh teachers have been sanctioned during 2012-13. At the secondary stage, the scheme of Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) provides inter alia for appointment of additional teachers in existing Government Secondary Schools to improve the PTR. During 11th Five Year Plan, the estimated requirement for additional teachers was 1.79 lakh against which 1.15 lakh additional teachers have been sanctioned so far. Statement-II indicating State-wise additional teacher posts sanctioned during the period 2010-11 to 2012-13 under SSA and from 2009-10 to 2011-12 under RMSA is enclosed.

(d) As per an independent study conducted by Ministry of Human Resource Development in 2008-09 the average attendance rate of teachers was 81.7% and

80.5% in primary and upper primary schools respectively. The State-wise position is given in the enclosed statement.

(e) States/UTs have been advised to rationalise teacher deployment, fill up existing State sector teacher vacancies, as well as vacancies against teacher posts sanctioned under the SSA & RMSA.

Statement I

Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR) at elementary level as per DISE 2010-11 and secondary level as per Statistics of School Education (SSE) (2009-10)

States/UTs	PTR at primary level (DISE 2010-11)	PTR at upper primary level (DISE 2010-11)	PTR at Secondary Level (As per SSE 2009-10)
1	2	3	4
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	12	10	16
Andhra Pradesh	23	17	29
Arunachal Pradesh	19	18	21
Assam	26	17	22
Bihar	58	62	59
Chandigarh	25	24	38
Chhattisgarh	25	23	39
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	41	43	19
Daman and Diu	31	28	18
Delhi	35	34	33
Goa	25	24	18
Gujarat	31	32	29
Haryana	30	22	26
Himachal Pradesh	17	17	23
Jammu and Kashmir	14	13	14
Jharkhand	43	43	60
Karnataka	26	28	24
Kerala	22	21	27
Lakshadweep	16	14	12

1	2	3	4
Madhya Pradesh	34	34	32
Maharashtra	30	31	34
Manipur	19	21	27
Meghalaya	18	14	26
Mizoram	17	13	13
Nagaland	22	22	24
Odisha	31	26	22
Puducherry	18	16	23
Punjab	22	17	29
Rajasthan	27	26	22
Sikkim	12	14	8
Tamil Nadu	28	33	38
Tripura	19	21	25
Uttar Pradesh	46	44	57
Uttarakhand	25	22	18
West Bengal	28	32	51
Total	32	29	30

Statement II

Teacher Sanctioned during 2010-11 to 2012-13 under SSA and from 2009-10 to 2011-12 under RMSA

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Additional Teacher Posts Sanctioned during 2010-11 to 2011-12 under SSA	Additional Teacher Posts Sanctioned during 2012-13 under SSA	Additional teacher posts sanctioned from 2009-10 to 2011-12 under RMSA
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	81	870	0
2	Arunachal Pradesh	924	821	19220
3	Assam	25751	20015	0

1	2	3	4	5
4	Bihar	142572	18496	5579
5	Chhattisgarh	10106	822	9482
6	Goa	0	78	0
7	Gujarat	38372	20316	1968
8	Haryana	2372	2134	7671
9	Himachal Pradesh	1678	0	544
10	Jammu and Kashmir	5367	0	3682
11	Jharkhand	9626	29114	1782
12	Karnataka	2917	1860	3428
13	Kerala	2925	0	672
14	Madhya Pradesh	73899	15610	15329
15	Maharashtra	28011	10725	949
16	Manipur	2354	152	830
17	Meghalaya	2606	0	175
18	Mizoram	584	12	532
19	Nagaland	2557	0	1086
20	Odisha	6552	0	5654
21	Punjab	9250	0	1192
22	Rajasthan	0	0	14602
23	Sikkim	158	156	0
24	Tamil Nadu	10290	296	14654
25	Tripura	1139	71	415
25	Uttar Pradesh	147336	0	4576
27	Uttarakhand	6596	161	1530
28	West Bengal	89589	1445	0
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	110	129	0

1	2	3	4	5
30	Chandigarh	605	0	0
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	408	87	0
32	Daman Diu	18	7	12
33	Delhi	7068	0	0
34	Lakshadweep	9	3	31
35	Pondicherry	0	0	54
Total SSA		631830	123380	115649

Statement III*The percentage of teachers' attendance*

States	Teachers	
	Primary Schools	Upper Primary Schools
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	78.1	77.3
Assam	79.2	55.2
Bihar	75.8	74.9
Chhattisgarh	75.7	73.5
Delhi	95.0	NA*
Gujarat	70.0	87.6
Haryana	86.9	91.9
Himachal Pradesh	80.0	88.0
Jammu & Kashmir	80.8	83.1
Karnataka	83.9	84.0
Kerala	84.5	85.3
Madhya Pradesh	70.4	67.0

1	2	3
Maharashtra	87.8	87.1
Orissa	87.4	86.6
Punjab	83.5	78.1
Rajasthan	81.1	79.8
Tamil Nadu	86.6	89.6
Uttar Pradesh	77.8	82.6
Uttarakhand	83.0	77.7
West Bengal	96.3	98.1
Overall	81.7	80.5

NA*: Percentage of teacher attendance at upper primary in Delhi is not available due to administrative bottleneck in data collection.

*[English]***Forced Urine Drinking in Schools/ Universities**

152. SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:
SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:
SHRI UDAY SINGH:

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

(a) whether cases of forced urine drinking by students in schools/universities in the country including West Bengal and Tamil Nadu have come to the notice of the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has enquired into the incidents of forced urine drinking and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the enquiry committee has submitted its report and 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) and (b) No such cases have been reported by the schools affiliated with Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE). As per information received from Visva-Bharati, a student of Patha Bhavan (school run by the University), was made to lick urine-soaked bed sheet on 07th July, 2012.

(c) to (e) A Committee constituted by Visva-Bharati to enquire into the matter has since submitted its report and based on the report of the Committee, the employees involved in the incident have been suspended by the University administration.

FEMA Violation

153. SHRI ANJANKUMAR M. YADAV:
SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:
SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:
SHRI S. ALAGIRI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether cases of Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 (FEMA) violation and money laundering have been reported/registered against private companies/MNCs during the last two years;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to alter penal amount under the provisions of show cause notice for contraventions of FEMA;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons for continuation of present arrangements, especially in view of rise in price index?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) Yes Madam.

(b) The Directorate of Enforcement has issued Show Cause Notice for alleged contravention of Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 (FEMA) and the cases of prima-facie, offence of money laundering registered under Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002 (PMLA) against Private Companies/MNCs in the last two years are as under:-

Years	FEMA	PMLA
2010-11	34	31
2011-12	37	23

Since the allegations of contraventions of FEMA/PMLA are required to be adjudged by the competent authorities under these enactments, it will not be appropriate to give the details of the companies at this stage.

In addition to action taken by Directorate of Enforcement for violations of FEMA, 1999, RBI entertains applications from person (resident & non-resident who seeks compounding of an admitted contravention of FEMA for procedural violation except violations under Section 3(a) of the Act. Details of companies/MNCs which have applied for compounding of contraventions under FEMA are as under:

Period No. of Applications
July 1, 2010-June 30, 2011 581
July 1, 2011-June 30, 2012 478

(c) and (d) No Madam.

(e) Penalties prescribed in Law are not indexed to price rise.

National Telecom Policy

154. SHRI P.K. BIJU:
 SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:
 SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL:
 SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:
 SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM:
 SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY:
 SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU:

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

(a) whether the Government has approved and announced New National Telecom Policy recently;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof along with the aims and objectives of the new policy;

(c) whether the Government has announced that no roaming charges will be levied on customers under new policy;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the manner in which the new policy is likely to increase the rural tele-density and broad band internet service in the rural areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) Yes Madam, Union Cabinet has approved National Telecom Policy-2012 on 31st May, 2012.

(b) Salient features alongwith vision, mission and objectives of National Telecom Policy-2012 are given in the enclosed statement.

(c) and (d) Objectives of National Telecom Policy-2012 inter-alia include to Achieve **One Nation - Full Mobile Number Portability** and work towards **One Nation-Free Roaming**.

(e) National Telecom Policy-2012 inter-alia includes the following strategies regarding Broadband, Rural

Telephony and Universal Service Obligation Fund:

- **Increase rural teledensity from the current level of around 39 to 70 by the year 2017 and 100 by the year 2020.**
- **Provide affordable and reliable *broadband-on-demand* by the year 2015 and to achieve 175 million broadband connections by the year 2017 and 600 million by the year 2020 at minimum 2 Mbps download speed and making available higher speeds of at least 100 Mbps on demand.**
- To develop ***an eco-system for broadband*** in close coordination with all stakeholders, including Ministries/Government Departments/ Agencies to ensure availability of media for last mile access, aggregation layer, core network of adequate capacity, affordable equipment including user devices, terminals and Customer Premise Equipment and an environment for development of relevant applications. Formulate policies to promote competition by encouraging service providers, whether large or small, to provide value added services under equitable and non-discriminatory conditions.
- To recognise telecom, including broadband connectivity as a basic necessity like education and health and work towards '**Right to Broadband**'.
- To lay special emphasis on ***providing reliable and affordable broadband access to rural and remote areas*** by appropriate combination of optical fibre, wireless, VSAT and other technologies. Optical fibre network will be initially laid up to the village panchayat level by funding from the Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF). Extension of optical fibre connectivity from village panchayats to be taken up progressively to all villages and habitations. Access to this Optical Fibre Network will be open, non-discriminatory and technology neutral.

- Provide appropriate incentives for rural rollout.
- *To revise the existing broadband download speed of 256 Kbps to 512 Kbps and subsequently to 2 Mbps by 2015 and higher speeds of at least 100 Mbps thereafter.*
- To incorporate enabling provisions in the current regulatory framework so that existing infrastructure including cable TV networks are optimally utilised for extending high quality broadband services in rural areas also.
- To establish appropriate institutional framework to coordinate with different government departments/agencies for laying and upkeep of telecom cables including *Optical Fibre Cables* for rapid expansion of broadband in the country.
- *To leverage the mobile device and SIM CARD with enhanced features* for enabling secure transactional services including online authentication of identity and financial services.
- To promote synergies between roll-out of broadband and various Government programs vize-governance, e-panchayat, MNREGA, NKN, AADHAR, AAKASH tablet etc.
- *To ensure availability of adequate spectrum* to meet current and future demand for microwave access/backhaul, in appropriate frequency bands.
- To stimulate the demand of broadband applications and services, work closely with Department of IT in the promotion of *local content creation in regional languages* which would enhance the investment in *All-Internet Protocol (IP) networks* including NGN.
- To promote the use of *energy efficient equipment and renewable energy technologies* to achieve long term sustainability.

- To undertake periodic review of methodology adopted for utilising USO fund and benchmarking the same against the best practices followed in other countries.
- To provide continued support from USO fund for telecom services, including converged communication services in commercially unviable rural and remote areas.

Statement

Vision, Mission, Objectives and Salient Features of National Telecom Policy-2012

VISION

To provide secure, reliable, affordable and high quality converged telecommunication services anytime, anywhere for an accelerated inclusive socio-economic development.

II. MISSION

1. To develop a robust and secure state-of-the-art telecommunication network providing seamless coverage with special focus on rural and remote areas for bridging the digital divide and thereby facilitate socio-economic development.
2. To create an inclusive knowledge society through proliferation of affordable and high quality broadband services across the nation.
3. To reposition the mobile device as an instrument of socio-economic empowerment of citizens.
4. To make India a global hub for telecom equipment manufacturing and a centre for converged communication services.
5. To promote Research and Development, Design incutting edge ICTE technologies, products and services for meeting the infrastructure needs of domestic and global markets with focus on security and green technologies.
6. To promote development of new standards to meet national requirements, generation of IPRs

and participation in international standardization bodies to contribute in formation of global standards, thereby making India a leading nation in the area of telecom standardization.

7. To attract investment, both domestic and foreign.
8. To promote creation of jobs through all of the above.

III. OBJECTIVES

1. Provide secure, affordable and high quality telecommunication services to all citizens.
2. *Increase rural teledensity from the current level of around 39 to 70 by the year 2017 and 100 by the year 2020.*
3. *Provide affordable and reliable broadband-on-demand by the year 2015 and to achieve 175 million broadband connections by the year 2017 and 600 million by the year 2020 at minimum 2 Mbps download speed and making available higher speeds of at least 100 Mbps on demand.*
4. Enable citizens to participate in and contribute to e-governance in key sectors like health, education, skill development employment, governance, banking etc. to ensure equitable and inclusive growth.
5. *Provide high speed and high quality broadband access to all village panchayats through a combination of technologies by the year 2014 and progressively to all villages and habitations by 2020.*
6. *Promote innovation, indigenous R&D and manufacturing to serve domestic and global markets, by increasing skills and competencies.*
7. *Create a corpus to promote indigenous R&D, IPR creation, entrepreneurship, manufacturing, commercialisation and deployment of state-of-the-art telecom products and services during the 12th five year plan period.*
8. Promote the ecosystem for design, Research and Development IPR creation, testing,

standardization and manufacturing i.e. complete value chain for domestic production of telecommunication equipment to *meet Indian telecom sector demand to the extent of 60% and 80% with a minimum value addition of 45% and 65% by the year 2017 and 2020 respectively.*

9. *Provide preference to domestically manufactured telecommunication products, in procurement of those telecommunication products which have security implications for the country and in Government procurement for its own use, consistent with our World Trade Organization (WTO) commitments.*
10. *Develop and establish standards to meet national requirements, generate IPRs, and participate in international standardization bodies to contribute in formulation of global standards, thereby making India a leading nation in the area of international telecom standardization. This will be supported by establishing appropriate linkages with industry, R&D institutions, academia, telecom service providers and users.*
11. *Simplify the licensing framework to further extend converged high quality services across the nation including rural and remote areas. This will not cover content regulation.*
12. Strive to create *one Nation - One License* across services and service areas.
13. Achieve *One Nation - Full Mobile Number Portability* and work towards *One Nation - Free Roaming.*
14. *Reposition the mobile phone from a mere communication device to an instrument of empowerment that combines communication with proof of identity, fully secure financial and other transaction capability, multi-lingual services and a whole range of other capabilities that ride on them and transcend the literacy barrier.*
15. Encourage development of mobile phones based on open platform standards.

16. Deliver high quality seamless voice, data, multimedia and broadcasting services on *converged networks* for enhanced service delivery to provide superior experience to users.
17. Put in place a simplified Merger & Acquisition regime in telecom service sector while ensuring adequate competition.
18. Optimize delivery of services of consumers irrespective of their devices or locations by *Fixed-Mobile Convergence* thus making available valuable spectrum for other wireless services.
19. Promote an ecosystem for participants in VAS industry value chain to make India a global hub for Value Added Services (VAS).
20. Ensure adequate availability of spectrum and its allocation in a transparent manner through market related processes. *Make available additional 300 MHz spectrum for IMT services by the year 2017 and another 200 MHz by 2020.*
21. Promote efficient use of spectrum with provision of regular audit of spectrum usage.
22. De-licensing additional frequency bands for public use.
23. *Recognize telecom as Infrastructure Sector* to realize true potential of ICT for development.
24. Address the Right of Way (RoW) issues in setting up of telecom infrastructure.
25. Mandate an ecosystem to ensure setting up of *a common platform for interconnection* of various networks for providing non-exclusive and non-discriminatory access.
26. Strengthen the framework to address the environmental and health related concerns pertaining to the telecom sector.
27. Enhanced and continued adoption of green *policy in telecom* and incentivise use of renewable energy sources for sustainability.
28. *Protect consumer interest* by promoting informed consent, transparency and accountability in quality of service, tariff, usage etc.
29. *Strengthen the grievance redressal mechanisms* to provide timely and effective resolution.
30. Strengthen the *institutional framework to enhance the pace of human capital formation* and capacity building by assessing and addressing educational and training needs of the sector.
31. Encourage *recognition and creation of synergistic alliance of public sector* and other organisation of Department of Telecommunications (DoT). This should be achieved through appropriate policy interventions and support for optimum utilisation of their resources and strengths in building a robust and secure telecom and information infrastructure.
32. Evolve a *policy framework for financing the sector* consistent with long term sustainability.
33. Put in place appropriate fiscal and financial incentives required for indigenous manufacturers of telecom products and R&D institutions.
34. Achieve substantial *transition to new Internet Protocol (IPv 6)* in the country in a phased and time bound manner by 2020 and encourage an ecosystem for provision of a significantly large bouquet of services on IP platform.
35. Strengthen the institutional, legal, and regulatory framework and re-engineer processes to bring in more efficiency, timely decision making and transparency.
36. Put in place a web based, real time e-governance solution to support online submission of applications including processing, issuance of licences and clearances from Dot.

Salient Features

Licensing, Convergence And Value Added Services

- Strive to create *One Nation - One License* across services and service areas.
- Achieve *One Nation - Full Mobile Number Portability* and work towards *One Nation - Free Roaming*.
- To orient, review and harmonise the legal, regulatory and licensing framework in a time bound manner to enable seamless delivery and converged services in technology and service neutral environment. Convergence would cover:
 - Convergence of services i.e. convergence of voice, data, video, Internet telephony (VoIP), value added services and broadcasting services.
 - Convergence of networks i.e. convergence of access network, carriage network (NLD/ILD) and broadcast network.
 - Convergence of devices i.e. telephone, Personal Computer, Television, Radio, set top boxes and other connected devices.
 - *To move towards Unified Licence regime* in order to exploit the attendant benefits of convergence, spectrum liberalisation and facilitate *delinking of the licensing of Networks from the delivery of Services to the end users* in order to enable operators to optimally and efficiently utilise their networks and spectrum by sharing active and passive infrastructure. This will enhance the quality of service, optimize investments and help address the issue of the digital divide. This new licensing regime will address the requirements of level playing field, rollout obligations, policy on merger & acquisition, non-discriminatory interconnection including interconnection at IP level etc. while ensuring adequate competition.
- Put in place a simplified Merger & Acquisition regime in telecom service sector while ensuring adequate competition.
- *To facilitate resale at the service level* under the proposed licensing regime – both wholesale and retail, for example, by introduction of virtual operators – in tune with the need for robust competition at consumer end while ensuring due compliance with security and other license related obligations.
- To delink spectrum in respect of all future licences. Spectrum shall be made available at a price determined through market related processes.
- *To frame appropriate Policies for new licensing* framework, migration of existing licensees to new framework, exit policy, measures for ensuring adequate competition etc. in consultation with TRAI.
- To facilitate *convergence of local cable TV networks* post digitalisation.
- To put in place an appropriate regulatory framework for delivery of *VAS at affordable price* so as to fuel growth in entrepreneurship, innovation and provision of region specific content in regional languages.
- To put in place a framework *to regulate the carriage charges, which are content neutral and based on the bandwidth utilisation*. This will also encourage non value added services such as provision of data and information over the mobile platform.
- *Reposition the mobile phone* from a mere communication device to an instrument of empowerment that combines communication with proof of identity, fully secure financial and other transaction capability, multi-lingual services and a whole range of other capabilities that ride on them and transcend the literacy barrier.

SPECTRUM MANAGEMENT

- Ensure adequate availability of spectrum and its allocation in a transparent manner through

market related processes. *Make available additional 300 MHz spectrum for IMT services by the year 2017 and another 200 MHz by 2020.*

- To move at the earliest towards liberalisation of spectrum to enable use of spectrum in any band to provide any service in any technology as well as to permit *spectrum pooling, sharing and later, trading* to enable optimal utilisation of spectrum through appropriate regulatory framework.
- To undertake *periodic audit* of spectrum utilisation to ensure its efficient use.
- To reform spectrum and allot alternative frequency bands or media to service providers from time to time to make spectrum available for introduction of new technologies for telecom applications.
- To prepare a roadmap for availability of additional spectrum every 5 years.

Broadband and Rural Telephony

BROADBAND AND RURAL TELEPHONY

- *Increase rural teledensity from the current level of around 39 to 70 by the year 2017 and 100 by the year 2020.*
- To recognise telecom, including broadband connectivity as a basic necessity like education and health and work towards '*Right to Broadband*'.
- *Provide affordable and reliable broadband-on-demand by the year 2015 and to achieve 175 million broadband connections by the year 2017 and 600 million by the year 2020 at minimum 2 Mbps download speed and making available higher speeds of at least 100 Mbps on demand.*
- *Provide high speed and high quality broadband access to all village panchayats through a combination of technologies by the year 2014 and progressively to all villages and habitations by 2020.*

R&D, Manufacturing And Standardization Of Telecommunication Equipment

- Promote the ecosystem for design, Research and Development, IPR creation, testing, standardization and manufacturing e.e. complete value chain for domestic production of telecommunication equipment to *meet Indian telecom sector demand to the extent of 60% and 80% with a minimum value additions of 45% and 65% by the year 2017 and 2020 respectively.*
- *Create a corpus to promote indigenous R&D, IPR creation, entrepreneurship, manufacturing, commercialisation and deployment of state-of-the-art telecom products and services during the 12th five year plan period.*
- To promote *setting up of Telecommunications Standard Development Organisation (TSDO)* as an autonomous body with effective participation of the government, industry, R&D centres, service providers, and academia to drive consensus regarding standards to meet national requirements including security needs. It will facilitate access for all the stakeholders in the International Standards Development Organisation and act as an advisory body for preparation of national contributions for incorporation of Indian requirement/IPRs/standards in the international standards.
- *Provide preference* to domestically manufactured telecommunication products in procurement of those telecommunication products which have security implications for the country and in Government procurement for its own use, consistent with our World Trade Organization (WTO) commitments.

Telecom infrastructure/row issues, green telecom, clear skyline, mitigation efforts during disasters and emergencies

- To work towards *recognition of telecom as Infrastructure Sector for both wireline and wireless* and extension of the benefits

available to infrastructure sectors to telecom sector also, to realize true potential of ICT for development.

- To facilitate increase use of alternative sources (Renewable Energy Technologies) of energy for powering telecom networks through active participation of all the stakeholders – the government, the telecom industry and the consumer of green telecommunications. Sector specific schemes and targets for promotion of green technologies will be finalised in consultation with Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) and other stakeholders.

Quality of service and protection of consumer interest

- To strengthen the regulator for ensuring compliance of the prescribed performance standards and Quality of Service (QoS) parameters by the Telecom Service Providers
- To formulate a *Code of Practice for Sales and Marketing Communications* to improve transparency as well as address security issues relating to Customer Acquisition.
- *To undertake legislative measures* to bring disputes between telecom consumers and service providers *within the jurisdiction of Consumer Forums* established under Consumer Protection Act.

Security

- To create an institutional framework through regulatory measures to ensure that *safe-to-connect* devices are inducted into the Telecom Network and service providers take measures for ensuring the security of the network.
- To ensure security in an increasingly insecure cyber space, indigenously manufactured multi-functional SIM cards with indigenously designed chips incorporating specific laid down standards are considered critical. The whole electronics eco-system for this and other purposes, starting from the wafer fab needs to be built and hence is viewed as a key policy objective and outcome.

Skill development and public sector

- *To assess the manpower requirement at different skill and expertise levels by partnering with National Skill Development Council and industry* to identify the relevant needs of the sector and prepare a roadmap.

Cloud services

- To recognise that cloud computing will significantly speed up design and roll out of services, enable social networking and participative governance and e-Commerce on a scale which was not possible with traditional technology solutions.
- To take new policy initiatives to ensure rapid expansion of new services and technologies at globally competitive prices by addressing the concerns of cloud users and other stakeholders including specific steps that need to be taken for lowering the cost of service delivery.

Telecom enterprises service, data use new technologies and IPV 6 compliant networks.

- To facilitate the role of new technologies in furthering public welfare and enhanced customer choices through affordable access and efficient service delivery. The emergence of new service formats such as *Machine-to-Machine (M2M) communications* (e.g. remotely operated irrigation pumps, smart grid etc.) represent tremendous opportunities, especially as their roll-out becomes more widespread.
- To recognize the importance of the new Internet Protocol IPv6 to start offering new IP based services on the new protocol and to encourage new and innovative IPv6 based applications in different sectors of the economy by enabling participatory approach of all stakeholders.

Financing of telecom sector

- To create a *Telecom finance Corporation* as a vehicle to mobilize and channelize financing for telecom projects in order to facilitate investment in the telecom sector.

- To *rationalize taxes, duties and levies affecting the sector and work towards providing a stable fiscal regime* to stimulate investments and making services more affordable.

Role of regulator, changes in legislation

- To review the TRAI Act with a view to addressing regulatory inadequacies/impediments in effective discharge of its functions.
- To undertake a comprehensive review of Indian Telegraph Act and its rules and other allied legislations with a view to making them consistent with and in furtherance of the above policy objectives.

Operationalisation of the Policy

- To take suitable facilitatory measures to encourage existing service providers to rapidly migrate to the new regime in a uniformly liberalised environment with a level playing field.
- Policy will be operationalized by bringing out detailed guidelines, as may be considered appropriate, from time to time.

[Translation]

Contribution of Agriculture to GDP

155. SHRI HARSH VARDHAN:
DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the contribution of agriculture sector to GDP has declined;

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

(c) whether the contribution of trade, hotel, transport and communications altogether to GDP is above 11%;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the above facts are in tune with holistic development of the country; and

(f) if not, the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) and (b) The contribution of agriculture sector in GDP at factor cost at 2004-05 prices

was 14% during 2011-12 as per revised estimates of annual national income released on 31st May, 2012 by Central Statistics Office, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation. The 'services sector' has witnessed a sustained fast growth leading to their higher share in country's GDP, whereas the agriculture sector saw a prolonged slowdown in its growth since the mid-nineties till 2004-05. The Eleventh Five-Year Plan had noted some of the major reasons for slowdown in the growth of agriculture sector as the uneven and slow development of technology, weak research-extension linkage, inefficient use of available technology and inputs, lack of adequate incentives and appropriate institutions, degradation of natural resource base, increased vulnerability to world commodities prices, and deceleration in public and private capital formation in agriculture.

(c) and (d) The contribution of trade, hotels, transport and communications altogether to the GDP was 28% during 2011-12.

(e) and (f) The overall development strategy aims to accelerate growth of all sectors of the economy in a holistic manner within the available resources while focusing on more inclusive growth. The plan recognizes the impact of growth in agriculture sector for achieving the goal of inclusive growth. The average growth rate of agriculture and allied sectors during the Eleventh Five Year Plan has been estimated at 3.3 percent per annum representing an improvement over the Tenth Plan average of 2.5 percent. Some of the major steps taken for increasing growth of the agriculture sector include (i) increasing expenditure on agriculture and allied sectors (enclosed statement presents details of year-wise plan expenditure of the Ministry of Agriculture) (ii) diversifying income portfolio of farmers to high value crops such as horticulture, floriculture as well as non-crop farming like livestock, poultry etc., (iii) increasing farm productivity by generating new technologies by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research; (iv) demonstration and transfer of these technologies by the Krishi Vigyan Kendras and improved delivery of agricultural extension services, (v) ensuring availability of inputs and promoting mechanization, (v) involving farmers in agricultural planning decisions through Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana, and (vi) promoting conservation of natural resources by promoting resource conservation technologies and through programmes like Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP), National Mission on Micro Irrigation (NMMI) etc. Besides these, several other steps have been taken by the Government of India which include interest subvention to make credit available at low interest rate to farmers, announcement of Minimum Support Prices (MSP) and agricultural marketing reforms to ensure remunerative prices to the farmers as well as development of rural infrastructure under Bharat Nirman.

Statement

(Rs. in crore)

Sl.No.		DAC	DAHDF	DARE	RKVY	WDPSCA	Total
	Eleventh Plan (Current 2007-08 Prices)	41337	8174	12588	25000	240	87339
I	2007-08(BE)	5520	910	1620		40	8090
	2007-08(RE)	5888	810	1434	1263	40	9435
	2007-08 (Expenditure)	5769	782	1280	1247	40	9118
II	2008-09(BE)	6900	1000	1760	3166	40	12866
	2008-09(RE)	6868	940	1760	2892	40	12500
	2008-09 (Expenditure)	6545	865	1630	2887	39	11966
III	2009-10(BE)	7200	1100	1760	4100	40	14200
	2009-10(RE)	7018	930	1760	3704	40	13452
	2009-10(Expenditure)	6827	871	1707	3761	40	13206
IV	2010-11(BE)	8280	1300	2300	6755	40	18675
	2010-11(RE)	10492	1257	2300	6720	40	20809
	2010-11(Expenditure)	10208	1096	2522	6720	40	20585
V	2011-12(BE)	9262	1600	2800	7860	50	21572
	2011-12(RE)	8654	1357	2850	7811	50	20722
	2007-08, Actual, 2008-09 Actual, 2009-10 Actual, 2010-11 RE, and 2011-12 (RE)	38003	4970	9989	22426	209	75597

WDPSCA = Watershed Development Programme for Control of Shifting Cultivation in NE Region

DAC = Department of Agriculture and Cooperation

DAHDF = Department of Animal Husbandry Dairying and Fisheries

DARE = Department of Agricultural Research and Education

Basic Facilities in Schools

156. SHRI BHISMA SHANKAR ALIAS KUSHAL
TIWARI:
SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN:
SHRIMATI MEENA SINGH:
SHRI SUBHASH BAPURAO WANKHEDE:

SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:
SHRI SHIVKUMAR UDASI:
SHRI ADAGOORU H. VISHWANATH:
SHRI NALIN KUMAR KATEEL:

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

(a) whether a number of Government schools covered under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) lack basic infrastructural facilities like building, drinking water, electricity, toilets etc.;

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

(c) the action taken by the Government to provide basic amenities and infrastructural facilities in such schools in future;

(d) the number of schools in the country in which the above facilities were provided during the last three years and the current year and the expenditure incurred thereon, State-wise;

(e) whether any survey has been conducted in this regard;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the remedial measures taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D.

PURANDESWARI): (a) to (f) Every year National University of Education Planning and Administration (NUEPA) brings out District Information System for Education (DISE) which provides information on key components of school infrastructure at elementary level. A State-wise statement-I indicating number of Government schools without facilities like buildings, drinking water, electricity, toilets etc. as per DISE 2010-11, is enclosed. Under the centrally sponsored scheme of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) since inception of the scheme, 3,04,454 school buildings, 17,91,860 additional classrooms, 8,53,624 toilets, 2,29,840 drinking water facilities have been sanctioned to the States. A State-wise statement-II indicating number of schools in the country in which infrastructural facilities were sanctioned during the last three years and the current year (2012-13) together with expenditure incurred during the last three years is enclosed.

(g) States/UTs work out their requirements for school infrastructure facilities and submit their Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWP&B) every year to the Government of India for funding under SSA. In view of the requirements of the Right to Education Act, 2009, priority is accorded to provisioning of basic school infrastructure.

Statement I

A State-wise statement indicating number of Government schools covered under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) without basic infrastructural facilities like building, drinking water, electricity, toilets etc. as per District Information System for Education (DISE) 2010-11

Sl.No.	State Name	School without buildings	Schools without girls toilet	Schools without boys toilet	Schools without Drinking water	Schools without electricity
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2	78	68	16	54
2	Andhra Pradesh	916	38911	22540	9862	32091
3	Arunachal Pradesh	779	2979	2366	966	3480
4	Assam	126	22462	16125	6541	38486
5	Bihar	8546	42512	24922	5582	65073
6	Chandigarh	0	7	4	0	0
7	Chhattisgarh	482	30815	21298	3077	38161
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	127	86	11	68

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
9	Daman and Diu	0	17	4	0	0
10	Delhi	11	751	643	0	44
11	Goa	0	406	173	13	37
12	Gujarat	79	9671	7082	845	981
13	Haryana	78	2169	2232	144	939
14	Himachal Pradesh	0	5339	3762	426	6713
15	Jammu and Kashmir	5	18326	13598	3442	20108
16	Jharkhand	673	15697	12151	5174	38117
17	Karnataka	105	11922	3827	2954	3751
18	Kerala	6	701	333	31	380
19	Lakshadweep	0	17	6	0	0
20	Madhya Pradesh	294	3414	2205	699	4119
21	Maharashtra	711	72823	35165	11317	99167
22	Manipur	35	21511	6414	7075	21252
23	Meghalaya	190	2067	1150	394	2090
24	Mizoram	0	5777	3500	3190	6958
25	Nagaland	4	705	363	342	1361
26	Odisha	893	2640	1003	955	3380
27	Puducherry	2	33921	11365	5907	45146
28	Punjab	37	164	111	4	6
29	Rajasthan	895	1368	2310	406	2292
30	Sikkim	0	4824	24582	4784	54191
31	Tamil Nadu	0	1332	740	19	609
32	Tripura	8	11764	5543	6	1565
33	Uttar Pradesh	264	4430	2352	887	8158
34	Uttarakhand	143	35373	17948	3489	114768
35	West Bengal	1577	12534	3166	1582	14279
	Total	16861	65503	28149	7970	85086

Statement II

Number of schools in the country in which infrastructural facilities were sanctioned during the last three years and the current year (2012-13) together with expenditure incurred during the last three years

Sl. No.	States Name	Primary School		Upper Primary School		Additional classrooms		Drinking water		Toilets		Total Expenditure on infrastructure incurred during the last three years (Rs. in lakh)
		Sanctions for 2009-10 to 2011-12	Sanctions for 2012-13	Sanctions for 2009-10 to 2011-12	Sanctions for 2012-13	Sanctions for 2009-10 to 2011-12	Sanctions for 2012-13	Sanctions for 2009-10 to 2011-12	Sanctions for 2012-13	Sanctions for 2009-10 to 2011-12	Sanctions for 2012-13	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Andhra Pradesh	462	435	0	0	38252	20389	798	0	28420	7449	195376.49
2	Arunachal Pradesh	492	123	16	0	1880	297	42	0	1397	1094	9583.96
3	Assam	5017	0	0	0	19416	6910	0	0	20074	12125	127605.83
4	Bihar	0	0	0	0	142605	0	9538	2859	36235	7747	387766.14
5	Chhattisgarh	553	15	669	30	24483	1630	1060	378	34165	38044	109524.44
6	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	234	0	460	0	708.53
7	Gujarat	0	0	0	0	26405	14979	75	0	3406	9661	129925.65
8	Haryana	123	4	166	8	12298	1182	984	527	5403	5051	51628.52
9	Himachal Pradesh	80	8	20	7	1192	334	105	0	7454	1103	17333.98
10	Jammu and Kashmir	2167	253	0	0	9832	7755	1018	0	9975	8170	77554.50
11	Jharkhand	1479	0	1967	0	51519	25369	1103	309	10112	7465	188214.54
12	Karnataka	449	4	0	11	12736	5675	-350	152	22567	3378	90106.07
13	Kerala	6	0	0	0	1805	37	1755	32	4736	2582	15302.57
14	Madhya Pradesh	386	196	1625	880	54345	6764	479	851	35641	19110	221867.37
15	Maharashtra	2824	67	335	693	29527	4559	909	31	6006	21230	148303.60
16	Manipur	180	368	0	153	2316	36	0	0	3958	0	4622.85
17	Meghalaya	1288	27	960	0	4589	25	0	0	0	0	16838.79
18	Mizoram	33	131	68	37	1209	68	0	4	1715	1124	6552.75
19	Nagaland	239	75	383	63	1296	211	295	91	610	837	7207.28
20	Odisha	2735	0	1681	0	25131	15416	393	185	5520	65416	131754.94
21	Punjab	105	0	702	21	8061	1070	102	0	4025	6930	49587.49
22	Rajasthan	0	99	0	27	17175	3016	4872	0	20603	0	104491.11

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
23	Sikkim	5	0	52	0	180	3	0	0	483	69	2223.13
24	Tamil Nadu	233	0	1110	0	6299	2612	3996	1803	22959	17925	47054.53
25	Tripura	262	34	238	0	1870	937	7	10	2344	525	10124.65
26	Uttar Pradesh	11383	0	3487	0	66723	15262	278	1629	415	3660	249272.53
27	Uttarakhand	242	273	164	50	2280	737	1147	0	11121	2236	15411.56
28	West Bengal	5859	100	1099	415	58145	54379	2272	0	20195	25789	241287.94
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5	32	0	0	103	5	8	0	20	0	1514.36
30	Chandigarh	10	2	8	0	206	0	0	0	5	0	3539.95
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3	0	0	0	280	37	0	0	0	162	868.65
32	Daman Diu	1	0	0	2	87	11	44	0	19	95	259.51
33	Delhi	2	1	0	0	704	300	0	0	256	227	6196.68
34	Lakshadweep	2	0	0	0	3	3	10	0	20	0	171.94
35	Puducherry	0	0	2	0	124	38	50	26	106	96	1412.72
	Total	36625	2247	14752	2397	623076	190046	31224	8887	320425	269300	2671195.55

[English]

Minority Educational Institutes

157. SHRI ADAGOORU H. VISHWANATH:
SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN:
SHRI SHIVKUMAR UDASI:

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

(a) the number of minority educational institutes granted recognition by the National Commission for Minority Educational Institutions at present, State-wise;

(b) whether applications received from various States are still pending with the Commission; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) The National Commission for Minority Educational Institutions (NCMEI) is empowered under section 11(f) of NCMEI Act, 2004, (2 of 2005), to decide all questions relating to minority status of an educational institution and declare its status as such. The State-wise and year-wise details of the number of educational institutions granted minority status by NCMEI since its inception upto 19.07.2012 is given in the enclosed statement. During the period 2005-1212, 13,346 cases were registered with National Commission for Minority Educational Institutions (NCMEI) out of which 12,031 have been disposed of and number of pending cases is only 1315 as on 31.07.2012. State-wise details of the cases are not maintained by the Commission.

Statement*State-wise and year-wise details of minority status certificates issued*

Sl.No.	State	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	3	2	-	-		1	
2.	Andhra Pradesh	4	9	24	6	30	2	17	34
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	2	-	6		1	1
4.	Assam	-	2	-	17	2	13	111	4
5.	Bihar	1	2	20	17	3	3	27	6
6.	Chandigarh	-	2	3	1	1	1	3	2
7.	Chhattisgarh	-	1	4	5	7	55	91	1
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	2	2	-	-			
9.	Daman	-	1	-	-	-			
10.	Delhi	2	36	8	15	10	14	33	19
11.	Goa	-	9	31	28	81	4	3	4
12.	Gujarat	-	3	3	5	8	5	5	
13.	Haryana	-	20	12	3	4		24	14
14.	Himachal Pradesh	-	9	3	4	-	1	3	2
15.	Jharkhand	-	2	15	15	3	1	4	6
16.	Karnataka	-	4	26	15	11	9	12	10
17.	Kerala	-	9	78	97	524	822	852	627
18.	Madhya Pradesh	-	15	19	12	23	23	58	46
19.	Maharashtra	11	22	28	21	7	3	2	16
20.	Manipur	-	1	-	1	-		32	
21.	Meghalaya	-	1	4	-	-	1		
22.	Odisha	-	14	16	23	6	12	6	
23.	Pondicherry	-	2	13	-	3			1
24.	Punjab	-	11	39	4	-	9	5	5
25.	Rajasthan	-	2	22	37	20	4	2	
26.	Sikkim	-	3	13	-	1			
27.	Tamil Nadu	1	9	19	13	14	16	12	21
28.	Tripura	-	-	-	1	6			
29.	Uttar Pradesh	1	107	99	48	59	114	253	388

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
30.	Uttarakhand	-	36	17	6	4	3	11	2
31.	West Bengal	1	85	215	113	15	7	89	57
	Total	21	422	737	507	848	1122	1656	1266

Accidents in Coal Mines

158. SHRI BANSA GOPAL CHOWDHURY:
SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:
SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN:
SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI:
DR. RAM CHANDRA DOME:
SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA:
DR. ANUP KUMAR SAHA:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the number and nature of accidents that took place in various coal mines in the country during each of the last three years and the current year mine-wise, companywise, State-wise and year-wise;

(b) the number of persons injured/died in these accidents during the said period mine-wise, company-wise, State-wise and year-wise;

(c) whether any investigation was conducted to identify the causes of accidents and the responsibility fixed for such accidents;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the number of persons found guilty in this regard along with the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government against them;

(e) whether compensation rate is low in Coal India Limited and its subsidiaries in spite of the fact that they are governed by same rules as Air India and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(f) the amount of compensation and other relief paid to be injured/families of deceased persons in such cases along with the cases of compensation/employment pending mine-wise, State-wise and yearwise; and

(g) the concrete steps taken/being taken to avoid recurrence of such accidents and protection of the employees/workers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) to (g): The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

[Translation]

Implementation of RTE Act

159. SHRI RAM SUNDAR DAS:
SHRI KAPIL MUNI KARWARIA:
SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA:
SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:

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

(a) the details of the suggestions made by the Education Ministers of different States for proper implementation of the Right to Education Act, 2009 in the meeting of Central Advisory Board of Education (CABE) recently;

(b) whether a National Advisory Council has been constituted to oversee the implementation of the RTE Act;

(c) if so, the composition and terms of reference of the Advisory Council;

(d) whether the States have adequate resources to implement the RTE Act;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the manner in which the Government proposes to help the States financially to implement the RTE Act?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D.

PURANDESWARI): (a) The Central Advisory Board of Education (CABE) in its 59th meeting held on 6th June, 2012 discussed the implementation of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act and decided to constitute a Committee for assessing the Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation procedure in the context of no detention policy of the RTE Act.

(b) and (c) In accordance with the provision of Section 33 of the RTE Act, the Central Government constituted the National Advisory Council (NAC), on 8th July, 2010 to advise the Central Government on effective implementation of the RTE Act. The NAC is chaired by the Minister of Human Resource Development and consists of nine nominated members from amongst persons having knowledge and practical experience in the field of elementary education and child development and five *ex-officio* members.

(d) to (f): A requirement of Rs. 2,31,233 crore was estimated as the financial requirement for RTE implementation. The Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) programme is the main vehicle for implementation of the RTE Act. The fund sharing pattern between the Centre and States under SSA has been revised in the ratio of 65:35 for States/UTs and 90:10 for North Eastern States for five years from 2010-11 to 2014-15 to support the States in implementing the RTE and the 13th Finance Commission award also earmarks Rs. 24, 068 crores towards elementary education for the States.

[English]

India as Knowledge Hub

160. SHRIMATI J. HELEN DAVIDSON:
SHRI KAPIL MUNI KARWARIA:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to take fresh initiatives to make India a knowledge hub in the foreseeable future;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the manner in which Universities, State Governments and other stakeholders are likely to be involved in the process?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) Creation of new knowledge and its dissemination are critical to the progress and development of our society. Strengthening of existing higher educational institutions as well as creation of new knowledge based institutions striving for quality and excellence in research constitute the core of achieving the objective of making India a knowledge hub.

During the 11th Five Year Plan, a large number of new institutions – Central Universities, Indian Institutes of Technology, Indian Institutes of Management, National Institutes of Technology, Indian Institutes for Science Education & Research, Schools of Planning & Architecture – have been established.

The Government has introduced the 'Universities for Research and Innovation Bill, 2012' in Parliament. The Bill aims to provide for the establishment and incorporation of Universities for Research and Innovation to promote synergies between teaching and research and to create institutions universally recognised for quality in teaching, learning and research. These Universities aim to be at the fount of making India a global knowledge hub set benchmarks for excellence for other institutions of higher learning. The Bill also provides for conversion of existing Universities into Universities for Research and Innovation.

Apart from the above, in order to reform higher education, legislative proposals for prohibiting unfair practices in higher educational institutions; for making accreditation mandatory and for regulating the entry and operations of foreign educational institutions, have been introduced in Parliament. Another legislation, to create an overarching body to regulate higher education holistically, keeping in mind the increasingly converging nature of disciplines and to explore the opportunities of knowledge creation that lie at the intersections of existing disciplines, has been introduced in Parliament.

All the above initiatives have been formulated through a process of wide ranging discussions, debates and consultations with all stake holders, including universities and State Governments.

*[Translation]***Regulation of Networking Sites**

161. SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH:
SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:

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

(a) whether the Government has held discussions with the State Government, public representatives and social networking sites to restrict the objectionable contents on the social networking websites;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the main points covered in the said discussions;

(c) whether the Government proposes to bring a new legislation/guidelines in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) and (b) Government had held discussions with social networking sites brought to notice of social networking sites that many objectionable content appearing on the sites may lead to law and order problems and social networking sites were requested to take appropriate steps in line with those outlined in the Information Technology (Intermediaries Guidelines) Rules, 2000.

(c) and (d): Adequate legal provisions are already in place in this regard. Government, on 11.4.2011, has notified Information Technology (Intermediaries guidelines) Rules, 2011 under Section 79 of the Information Technology Act, 2000. Further section 69A of the Information Technology Act, 2000 empowers Government to issue directions for blocking for public access of any information through any computer resource in the interest of sovereignty and integrity of India, defence of India, security of the State, friendly relations with foreign States, public order or for preventing incitement to the commission of any cognizable offence relating to these.

*[English]***Kendriya Vidyalayas**

162. SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI:
SHRIMATI KAMLA DEVI PATLE:
SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI
MADAM:
SHRI K.C. SINGH 'BABA':
SHRI BADRI RAM JAKHAR:
SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR:
SHRIMATI PRIYA DUTT:

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

(a) the norms for opening of Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) in the country;

(b) the number of KVs sanctioned and opened during the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government is planning to open more KVs during the current year;

(d) if so, the places identified for the same, State-wise and the time by which these are likely to be set up;

(e) the details of the funds sanctioned, released and utilized by KVs during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(f) the details of requests received from MPs during the last two years for opening of Kendriya/Navodaya Vidyalayas; and

(g) the decision taken by the Government on each request?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) The norms for opening of Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) in the country are given in the enclosed statement-I.

(b) The State-wise details of 113 Kendriya Vidyalayas sanctioned and opened during the last three years and the current year i.e. 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12 & 2012-13 are given in the enclosed statement-II.

(c) There is no proposal at present to open more Kendriya Vidyalayas in the current year as on date.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Annual Accounts of KVS are consolidated region-wise. The details of the funds sanctioned, released and utilized by KVs during 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 and the current year are given in the enclosed statement-III.

(f) and (g) 128 request have been received from Members of Parliament (MPs) for opening of new KVs and 25 requests for opening of new Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas (JNVs). Out of 128 requests for new KVs 6 have been complied with and sanctions have been issued for opening of new schools. Another 8 proposals have been found feasible. 108 proposals were not in accordance with the norms laid down for new KVs and sponsoring agencies have been asked to rectify the deficiencies 6 request are still at examinations stage in KVS.

12th Plan proposals for new KVs/JNVs have not been finalized yet and opening of new KVs/JNVs will be subject to necessary approvals and availability of funds during the 12th Five Year Plan.

Statement I

Norms for Opening of Kendriya Vidyalayas

(a) Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) are opened in the Civil/Defence Sector or Project Sector.

1. In the Civil/Defence Sector KVs are opened on:

Receipt of a proposal from a Ministry of Govt. of India or State Government/UT Administration mainly committing to:

(i) Free of cost suitable land as under:

(in acres)			
S. No.	Location	Minimum requirements	Desirable extent
I	Metropolitan city	02	04
II	Hilly Areas	04	08
III	Urban Area	04	08
IV	Semi-Urban/Rural Areas	05	10

(ii) Rent free or nominal rent temporary accommodation to house the KV till the KVS

constructs its own Vidyalaya building on the land leased to it, and

(iii) Residential accommodation to at least 50% of the staff, to be made available by the sponsoring authority.

In addition to the above, KVs in Civil/Defence Sector are normally considered when:

- (a) There is concentration of at least 500 employees of the Defence services or of Central Govt. or of a Govt. of India undertaking individually or jointly. (250 in the case of special focus districts); and
- (b) the minimum potential enrollment of children of specified categories i.e. wards of employees of Central Govt./Central Govt. PSUs/Autonomous Bodies/States Govt. Employees/State Govt. Undertakings which may be 200 or an average of 30 per class, whichever is more.

2. In the project sector the Central Public Sector Undertakings/Institutes of Higher Learning can sponsor KVs by mainly committing to:

- (i) Bear all the recurring and non-recurring expenditure on the proposed KV.
- (ii) Providing free of cost, suitable land and building for housing and future development of the Vidyalaya.
- (iii) Providing suitable residential accommodation to the teaching and non-teaching staff of KVS on the same basis and at the same rates as prescribed by it for its own employees.
- (iv) KVs in the project sector are normally opened when there is concentration of at least 1000 employees of the Govt. of India undertaking and when there are at least 200 children (500 children in the case of big cities) willing to be enrolled in different classes of the proposed KV to begin with.

Statement II

State-wise details of Kendriya Vidyalayas Opened during the last three years and current year (till date)

Year	Name of State/UT	Number of KVs
1	2	3
2009-10	Nil	Nil
2010-11	1. Andhra Pradesh	02
	2. Assam	03
	3. Bihar	03
	4. Chhattisgarh	01
	5. Delhi	01
	6. Gujarat	02
	8. Himachal Pradesh	01
	7. Haryana	01
	9. Jammu & Kashmir	03
	10. Jharkhand	02
	11. Kerala	05
	12. Karnataka	03
	13. Madhya Pradesh	09
	14. Maharashtra	03
	15. Mizoram	02
	16. Orissa	17
	17. Punjab	08
	18. Punducherry	01
	19. Rajasthan	05

1	2	3
	20. Tamil Nadu	02
	21. Tripura	03
	22. U.P.	05
	23. Uttrakhand	02
	24. West Bengal	07
2011-12	1. Arunachal Pradesh	01
	2. Andhra Pradesh	01
	3. Assam	01
	4. Bihar	02
	5. Chhattisgarh	01
	6. Delhi	01
	7. Kerala	01
	8. Karnataka	01
	9. Madhya Pradesh	01
	10. Punjab	01
	11. Rajasthan	03
	12. U.P.	03
	13. Tamil Nadu	01
2012-13	1. Assam	01
	2. Himachal Pradesh	01
	3. Jammu & Kashmir	01
	4. Madhya Pradesh	01

Statement III

Region wise Expenditure for the years 2009-10 to 2012-13

(Rupees in Lakh)

Sl.No.	Name of Regional Office	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Agra*				2296.94
2.	Ahmedabad	6585.82	6071.72	6316.42	2793.04

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
3.	Bangalore	10341.72		9268.68		9082.25		3970.06	
4.	Bhopal	133383.74		10731.66		11587.20		3879.31	
5.	Bhubneshwar	12449.48		11338.04		13135.21		4846.76	
6.	Chandigarh	13735.91		11739.83		12567.92		4764.77	
7.	Chennai	17431.33		15602.33		16968.39		4672.90	
8.	Dehradun	12134.51		10755.58		11721.11		3839.56	
9.	Delhi	25378.76		23141.90		25664.25		10968.90	
10.	Ernakulam*							2692.14	
11.	Guwahati	8296.76		7521.21		7667.35		2713.98	
12.	Hyderabad	11947.12		9798.95		10557.90		4048.79	
13.	Jabalpur	9283.82		8305.29		9034.92		3336.55	
14.	Jaipur	12890.89		11514.15		11846.56		4878.27	
15.	Jammu	10646.36		9113.84		10230.23		3303.60	
16.	Kolkatta	12636.73		11196.92		12392.09		4399.28	
17.	Lucknow	15432.80		13351.02		15328.38		4999.00	
18.	Mumbai	12261.28		10515.67		11082.19		4935.68	
19.	Patna	11199.90		9606.32		10540.72		3641.85	
20.	Raipur*							1525.33	
21.	Silchar	5255.42		5421.95		6096.29		1892.53	
22.	Sirsa*							2194.26	
23.	Tinsukia Duliajan*							1263.01	
24.	Varanasi*							1910.15	
25.	Ranchi*							1666.35	
26.	KVS HQ	2284.73		2372.22		2074.98		479.62	
27.	ZIET Chandigarh	23.32		48.40		87.89		23.20	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
28.	ZIET Bhubaneswar*								0.00
29.	ZIET Gwalior	37.15		36.22		46.05			25.00
30.	ZIET Mysore	63.55		49.23		46.02			19.45
31.	ZIET Mumbai	90.78		64.47		41.22			38.32
32.	Kathmandu	281.44		254.39		283.79			0
33.	Moscow**	0.00		00.00		0.00			0
34.	Tehran**	0.00		0.00		66.79			0
35.	KVS Main	15554.43		17182.50		22431.59			225
Total		239627.77		215002.47		236897.69			92243.58

* New Regional Office opened during 2012-13

**Self-financing

[*Translation*]

Irregularities in NCTE

163. RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:
SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:

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

(a) whether irregularities in granting recognition to teacher training institutes functioning under the regional offices of National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE) came to the notice of the Government;

(b) if so, the details of irregularities and corruption reported during the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government has taken any action against the erring officials involved in the irregularities and corruption; and

(d) if so, the details in this regard and if not, the reasons for not taking any action so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D.

PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) On the basis of complaints relating to irregularities in the grant of recognition by the Regional Committees of the National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE), the Government had in 2010 undertaken a review of the functioning of the Northern Regional Committee (NRC), Jaipur by a Committee, which pointed out several irregularities and deficiencies in the decision making process of the NRC, Jaipur including (a) non-adherence to laid down procedures in handling records; (b) delays in processing of applications; (c) incorrect appreciation of facts; (d) inconsistency in decision-making. The NCTE also undertook review of the functioning of the Eastern Regional Committee (ERC), Bhuwaneshwar and the Southern Regional Committee (SRC), Bangalore.

(c) and (d) On the basis of the recommendations of the Committee, the NCTE has taken several actions. The NRC, Jaipur was dissolved, the Regional Director, NRC, Jaipur was repatriated to his parent Department, enquiry was instituted against the erring officials and disciplinary proceedings initiated. The Eastern Regional Committee, Bhuwaneshwar was also dissolved after the review. Action has also been taken in respect of other complaints received by the Government regarding irregularities in grant of recognition.

In July, 2011, the Government superseded the Council of the NCTE and appointed a Committee to exercise the powers and functions of the Council. The Committee has taken several steps including re-constitution of the four Regional Committees, and administrative measures for ensuring transparency in their functioning.

Admission In CBSE Affiliated Schools

164. SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:
SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:

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

(a) whether the Government has received complaints regarding certain CBSE affiliated schools admitting students on the basis of religion;

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

(c) the action taken by the Government against such schools?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) No such complaint has been received regarding Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) affiliated schools.

Speed Post Services

165. SHRI PREMCHAND GUDDU:
DR. KRUPARANI KILLI:
SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN:

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

(a) the number of speed post centres functioning in the country as on date; State wise;

(b) the details of new speed post centres proposed by the Government in the year 2012-13;

(c) whether the Government has taken note of deficiencies in the services and other complaints with respect to the speed post service;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the measures taken to improve the speed post services and to compete with the private courier companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) The network and number of the Speed Post Centres has recently been restructured under Mail Network Optimization Project of the Department of Posts. Speed Post Centres are either National Speed Post Sorting Hubs or Intra-Circle Sorting Hubs. There are 89 National Speed Post Sorting Hubs and 105 Intra Circle Sorting Hubs. A list of the Hubs, state-wise, is attached as statement.

(b) There is no proposal for creating any new Sorting Hub or Intra-Circle Hub in the year 2012-13.

(c) and (d) Department of Posts takes note of the deficiencies in services and complaints received in connection with Speed Post service are processed expeditiously and grievances settled in a time bound manner. The number of complaints received during the last 3 financial years and the percentage of complaints with respect to the Speed Post traffic is given as under:

Year	Number of complaints	Speed Post traffic (in crores)	Percentage of complaints w.r.t. traffic
2009-10	1,74,040	24.08	0.072
2010-11	2,09,735	27.29	0.076
2011-12	1,97,645	39.20	0.050

The Department of Posts has a well established mechanism for prompt disposal of complaints through Customer Care Centres in all Postal Divisions.

(e) In order to improve the quality of Speed Post service across the country the network has been restructured as stated at (a) above. The Department is shortly going to commission Automatic Mail Processing Centres in Delhi and Kolkata to expedite mail processing. In addition end-to-end track and trace has been provided for Speed Post articles. Above initiatives will help the Department to compete effectively with the private couriers.

Statement

List of number of National Speed Post Sorting Hubs and Intra Circle Sorting Hubs

State-wise

Sl.No.	Name of State	National Speed Post Sorting Hub	Intra-Circle Sorting Hub
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6	4
2.	Assam	1	4
3.	Bihar	3	4
4.	Chhattisgarh	1	1
5.	Delhi	1	-
6.	Gujarat	4	10
7.	Haryana	4	2
8.	Himachal Pradesh	2	4
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	-
10.	Jharkhand	3	3
11.	Karnataka	8	4
12.	Kerala	6	1
13.	Madhya Pradesh	4	5
14.	Maharashtra	4	11
15.	Manipur	1	-
16.	Tripura	-	1
17.	Mizoram	-	1
18.	Nagaland	-	1
19.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	1
20.	Meghalaya	-	1
21.	Odisha	2	6
22.	Punjab	5	2
23.	Rajasthan	3	6

1	2	3	4
24.	Tamil Nadu	10	8
25.	Uttar Pradesh	10	13
26.	Uttaranchal	1	4
27.	West Bengal	5	8
28.	Goa	1	-
29.	Army Postal Services	2*	-
Total		89	105

*Sorting Hubs for Army Personnel.

[English]

Fake Universities and Educational Institutions

166. SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:
DR. KRUPARANI KILLI:
SHRI SUBHASH BAPURAO WANKHEDE:

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

(a) whether complaints have been received about the increasing number of fake universities including fake foreign universities and educational institutions during the last three years and the current year;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the number of such institutions identified; State-wise;

(c) the action taken against such institutions; and

(d) the measures taken to check further expansion of such institutions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (d) University Grants Commission (UGC) has reported that there is no increase in the number of fake universities in the last 3 years and the current year. UGC has further informed that a list of 21 fake universities have been identified. To check further expansion of such Institutions, UGC and All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) have identified and notified list of fake universities and unapproved institutions in the country and the list of fake universities is also sent to all the universities/State

Governments for wide publicity in States/Universities regularly. UGC has recently set up a Special Cell to deal with matters relating to functioning of fake universities in the country. UGC warns the general public through press releases about fake universities. The details of fake universities, action taken against such fake institutions and steps taken to protect and safeguard the students studying in these institutions are also available at UGC Website: www.ugc.ac.in and AICTE website: www.aicte-india.org.

Survey on Customer Satisfaction

167. SHRI IJYARAJ SINGH:
SHRI RATAN SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Government has conducted/proposes to conduct a telecom customer/subscribers satisfaction survey quarterly through some agencies;

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

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) TRAI has been undertaking regularly survey through Independent agencies to assess customer perception of service and effectiveness in implementation of the various consumer centric regulations, directions and orders.

(b) Survey is being conducted for Cellular mobile service, Basic Service (Wireline) and Broadband services for all service areas twice a year by way of obtaining subscribers feedback on quality of services provided by their respective operator. The survey has helped TRAI in assessing the customer perception on the quality of service parameters such as satisfaction with provision of service, billing performance, network performance, reliability and availability, maintainability, supplementary and value added services, help services including customer grievance redressal and overall satisfaction. The survey has also helped in assessing the effectiveness in implementation of various orders/ Directions/Regulations issued by TRAI to protect the interest of consumers, particularly issues relating to tariff, billing including information to be included in the telephone bills, termination of service, redressal of grievances and provision of value added service and premium rate services.

(c) Wherever deficiencies in achieving the quality of service benchmarks relating to customer perception of service have been noticed. TRAI has been following up with the service providers through meetings for addressing such deficiencies in a time bound manner. These meetings and follow-up action with the service providers have been pivotal in improving the quality of service.

[Translation]

Black Money in Swiss Banks

168. SHRIMATI BHAVANA PATIL GAWALI:
SHRI GANESHRAO NAGORAO
DUDHGAONKAR:
SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Swiss National Bank(SNB) has disclosed the quantum of money held by Indians in Swiss Banks at the end of 2011; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the details of such money deposited in Swiss Banks since January, 2012 alongwith the reaction of the Indian Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) As per the information released by the Swiss National Bank, the liability of Swiss banks towards Indians as on 31st December, 2011 was CHF 2.183 billion. No information is available regarding money deposited by Indians in Swiss Banks since January, 2012.

[English]

Contract Workers in CIL

169. DR. RAM CHANDRA DOME:
SHRI MAROTRAO SAINUJI KOWASE:
SHRI BANSU GOPAL CHOWDHURY:
SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of workers employed by contractors in each ancillary coal mine of Coal India Limited (CIL);

(b) whether any agreement is signed between the contractors and management regarding the working conditions and wages of the said workers;

(c) if so, the wages prescribed to be paid to the workers of different categories employed by contractors;

(d) whether the contractors are making payment to the workers as per the agreement;

(e) if not, the steps being taken by the management in this regard;

(f) the details of medical benefits provided to contract workers of CIL and its subsidiaries; and

(g) the system/criteria to engage the family members of contractual workers who meet accident during duty?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) At present number of contract workers engaged by contractors in Coal India Limited (CIL) and its subsidiaries is given below. However, it varies from time to time for the private parties/contractors, who are engaging their own labourers as per requirement.

Company	Contract workers engaged by Contractors at present.
Easter Coalfields Limited	65424
Bharat Coking Coal Limited	1414
Central Coalfields Limited	1013
Western Coalfields Limited	3277
South Eastern Coalfields Limited	9504
Mahanadi Coalfields Limited	5190
Northern Coalfields Limited	4233
Central Mine Planning and Design Institute Limited	0
North Eastern Coalfields	413
Coal India Limited	79
Total	31647

(b) and (c) Coal India Limited has informed that the contract workers who are being engaged by the contractors as and when required in different contract work are being paid as per Minimum Wages Act, 1948 notified by the Ministry of Labour, Govt. of India from time to time. Other working conditions are as per the provision laid down in the Contract Labour Regulation

& Abolition Act, 1970 and rules there under. In the NIT, there is a pre-condition to the constructors/private parties for compliance of the relevant provisions of the concerned Acts regarding Payment of Minimum Wages and working conditions etc.

(d) and (e) Does not arise in view of reply given to part (b)

(f) As per the existing Policy of Coal India Limited and its subsidiary companies, outdoor medical facilities are extended to the contract workers at the Companies hospital and dispensaries.

(g) There is no policy of CIL for engaging family members of the contract workers in place of the contract workers who meet with an accident during duty hours.

Coal Blocks under Government Dispensation Route

170. SHRIMATI POONAM VELJIBHAI JAT:
DR. KIRIT PREMJBHAI SOLANKI:
SHRI HARIN PATHAK:
SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN:
SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL:
SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA :
SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether several States including Gujarat have sent proposals to the Union Government for allocation of coal blocks under Government dispensation route;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether requests have been received for grant of mining lease to the Gujarat Mineral Development Corporation (GMDC) for lignite/other minerals in some areas of the State;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the area involved in such proposals received during each of the last three years and the current year;

(e) the action taken/being taken by the Government on each of such proposals; and

(f) the time by which the allocation of coal blocks/ grant of mining lease to them is likely to be made?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) and (b) The Government

have not invited applications for allocation of coal blocks under the Government dispensation route. However, requests from the State Governments including Gujarat, have been received. As no coal blocks were offered for allocation, the requests of State Governments could not be considered.

(c) and (d) The Government of Gujarat has requested for allocation of lignite blocks as well as approval of Mining Leases in respect of following blocks/areas:-

Sr. No.	Name of Lignite Block/Area
1.	Valia
2.	Lakhpatt-Dhedhadi
3.	Damlai Padvaniya
4.	Julrai-Waghabadar
5.	Kaiyari
6.	Ghala
7.	Hamla & Ratadia
8.	Some areas in Kutch & Bharuch Districts in Gujarat
9.	South of Rajpardi block

Coal and lignite blocks are allocated under Section 3 of the Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1973 whereas the prior approval of the Central Government for grant of mining lease of the allocated coal/lignite blocks are given under the relevant provisions of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957. Allocation of a lignite block under Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1973 is a prerequisite before the prior approval of the Central Government is accorded for grant of mining lease under the relevant provisions of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957. The above mentioned blocks have not been allocated by the Ministry of Coal to the Gujarat Mineral Development Corporation Ltd. (GMDCL). Hence prior approval of mining lease for these areas does not arise.

(e) and (f) Allocation of coal blocks is an on-going process and as and when the coal blocks are identified and earmarked for allocation, the same are considered for allocation. No proposals have been invited from the

State Governments for allocation under Government dispensation route. As far as grant of mining leases are concerned, such applications are considered only after allocation of blocks.

[Translation]

Review of Coal Production

171. SHRI HARI MANJHI:
SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE:
SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH:
SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM:
SHRIMATI USHA VERMA:
SHRIMATI SEEMA UPADHYAY:
SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:-

(a) whether the Government has reviewed the production of coal during the current year:

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

(c) the details of production, demand and sale of coal during the last three years and the current year so far, quantity-wise, year-wise and value-wise;

(d) whether the import of coal is increasing in the country;

(e) if so, the reasons therefor alongwith the details of the coal imported and exported during the last three years and the current year, country-wise, quantity-wise, year-wise and grade-wise including the price of imported and exported coal;

(f) whether the Government proposes to put ban on export of coal in view of shortage in the country;

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

(h) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to increase the production of coal, reduce the import and make the country self-reliant in coal production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) and (b) Review of various performance parameters of coal companies including production of coal is a continuing process. During the current year apart from the review at Secretary (Coal)

level, Minister of Coal reviewed the performance on 4.4.2012, 13.6.2012 and 13.7.2012. Appropriate decisions to improve the situation were taken in these meetings.

(c) The Year wise demand, production, dispatch and pit-head value of coal are as under:

[In million tonnes and million rupees]

Year	Demand (BE)	Production	Despatch	Pit-head Value
2009-10	604.33	532.042	513.792	513182.5
2010-11	656.31	532.694	523.465	620210.4
2011-12	696.03	(P) 532.940	(P) 535.152	Not available
2012-13 (up to June'12)	772.84	(P) 126.637	(P) 138.283	Not available

(P) for provisional data

(d) and (e) The country-wise quantity and value of coal & coke exported and imported during last 3 years is given in the enclosed statements-I and II. While the export of coal has declined from 3.02 million tones for 2008-09 to 2.60 million tones in 2010-11, the import of coal during this period has increased from 60.88 million tones to 70.40 million tones primarily due to increase in aggregate demand and gap between demand and indigenous production of coal. The export & import of coal during the period from April 2011 to December 2011 is 1.78 million tones & 79.57 million tones respectively.

(f) and (g) Coal is under OGL and there is no ban on its export. Impact of export on indigenous availability of coal in negligible.

(h) With a view to increase the production of coal thereby reducing the dependence on import the Government has taken a series of steps including expeditious Environment & Forestry clearances, pursuing with Ministry of Railways for enhancing availability of rail rakes and approaching State Government for necessary assistance in land acquisition and in problems relating to law and order. In addition, a series of steps have been taken by Coal India Ltd. and its subsidiaries for augmenting coal production which include (i) increasing the efficiency of the equipments, regular monitoring, mechanization as programmed and strict supervision of the existing mines and ongoing projects (ii) Capacity addition from new and future projects (iii) Consistent efforts for resolving issues of environmental & forestry clearances, land acquisition and law and order problems.

Statement I

Destination Country-wise Export of Coal and Coke during 2008-09 to 2011-12

(Quantity in MT and Value in Mn. Rs.)

Country	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		Apr'11-Dec'11	
	QTY	VAL	QTY	VAL	QTY	VAL	QTY	VAL
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
BANGLADESH PR	1.294	2838	1.453	3348	1.162	2472	0.867	2000
NEPAL	0.279	534	0.821	770	0.658	1271	0.327	960

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
BRAZIL	0.192	4178	0.039	674	0.404	7731	0.317	6717
BHUTAN	0.207	583	0.077	418	0.141	504	0.128	432
TURKEY	0.000	0	0.000	0	0.079	1465	0.000	0
JAPAN	0.022	197	0.000	0	0.054	1061	0.000	0
U S A	0.001	3	0.005	20	0.037	693	0.001	6
PAKISTAN IR	0.010	74	0.018	279	0.022	412	0.020	502
NETHERLAND	0.000	0	0.000	0	0.020	357	0.000	1
BAHARAIN IS	0.522	390	0.006	85	0.010	185	0.005	94
KOREA RP	0.009	184	0.003	26	0.007	132	0.003	73
SOUTH AFRICA	0.000	4	0.002	35	0.004	92	0.000	9
U ARAB EMTS	0.006	7	0.002	28	0.002	27	0.018	99
SRI LANKA DSR	0.007	17	0.001	16	0.001	24	0.001	22
SAUDI ARAB	0.001	16	0.000	5	0.001	9	0.003	36
GERMANY	0.000	0	0.000	0	0.000	0	0.000	0
FINLAND	0.000	0	0.000	0	0.000	0	0.000	0
EGYPT A RP	0.000	0	0.000	0	0.000	3	0.000	1
U K	0.000	0	0.000	0	0.000	0	0.000	0
IRAN	0.000	0	0.005	7	0.000	2	0.080	1678
CHINA P RP	0.000	0	0.000	0	0.000	0	0.000	1
OTHER	0.475	1957	0.146	1411	0.002	14	0.018	105
Total	3.023	10980	2.578	7122	2.604	16456	1.787	12735

Source: DGCIS, M/o Commerce

Statement II*Source Country-wise Import of Coal and Coke during 2008-09 to 2011-12*

(Quantity in MT and Value in Mn. Rs.)

Country	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		Apr'11-Dec'11	
	QTY	VAL	QTY	VAL	QTY	VAL	QTY	VAL
INDONESIA	28.768	126440	32.164	115474	35.944	134788	42.765	198905
AUSTRALIA	19.735	204803	23.142	188108	17.495	185360	20.731	277915
SOUTH AFRICA	7.093	44981	14.492	62269	11.214	57273	8.561	54580
U S A	1.215	16325	1.495	14558	1.947	22899	2.179	28753
CHINA P RP	2.127	44509	0.130	2030	0.943	17964	1.128	19923
NEW ZEALAND	0.840	8863	1.059	9977	0.795	7704	0.688	9450
RUSSIA	0.499	7744	0.734	9899	0.513	5965	1.060	10084
VIETNAM SOC REP	0.258	3419	0.206	2002	0.282	3523	0.056	1009
PHILIPPINES	0.194	715	0.671	2235	0.262	802	0.061	208
COLOMBIA	0.001	8	0.177	2594	0.137	1269	0.067	1458
U K	0.001	12	0.001	25	0.104	1092	0.036	683
JAPAN	0.070	1008	0.281	4005	0.086	1330	0.336	6710
UKRAINE	0.000	0	0.126	1132	0.053	600	0.569	8506
LATVIA	0.000	2	0.000	2	0.050	528	0.001	10
KENYA	0.000	0	0.000	0	0.050	676	0.000	0
POLAND	0.000	0	0.384	5132	0.044	1062	0.085	1973
BOSNIA-HRZGOVIN	0.000	0	0.000	0	0.029	657	0.000	0
MEXICO	0.000	0	0.000	0	0.022	239	0.016	175
BELGIUM	0.000	0	0.000	0	0.021	205	0.005	61
KOREA RP	0.000	0	0.000	0	0.015	372	0.024	230
OTHER	0.085	652	0.547	5668	0.403	2392	1.205	11317
Total	60.886	459480	75.611	425111	70.408	446699	79.571	631953

Source: DGCIS, M/o Commerce

Millennium Development Goal

172. SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS LALAN SINGH:
SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE:
SHRI NALIN KUMAR KATEEL:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has studied the report under the title 'Millennium Development Goal, 2012' released by United Nations;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the progress in India has been termed as unsatisfactory on the basis of this report;

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

(e) whether India seems to be in a state of achieving the targets under Millennium Development Goal, 2015; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) As per the United Nation's Publication entitled "The Millennium Development Goals Report, 2012", the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) agreed to by World leaders over a decade ago have achieved important results. The report mentions that:

(i) Extreme poverty is falling in every region. Preliminary estimates indicate that the global poverty rate at \$1.25 a day fell in 2010 to less than half the 1990 rate.

(ii) The world has met the target of halving the proportion of people without access to improved sources of water.

(iii) There has been improvement in the lives of 200 million slum dwellers.

(iv) The world has achieved parity in primary education between girls and boys.

(v) Many countries facing the greatest challenges have made significant progress towards universal primary education.

(vi) Child survival progress is gaining momentum.

(vii) Access to treatment for people living with HIV increased in all regions.

(viii) The world is on track to achieve the target of halting and beginning to reverse the spread of tuberculosis.

(ix) Global malaria deaths have declined.

The report also mentions some of the flip side which are as follows:

(i) Vulnerable employment has decreased only marginally over twenty years.

(ii) Decreases in maternal mortality are far from the 2015 target.

(iii) Use of improved sources of water remains lower in rural areas.

(iv) Hunger remains a global challenge.

(v) The number of people living in slums continues to grow.

(c) and (d) The report is not country specific. It gives achievement of MDG for different regions.

(e) and (f) The Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MOSPI) coordinates the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) monitoring system and releases Progress Reports from time to time. Millennium Development Goals, India Country Report, 2011 is the latest report brought out by the Central Statistical Office, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation in December 2011. As per this report, there has been progress in all indicators. Since further progress is expected to be made in the remaining period upto 2015, it is hoped that performance with reference to the 2015 targets will be satisfactory.

[English]

Grants to Universities and Colleges

173. SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN:
SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:

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

(a) the norms prescribed by the University Grants Commission (UGC) for providing grants to the Universities and Colleges both Government and private in the States;

(b) the grants sanctioned/provided to each of the Universities and Colleges during the last three years and the current year, university/college-wise, year-wise;

(c) whether the Government proposes to increase the grants to these Universities and Colleges;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the steps taken in this regard;

(e) whether the UGC has urged to some Universities/Colleges to refund the grants; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) The University Grants Commission (UGC) provides general development and maintenance grants to Universities and Colleges which are included under section 2(f) and 12B of UGC Act, 1956, on the basis of outlays determined and communicated to the Universities, in each plan period. During the XI Plan, UGC made allocation to the universities based on the recommendations of the Visiting Committees which had wide ranging discussions with the various stakeholders of the universities. Further, availability of funds with the UGC was also taken into consideration while making allocation. The allocation to the colleges was made by way of interaction between the Principals of the colleges and the Expert Committees, keeping in view the prescribed ceiling of grant under each scheme as laid down under the guidelines.

(b) The details of grants released to Universities and colleges by UGC are available in the Annual Reports of UGC.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. The Government proposes to increase the grants to these Universities and Colleges on the basis of outlay determined for the XIIth plan period which has not been finalized yet.

(e) and (f) Generally, UGC does not seek any refund of amounts released to Universities and Colleges, and amounts are permitted by UGC to be carried forward. However, in certain scheme like special development grant to universities located in backward areas, UGC has asked some universities to refund amount due to non submission of completion documents.

Implementation of Task Force Recommendations

174. SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL:
SHRI HARIN PATHAK:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recommendations of the Task Force on Coal allocation have been implemented;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the time by which the recommendations are likely to be implemented;

(d) whether the Government has considered or proposes to consider the request of Gujarat for enhancement of coal supply to Gujarat, including Ukai thermal power plant from Western Coalfields Limited; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) to (c) The recommendations of the Inter-Ministerial Task Force pertaining to rationalization of sources in respect of consumers of captive power plants, sponge iron and cement plants have already been implemented by Coal India Limited (CIL). However, the recommendations pertaining to rationalization of sources of power utilities, which are all interlinked, have not been implemented so far due to unwillingness on the part of some of the State Electricity Boards for accepting the recommendation concerning them. Central Electricity Authority / Ministry of Power has been requested to impress upon all the concerned power utilities/State Governments to accept the recommendations in totality, for implementation of the same. No time frame by which the recommendations in respect of power utilities will be implemented by CIL, can be indicated at this stage.

(d) and (e) The Inter-Ministerial Task Force has not made any recommendations regarding increase in allocation of coal for any thermal power plant, including Ukai thermal power station, from Western Coalfields Limited (WCL). Coal available at WCL, where there are no growth prospects, is already linked to various power stations and other industries and, therefore, there is no prospect of additional coal being supplied from WCL to Ukai thermal power station.

Asset Liability Management

175. SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the IRDA has announced a broadly-defined uniform framework for reporting asset liability management activities adopted by life and non-life insurance companies; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA) has announced a broadly-defined uniform framework for reporting asset liability management (ALM) policy adopted by life and non-life insurance companies. According to the framework, each insurer will have an ALM policy approved by the Board of the Insurer which would consider asset liability relationships, the insurer's overall risk tolerance, risk and return requirement, solvency position & liquidity requirements.

Further details are available vide IRDA circulars nos. IRDA/ACTL/CIR/ALM/005/01/2012 and IRDA/ACTL/CIR/ALM/006/01/2012 both dated 3rd January 2012 respectively.

[Translation]

Aakash-I Tablets

176. SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the problems being faced by customers of Aakash;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the curative measures taken by the Government in this regard;

(d) whether Aakash-2 is to be launched soon in the market which is technically better than Aakash-I; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (e) Madam, after launch of Low Cost Access-cum-computing Devices (LCAD) Aakash on

5.10.2011, a total of 366 LCADs were distributed to students from various institutions located in different States/UTs for the purpose of its testing (not including devices retained at IIT Rajasthan for testing etc.) A scan of the individual student feedback forms received from IIT Rajasthan showed that areas where improvement were required were (i) heating of the device, (ii) need for longer battery life, (iii) need for capacitive instead of resistive touch screen (iv) need for better processors etc. The matter was taken up with the vendor and he agreed to make changes including upgrading the processor from 366 MHz Arm 11 based processor to a 700 MHz Arm Cortex A8 processor, improving the firmware and replacing the battery of 2100 mAH with a battery of 3200 mAH capacity and replacing the resistive touch screen with capacitive one with no enhancement in cost. This improved version of Aakash (which is for Govt. supplies) has already been soft-launched on 25th June, 2012.

[English]

Organisations under the Purview of CVC

177. SHRI PURNMASI RAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether organisations which come under the purview of CVC are required to follow Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) Manual;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the conditions and circumstances under which the organisations under the purview of CVC can purchase goods through limited tender;

(d) whether it is mandatory for organisations under the purview of CVC to purchase items through open tender;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether CVC has received complaints from MPs concerning purchase of goods through limited tender than open tender by the organisations under the purview of CVC; and

(g) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS

AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) The Vigilance Manual of the Central Vigilance Commission is a ready reference book for use by officers involved in vigilance administration. The departments/organizations also need to refer the concerned rules and orders issued by the Government from time to time. The Vigilance Manual is not a substitute for reference to the concerned rules and orders issued by the Government.

(c) There is no law exclusively governing public procurement of goods. However, comprehensive rules and directives in this regard are available in the General Financial Rules (GFR), 2005. These Rules also contain guidelines under which goods can be procured through Limited Tender. As per these rules, purchase through Limited Tender can be resorted to when estimated value of the goods to be procured is within a prescribed limit. This methodology can be adopted even when the estimated value is beyond the prescribed limit in certain circumstances, for example, urgency, public interest etc.

(d) and (e) Central Government Ministries/ Departments/Organisations are required to follow the rules and orders issued by the Government from time to time and resort to the permissible methodology i.e. limited for open tender while procuring goods.

(f) and (g) Complaints alleging irregularities in the procurement and tendering process etc. including purchase of goods through Limited tender received from MP in the Commission are processed as per its complaint handling policy. Complaints containing specific allegation of processed as per its complaint handling corruption are inquired into through the CVO of the organization concerned.

Verification of Subscribers

178. SHRI K.P. DHANAPALAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received complaints on issuing mobile connections/SIM cards in the name of the people without proper verification;

(b) if so, the number of such cases registered so far, company-wise and Statewise; and

(c) the details of action taken by the Government against the defaulting companies alongwith the penalties imposed and recovered from them so far?

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

(b) Details of number of received and number of connections covered in these complaints are as below:

Company wise details

S. No.	Name of License Company	No. of cases received	Number of connections covered in these cases
1.	Dishnet Wireless Ltd.	14	2038
2.	Bharti Sanchar Nigam Ltd.	8	59
3.	Bharti Airtel Limited	25	756
4.	HFCL Infotel Ltd.	1	80
5.	Ideal Cellular Ltd.	18	2649
6.	Loop Mobile (India) Ltd.	2	2
7.	Reliance Communications Ltd.	14	50619
8.	Reliance Telecom Ltd.	8	368
9.	Systema Shyam Tele Service Ltd.	5	13
10.	Tata Tele Services Ltd.	16	125
11.	Videocon Telecommunications Ltd.	2	7
12.	Vodafone Essar Spacetel Ltd.	20	156
	Total	133	56872

Sl.No.	Name of LSA	No. of cases received	Number of connections covered in these cases
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1	3
2.	Delhi	18	2432
3.	Gujarat	5	204
4.	Haryana	2	2
5.	Himachal Pradesh	1	151
6.	Jammu & Kashmir	18	376
7.	Kolkata	3	32
8.	Madhya Pradesh	32	745
9.	Mumbai	3	2
10.	North East	16	1884
11.	Punjab	5	431
12.	Rajasthan	14	
13.	Tamil Nadu	4	50000
14.	Uttar Pradesh (East)	5	17
15.	Uttar Pradesh (West)	1	2
16.	West Bengal	5	8
Total		133	56872

(c) Penalties amounting to approx. Rs. 15.5 Crores has been imposed on Telecom Service Provider (TSPs) for violating the norms in these cases, out of which 2.7 Crores have been realized. The main reason for short collection is varied interpretation of penalty calculation method by TSPs which reduces the penalty amount significantly. Apart from this the number found non-compliant have also been disconnected. In cases where forgery of documents have been observed complaints/ FIRs have also been lodged with the Police.

External Employability Tests

179. SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 6.5 lakh engineering graduates pass out from colleges every year, only 25 per cent are employable and nearly two-thirds need to be re-skilled to get jobs;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether in an effort to improve the students' employability, technical institutions, including Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) and National Institutes of Technology (NITs) are resorting to external employability tests to help the students to select their career paths; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (d) The data on employability of engineering graduates are not maintained in the Ministry. There is no proposal to resort to external employability test in the Minister for improving student's employability from technical education including Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) and National Institutes of Technology (NITs). However, the Finishing School programme by All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) with the objective of enhancing the employability of engineering graduates are being done by the institutions. The AICTE has constituted a committee to redesign the programme of Finishing School for further enhancing the employability engineering graduates.

Keeping in view the requirement of the industry and to enhance the employability of graduates, AICTE has also developed the model curriculum of Engineering, Management, Pharmacy, Architecture and Town Planning courses at degree and diploma level.

Poverty Estimate

180. SHRI P.R. NATARAJAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is having any poverty estimate in the country as on date;

(b) if so, the details of norms and methods that have been taken into account to estimate the level of poverty in the country; and

(c) the details of cost of products and quantity per day for the livelihood in urban and rural areas, product-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) The Planning Commission estimates poverty from the large sample surveys on Household Consumer Expenditure carried out by the National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) every 5 years. The latest data of large scale survey on household consumer expenditure has been collected by NSSO in its 66th round conducted during 2009-10. The poverty lines and poverty ratio for 2009-10 have been computed following the extant Tendulkar methodology and these have been released through a Press Note issued on 19th March 2012. According to this Press Note, poverty ratio in the country is estimated as 29.8% in 2009-10.

(b) The Planning Commission defines poverty line on the basis of Monthly Per Capita Consumption Expenditure (MPCE) as the criterion. The methodology for estimation of poverty followed by the Planning Commission has been based on the recommendations made by the experts in the field from time to time. An Expert Group was constituted under the chairmanship of Prof. Suresh D. Tendulkar in 2005 to review the methodology for estimation of poverty. The Tendulkar Committee recommended MPCE of Rs. 447 for rural areas and Rs. 579 for urban areas as the poverty line at 2004-05 prices, which was accepted by the Planning commission. The Tendulkar Committee, which submitted its Report in 2009, has incorporated adequacy of expenditure from the normative and nutritional viewpoint. It stated:

“while moving away from the calorie norms, the proposed poverty lines have been validated by checking the adequacy of actual private expenditure per capita near the poverty lines on food, education and health by comparing them with normative expenditures consistent with nutritional, educational and health outcomes.”

The large sample surveys on Household Consumer Expenditure are carried out by the NSSO every 5 years. After 2004-05, this survey has been conducted in 2009-10 the results of which have been used for estimating poverty following Tendulkar methodology. Planning

Commission, in June 2012, has constituted an Expert Group under the Chairmanship of Dr. C. Rangarajan to “Review the Methodology for Measurement of Poverty”. This Committee will review the methodology for measurement of poverty and also recommend, inter-alia, how the estimates of poverty should be linked to eligibility and entitlements for schemes and programmes under the Government of India.

(c) The Planning Commission determines poverty line as a minimum consumption expenditure level of healthy living and active life of the population. It does not estimate separately the cost of products or quantity for the livelihood. The National Sample Survey Office in its household consumer expenditure surveys brings out the level and pattern of consumption of different items on a regular basis. These are available in the form of published reports by the Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation and also placed on Ministry’s website.

EPR Reactors from France

181. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has postponed its decision to buy EPR reactors from France; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Foreign Visits by Officials

182. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the names of offices and of officers of the Ministry, various departments, undertakings and other institutions under it who visited foreign countries and the countries to which they visited and the total duration of their stay

therein during the last three years year-wise as on date;

(b) the net worth of foreign exchange given to them in the form of 'travelers cheque' or cash by the Government;

(c) the details of bankers cheques not produced for encashment;

(d) the reasons for misuse of Government funds by these officers and the reasons for not realizing this money from them; and

(e) the steps taken to realize misappropriated funds and the time by when it is likely to be realized

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) Madam, the requisite information in respect of the foreign visits of Officers of Ministry of Coal and officers of PSUs as a part of delegation of the Ministry is placed at enclosed statement-

I. The information in respect of Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited is given in the enclosed statement-II. In respect of other undertakings and institutions under the Ministry, is being collected and will be laid on the table of House.

(b) and (c) Ministry of Coal does not issue Travelers and Banking cheques or cash to the officers of the Ministry. The net worth of foreign exchange given to the officials of NLC by NLC in the form of travellers' cheque or cash as on 31/03/2012 is Rs. 34,57,358. The 'Bankers Cheques not produced for encashment' in NLC during the last three years is 'nil'. The information in respect of other undertakings and institutions under the Ministry, is being collected and will be laid on the table of House.

(d) and (e) No such case has come to the notice in the Ministry. NLC has also reported 'nil' information. The information in respect of other undertakings and institutions under the Ministry, is being collected and will be laid on the table of House.

Statement

Years-wise details of Foreign visits by officials of Ministry of Coal and its PSUs during last three years as on date (i.e. from 8/8/2009 to 8/8/2012)

PART-I—MINISTRY OF COAL

Year		Name of officials	Duration of foreign visits	Country visited
1		2	3	4
2009	(i)	Shri Daljit Singh Chawdhary PS to Minister of State (I/C)	30/08/2009- 06/10/2009	Australia
	(ii)	Shri D.N. Prasad, Director	06/10/2009- 07/10/2009	Brussels
	(iii)	Shri P. R. Mandal Advisor (Project)	12/10/2009- 13/10/2009	Switzerland
	(iv)	Shri K.C. Samria Director	08/10/2009- 09/10/2009	Moscow
	(v)	Shri K. S. Kropha Joint Secretary	12/10/2009- 14/10/2009	Incheon, Korea
	(vi)	Shri D. N. Prasad Director	01/12/2009- 04/12/2009	Brisbane, Australia

1	2	3	4
2010	(i) Shri Sandeep Gupta Under Secretary	28/02/2010- 13/03/2010	Japan
	(ii) Shri Anand Prakash, Under Secretary	28/02/2010- 13/03/2010	Japan
	(iii) Shri Kailash Pati, Economic Advisor	February- March, 2010 (2 weeks training)	London, Kopenhagen, Amsterdam, Brussels and Paris
	(iv) Shri Alok Perti Additional Secretary	10/03/2010- 12/03/2010	Australia
	(v) Shri A. K. Jyotishi Director	10/03/2010- 12/03/2010	Australia
	(vi) Shri R. K. Mahajan Joint Secretary	13/04/2010- 15/04/2010	Oviedo, Spain
	(vii) Shri D. N. Prasad Director	13/04/2010- 15/04.2010	Oviedo, Spain
	(viii) Shri Alok Perti, Additional Secretary	15/05/2010- 22/05/2010	United States of America
	(ix) Shri P. R. Mandal, Advisor (Project)/Coal Controller	15/05/2010- 22/05/2010	United States of America
	(x) Shri Daljit Singh Chawdhary, PS to Minister of State (I/C)	15/05/2010- 22/05/2010	United States of America
	(xi) Shri D. N. Prasad Director	07/06/2010- 11/06/2010	Australia
	(xii) Shri Sharad Ghodke Director	07/06/2010- 11/06/2010	Australia
	(xiii) Shri Alok Perti Additional Secretary	10/06/2010- 12/06/2010	Indonesia
	(xiv) Shri P. R. Pandal Advisor (P)	10/06/2010- 12/06/2010	Indonesia
	(xv) Shri Alok Perti Additional Secretary	04/09/2010- 16/09/2010	United States of America
	(xvi) Shri Alok Perti Additional Secretary	September, 2010*	Sydney (Australia) Hong Kong, Singapore
	(xvii) Shri Sharad Godhke Director	27/09/2010- 29/09/2010	Canada
	(xviii) Shri A. K. Bhalla Joint Secretary	30/09/2010- 08/10/2010	London (oGroeoat Britain) USA
	(xix) Shri Alok Perti Additional Secretary	01/10/2010- 07/10/2010	USA France Hongkong

1	2	3	4
	(xx) Shri A. K. Bhalla Joint Secretary	14/10/2010- 15/10/2010	Singapore
	(xxi) Shri P. R. Mandal Advisor (P)	19/10/2010- 21/10/2010	China
2011	(i) Shri R. K. Mahajan, Joint Secretary	05/01/2011- 12/01/2011	South Africa Mozambique
	(ii) Shri Daljit Singh Chawdhary, PS to Minister of State (I/C)	05/01/2011- 12/01/2011	South Africa Mozambique
	(iii) Shri P. R. Mandal, Advisor (Project)	05/01/2011- 12/01/2011	South Africa Mozambique
	(iv) Shri N.C. Joshi, Deputy Director, (Media & Communication), PIB (attached to MoC)	05/01/2011- 12/01/2011	South Africa Mozambique
	(v) Shri K. C. Samria Director	26/04/2011- 06/05/2011	France
	(vi) Shri A. K. Bhallai Joint Secretary	16/05/2011- 19/05/2011	Australia
	(vii) Shri Alok Perti, Special Secretary	13/06/2011- 22/06/2011	Czech Republic Belarus Poland
	(viii) Shri D. N. Prasad, Director	13/06/2011- 22/06/2011	Czech Republic Belarus Poland
	(ix) Shri Daljit Singh Chawdhary, PS to Minister of Coal	13/06/2011- 22/06/2011	Czech Republic Belarus Poland
	(x) Shri A. K. Bhalla, Joint Secretary	11/09/2011- 16/09/2011	Turkey
	(xi) Shri D. N. Prasad Director	11/09/2011- 16/09/2011	Turkey
	(xii) Shri Daljit Singh Chawdhary, PS to Minister of Coal	11/09/2011- 16/09/2011	Turkey
	(xiii) Shri Sharad Ghodke Director	15/09/2011- 23/09/2011	United Kingdom
2012	(i) Shri D. N. Prasad Director	22/02/2012- 24/02/2012	Australia
	(ii) Shri Shailesh Kumar Singh Joint Secretary	09/07/2012- 11/07/2012	United Kingdom
	(iii) D. N. Prasad Advisor (P)	09/07/2012- 11/07/2012	United Kingdom

1	2	3	4
(iv)	Shri Alok Perti, Advisor, Ministry of Coal	01/08/2012- 04/08/2012	Singapore Hongkong
(v)	Shri A. K. Bhalla Joint Secretary, Ministry of Coal	01/08/2012- 04/08/2012	Singapore
(vi)	Shri Daljit Singh Chawdhary PS to Minister of Coal	01/08/2012- 04/08/2012	Singapore Hongkong
(vii)	Shri S.K. Srivastava, Secretary (Coal)	04/08/2012- 06/08/2012	Australia

PART-II-PSU's Officers as a member of a delegation of Ministry of Coal

Year		Name of officials	Duration of foreign visits	Country visited
2009	(i)	Shri Partha. S. Bhattacharyya, Chairman, CIL -Coal India Limited, Kolkata	30/08/2009- 06/10/2009	Australia
2010	(i)	Shri P. S. Bhattacharyya, Chairman, Managing Director, Coal India Ltd. -Coal India Limited	15/05/2010- 22/05/2010	United States of America
2011	(i)	Shri P. S. Bhattacharyya, Chairman, Coal India Ltd.	05/01/2011- 12/01/2011	South Africa Mozambique
	(ii)	Shri N.C. Jha, Chairman, Coal India Limited	13/06/2011- 22/06/2011	Czech Republic Belarus Poland
	(iii)	Shri N.C. Jha, Chairman, Coal India Limited	11/09/2011- 16/09/2011	Turkey
2012	(iv)	Shri S. Narsing Rao, Chairman-cum-Managing Director, Coal India Limited	01/08/2012- 04/08/2012	Singapore Hong Kong

Statement II

Sl.No.	Name	Desig.	From	To	Country/Place
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Shri SUGUMAR C	C.M.	22-03-2009	04-04-2009	GERMANY
2	Shri DHANASEKARAN J	C.M.	03-05-2009	16-05-2009	GERMANY
3	Shri KASINATHAN M	C.M.	14-06-2009	27-06-2009	GERMANY
4	Shri KUMARAGURU J B	D.G.M.	24-08-2009	20-09-2009	MODULE-I (1&2 WEEKS) at Gurgaon, India MODULE-II (3&4 WEEKS) at EUROPE

1	2	3	4	5	6
5	Shri JEYARAMAN S	D.G.M.	24-08-2009	20-09-2009	MODULE-I (1&2 WEEKS) at Gurgaon, India MODULE-II (3 & 4 WEEKS) atEUROPE
6	Shri SURENDER MOHAN B	D.M.	22-09-2009	24-09-2009	WASHINGTON DC
7	Shri SURESH R	G.M.	28-09-2009	03-10-2009	MOSCOW
8	Shri ANSARI A.R	C.M.D.	28-09-2009	03-10-2009	MOSCOW
9	Shri SIVAGNANAM B	E.D.	28-09-2009	03-10-2009	MOSCOW
10	Shri SHANMUGASUNDARAM PT	C.G.S(M)	04-10-2009	10-10-2009	THIMPU, BHUTAN
11	Shri KANDASAMY R.	D.P.& P.	08-03-2010	10-03-2010	AUSTRALIA
12	Shri SURENDER MOHAN B	D.M.	19-05-2010	20-05-2010	USA
13	Shri VEDHAGIRI P		09-08-2010	20-08-2010	AUSTRALIA
14	Shri KANNAN G	C.M.	17-01-2011	30-01-2011	SOUTH KOREA
15	Shri ANSARI A.R	C.M.D.	13-06-2011	22-06-2011	PRAGUE, MINSK, WARSAW
16	Shri SARAT KUMAR ACHARYA	D.P	21-07-2011	25-07-2011	SINGAPORE
17	Shri ANSARI A.R	C.M.D.	14/09/2011	16/09/2011	ISTANBUL, TURKEY
18	Shri RAMALINGAM S	E.D.	26/09/2011	30/09/2011	ESSEN RHEIN AND RUHR AREAGERMANY
19	Shri RAVISANKAR S	DGM	05/02/2012	15/02/2012	CHINA
20	Shri SIVAPRASAD S R	DGM	05/02/2012	15/02/2012	CHINA
21	Shri CHINNAPPAN S	CM	05/02/2012	15/02/2012	CHINA
22	Dr. SANTHANAM S	DGM	06/03/2012	14/03/2012	JAPAN
23	Shri KRISHNAN M	CM	06/03/2012	14/03/2012	JAPAN
24	Shri KANDASAMY R.	DIR/P&P	24/04/2012	30/04/2012	AUSTRALIA
25	Shri SEETHARAMAN R	CGM	24/04/2012	30/04/2012	AUSTRALIA
26	Dr. SANTHANAM S	DGM	24/04/2012	30/04/2012	AUSTRALIA
27	Shri SANKARA NARAYANAN S	GM	20/05/2012	30/05/2012	CZECH REPUBLIC & SLOVAKIA
28	Shri RAVISANKAR S	DGM	20/05/2012	30/05/2012	CZECH REPUBLIC & SLOVAKIA
29	Shri SANKARAN S	DGM	20/05/2012	30/05/2012	CZECH REPUBLIC & SLOVAKIA
30	Shri SOLLIN SELVAN P	DGM	21-06-2012	25-06-2012	CHINA
31	Shri GOVINDAN M	CM	21-06-2012	25-06-2012	CHINA

[English]

Scholarships for Study Abroad in Space Science

183. SHRI ASHOK TANWAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has come out with scholarships for students going abroad for studies in the field of Space Science, Space Technology and Space Applications;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of scholarships that have been awarded during the last three years and the current year; and

(d) the total number of scholarships awarded to SC/ST students out of them?

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

(a) No, Madam. At present, Department of Space has not instituted any scholarships for students going abroad for studies.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Does not arise.

[Translation]

SBI ATM Centres in Rural Areas

184. SHRIMATI JYOTI DHURVE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the tribal and most backward areas of the country including Gujarat, Jharkhand and Madhya Pradesh have not been covered by the State Bank of India branches and its ATM Centers;

(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 FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) General permission has been granted by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) to domestic Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) including private sector banks (other than RRBs) to open branches/mobile branches/Administrative Offices/CPCs (Service Branches), (i) in Tier 2 to Tier 6 centres (with population up to 99,999) which include rural centres

and (ii) in rural, semi-urban and urban centres of the North-Eastern States and Sikkim subject to reporting. New private sector banks are required to have 25% of their total number branches in rural and semi urban centres with population below 1,00,000 on an ongoing basis. This is one of the conditions laid down in their banking licence.

Further, RBI in their Branch Authorization Policy for opening of Branches in unbanked rural centres, has advised all SCBs that while preparing their Annual Branch Expansion Plan, they should allocate at least 25% of the total number of branches proposed to be opened during a year in unbanked Rural (Tier 5 and Tier 6) centres. There is distinct thrust in the extent Branch Authorization Policy on opening more branches in rural and under banked areas.

As per the extant guidelines, SCBs have also been given general permission to install off-site ATMs/Mobile ATMs at the location of their choice without the prior permission of RBI, subject to reporting. Banks are opening Branches/ATMs on an ongoing basis to provide convenience services to their customers.

The State Bank of India (SBI) has informed that the number of branches of SBI functioning and ATMs of SBI operating in the three States are as follows:

Name of States	Number of branches functioning	Number of ATMs operating
Gujarat	1159	1586
Jharkhand	466	547
Madhya Pradesh	1024	1572

[English]

Manusmriti Shlokas

185. SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Manusmriti is being taught in Sanskrit department in some colleges of University of Delhi as a part of the regular syllabus;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that shlokas denigrating some communities, especially dalit community are also being taught in the above University;

(d) if so, whether the Government is planning to withdraw Manusmriti from syllabus in University of Delhi and elsewhere wherever it is being taught; 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) to (c) Yes Madam. According to the information furnished by the University of Delhi, the first 40 verses of Chapter II of Manusmriti have been prescribed in the 'Discipline Sanskrit Course' for the students of B.A. programme, whereas the students of M.A. (Sanskrit), who opt for the optional Group E (Dharma Shastra) as their option, are required to study the entire Manusmriti. A couple of the verses of Manusmriti may be said to reflect social biases of that time.

(d) and (e) The University of Delhi is a statutory autonomous body established by an Act of Parliament and governed by the Delhi University Act, 1922 and the Statutes and the Ordinances framed thereunder. Under the Act, the University is competent to finalize syllabus for a particular course of study with the approval of its statutory bodies and the Ministry has no role to play in this regard. The University has informed that Manusmriti is an important text for the study of Jurisprudenc and hierarchical organizations of the society in vogue in Manu's time. The study of scuh a text is important in the sense that it helps students appreciate their relevance or otherwise in the modern context. The University has maintained that through exposure to a variety of diverse texts, it seeks to inculcate in its students the values of tolerance, mutal respect, equality, social justice and expects its students to adopt a critical approach to such sections of the text as may be detrimental to the interests and dignity of others.

Tendulkar Committee Poverty Methodology

186. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of methodology recommended by the Tendulkar Committee;

(b) the poverty line estimated by Tendulkar Committee methodology as per the NSSO survey 2009-10 for rural and urban areas;

(c) the poverty line estimated by Tendulkar Committee methodology as per the NSSO survey 2004-05 for rural and urban areas;

(d) the Central and State Government schemes for which the poverty line set by the Planning Commission is used; and

(e) the other areas where the poverty line set by the Planning Commission is used?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR: (a) to (c) the poverty line has been traditionally defined by the Planning Commission on the basis of Monthly Per Capita Consumption Expenditure (MPCE) as the criterion. The method for estimation of poverty has been reviewed by the Planning Commission from time to time.

The Planning Commission constituted a Task Force (Alagh Committee) on 'Projections of Minimum Needs and Effective Consumption Demand' in 1977 which defined the poverty line as per capita consumption expenditure of Rs. 49.09 per month in rural areas and Rs. 56.64 per month in urban areas at 1973-74 prices at national level. These poverty lines correspond to a basket of goods and services based on a norm of per capita daily calorie requirement of 2400 kcal in rural areas and 2100 kcal in urban areas applied uniformly for all the states. Subsequently, the Expert Group on 'Estimation of Proportion and Number of Poor' (Lakdawala Committee) constituted in 1989 retained the poverty lines defined by the Alagh Committee and disaggregated the National Poverty lines into State specific poverty lines in order to reflect the inter-state price differentials.

The Tendulkar Committee, which submitted its Report in 2009, took the urban headcount ratio of 25.7% in 2004-05, arrived at by following Lakdawala methodology, as the starting point. It used Mixed Recall period (MRP) based MPCE corresponding to this ratio as the new reference Poverty Line Basket (PLB) in urban areas and recommended that the rural poverty line should be recomputed to reflect money value in rural areas of the same PLB. Based on the Tendulkar Committee methodology, the poverty lines in 2004-05 at all India level were calculated as per capita consumption expenditure of Rs. 446.68 per month for rural areas and Rs. 578.80 for urban areas. The Tendulkar Committee has incorporated adequacy of expenditure from the normative and nutritional viewpoint. It stated:

"while moving away from the calorie norms, the proposed poverty lines have been validated by checking the adequacy of actual private expenditure per capita near the poverty lines on food, education and health by comparing them with normative expenditures consistent with nutritional, educational and health outcomes."

The Planning Commission has computed poverty lines for the year 2009-10 based on the latest data of large scale survey on household consumer expenditure collected National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) in its 66th round conducted during 2009-10 following Tendulkar methodology. These have been released through a Press Note issued on 19th March 2012. According to this Press Note, poverty line at all India level is estimated as monthly per capita consumption expenditure (MPCE) of Rs. 673 for rural areas and Rs. 860 for urban areas in 2009-10.

Planning Commission, in June 2012, has constituted an Expert Group under the Chairmanship of Dr. C. Rangarajan to "Review the Methodology for Measurement of Poverty". This Committee will review the methodology for measurement of poverty and also recommend, inter-alia, how the estimates of poverty should be linked to eligibility and entitlements for schemes and programmes under the Government of India.

(d) and (e) Generally, the beneficiaries for various anti-poverty schemes such as Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY), Indira Awas Yojana (IAY), Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) are selected using poverty line as one of the criteria.

Setting up of more Satellite Launch Sites

187. SHRI RAJAIHA SIRICILLA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up one more satellite launch site; and

(b) if so, the details worked out so far in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) Preliminary studies are underway to assess the need for a new launching site.

Equal Pay for Equal Work

188. SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED:
SHRI C.R. PATIL:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware about a ruling given by the Supreme Court of India that there can be no pay parity between teachers working in private un-

aided schools and those employed in Government and Government aided schools;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to enact laws as per Article 39 of the Constitution and exhort the States to ensure equal pay for equal work; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the other 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) Yes, Madam. The Supreme Court has ruled that there can be no pay parity between teachers working in private unaided schools and those employed in government and government-aided schools because the salary and allowances of teachers of a private unaided school is a matter of contract between the school and the teacher and is not within the domain of public law.

(c) and (d) No, Madam. Article 39 of the Constitution provides that the State shall direct its policy towards securing equal pay for equal work for both men and women, and falls within the Directive Principles of State Policy. Teacher salary and allowances are in the domain of the State Governments, and this is reiterated through Section 23(3) of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009, which provides that the salary and allowance payable to, and the terms and conditions of service of, teachers shall be such as may be prescribed by the appropriate government.

State Levies on Fuel

189. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has asked all the Chief Ministers to reduce State levies on diesel, kerosene, petrol and cooking gas to provide relief to the common man and mitigate the impact of recent price hike; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the response of the State Government's thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Yes Madam. A letter was written by the Finance Minister on 1st June, 2012 to all Chief Ministers, requesting to reduce Sales Tax/VAT levied by States and also convert it into a specific amount per litre instead of being charged on ad valorem basis.

Responses have been received from State Government of Gujarat and Uttar Pradesh.

State Government of Gujarat informed that the rates of VAT on Petrol and Diesel were already reduced to 3% since June, 2008. It expressed its unwillingness to shift to specific duty regime, by pointing out, inter-alia, that migration to Specific taxation structure schemes in the time of unusually high prices would be detrimental to the interests of the consumers.

State Government of U.P. has informed that rates of duties levied on petroleum products in U.P. are already comparable to other States; and that keeping in view financial needs of the State, switching over to specific duty structure does not appear to be possible.

[Translation]

Phone Tapping by SEBI

190. SHRI KAMESHWAR BAITHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) Whether complaints of phone tapping by Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) without prior permission have been received by the Government; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

[English]

Increasing Fund Allocation under CSS

191. DR. KRUPARANI KILLI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to increase the allocation of funds under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) for the backward districts of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to attain balanced development in all the districts of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) to (c) The norms / guidelines of many of the Centrally Sponsored Schemes such as the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), National Rural Drinking Water Programme, etc. are weighted in favour of backward areas in terms of particular indicators. The increase in allocation for backward districts will depend upon the allocation available for various Centrally

Sponsored Schemes and the norms for spatial distribution under the respective Centrally Sponsored Schemes.

In addition to the normal Centrally Sponsored Schemes, the Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF), which is an Additional Central Assistance (ACA) scheme, was initiated in 2006-07 to fill the critical gaps in development in the identified backward districts / regions and was under implementation during the Eleventh Five Year Plan. The BRGF has two components viz (i) District Component covering 272 districts in 27 States, and (ii) State Component which includes Special Plan for Bihar, Special Plan for the KBK Districts of Odisha, Special Plan for West Bengal, Bundelkhand Package and the Integrated Action Plan for 82 Selected Tribal and Backward Districts.

In an effort to continue to supplement the efforts of the State Governments in attaining balanced development in the backward districts/regions, it is proposed to continue the implementation of BRGF in 2011-13 in its present form in addition to the other Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS)/flagship programmes. The objective of all the policies of the Government is to facilitate balanced development throughout the country in consultation and cooperation with the State Governments.

Investment in Livelihood Programmes

192. SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken *vis-a-vis* achievements made in physical and financial terms with regard to the livelihood programmes during each of the last three years, State-wise; and

(b) the steps taken/proposed to be taken for giving a boost to investments in capacity building, access to markets and technology and government support for social security?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) in order to ensure the benefits of growth reaches poor in an equitable manner, government has taken a multi-pronged action in the form of various programmes in social sector, which are under implementation to strengthen the livelihood base and provide social security. The statement indicating achievements of the major livelihood programmes like Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) and Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) during the last three years i.e. 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 is enclosed.

(b) There exists a three tier institutional structure on coordinated action on skill development with Prime Minister's National Council on Skill Development (NCSD) at the apex. A new strategy framework for skill development for early school leavers and existing workers have been developed in close consultation with

industry, state governments and experts. The close interface with the industry is expected to boost investment in capacity building activities. There are several social security programmes like Aam Admi Bima Yojana (AABY), Janshree Bima Yojana (JBY), Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) etc.

Statement

Achievements of the Major Livelihood Programmes during the last three years

(Rs. in laksh)

State	MGNREGA						SGSY					
	Total Persondays Generated (in lakh)			Total Expenditure			Total Credit Disbured	Total Subsidy	Total Credit Disbured	Total Subsidy	Total Credit Disbured	Total Subsidy
	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Andhra Pradesh	4044.30	3351.61	2884.75	450918.00	543938.55	417791.65	28826.68	9608.72	35105.72	10524.5	15256.89	5282.6
Arunachal Pradesh	16.98	31.12	0.53	1725.74	5057.31	95.07	155.32	143.92	64.84	78.14	44.9	41.45
Assam	732.95	470.52	352.55	103389.70	92104.35	74721.26	33639.87	19033.18	23271.84	13761.35	26700.27	12657.84
Bihar	1136.88	1602.62	656.52	181687.83	266425.17	132128.96	26472.16	19674.63	27267.94	17604.34	17845.3	10254.02
Chhattisgarh	1041.57	1110.35	1206.85	132266.65	163397.81	203660.6	13955.75	5791.22	14692.7	5969.94	16715.27	8917.82
Gujarat	585.09	491.84	312.93	73938.25	78822.00	65888.11	9682.95	4360.1	8280.02	4288.88	8199.97	3194.84
Haryana	59.04	84.20	109.38	14355.28	21470.43	31251.6	7383.09	2365.63	9435.9	3462.28	8769.64	2391.68
Himachal Pradesh	284.94	219.46	266.77	55655.76	50196.38	50730.15	4281.73	971.51	5187.14	901.99	5821.39	859.14
Jammu & Kashmir	128.71	210.68	201.85	18531.34	37776.70	40124.88	1396.3	395.41	1633.24	377.27	1166.05	318.03
Jharkhand	842.47	830.90	609.12	137970.19	128435.40	116796.6	13650.16	8679.24	13047.48	8081.69	9666.44	5904.97
Karnataka	2003.43	1097.85	701.24	273919.35	253716.51	163204.82	20693.91	7492.08	24858.62	8076.6	25598.77	7367
Kerala	339.71	480.34	633.15	47151.35	70434.07	99414.47	10809.22	3608.2	11824.7	4312.01	10696	3864.89
Madhya Pradesh	2624.00	2198.18	1642.64	372228.08	363724.90	329633.35	30259.17	15374.6	30174.33	11543.88	27647.3	10213.64
Maharashtra	274.35	200.00	73421	32109.32	35811.97	158544.82	29862.06	20889.33	31195.71	13890.7	37466.78	14796.89
Manipur	306.18	295.61	223.97	39316.87	44070.51	29515.66	500.4	367.83	11.15	87.33	0	57.5
Meghalaya	148.48	199.81	169.94	18352.79	31902.39	29857.83	226.15	432.4	491.77	346.27	265.6	460.11
Mizoram	170.33	165.98	125.43	23823.99	29315.12	22322.28	148.85	226.23	168.4	245.08	131.65	175.66
Nagaland	284.27	334.34	259.50	49945.76	60537.48	49734.45	162.49	282.01	157.51	263.86	150	247.8

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Orissa	554.09	976.57	453.75	93898.37	153314.26	104484.88	28887.23	11663.55	29730.01	11960.65	30572.07	11837.98
Punjab	77.17	75.40	64.51	14991.96	16584.21	15970.34	4278.23	1458.76	4374.19	1270.14	3571.77	949.16
Rajasthan	4498.10	3026.22	2119.14	566903.40	328907.14	318122.73	20602.66	6957.58	23776.49	6869.66	27525.07	6839.99
Sikkim	43.27	48.14	32.85	6408.99	8525.72	4826.97	248.42	142.95	271.01	175.1	198.73	166.06
Tamil Nadu	2390.75	2685.93	3015.79	176123.49	232331.96	292321.51	30996.18	7196.01	34142.33	8723.15	21923.04	6940.48
Tripura	460.22	374.51	489.74	72940.80	63186.85	94221.58	4387.56	1420.21	5340.43	2399.22	2880.05	1098.58
Uttar Pradesh	3559.23	3348.97	2664.45	590003.87	563120.10	199036.81	94447.18	40216.29	101543.53	38316.3	116115.27	43889.98
Uttaranchal	182.41	230.20	197.45	28309.06	38019.88	39969.35	5536.06	1803.79	6406.48	2082.52	5681.4	1776.66
West Bengal	1551.68	1553.08	1484.74	210898.16	253246.13	283111.91	22579.81	5400.06	15623.71	5603.17	18788.83	6835.32
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5.83	4.03	8.17	1226.12	903.66	1562.93	16.07	18.54	26.41	24.53	4.5	19.85
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.70	0.47	0.00	133.95	123.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Goa	1.85	3.70	3.11	470.12	993.28	698.28	248.89	55.82	277.05	51.79	115.03	51.66
Lakshadweep	1.41	1.34	1.64	201.48	251.70	161.63	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pondicherry	9.07	11.27	10.79	726.90	1082.11	1017.56	367.1	183.35	216.9	118.85	362.25	178.93
Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0						
Total	28359.46	25715.24	21634.43	3790522.78	3937727.05	3670733.07	444702.64	196213.13	458597.52	181411.19	439900.21	167590.19

Source: Ministry of Rural Development

Flexibility in Centrally Sponsored Scheme

193. SHRI DILIP SINGH JUDEV: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is proposal to grant more flexibility to Chhattisgarh State in centrally sponsored schemes;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the extent to which this is likely to help the State to attend to urgent works not included in the programme, to accomplish the task;

(d) whether it is proposed to create flexi funds at the level of each Ministry in accordance with the requirements;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the extent to which this would help for timely and positive execution of projects in the State without seeking approval of the Centre from time and again?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) and (b) Planning Commission had set up a Committee under the Chairmanship of B.K. Chaturvedi, Member, Planning Commission to look into the issue of restructuring of Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) to enhance their flexibility, scale and efficiency.

(c) Works not included in the programme are not covered by the Committee's recommendations.

(d) to (f) The Committee recommended providing flexibility in physical and financial norms of CSS to all the States including the State of Chhattisgarh to enable State Governments to meet their special needs. The Committee also recommended that 10% of budget allocation in all Flagship Schemes and 20% in other CSS should be earmarked as Flexi Funds, which could be used by the State Governments on sub-schemes or components of CSS for which guidelines should be notified by the concerned Ministries.

Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan

194. SHRI K.C. SINGH 'BABA': Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) norms do not provide for inclusion of expenditure of free text books to students of Primary Schools in SSA budget if concerned State Government is providing free text books to students at the time of commencement of SSA Project;

(b) if so, whether this does not amount to penalizing these State Governments;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government proposes to change the norms and include expenditure of providing free text books to be included in SSA budget for all States without any restriction;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether the Government proposes to reimburse the expenditure borne by the State Governments including the Government of Gujarat on meeting expenditure on this account; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) and (c) SSA funding to States/UTs is an additionality over and above States' own expenditure on elementary education.

(d) No, Madam.

(e) to (g) Question does not arise.

Complaints Lodging Mechanism

195. SHRI NILESH NARAYAN RANE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the BSNL's complaints receiving system is not working satisfactorily as a result of which subscribers are not able to lodge their complaints;

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

(c) the complaints received by BSNL for poor telephone and broadband services during the last two years and the current year;

(d) whether the work of complaint lodging system has been outsourced by BSNL; and

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the terms and conditions thereof along with the charges paid for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) No, Madam. Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL)'s Complaint receiving system is in general working alright. A robust Grievance Redressal Mechanism system has been established in BSNL with Computerized Fault Repair Service (FRS)/Interactive Voice Response System (IVRS) in all telecom circles/districts and the same is in general working satisfactorily. In addition, booking of complaints can also be done in every exchange, in case the computerized service is not available temporarily due to some technical problems.

In addition to this, various Toll free numbers are available for booking complaints at Call Centers and they are working satisfactorily. The Grievance Redressal Mechanism is in general meeting the Quality of Service parameters prescribed by TRAI (Telecom Regulatory Authority of India). BSNL also has Public Grievance Cell in each circle for resolving the complains of its subscribers.

(b) Not applicable in view of (a) above.

(c) The details of complaints received by BSNL are as below:

(i) Total complaints received for Faulty Landline Telephone Services:

Financial Year	Number of Complaints received
2010-11	7932209
2011-12	7075140
2012-13 (Up to June, 2012)	3186710

(ii) Total complaints received for Faulty Broadband Services:

Financial Year	Number of Complaints received
2010-11	2420840
2012-12	2358666
2012-13 (Upto June, 2012)	573912

(d) and (e) The land line and Broadband complaints are being handled by Computerized Fault Repair System/Interactive Voice Response Systems (FRS/IVRS), which are being maintained by BSNL.

The complaint lodging system for Mobile services is working mainly through for zonal Call Centers, which are outsourced. The details of approved firms are as below:

Sl. No.	Zone	Outsourced to	Rates (Rupees per connect minute)	
			Response by IVRS	Response by Agent
1.	East	M/s. Sparsh BPO Services Ltd. Gurgaon	0.1755	1.17
2.	North	M/s. Sparsh BPO Services Ltd. Gurgaon	0.25	1.15
3.	South	M/s. Sparsh BOP Service Ltd. Gurgaon	0.1755	1.17
4.	West	M/s. Spanco BPO Services Ltd. Gurgaon	0.1680	1.12

Performance Based Results

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

(a) whether the Government has introduced performance based result frameworks for various Ministries and Departments;

(b) if so, the manner by which it considers incentivizing this approach for attaining better governance;

(c) the departments which are having better financial discipline and utilization of budget outlay;

(d) whether there is any study of railway performance and financial discipline as it has a separate budget; and

(e) if so, the budgetary support to railways and the dividend paid by it during the last five years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) Yes Madam.

(b) No such mechanism presently exists.

(c) No such comparative qualitative assessment has been done.

(d) Railways report their financial performance regularly to the Parliament and Ministry of Finance. Railway Budget is scrutinized by the Parliamentary Standing Committee and annual accounts are audited by Comptroller & Auditor General (CAG) and submitted to Public Accounts Committee. Despite a separate Budget, Railways' working is governed by laid down government financial rules and procedures.

(e) The budgetary support to Railways and the dividend paid by it in the last five years are as follows:

Year	(Rs. in crore)				
	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Budget Support to Railways	8668	10110	17716	19485	21324 (Provisional)
Dividend paid by Railways	4903	4718	5543	4941	5655 (Provisional)

Launch of Manned and Unmanned Flights

197. SHRIMATI ANNU TANDON: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government's initial outlay of Rs. 12,400 crore for human space flight programme is being revised;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is on course to launch an unmanned flight by 2013 and a manned flight by 2014-15; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) No, Madam. The Government has not yet taken up the human space flight programme, estimated, initially, in the year 2009 at Rs. 12,400 crore.

(c) and (d) Presently, the Government has taken up only development of a few critical technologies required for human space flight.

Retirement Age of Teachers/Lecturer

198. SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has issued any instructions to increase the retirement age of teachers/ lecturers/ professors from the present limit;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D.

PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) The age of superannuation of teachers in Central Educational Institutions in Higher & Technical Education coming under the purview of the Central Government has been enhanced to 65 years in March 2007.

[*Translation*]

KCC to Adivasi Farmers

199. SHRI JEETENDRA SINGH BUNDELA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Adivasi farmers having Kisan Credit Card (KCC), State-wise, district-wise and block-wise including Madhya Pradesh;

(b) the percentage of Adivasi farmers having Kisan Credit Cards and the amount allocated for KCC; and

(c) the time by which KCCs are likely to be issued to all the Adivasi farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) has reported that the exclusive information on coverage of Adivasi farmers under KCC is not maintained. However, the State-wise position of KCCs issued by Cooperative Banks and RRBs as on 31 March 2012 since inception of the Scheme and coverage of SC/ST is furnished in the enclosed statements-I and II.

Banks have been advised to issue KCCs to all eligible farmers.

Statement I

KCC Scheme-Converge under SC/ST-Position as on 31 March 2012 (since inception)—Co-operatives

Sl.No.	State/UT	Total No. of KCCs	SC/ST coverage	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	4170562	317382	
2	Assam	21555	NA	SC/ST Coverage data not available
3	Arunachal Pradesh#	980	660	SC/ST Coverage data as on 31 March 2011

1	2	3	4	5
4	Bihar	867574	NA	SC/ST Coverage data not available
5	Gujarat	1392930	128228	
6	Goa\$	5661	331	
7	Haryana	1298997	47311	
8	Himachal Pradesh	216528	19548	SC/ST Coverage data as on 31 March 2011
9	Jammu and Kashmir	54619	0	SC/ST Coverage data as on 31 March 2010
10	Karnataka	2100457	49706	
11	Kerala	1711874	109204	
12	Madhya Pradesh	4174027	NA	SC/ST Coverage data not available
13	Maharashtra	5719704	135968	SC/ST Coverage data as on 31 March 2011
14	Meghalaya#	13354	NA	SC/ST Coverage data not available
15	Mizoram#	2255	2116	SC/ST Coverage data as on 31 March 2010
16	Manipur#	13532	NA	SC/ST Coverage data not available
17	Nagaland#	3470	NA	SC/ST Coverage data not available
18	Orissa	4583074	315875	SC/ST Coverage data as on 31 March 2010
19	Punjab	960181	22393	
20	Rajasthan	3533826	653949	SC/ST Coverage data as on 31 March 2009
21	Sikkim#\$	3476	654	SC/ST Coverage data as on 31 March 2010
22	Tamil Nadu	1978770	140498	SC/ST Coverage data as on 31 March 2009
23	Tripura#	30087	1197	SC/ST Coverage data as on 31 March 2010
24	Uttar Pradesh	6987941	NA	SC/ST Coverage data not available
25	West Bengal	1708395	100949	SC/ST Coverage data as on 31 March 2011
26	Andaman and Nicobar Island#\$	4278	0	
27	Chandigarh\$	NA	NA	
28	Daman and Diu@\$	NA	NA	
29	New Delhi#\$	2303	0	

1	2	3	4	5
30	Dadra and Nagar Haveli@\$	NA	NA	
31	Lakshdweep@\$	NA	NA	
32	Puducherry	7781	887	SC/ST Coverage data as on 31 March 2009
33	Jharkhand	288585	NA	SC/ST Coverage data not available
34	Chattisgarh	1418490	725745	
35	Uttarakhand	383388	57151	
Total		43658654		

Source: NABARD

Note: #SCB functions as Self Financing agency.

@No Cooperative Banks in these UTs

\$No RRBs in these States/UTs

NA Data not Available

KCC Scheme—Coverage of SC/ST position as on 31st March 2012 (Since inception RRBs)

Sl.No.	State/UT	Total No. of KCCs	SC/ST coverage	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	2496439	261543	
2	Assam	276559	NA	SC/ST Coverage data not available
3	Arunachal Pradesh#	3368	NA	SC/ST Coverage data not available
4	Bihar	1576268	134290	
5	Gujarat	296685	41412	
6	Goa\$	NA	NA	
7	Haryana	455322	13841	
8	Himachal Pradesh	86379	12252	SC/ST Coverage data as on 31 March 2011
9	Jammu and Kashmir	42267	825	SC/ST Coverage data as on 31 March 2009
10	Karnataka	1504119	42906	
11	Kerala	544347	11922	
12	Madhya Pradesh	729573	130517	
13	Maharashtra	384068	13819	SC/ST Coverage data as on 31 March 2010
14	Meghalaya#	24270	NA	SC/ST Coverage data not available

1	2	3	4	5
15	Mizoram#	10018	5585	SC/ST Coverage data as on 31 March 2009
16	Manipur#	2082	NA	SC/ST Coverage data not available
17	Nagaland#	1841	NA	SC/ST Coverage data not available
18	Odisha	865067	7718	SC/ST Coverage data as on 31 March 2010
19	Punjab	187976	10174	
20	Rajasthan	672433	576333	SC/ST Coverage data as on 31 March 2009
21	Sikkim#\$	NA	NA	
22	Tamil Nadu	386378	56268	SC/ST Coverage data as on 31 March 2009
23	Tripura#	109090	NA	SC/ST Coverage data not available
24	Uttar Pradesh	4805204	902472	
25	West Bengal	734466	1274	SC/ST Coverage data as on 31 March 2009
26	Andaman and Nicobar Island#\$	NA	NA	
27	Chandigarh\$	NA	NA	
28	Daman and Diu@\$	NA	NA	
29	New Delhi#\$	NA	NA	
30	Dadra and Nagar Haveli@\$	NA	NA	
31	Lakshdweep@\$	NA	NA	
32	Puducherry	133	NA	SC/ST Coverage data not available
33	Jharkhand	506583	NA	SC/ST Coverage data not available
34	Chhattisgarh	427263	2144	
35	Uttarakhand	62838	12910	
Total		17191036		

Source: NABARD

Note: #SCB functions as Self Financing agency..

@No Cooperative Banks in these UTs

\$No RRBs in these States/UTs

NA Data not Available

Compensation to Banks By NABARD

200. SHRI BADRI RAM JAKHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the financial burden on cooperative banks and primary cooperative societies has increased due to loan waiving and loan relief schemes launched by the Union Government;

(b) if so, whether some States have demanded compensation from the Union Government for relieving financial burden of these cooperative societies;

(c) if so, the details of those States;

(d) whether the Government proposes to provide financial assistance to cooperative banks and Cooperative societies of those States; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (e) The Agricultural Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Scheme (ADWDRS), 2008 was implemented by the Govt. This Scheme has de-clogged the lines of credit that were clogged due to the debt burden on the farmers and make the farmers eligible for fresh loans. Under the scheme Rs 52,275.55 crore has been released by the Govt. through Reserve Bank of India (RBI) and National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) to give benefit to 3.45 crore farmers. The Government has reimbursed Rs 18287.16 crore to the State Cooperative Banks towards the implementation of the Scheme.

Under the Revival Package for Short Term Cooperative Credit Structure (STCCS), the Government of India has sanctioned an amount of Rs 9245 crore to NABARD for disbursement to those States which have signed Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) to this effect with NABARD and Government of India. State-wise details are enclosed statement.

Statement*State wise release of Recapitalisation Assistance**Release of Recap Assistance to PACS that meet the eligibility criteria*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl.No.	State	No. of PACS	GOI share	St. Gol share	CCS share	Total Recap Assistance
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh	2580	1589.67	215.98	166.91	1972.56
2	Assam	368	43.63	6.43	7.85	57.91
3	Bihar#	6633	265.06	24.12	74.06	363.24
4	Chhattisgarh	933	162.69	25.97	64.88	253.54
5	Gujarat	2330	333.47	27.33	25.00	385.80
6	Haryana	547	470.50	22.13	34.13	526.76
7	Karnataka	4252	556.54	86.73	69.81	712.45
8	Madhya Pradesh	3134	985.09	69.92	106.12	1161.13

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
9	Maharashtra	14769	1284.19	32.26	260.41	1576.86
10	Meghalaya	179	10.69	1.19	0.19	12.07
11	Odisha	2528	594.69	67.54	49.04	711.27
12	Rajasthan	3275	318.02	13.05	48.89	379.96
13	Sikkim	135	1.64	0.18	0.07	1.89
14	Tamil Nadu\$\$	3355	1078.84	147.58	157.05	1383.54
15	Tripura	261	69.17	7.71	2.11	78.99
16	Uttar Pradesh	4989	623.41	61.19	440.51	1125.11
17	West Bengal	2937	134.97	15.59	11.67	162.23
	Total	53205	8522.27	824.90	1518.07	10865.31

#PACS Reorganised after conduct of spl. Audit *PACS given two years time to bring in their share.

\$\$Refund of 0.49 crore received from Ramnad CCB & 0.07 crore from Tirunelveli CCB through TNSCB

[English]

Redefinition of Literacy

201. SHRI R. DHYUVANARAYANA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government favoured a redefinition of literacy in relation to the huge technological jump and the needs of the 21st century; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken in this direction so far, State-wise including Karnataka?

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

(b) Question does not arise.

Inadequate Funds for Higher Education

202. SHRI C. SIVASAMI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether about Rs. 40,000 crore would be required for higher education in 12th Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is true that the Government expects that half of this amount would have to come from Corporate Sector;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether the existing higher education system in India lags in comparison to global standards and is inadequate to meet the demand; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (f) The Department of Higher Education, Ministry of Human Resource Development had earlier proposed an outlay of Rs. 3,86,256 crore for the XII Five Year Plan to meet the goals of enhanced access to higher education, ensuring greater inclusion and improved quality of higher education. However, the outlay of the XII Five year Plan has not been finalized by the Planning Commission.

The process of broadening access, making higher education inclusive, and promoting excellence initiated during the XI Five Year Plan needs to be consolidated

and expanded further during the XII Plan. The Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) in Higher Education is targeted to reach 21 per cent by the end of the XII Plan (2017) and it is projected to reach 30 per cent by 2020. The Approach Paper to the XII Plan has indicated that an additional enrolment of ten million needs to be achieved. The Approach Paper to the XII Plan further states that resource constraints will make it difficult to meet the need of expanding higher education entirely through the public sector and private initiatives in higher education, including viable and innovative PPP models, will therefore, be actively promoted.

To meet the global standards, it is envisaged that during the XII Plan there will be a strategic shift towards improvement in the quality of higher education. Several measures have been initiated to make our higher education system comparable to global standards, such as, addressing faculty issues, strengthening research and innovation, governance and regulatory reforms, mandatory accreditation, examination reforms, choice based credit system, semester system, rejuvenating State institutions, reforming affiliating system, deploying information and communication technologies in teaching learning and internationalization.

Definition of Poverty Line

203. SHRI A.K.S. VIJAYAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the definition being used by the Government to define the poverty line for providing funds under different Centrally sponsored schemes;

(b) whether the Government has commenced the BPL survey to identify the exact number of persons living below poverty line in the country as on date;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has any data regarding the number of families moved from BPL to APL during the last three years; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) The Planning Commission defines poverty line on the basis of Monthly Per Capita

Consumption Expenditure (MPCE) as the criterion. The methodology for estimation of poverty followed by the Planning Commission has been based on the recommendations made by the experts in the field from time to time. An Expert Group was constituted under the chairmanship of Prof. Suresh D. Tendulkar in 2005 to review the methodology for estimation of poverty. The Tendulkar Committee recommended MPCE of Rs. 447 for rural areas and Rs. 579 for urban areas as the poverty line at 2004-05 prices, which was accepted by the Planning Commission.

The Planning Commission has computed poverty lines for the year 2009-10 based on the latest data of large scale survey on household consumer expenditure collected by National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) in its 66th round conducted during 2009-10 following Tendulkar methodology. These have been released through a Press Note issued on 19th March 2012. According to this Press Note poverty line at all India level is estimated as monthly per capita consumption expenditure (MPCE) of Rs. 673 for rural areas and Rs. 860 for urban areas in 2009-10. However, Planning Commission, in June 2012, has constituted an Expert Group under the Chairmanship of Dr. C. Rangarajan to "Review the Methodology for Measurement of Poverty". This Committee will review the methodology for measurement of poverty and also recommend, inter-alia how the estimates of poverty should be linked to eligibility and entitlements for schemes and programmes under the Government of India.

(b) and (c) While estimation of poverty is undertaken by the Planning Commission, the identification of BPL families who could be assisted under various programmes of the Government is done by conducting census in rural and urban areas by Ministry of Rural Development and Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation respectively. The BPL Census to identify the rural households living below the Poverty Line is generally conducted at the beginning of a Five Year Plan. The last BPL Census was conducted in 2002 based on the methodology of Score Based Ranking of rural households based on 13 socio-economic parameters. The Ministry of Rural Development, through the Socio-Economic and Caste Census (SECC) has commenced a door-to-door census in rural and urban areas in the country in June 2011 to gather household level data for identification of BPL households.

(d) and (e) The Planning Commission estimates poverty from the large size sample survey on Household

Consumer Expenditure carried out by the National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) after an interval of five years approximately. As such, the estimates for the last three years are not available. On the basis of two latest such surveys percentage of people living below poverty line in the country has declined from 37.2% in 2004-05 to 29.8% in 2009-10.

Infrastructure Development

204. SHRI A. SAI PRATHAP: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister has recently convened a meeting on the infrastructure development and inclusion of Private Participation for targeted results;

(b) if so, the details thereof, and the issues which came up for discussion in the meeting; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government for its effective implementation and increase the private participation and partnership in the investment plan to revive the business?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The Hon'ble Prime Minister had convened a meeting on June 6, 2012 to finalise the targets for infrastructure development for the Year 2012-13. The highlights of the targets are:

Ports:

1. The target for the year will consist of award of a total of 42 projects involving an investment of Rs. 14,500 crore and a capacity addition of 244 Million Tonnes Per Annum (MTPA).
2. Two projects for greenfield Major Ports will be taken up during the year involving an investment of Rs. 20,500 crore and a capacity addition of 116 MTPA.

Roads:

1. Total Road length to be awarded during the year will be 9,500 kms., an increase of 18.7% over last year. The investment will rise by 73.6%.

2. 4,360 kms. of roads will be awarded for maintenance under the OMT (Operate, Maintain, Transfer) system for the first time.

Civil Aviation:

1. Work on Itanagar airport would be commenced by Airports Authority of India (AAI). The total investment on AAI projects will be Rs. 2100 crore.
2. Three new Greenfield Projects will be awarded in the year at Navi Mumbai, Goa and Kannur.
3. New international airports will be declared in 3 or 4 locations.
4. An airline hub policy would be finalised and Hubs would be operationalised at Delhi and Chennai in during the year.
5. By end-July 2012, additional Public Private Partnership (PPP) projects would be finalised for 10-12 existing airports and for 10-12 greenfield airports. These would be awarded during the year.
6. PPP in airport operations would be explored.

Railways:

Targets for PPP projects for th year include:

1. Dedicated Freight Corridor-PPP for the Sonnagar-Dankuni stretch will be awarded.
2. Elevated Rail Corridor, Mumabi with a total investment of Rs. 20,000 crore will be awarded.
3. The concessions for two locomotive manufacturing units at Madhepura and Marhowra will be awarded.
4. Station redevelopment of 4/5 station will be done in PPP mode.
5. Proposal and approach for a High Speed Corridor (Bullet Train) from Mumbai to Ahmedabad will be finalised.

Power:

1. The capacity addition target for this year will be 18,000 MW (17,957 MW to be precise) including 2,000 MW to be added by the Kudankulam Atomic Power Project.
2. The power generation target is 930 billion Units, an increase of 6.2%.
3. Ministry of Power is increasingly laying transmission lines with higher voltage (765 KV in place of 400 KV) and consequently of higher transmission capacity per kilometre.

Coal:

1. Coal India Limited (CIL) will dispatch 470 MT of coal to all sectors, an increase of 8.8% of this, it will dispatch 347 MT coal to the power sector in the year against 312 MT dispatched last year.

(c) The achievement of the above targets are reviewed and monitored by Member, Planning Commission to ensure effective implementation and increase the private participation and partnership in the investment plan to revive the business.

Computerisation of Cooperative Banks

205. SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether all cooperative banks in the country have been computerized;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise including Haryana and the allocations made and spent so far; and

(c) if not, the time by which all the cooperative banks are likely to be computerized in the country, particularly Haryana?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) has initiated the process of bringing rural Cooperative Credit Structure including State Cooperative Banks (SCBs) and Central Cooperative Banks (CCBs) to the Core Banking Solutions (CBS) platform. NABARD has reported that all CCBs have been advised to be

Core Banking Compliant by 31 March 2013 and SCBs to be CBS compliant by 31 December 2012.

NABARD has further reported that all 20 Cooperative Banks (SCB and CCBs) in Haryana have joined the initiative and are scheduled to be CBS compliant by 31 December 2012.

Poverty and GDP Growth Rate

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

(a) whether there is a need to reduce the number of people below poverty line by 10 per cent during the next five year period, or by an average 2 per cent each year, if a GDP growth of 8.5 per cent is to be achieved;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has taken any step to reduce the number of people below poverty line; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) and (b) Increase in growth rate is expected to result in poverty reduction. The principal objective of Government in economic policy formulation is to reduce poverty and to achieve GDP growth relatable to this primary objective. Higher growth reduce poverty by way of generating income and employment opportunities that are needed for improving living standards for the bulk of the population and also generating the resources needed for financing social sector programmes and improving infrastructure.

(c) and (d) Government has initiated various measures to improve the quality of life of the people and to reduce poverty in the country through direct intervention by implementing specific poverty reduction and mitigation programmes such as: Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY), Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY), National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), Mid-Day Meal Scheme (MDMS), Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS), Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission, Total Sanitation Campaign, Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY), and National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) etc.

All other policy initiatives of the government which have led to higher GDP growth in the country have individually and collectively contributed to raising the living standards of people over time and to the decline of absolute poverty and destitution. Over the years the sharp edges of acute poverty have been stunted as a result of various programmes and policies of the Government as also there has been a reduction in the percentage of people living below poverty.

National Monitoring Committee for Minority Education

207. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether keeping in view the sharp rise in schools from out of school children in 12 States and lack of Urdu teachers, the Government has set up National Monitoring Committee for Minority Education and five sub-committees on girl education;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has assessed the shortage of Urdu teachers at present in the country and necessity of infrastructure keeping in view the increasing trend of muslim children in schools; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the other steps taken/being taken by the Government to fulfil the necessary requirement of muslim children in regard to education in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) The National Monitoring Committee for Minorities' Education (NMCME) is an executive body chaired by Minister of Human Resource Development having a three year term and has representatives from eminent educationists, Members of Parliament, State Governments and educational institutions and other stake holders. The NMCME has been reconstituted on 23.11.2011. It consists of a Standing Committee of the National Monitoring Committee for Minorities' Education and five Sub-Committees on (i) Implementation of Schemes Aimed at Minorities (ii) Mapping of Educational Requirements of Minorities – Region & District wise (iii) Vocation Education & Skill Development of Minorities (iv) Girls' Education and (v) Promotion of Urdu language and enhance compatibility amongst minorities through knowledge of English, have also been constituted. The Sub-Committees have been given the task of examining various aspects of minority education including dropout

rate of minority children and lack of Urdu Teachers and giving suitable recommendations.

(d) The Ministry of Human Resources Development has taken several significant initiatives for the educational development of Minorities, which have been implemented all over the country. Under the scheme of financial assistance for 'Infrastructure Development for Private Aided/Unaided Minority Institutes (IDMI) during financial year 2011-12 Rs. 48.43 crore was released to 10 State Governments covering 259 Minority Institutions. Under the "Scheme for Providing Quality Education in Madrasas" (SPQEM) during the financial year 2011-12, Rs. 139.53 crore was released to 9 States for honorarium of teachers, Book Bank/Science Kits, Computer Lab and Teachers Training etc. to Madrasa teachers teaching modern subjects in 5934 Madrasas.

[Translation]

Pay Hike of Workers

208. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether any discussion is in progress on the agreement for pay-hike between the workers' organizations and Coal India Limited(CIL) in the coal mining sector and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the workers' organizations in the coal mining sector have expressed their anger for not granting pay-hike to the workers in time;

(c) if so, whether any steps have been taken to finalize the pay-hike agreement in respect of the workers in coal mining sectors;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the main points of the pay-hike agreement being reached between the workers' organizations and CIL in the coal sector and the estimated financial burden on CIL as a result of implementing pay-hike agreement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) There is no discussion in progress on the agreement for a pay hike between the workers' organization and Coal India Limited(CIL) in the coal mining sector as National Coal Wages Agreement (NCWA)-IX has recently been signed amicably between the representatives of Central Trade Unions(CTUs) and the management of CIL and its subsidiaries including Singherani Collieries Company Limited(SCCL) on 31.01.2012.

(b) The period of NCWA-VIII was upto 30th June, 2011 and NCWA-IX began from 1.7.2011. Such agreement was signed on 31st January, 2012 within six months from the date of notification of Joint Bipartite Committee for Coal Industries (JBCCI)-IX.

(c) and (d) Does not arise in view of reply given to part (b).

(e) The main points of pay hike agreement, i.e., NCWA-IX signed between representatives of CTUs and representatives of Management of CIL & its subsidiaries including SCCL, were the periodicity of aforesaid agreement for a period of five years with 100% DA neutralization w.e.f. 1.7.2011. The Minimum Guaranteed Benefit (MGB) allowed at 25% on total emolument (Basic + DA + SDA + Attendance Bonus) as on 30.6.2011. Existing allowances which were being paid in absolute amount in NCWA-VIII were also increased in proportion to the increase in Basic i.e. approx. 88% and a "Special Allowance" @ 4% of the revised basic was also introduced in NCWA-IX w.e.f. 01/02/2012. Annual increment agreed is 3% of the revised progressive Basic. The initial basic of minimum category of worker enhanced to Rs.15772.62 against Rs.8360/-. There would be an estimated additional financial impact of Rs. 6500 crores per annum (approximate) as a result of implementation of NCWA-IX.

Dr. Harisingh Gour Central University

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

(a) the norms adopted to allocate funds to Central Universities in the country;

(b) the details of the funds released to Dr. Harisingh Gour Central University, Sagar during the last three years and the current year;

(c) the details of funds unspent by the said university during each of last three years, year-wise;

(d) the details of the complaints received by the Government/University Grants Commission (UGC) regarding violation of norms and other irregularities in the above University during the last three years, year-wise;

(e) whether any report was furnished to the Government/UGC by the above University on these complaints; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the action taken against erring persons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) During the XI Plan, University Grant Commission (UGC) constituted Visiting Committees to evaluate proposals of Universities for financial support during a plan period. The recommendations of the Visiting Committee were discussed by a Moderation Committee along with the Vice-Chancellor of the University concerned & the convener of the Visiting Committee and final allocation for a plan period was determined.

(b) and (c) The details of funds released to Dr. Harisingh Gour University by UGC and funds unspent by the said University during the last three years, year-wise is as under:

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Year	Head	Funds released	Unspent Balance
2009-10	Non-Plan	5501.99	603.83
	Plan	1000.00	209.99
2010-11	Non-Plan	6521.88	400.00
	Plan	1500.00	269.72
2011-12	Non-Plan	7366.84	914.54
	Plan	6946.96	3531.27
2012-13 (till now)	Non-Plan	1741.31	—
	Plan	1575.00	—

(d) The Central Universities are autonomous bodies established under the Act of Parliament and governed by their respective Acts, Statutes and Ordinances made thereunder. Complaints against the University are forwarded to the concerned university for necessary action at their end. During the years 2009, 2010 & 2011 the

number of complaints forwarded to the Harisingh Gour University by the Government were 08, 07 and 19 respectively. During 2012, 46 complaints have been forwarded by the Ministry to the University for appropriate action. During 2011, 5 complaints were forwarded by the UGC to the University.

(e) and (f) Yes, Madam. The University has informed that necessary action has been taken wherever required e.g. Executive Council meetings are now being held regularly and the proceedings are being recorded; pension issue of retired employees have been settled in consultation with UGC and MHRD. Majority of the complaints inter-alia pertaining to removal of Deputy Registrar; non-compliance of roster of recruitment; irregularities in the interview; removal of contract teachers etc. have been found baseless by the University.

[English]

Indo-Canadian Policy Research Centre

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

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to open an Indo-Canadian Policy Research Centre in the country to strengthen economic and cultural relations between India and Canada;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has identified the university where the said centre is to be set up; and

(d) if so, the time by which the centre is likely to be established?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) No, Madam. The Government has no proposal to open an Indo-Canadian Policy Research Centre in the country.

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

All India Children's Educational Audio-Video Festival

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

(a) whether the Government has organised the All India Children's Educational Audio-Video Festival recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof especially in Andhra Pradesh;

(c) the response received from each State especially from Andhra Pradesh; and

(d) the funds allocated and spent on this festival?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) 17th All India Children's Educational Audio Video Festival (AICEAVF) was organized from 1st to 3rd February, 2012 at State Institute of Educational Technology (SIET) at Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala by Central Institute of Educational Technology (CIET), a constituent unit of National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT). The festival aims to provide opportunity to the producers of educational audio-video programmes to showcase their creative work and to share their experiences of making educational programmes with each other.

(b) and (c) 12 States submitted 134 audio video entries for festival and the State-wise details are as under:

Andhra Pradesh-16, Delhi-37, Gujarat-16, Jammu-02, Kerala-30, Madhya Pradesh-01, Maharashtra-13, Manipur-05, Orissa-05, Tamil Nadu-01 and Uttar Pradesh-06.

(d) An amount of Rs. 19,04,600/- was allocated by NCERT for the 17th All India Children's Educational Audio-Video Festival for the year 2011-12 and the total expenditure was Rs. 15,34,065/-

[Translation]

NABARD Loan to Link Rural Areas

212. SHRI RAM SINGH KASWAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether loan is extended to States by the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) to link rural areas with roads;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the NABARD has extended loan to Rajasthan also for this purpose; and

(d) if so, the year-wise details thereof for the last three years along with the details of rural projects included in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (d) Details of Rural Road projects sanctioned to State Governments including Rajasthan by NABARD under Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF) are given in the enclosed statement I. Details of Rural Projects

other than rural Roads sanctioned to Rajasthan Government under RIDF for the last three years are given in the enclosed statement-II.

Statement I

Rural Roads Sanctioned to State Governments by NABARD under RIDF-Cumulative position as on 31 July 2012

(Rs. in crore)

Sl.No.	State	No. of Projects	Amount
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5605	4629-84
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	42	413-90
3.	Assam	158	310-81
4.	Bihar	453	1437-38
5.	Goa	464	387-38
6.	Gujarat	7865	2524-02
7.	Haryana	224	660-55
8.	Himachal Pradesh	897	1766-05
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	1640	2843-40
10.	Karnataka	7516	3476-99
11.	Kerala	980	882-45

1	2	3	4
12.	Madhya Pradesh	1056	1758-27
13.	Maharashtra	8985	3237-96
14.	Meghalaya	353	232-33
15.	Mizoram	26	184-08
16.	Nagaland	226	195-03
17.	Orissa	437	1825-87
18.	Punjab	906	1477-95
19.	Rajasthan	15406	3396-81
20.	Tamil Nadu	14129	3676-70
21.	Tripura	2	21-44
22.	Uttar Pradesh	13648	2601-52
23.	West Bengal	4478	4811-56
24.	Sikkim	141	282-31
25.	Jharkhand	1583	1820-40
26.	Chhattisgarh	367	400-89
27.	Uttarakhand	1578	1499-69
28.	UT of Puducherry	142	114-23
Total		89307	46869-81

Statement II

Details of Rural Projects Other than Rural Roads Sanctioned to Rajasthan State by NABARD under RIDF for the Last three Years

(Rs. in Crore)

Sl.No.	Year	Irrigation		Agri-Related		Rural Bridges		Social		Power	
		No. of Projects	Amount	No. of Projects	Amount	No. of Projects	Amount	No. of Projects	Amount	No. of Projects	Amount
1.	2009-10	0	0	209	66.55	0	0	531	696.42	0	0
2.	2010-11	0	0	241	9.1	4	32.17	3	600.02	0	0
3.	2011-12	7	309.28	2306	327.11	1	16.67	53	1070.73	0	0
Total		7	309.28	2756	402.76	5	48.84	587	2367.17	0	0

[English]

Community Colleges

213. SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:
DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:
SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:
SHRI K.C. SINGH 'BABA':

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

(a) whether suggestions have been received to start 100 community colleges in the country based on the community college model in the United States to address skill shortage;

(b) if so, the reaction of Union Government/UGC therein;

(c) the details of location and the identified aims and objectives of such colleges;

(d) whether the Union Government has urged States to submit concrete proposals for starting community colleges in their respective States; and

(e) if so, the response of the State Governments thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) The Government of India has taken a decision to start 200 community colleges from the existing colleges/polytechnics from the academic session 2013. The responsibility to implement the scheme will lie on the States/UTs with support from the Government of India.

(c) These colleges aim at improving the employable skills of the learners, to provide flexibility to exit and re-enter the course / programme and also to provide opportunity for horizontal and vertical mobility and community-based lifelong learning. The locations of such community colleges will be determined by the State/UT Governments concerned.

(d) Yes, Madam.

(e) Till date, proposals have been received from State Governments of Assam, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra and Himachal Pradesh only.

Radiation Exposer

214. SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:
SHRI SANJAY BHOI:
DR. BHOLA SINGH:
SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL
KHATGAONKAR:
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:
SHRI R. THAMARASELVAN:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether workers of the Rajasthan Atomic Power Station (RAPS), Rawatbhata were allegedly exposed to radiation recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the number of workers affected by the radiation;

(c) whether the Government has conducted any inquiry in this regard;

(d) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to avoid such incidents in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) An incident of tritium uptake of above Investigation Level occurred in the Unit-5 of Rajasthan Atomic Power Station (RAPS unit 5) on June 23, 2012. The Investigation Level of the tritium uptake is defined conservatively at about 1/10th of the authorized annual limit specified by the regulatory body (Atomic Energy Regulatory Board)

(b) The incidence took place during the maintenance activities in planned biennial shutdown of the unit. Only one contract worker received higher than the annual dose limit for contract workers prescribed by the Atomic Energy Regulatory Board. In India, the annual dose limit for regular occupational workers is 20 milliSievert per year, but for contract workers the limit is 15 milliSievert per year. One worker received a dose of about 20.4 milliSievert per year. The permissible limits are based on scientific studies which have established that there are no ill effects on health of humans at this level of radiation dose.

(c) and (d) The incident has been investigated by the Exposure Investigation Committee of the station and also by AERB. It was found that the adherence to Personal Protective Equipment needed to be strengthened.

(e) Adherence to Personal Protection Equipment and periodic training for radiation workers have been reinforced in order to prevent recurrence of such incidents.

Amnesty to Tax Evaders

215. SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has offered an amnesty to more than 100 wealthy citizens who have evaded taxes by hiding funds in the accounts of the Swiss unit of HSBC holdings; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) No, Madam.

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

Expert Group to Review Tendulkar's Methodology

216. SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:
SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:
SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:
SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:
SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has set up an expert technical group to review the Tendulkar Committee methodology in estimating poverty and overhaul the norms in tune with the present day prices;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the aforesaid expert technical group has submitted its report to the Government;

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

(e) if not, the time by when the aforesaid Committee will submit its report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) and (b) Yes. Madam, Planning Commission, in June 2012, has constituted an Expert Group under the Chairmanship of Dr. C. Rangarajan to "Review the Methodology for Measurement of Poverty". The Terms of Reference of the Group are as follows:

- (i) To comprehensively review the existing methodology of estimation of poverty and examine whether the poverty line should be fixed solely in terms of a consumption basket or whether other criteria are also relevant, and if so, whether the two can be effectively combined to evolve a basis for estimation of poverty in rural and urban areas.
- (ii) To examine the issue of divergence between consumption estimates based on the NSSO methodology and those emerging from the National Accounts aggregates; and to suggest a methodology for updating consumption poverty lines using the new consumer price indices launched by the CSO for rural and urban areas state-wise.
- (iii) To review alternative methods of estimation of poverty which may be in use in other countries, including their procedural aspects; and indicate whether on this basis, a particular method can be evolved for empirical estimation of poverty in India, including procedures for updating it over time and across states.
- (iv) To recommend how the estimates of poverty, as evolved above, should be linked to eligibility and entitlements for schemes and programmes under the Government of India.

(c) to (e) The Expert Group will submit its report to the Planning Commission within a year.

Training to Employees to Improve Performance

217. SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH:
SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has directed all Ministries/Departments and Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) to give extensive training to their employees in order to improve their performance and skill;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has also directed all Ministries/Departments and PSUs to appraise the performance of their employees;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the steps taken by the Government to wean out corrupt and inefficient employees; and

(f) the steps taken to improve the functioning of Ministries/Departments and PSUs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE. (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) National Training Policy 2012 circulated vide Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances & Pensions, Department of Personnel & Training O.M. No. 12021/8/2011-Trg. I dated 19.01.2012 to all Central Ministries/Departments stipulates that:

(i) All civil servants will be provided with training to equip them with the competencies for their current or future jobs. Such training will be imparted:

- At the time of their entry into service, and
- At appropriate intervals in the course of their careers.

(ii) Such training will be made available for all civil servants from the lowest level functionaries to the highest levels.

(iii) The opportunities for training will not be restricted only at mandated points in a career but will be available to meet needs as they

arise through a mix of conventional courses, distance and e-learning.

(iv) Priority will be given to the training of front-line staff, including training on soft skills, so as to improve customer orientation as well as quality of service delivery to the citizens.

(c) and (d) Government has issued instructions from time to time to all the Ministries/Departments for timely preparation and proper maintenance of Annual Performance Assessment Report (APAR). As per extant policy of the Government, Annual Performance Appraisal Report is required to be maintained for all Group A, B and C employees in a format prescribed by the Government for the purpose of numerical grading in the three areas of work output, assessment of personal attributes and assessment of functional competency. APAR is an important document for assessing an officer's suitability for his further advancement in his career on occasions like confirmation, promotion, selection for deputation, selection for foreign assignment, etc.

(e) As far as weaning out of corrupt employees is concerned, it has been provided in the relevant disciplinary Rules that in every case in which the charge of possession of assets disproportionate to known-source of income or the charge of acceptance from any person of any gratification, other than legal remuneration, as a motive or reward for doing or forbearing to do any official act is established, major penalty of removal or dismissal from service shall be imposed. Under the extant rules/instructions, cases involving moral turpitude and failure to maintain integrity would justify proceedings for imposition of a major penalty including dismissal and removal from service.

As far as weaning out of inefficient employees is concerned, such employees are dealt in accordance with Fundamental Rule 56.

(f) Improving the functioning of Ministries/Departments is an on-going process undertaken by the respective Ministries/Departments. However, recent steps taken by this Ministry, inter-alia, includes:

- Implementation of Right to information Act, 2005.
- Introduction of Lok Pal Bill, Whistleblowers' Protection Bill, Prevention of Bribery of Foreign Public Officials and Officials of International Organizations Bill in the Parliament.

- Implementation of Sevottam model for public service delivery.
- Introduction of Mandatory Mid-Career Training Programmes for organized civil services.
- Introduction of revised Annual Performance Appraisal system.
- Implementation of e-office in mission mode project as a part of e-governance initiative.
- Formulation of National Training Policy-2012 to implement competency based human resource management.
- Development of training module on "Ethics and Values in Public Governance".

[Translation]

Criteria for Allocation of Coal Blocks

218. SHRI BHUDEO CHOUDHARY:
 YOGI ADITYA NATH:
 SHRI P.C. MOHAN:
 SHRI JEETENDRA SINGH BUNDELA:
 SHRI RAMASHANKAR RAJBHAR:
 SHRIMATI MEENA SINGH:
 DR. KIRIT PREMJBHAI SOLANKI:
 SHRI K.D. DESHMUKH:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the details of criteria followed in allocation of coal blocks which have been allocated so far particularly from the period 2004 to 2009;

(b) whether the Comptroller and Auditor-General (C&AG) has reportedly raised objections over the allocation of coal blocks allocated during the period from 2004-2009;

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

(d) whether the then Coal Secretary in 2004 had given some recommendations/suggestions for allocation of coal blocks and if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the said recommendations/suggestions had been followed in allocation of coal blocks; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) Coal blocks were allocated to private and government companies under the following three processes:

- (i) **Captive dispensation route through Screening Committee:** The allocation of coal blocks to public/private parties is done through the mechanism of an inter-Ministerial inter-Governmental body called the Screening Committee. The Screening Committee is chaired by the Secretary (Coal) and has representation from Ministry of Steel, Ministry of Power, Ministry of Industry and Commerce, Ministry of Environment and Forest, Ministry of Railways, Coal India Limited, CIL Subsidiaries, CMPDIL, NLC and the concerned State Governments. Allocations are decided by the Govt. on the recommendations of the Screening Committee taking into account, inter-alia, techno-economic viability of end-use project, state of project preparedness, compatibility in terms of quality and quantity of coal in a block with the requirement of end user and track record of applicant company, recommendations of the State Government and Administrative Ministry concerned etc. Allocation is decided by the Govt. under Section 3(3)(a)(iii) of the Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1973.
- (ii) **Under Government Company dispensation:** Under the Govt. Company dispensation route, the list of blocks identified is circulated to all the Central Ministries/State Governments applications are invited from the State Governments/Central Govt. for Government companies. Under this route, only Government companies are allocated coal blocks both for specified end use and for commercial mining by the government companies where there is no restriction of captive use. Allocation is decided by the Govt. under Section 3(3)(a)(i) of the Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1973.
- (iii) **Tariff based bidding route:** Coal blocks have been earmarked for the power projects to be set up on the basis of tariff based competitive bidding system. Under Tariff Based Bidding route, identified coal blocks are placed at the

disposal of the Ministry of Power which determines the linkage of coal blocks with the power projects proposed to be awarded on the basis of Tariff Based Competitive Bidding by calling applications from eligible companies. The Ultra Mega Power Project (UMPP) is awarded to the successful bidder and based on the recommendations of the Ministry of Power allocation is made under Section 3(3)(a)(iii) of the Coal Mines(Nationalisation) Act, 1973.

(b) and (c) No report has been received by the Ministry of Coal from Comptroller and Auditor General (C&AG) raising objection over the allocation of coal blocks.

(d) to (f) The proposal to introduce competitive bidding for allocation of coal blocks was under consideration of the Government since 2004. After multi-layered consultations and detailed examination, a Bill to amend the Mines and Minerals (Development & Regulation) Act, 1957 was introduced in Parliament in 2008. The Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Amendment Act, 2010 was passed by the Parliament and has been notified in Gazette of India (Extraordinary) on 9th September, 2010.

The Government has notified 'the Auction by Competitive Bidding of Coal Mines Rules, 2012' on 2nd February, 2012. Further, the notification on the commencement of the said Amendment Act, 2010 has also been notified by the Ministry of Mines on 13th February, 2012.

[English]

Investment Tracking System

219. SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:
SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up an Investment Tracking System in the country;

(b) if so, the aims and objectives for setting up of such system in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c)

Government has set up an Investment Tracking System for Projects with an investment of Rs. 1000 crore and above. The purpose of this mechanism is to periodically monitor implementation of projects and identify systemic issues and attempt to have these resolved.

Under Investment Tracking System, National Manufacturing Competitiveness Council (NMCC) is mandated to track all Public Sector Undertaking Projects with an investment of Rs. 1000 crore and above and the Department of Financial Services, Ministry of Finance, is mandated to monitor projects with an investment of Rs. 1000 crore and above in the private sector.

Voilation of Norms

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

(a) whether the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) has unearthed cases which pointed out that certain ineligible steel and coal companies to whom the coal blocks were offered in 2006-2009 period voilating the standing norms and guidelines;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether a Ministry has inquired into these cases;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether any responsibilities have been fixed for the voilations reported; and

(f) if so, the details thereof including the measures taken against the guilty officials?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) No such report pointing out allocation of coal blocks to ineligible companies is received from CBI.

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

Growth Rate

221. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:
PROF. RANJAN PRASAD YADAV:
SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:
SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth achieved during last quarter of the financial year 2011-12; and

(b) the reasons for drop in the growth rate of economy and the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) As per the quarterly data released by the Central Statistics Office (CSO), India's growth rate (measured in terms of GDP at factor cost in constant 2004-05 prices) was 5.3 per cent in the last quarter of the financial year 2011-12.

(b) The slowdown in the growth of the economy is mainly on account of the slowdown in the industrial sector and lower growth registered in the agriculture sector. This reduction in the growth rate is attributable to both domestic and global factors. Global factors include, in particular, the crisis in the euro-zone and the near-recessionary conditions prevailing in Europe; sluggish growth in several industrialized economies; hardening of international prices of crude oil, etc. Among domestic factors, the tightening of monetary policy in order to control inflation resulted in the slowing down of investment and growth particularly in the industrial sector.

Clean Coal Technology

222. SHRI MANISH TEWARI: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the steps taken/being taken by the Government to adopt clean coal technology in coal mining;

(b) whether the implementation of such technologies has been assessed;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether any projects in the country have adopted the clean coal technology; and

(e) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and Union territory-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) Government has taken various steps including notifying the activities like Coal Gasification including Underground Coal Gasification (UCG) and Surface Gasification of Coal, Coal Liquefaction, Washing of coal as one of the end uses

under Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act 1974 to promote clean coal technologies like coal washing, development of Underground Coal Gasification (UCG), Surface coal gasification and Coal Liquefaction or Coal to Liquids (CTL) and to facilitate allotment of blocks to the potential entrepreneurs. Further, under a separate policy for development of Coal Bed Methane(CBM)/Coal Mine Methane(CMM) has been put in place for extraction and exploitation of Methane gas from coal seams.

(b) and (c) A Govt. Of India/United Nations Development Program/Global Environment Facility funded Coalbed Methane Demonstration & Utilization project at Moonidih mine of Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. (BCCL) has been successfully implemented by CMPDI & BCCL, which has proved the efficacy of the process in the Indian geo-mining conditions. The methane gas extracted is being used to run 500 KW electricity generation. Further, Government has already allotted 33 blocks for CBM exploration and exploitation of which one block has entered into commercial production. Coal India Ltd. (CIL) has conceived five CMM projects and two UCG projects and two UCG projects in their command area. Further, 20 new washeries have been proposed for a total raw coal throughput capacity of 111 MTY in CIL. While technology assessment for coal washing, CBM/CMM, Surface Gasification of coal has been established, technology for CTL & UCG is yet to be proved in Indian condition.

(d) and (e) Yes, Madam. As per the details given in reply to part (b) & (c) above CiL has adopted CMM project in their BCCL mines at Moonidih in Jharkhand and also has implemented a number of coal washery projects particularly in BCCL and Central Coalfields Ltd. in Jharkhand, Western Coalfields Ltd. in Maharashtra, Northern Coalfields Ltd. in Madhya Pradesh etc. In addition a number of washery projects have also been set up in the private sector in Jharkhand, Maharashtra, Orissa, Chhattisgarh, Andhra Pradesh etc.

[Translation]

Economic Policy

223. DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:
SHRI ARUN ROY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the economic policy of India remains vulnerable to the changes in economies of other countries;

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

(c) whether there is a need to review the present economic policy with a view to insulating it from the effects of foreign economies;

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

(e) the quantum of economic loss likely to be incurred by India as result of present European economic recession?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI. NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) In an increasingly integrated global economy, economic outcome in advanced economies do have an impact on emerging market economies through trade and financial channels. As such India is impacted by economic turmoil in advanced economies to some extent. However the strength and resilience of the Indian economy relative to some other economies owe to large domestic demand and a robust financial system that has low exposure to the stressed assets of the global financial markets. Besides, Government and Reserve Bank of India have calibrated the fiscal and monetary policies to mitigate the adverse impact.

(c) and (d) The uncertainty in global financial markets due to recent developments in the eurozone had some impact on India. Government has been calibrating economic policies to mitigate the impact. A number of steps have been taken to augment the supply of foreign exchange to stem the rupee decline and attract foreign investment for infrastructural development. These include liberalization of External Commercial Borrowings (ECB) policy and portfolio investment norms; steps to improve access to corporate bond market through Infrastructure Debt Funds. In addition, the Reserve Bank of India has taken initiatives to curb speculation in the foreign exchange market that inter-alia include raising of NRI deposit interest rates; easing availability of export credit and stipulating that 50 per cent of balances in the Exchange Earner's Foreign Currency (EEFC) Account be converted into rupee balances.

(e) No precise estimate of the impact of the European economic recession on Indian economy can be made in

view of the dynamic and complex nature of the channels of transmission.

Black Money

224. SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the name of the foreign banks alongwith the amount of black money estimated to be deposited therein till date;

(b) the total amount of black money brought back to the country till date;

(c) whether the Central Board of Direct Taxes (CBDT) has recommended `Amnesty Scheme` on black money on the lines of United States of America; and

(d) if so, the details of the steps being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S.PALANIMANICKAM): (a) There is no verifiable information as to estimate money deposited in foreign accounts by Indian nationals, which is exclusive of their legitimate foreign deposits. However, as per the information released by the Swiss National Bank, the Habitiv of Swiss banks towards Indians as on 31st December, 2011 was CHF 2.183 billion.

(b) There is no verifiable information as to estimate black money brought back to the country till date.

(c) No Madam.

(d) Does not arise in view of reply to part (c) above.

[English]

Unsatisfactory Internet Services

225. SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the landline and mobile telephone subscribers in the country particularly in rural and coastal remote areas are facing difficulties in accessing internet services;

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

(c) whether the Government has received complaints in this regard;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) to (d) TRAI has been monitoring quality of service through quarterly performance monitoring reports provided by broadband service providers against the quality of service benchmark notified by TRAI through Regulation on Quality of Service for Dial-up and Leased Line Internet Access Service, 2001", dated 10-12-2001 and the "Quality of service for Broadband service Regulations, 2006" dated 6-10-2006 respectively.

As regards Broadband Service, in the Quality of service for Broadband service Regulations dated 6-10-2006, TRAI has prescribed the parameter Service availability/uptime (for all users in %) [Benchmark->98%] for assessing accessibility of service.

As per the Performance Monitoring Report for the quarter ending March 2012, the service providers are generally complying with this benchmark. However three service providers are marginally not meeting the benchmark viz M/s Hathway in Gujarat (97%) and M/s Tata Communications in Tamilnadu (93%) and M/s Syscon Infoway Pvt Ltd. in Mumbai (96%).

(e) The following steps have been taken by TRAI to ensure quality of service by the service providers:

1. 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, Point of Internation (POI) congestion is also being monitored on monthly basis.
2. 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. To follow up with the Service Providers for addressing deficiencies in meeting the Quality of Service benchmarks.

Teacher Training Curriculum

226. SHRI K. SUGUMAR : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been increasing concern over an inclusive perspective being made a compulsory part of the preparation and continuous professional development of all present and future teachers as well as integral part of teacher training curricula;

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government in this regard:

(c) whether the Government is considering to provide fundamental knowledge and skills of inclusive education to teachers; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (d) On the recommendations of the National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE)'s National Curriculum Framework for Teacher Education (NCFTE), 2009, teacher training institutions have reformed the curriculum and syllabus of teacher education programmes to *inter alia* include the concept and strategies for inclusive education, to orient teachers to different types of adjustments which schools have to make to relate teaching to the needs of all learners. Under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), annual in-service teacher training programmes include components of inclusive education also. Under the Scheme of Inclusive Education for Disabled at Secondary Stage, special teachers are trained through regular programmes to equip them with handling all students with disabilities.

Review of Functioning of Major Projects

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

(a) whether the Government has reviewed the functioning of major projects in infrastructural sector in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any shortcomings have been noticed therein;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the corrective steps taken/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 SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) Yes Madam.

(b) to (d) Member, Planning Commission has reviewed the progress of infrastructural sectors like power, roads, railways, ports and airports for the first quarter of the year 2012-13. The outcome of the review is as follows:

Power:

The progress in respect of capacity addition is 5,266 MW (upto July 10, 2012) against the target of 3,807 MW in the first quarter. The share of thermal and hydro sectors in the capacity addition achieved was 4,965 MW and 301 MW against the target of 3,680 MW and 127 MW respectively. As against the target of 4,551 Circuit Kilometer (CKM) transmission lines, 3,699.4 CKM transmission lines were added during the first quarter. Under Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY), 818 villages were electrified as against the target of 1,160 villages during the first quarter.

Highways

During the first quarter 100 km. of highways under NHDP was awarded as against the target of 1,785 km. 649.55 km. construction was completed as against the target of 774 km during the period.

Railways

The originating freight traffic, achievement during the first quarter was 244.81 million tonnes as against the target of 246 million tonnes. The railways carried

2103.01 million passengers as against the target of 2141.49 million passengers.

In case of Metropolitan projects, against the target of Rs. 473.36 crore, only Rs. 81.09 crore has been spent till May 2012 because of delays in land acquisition and clearances from civil authorities.

In case of Dedicated Freight Corridor (DFC) project, 74 per cent land required for the projects has already been acquired while the remaining land would be acquired by the end of the second quarter of 2012-13. For Eastern Corridor, the plan to award 3 contracts for constructing a stretch of 12 km has been finalized. The stretch of 538 km between Sonenagar and Dankuni would be taken up on PPP BoT (Toll) mode.

The award of concession for manufacturing of rolling stock at Machowra and Madhepura is under process.

Five stations, viz. Anand Vihar, Bijwasan, Chandigarh, Habibganj and Shiwaji Nagar (Pune) have been handed over to Indian Railways Station Development Corporation which is a SPV created exclusively for redevelopment of stations. Railways envisage developing these stations on PPP mode and at least award one station during the current year.

Elevated Rail Corridor at Mumbai having a length of 60 km. would require an investment of Rs. 20,000 crore. The talks with the State Government for signing of State Support Agreement are at advanced stage. It is expected that the project would be awarded by March, 2013.

Ports:

In the port sector, no project could be awarded in the first quarter.

Civil Aviation:

the investment in Public Private Partnership (PPP) airports during the first quarter was Rs. 796.85 crore as against the target of Rs. 1,048.42 crore.

(e) The progress of various sectors are being reviewed and monitored on a quarterly basis so as to expedite the progress. During the last review held in July 2012, all Ministries were requested to make up for the shortfalls in the first quarter and ensure that the second quarter targets are achieved.

Model Schools

228. SHRI S. ALAGIRI:
SHRIMATI MEENA SINGH:
SHRI M. VENUGOPALA REDDY:
SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:

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

(a) whether the Union Government is contemplating to set up Model Schools/ Rashtriya Adarsh Vidyalayas under the Public-Private Partnership model;

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

(c) the details of the modalities worked out in this regard;

(d) the time schedule fixed for setting up Model Schools; and

(e) the number of such Model Schools to be set up in the country, State-wise and the criteria proposed to be fixed for selection of their locations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. The Government has approved the Model School Scheme for setting up of 2,500 model schools under Public-Private Partnership (PPP) mode in blocks which are not educationally backward. Implementation of this component has been initiated from 2012-13 and a Request for Qualification to pre-qualify eligible private entities has been issued in July, 2012.

The selected private entities, such as trusts, societies and not-for-profit companies, will be responsible for setting up the model schools on a design, build, finance and operate basis. The Government will contribute to recurring cost on per capita basis for the students sponsored by the government. Besides, a sum equal to 25% of such support for each sponsored student, not exceeding an amount equal to 10% of the capital investment in the school, shall also be provided as infrastructure grant. The initial agreement for such provision of quality education would be for 10 years for each school, which is extendable by mutual agreement.

(d) and (e) 2,500 model schools are proposed to be located in blocks that are not educationally backward and are proposed to be set up in next three years i.e.

500 schools in 2012-13 and 1000 schools each in 2013-14 and 2014-15. The Ministry has identified 3,203 blocks in the country that are not educationally backward. State wise number of such blocks is given in the enclosed statement:

Statement*State Wise no. of Non EBBS*

Sl. No.	State Name	Non EBBS
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	9
2.	Andhra Pradesh	391
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	39
4.	Assam	97
5.	Bihar	4
6.	Chandigarh	20
7.	Chhattisgarh	72
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0
9.	Daman and Diu	2
10.	Delhi	28
11.	Goa	11
12.	Gujarat	139
13.	Haryana	83
14.	Himachal Pradesh	113
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	118
16.	Jharkhand	11
17.	Karnataka	106
18.	Kerala	163
19.	Lakshadweep	8
20.	Madhya Pradesh	112
21.	Maharashtra	312

1	2	3
22.	Manipur	30
23.	Meghalaya	30
24.	Mizoram	35
25.	Nagaland	36
26.	Orissa	142
27.	Puducherry	3
28.	Punjab	121
29.	Rajasthan	68
30.	Sikkim	9
31.	Tamil Nadu	358
32.	Tripura	31
33.	Uttar Pradesh	150
34.	Uttarakhand	77
35.	West Bengal	275
Grand Total		3203

[Translation]

Quality of Education

229. DR. SANJAY SINGH:
SHRI IYARAJ SINGH:

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

(a) whether there is any mechanism at present to check the quality of education in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the extent to which the said mechanism maintain and improve the quality of education in the country; and

(d) 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) to (d) Yes Madam. The Right of

Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 has become operative with effect from 1st April, 2010 and the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) Framework of Implementation has been revised to correspond with the provisions of the RTE Act, 2009. SSA provides for several interventions to improve the quality of elementary education, including inter-alia opening new schools, recruiting additional teachers, periodic in-service teacher training, provision of textbooks and uniforms, regular academic support for learning enhancement to teachers. Further, the Government has issued an Advisory to State Governments on the implementation of section 29 of the RTE Act for initiating curriculum reform, including, (i) formulating age-appropriate curricula and syllabi in keeping with the National Curriculum Framework (NCF)-2005, (ii) maintaining subject balance, (iii) initiating textbook contents and production reform, (iv) ensuring continuous and comprehensive assessment for learning.

At the elementary education level, the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) periodically conducts Learner Achievement Surveys. Till date NCERT has completed two rounds of Learner Achievement Surveys in all subjects for Classes III, V and VII/VIII. NCERT has commenced the third round of Learner Achievement Survey, and has completed the same in respect of Class V. In addition, the Programme Evaluation Organisation (PEO) of the Planning Commission had conducted an evaluation of the SSA in 2010, which points to significant improvements in access and enrolment, as well as social and gender equity in enrolment. Further, the implementation of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), which is the country's flagship programme for elementary education is subjected to bi-annual joint reviews by SSA's Development Partners, namely the World Bank, DFID and European Commission along with nominees of the Government of India. To-date 15 Joint Review Missions have been held.

At the secondary education level, the Central Board of Secondary Education has introduced the scheme of Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation (CCE) in its schools in a phased manner for improvement of quality in the schools affiliated to it. The CBSE has also started a Pilot Project on accreditation of schools which aims at institutional capacity building of school for continuous quality improvement through self analysis and self monitoring on pre determined criteria. It strives to establish a level of acceptable quality for all accredited schools

while respecting their unique vision. The Board has laid down bench marks and guidelines in this regard by bringing out CBSE Manual on School Quality Assessment and Accreditation.

Rashtriya Madhayamik Shiksh Abhiyan has been launched in 2009 with the vision to make secondary education of good quality available affordable to all children up to class 10. The scheme envisages providing a secondary school within 5 Kms. and improving the quality of education in Government schools by strengthening their infrastructure and teachers. Further, the Centrally Sponsored Scheme "Information and Communication Technology in Schools" has been revised in 2010 to promote computer enabled learning and ICT usage in Government and government aided secondary and higher secondary schools, and thereby enrich teaching learning processes.

At the level of higher education, University Grants Commission (UGC), which has the mandate for coordination and determination of standards in Universities, has been implementing a number of schemes aimed at improvement of quality of education in Indian Universities and has taken up various measures for educational reforms, such as introduction of semester system, regular updating of curricula and Choice Based Credit Systems (CBCS) etc, which have been implemented by most of the Central universities. The UGC has also issued Regulations on "Minimum Qualifications for Appointment of Teachers and other Academic Staff in Universities and Colleges and Measures for the Maintenance of Standards in Higher Education, 2010" for improving the standard of teaching in Indian Universities. National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC), an autonomous body established by the UGC, accredits Universities and colleges on various parameters of quality. The National Board of Accreditation (NBA) accredits programmes offered by the technical institutions.

[*English*]

Increase in Selection through UPSC

230. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering increase in intake of officers selected through Civil Services Examinations; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE. (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) Civil Services Examination (CSE) is conducted by Union Public Service Commission to fill-up the vacancies in 24 services including in Indian Administrative Service, Indian Foreign Service, Indian Police Service and various other Group 'A' and Group 'B' Services. The Cadre Controlling Authorities of various services intimate the vacancies to be filled-up through CSE to UPSC. The total vacancies for CSE 2010 and 2011 were 1043 and 1001 respectively. For Civil Services Examination 2012, 180 vacancies in IAS have been notified to UPSC as against 170 in CSE-2011.

MADAM SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again at 12.00 noon.

11.20 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till
Twelve of the Clock.*

12.00 hrs.

The Lok Sabha reassembled at Twelve of the Clock.

[MADAM SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

REFERENCE BY THE SPEAKER

Congratulations to Sportspersons for Winning Medals for India in London Olympics, 2012

[*English*]

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, I am sure, all of you will join me in conveying our heartiest congratulations to Shri Vijay Kumar, Shri Gagan Narang and Ms. Saina Nehwal for bringing glory to the country by winning medals for India in different sports events in London Olympics, 2012.

Shri Vijay Kumar won silver medal during the final of men's twenty-five metre rapid fire pistol shooting event.

Shri Gagan Narang won bronze medal for the country in the final of Men's ten metre air rifle shooting event.

Ms. Saina Nehwal won bronze medal in the women's badminton singles event.

These accomplishments will inspire upcoming sportspersons across the country.

I am sure that the House would join me in conveying our best wishes to them and the Indian Olympic Contingent for their future endeavours.

12.02 hrs.

MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT

Illegal infiltration into Assam and large scale ethnic violence in parts of Assam

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, I have to inform the House that I have received nine notices of Adjournment Motion from Sarvashri Shailendra Kumar, Yogi Aditya Nath, S.K. Bwiswamuthiary, Anant G. Geete, L.K. Advani, Basu Deb Acharia, Sharad Yadav, Dr. Ram Chandra Dome and Shri P. Karunakaran regarding failure of the Government in assessing the situation arising out of the illegal infiltration into Assam and in curbing the large scale ethnic violence in BTAC area of Kokrajhar District, Dhubri and other districts wherein many persons have been killed and thousands have been displaced.

Yogi Aditya Nath has secured first place in the ballot to move the Motion. He has, however, requested me that, in his place, Shri L.K. Advani may be allowed to seek leave of the House to move the Adjournment Motion. I have, accordingly, allowed Shri Advani to move the Motion in the following form.

“Failure of the Government in assessing the situation arising out of the illegal infiltration into Assam and in curbing the large scale ethnic violence in Bodoland Territorial Administration Council area of Kokrajhar District, Dhubri and other districts wherein many persons have been killed and thousands have been displaced.”

Shri L.K. Advani may now ask for leave of the House.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (BANKURA): Madam the text of my Motion is different from what you have read ...(Interruptions). *The text of the Adjournment Motion which I have tabled is different from what they have submitted...(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

(Interruptions)...*

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: You all sit down. This does not happen every time.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Ajnala ji, you sit down.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: What are you doing?

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

...(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL (BHATINDA): Madam, please mention whether you have received our notice or not and what you are doing about it. ...(Interruptions).

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

...(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing can be done now.

...(Interruptions)

*Not recorded.

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please understand the rules. The process has begun. Please do not interfere. Do not disturb as the process has begun.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Now you sit down. Advani ji, you may speak now.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: The process has begun. Please do not disrupt the process. You may have given the notice. Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

DR. RATAN SINGH AJNALA (Khadur Sahib): Please tell when our Adjournment Motion will be taken up.

MADAM SPEAKER: You may ask once this process is over.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

DR. RATAN SINGH AJNALA: Madam, we have given the notice. ...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: You sit down.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: In the middle of the process, I am not going to disrupt it from the Chair. This is not right.

...(Interruptions)

*Not recorded.

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Advani ji, please you may ask.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: If you do not want it, then you can continue with it.

MADAM SPEAKER: No.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: I can do nothing because you do not expect the Chair to break the rule and disrupt the procedure. I cannot do it. Let this be over. I will come back to your question, but not in middle of this. Please try to understand.

DR. RATAN SINGH AJNALA: We have given the notice...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: You sit down, listen to me.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing else will go on record.

...(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Ajnala ji, listen to me. There is no Adjournment Motion-Notice by you. Your notice relate to suspension of Question Hour.

[English]

Question Hour is over. Now, let us proceed with the Adjournment Motion which has been put in process. Please do not disrupt.

[Translation]

Advani ji, please you may speak. Ajnala ji, sit down.

*Not recorded.

[English]

SHRI L.K. ADVANI (Gandhinagar): Madam Speaker, I seek the leave of the House for moving the Adjournment Motion regarding failure of the Government in assessing the situation arising out of the illegal infiltration into Assam and in curbing the large scale ethnic violence in BTAC area of Kokrajhar district, Dhubri and other districts where many persons have been killed and thousands have been displaced.

MADAM SPEAKER: Is the leave opposed? No.

So, leave is granted.

Under rule 61, the adjournment motion is to be taken up at 1600 hours or at an earlier hour. Under Rule 62 not less than two hours and 30 minutes are allotted for its discussion. In view of the large number of Members desirous of participating in the discussion, I think the discussion on the motion may be taken up immediately after Papers/Reports have been laid on the Table. I think, the House agrees.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[English]

12.12 hrs.

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, Papers to be laid.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the All-India Institute of Medical Sciences (Amendment) Ordinance, 2012 (No. 1 of 2012) (Hindi and English versions) promulgated by the President on 16th July, 2012 under article 123 (2) (a) of the Constitution.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 7061/15/12]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS

AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notification (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of Section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951:-

- (1) The Indian Police Service (Pay) First Amendment Rules, 2012 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 500(e) in Gazette of India dated 25th June, 2012.
- (2) The Indian Forest Service (Pay) Fifth Amendment Rules, 2012 published in Notification No. G.S. R. 501(e) in Gazette of India dated 25th June, 2012.
- (3) The Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Second Amendment Regulations, 2012 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 324(E) in Gazette of India dated 26th April, 2012.
- (4) The Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Second Amendment Rules, 2012 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 325(E) in Gazette of India dated 26th April, 2012.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 7062/15/12]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): Madam, on behalf of Shrimati D. Purandeswari, 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 38 of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009:-
 - (1) S.O. 1390(E) published in Gazette of India dated 20th June, 2012, granting relaxation to the State of Odisha in respect of minimum qualification norms notified by the National Council for Teachers Education.
 - (2) S.O. 1391(E) published in Gazette of India dated 20th June, 2012, granting relaxation to the State of Meghalaya in respect of minimum qualification norms notified by the National Council for Teachers Education.

- (3) S.O. 1264(E) published in Gazette of India dated 1st June, 2012, granting relaxation to the State of Tripura in respect of minimum qualification norms notified by the National Council for Teachers Education.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 7063/15/12]

- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Odisha Primary Education Programme Authority, Bhubaneswar, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) Statement Regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Odisha Primary Education Programme Authority, Bhubaneswar, for the year 2010-2011.

- (3) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 7064/15/12]

- (4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Ujala Society (Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan), Jammu and Kashmir, for the year 2009-2010, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Ujala Society (Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan), Jammu and Kashmir, for the year 2009-2010.

- (5) Statement (Hindi and English verisons) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (4) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 7065/15/12]

- (6) (i) A copy of the Annua Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan Rajya Mission Authority, Arunachal Pradesh, Itanagar, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounted.

- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the

working of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan Rajya Mission Authority, Arunachal Pradesh, Itanagar, for the year 2010-2011.

- (7) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (6) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 7066/15/12]

- (8) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Nagaland University, Lumami, for the year 2010-2011, together with Audit Report thereon.

- (9) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (8) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 7067/15/12]

12.12¹/₂ hrs.

[*English*]

RESIGNATION BY MEMBER

MADAM SPEAKER: I have to inform the House that I have received a letter dated 23 July, 2012 from Shri Vijay Bahuguna, an elected Member from the Tehri Garhwal Parliamentary Constituency of Uttarakhand resigning from the membership of Lok Sabha with immediate effect. I have accepted his resignation with effect from 23 July, 2012.

12.13 hrs.

VACATION OF SEAT IN LOK SABHA

[*English*]

MADAM SPEAKER: I have further to inform that consequent upon assuming Office of the President of India, Shri Pranab Mukherjee, Member representing the Janjipur Parliamentary Constituency of West Bengal ceased to be a Member of Lok Sabha with effect from

25 July, 2012 in terms of clause (1) of Article 59 of the Constitution of India.

12.13½ hrs.

**MOTION RE: JOINT COMMITTEE TO
EXAMINE MATTERS RELATING TO
ALLOCATION AND PRICING OF TELECOM
LICENCES AND SPECTRUM**

[English]

SHRI P.C. CHACKO (Thrissur): I beg to move the following:

“That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do appoint one Member of Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee to examine matters relating to allocation and pricing of telecom licences and spectrum in the vacancy caused by the retirement of Prof. P.J. Kurien from Rajya Sabha and communicate to this House the name of the member so appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee.”

MADAM SPEAKER: The questions is:

“That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do appoint one Member of Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee to examine matters relating to allocation and pricing of telecom licences and spectrum in the vacancy caused by the retirement of Prof. P.J. Kurien from Rajya Sabha and communicate to this House the name of the Member so appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee.”

The motion was adopted.

12.14 hrs.

MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT

**Illegal Infiltration into Assam and large scale Ethnic
Violence in parts of Assam—Contd.**

[English]

SHRI L.K. ADVANI (Gandhinagar): I beg to move:

“That the House do now adjourn.”

[Translation]

Madam, I welcome new leader of the Home and Minister Shinde Ji for accepting this responsibility before speaking on this subject. I am happy that Prime Minister is also present today during this discussion because the Adjournment Motion is about the failure of Central Government. We would have discussed the role of Assam Government more if the situation in Assam have been normal. But, Madam Speaker has put a kind of responsibility on me by giving consent to this Adjournment Motion. Central point of my discussion is the responsibility of the Central Government which have failed to fulfill it due to which the incidents are happening in Assam. As I have said, I am happy that the Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh is present here with us. It is also a coincidence that Dr. Manmohan Singh is Member of Parliament only from Assam for the last 22 years. It is important that he and our new Home Minister both are present here. We wanted that the discussion may be started at 11.00 A.M. Many of our friends had given notices of Suspension of Question Hour. At that time I saw our Home Minister and former Home Minister present is the House. I felt that it is a coincidence that starting of discussion at this point will be attended by all of them.

I went to Kokrajhar in Assam on 30th - 31st day of the month where the number of these incidents were maximum. On that day, if I was in Kokrajhar then the former Home Minister Shri Chidambram Ji was in Dhubri, the neighbouring district. I agree that when there is tension in different parts of India and these type of incidents do happen then many persons are killed. Incidents of Violence took place due to which several persons were killed but in the beginning when it was mentioned that 100 persons were killed, it was suggested that it is not the actual position. Degree of Violence was high and it would be appropriate if you mention the death of "several" persons instead of the actual number of persons. We accepted the suggestion and "several" word was included. But I think that out of total population of Assam, which will be around 3 crore, if approximately more than 2 lakhs or 3 lakhs or four lakhs as some say people are rendered homeless, then, this is something unprecedented.

There is larger scale disturbance due to which such number of persons have been rendered homeless. I went

to the relief camps of Bodos and Non-Bodos and met them. Mostly women and their children were in the relief camps. They were very anguished and repeatedly said to me that people have been rendered homeless in their own areas and have become refugees. There were others also who became homeless and have not returned home since the past moment during which they were displaced which happened very long ago.

They said that there was strong apprehension in their minds that they may have to suffer the same kind of fate. Same kind of situation is repeating there. Like in past, we have also been displaced from our homes. There are three - four districts of Bodos which are specially affected. Ladies and other persons in both the camps were expressing concern about the worsening situation there due to which they cannot return to their homes. I want to submit in the beginning that this question should not be viewed from the communal angle.

Madam, when I went to Kokrajhar I said that

[English]

let not anyone regarded as a Hindu Vs Muslim issue."

[Translation]

I want to add another point in this regard. When it was mentioned that it is an ethnic violence, it gave the impression that it is between Bodos and Non-Bodos. I think that, may be, there is some truth in both the versions but mainly we have to understand that the situation which has arisen today in Assam does not relate to Hindu Vs Muslim or Tribal Vs Non-tribal. Basically, the root cause of this problem lies in the identity crisis between Indian and non-Indian who have intruded into India. There would be a balance in our approach if we recognize this fact because, I think, that many Assamese Muslims are residing in Assam for many years. There is no problem with them. But it is also correct that many persons come as intruders from the neighboring country and tell their language as Assamese but they do not know any word of Assamese. They speak Bengali. I want to say that if we basically identify its root cause then we will come to know that the security of not only Assam, but entire eastern India and also all of India has been gradually jeopardized due to the said intrusion for many years from Bangladesh. If you identify this fact then you have to identify this fact then you have to accept that Assamese

people, as on, date who reside in Assam for many years, feel that had there been this scale of violence and unrest in any other part of the country, then everyone would have suggested to take several kind of measures including imposition of Section 365. Even periodicals and magazines here have failed to make people realize the gravity of the situation in spite of so much happenings. The reason for this is the fewer number of districts where these incidents have occurred. I would like to say that this situation has arisen in those districts where NDA has given its contribution and a Territorial Council was constituted considering the demand of Bodos and when Territorial Council was constituted the Demand of Bodos for a separate Bodoland was not fulfilled, though, but at least something was done. Therefore, when our friends went there to assess the situation in the violence affected areas, they were told that NDA Government had taken the correct steps. But today this has happened in those areas and districts because many intruders have come in from the neighboring country and as people say, have been given rights because of their large number. The Prime Minister has also said that what has happened is a big blot. Prime Minister went there on 28th day of the month on that day an article was published in Indian Express Newspaper and the person writing the Article was Mr. Brahma the Election Commissioner of Election Commission of India. He had written a long article in which he used different words and asked the reason for this sudden eruption of violence because intrusion has not happened in a day only. He said that "Assam has been virtually sitting on a huge tinder box." He used the words "huge tinder box" and when today I saw the Newspaper in the morning it contained the statement of their Chief Minister, Taarn Gogoi in which he said "Assam is sitting in a volcano." Assam is sitting on a volcano. Both imply the same meaning that if appropriate step is not taken to control the worsening situation and then it can become explosive any time.

I quote the Election Commission. He said that

[English]

even the Election Commission of India is not immune to this problem. It has to tackle the problem of D-Voter.

[Translation]

Election Commission has used a new word D-Voters. D-Voters mean Doubtful Voters *i.e.* a person with doubtful

Nationality who can not be a voter if his Indian Nationality is doubtful. Right to Vote belongs only to Indians, who are the citizens of India. He further said that

[English]

it has been alleged by knowledgeable persons that out of the 27 districts in Assam, 11 of them are going to be Muslim ... majority districts once the 2011 Census figures, religion-wise, are published by the Census authorities. Again he said 'The systematic grabbing of Government lands and the steady encroachment of denuded forest areas by illegal immigrants and non-indigenous communities have created serious differences among the local indigenous populations.

[Translation]

There is a feeling among the natives of Assam that outsiders would grab all their land and they would be deprived of the same. Therefore, it is a very serious matter. It should not be viewed only in the context of Hindu-Muslim people.

As I have mentioned in the beginning that it should be viewed in the context of Indian and foreign nationals. ...*(Interruptions)* Madam, I remember that the students and the youth of that area drew the attention of the country towards this problem when in 1980 they started a movement against this. I have witnessed a number of movements in my political career spanning over sixty years but the movement of Assam was of huge dimensions with a wide reach carried in a most peaceful manner during which people used to observe to complete bandh in Assam at the call of their leader of the movement decided to do so and that, too with a cool mind. The people did not even participate in the elections. Such was the situation and after that movement, this situation occurred naturally in 1980. The AGP Government came to power probably in 1981-82 or in the year 1985. Immediately after the movement, a political outcome was noticed. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please take your seat.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH (Lakhimpur): These people came to power after waging a movement for six

years and at least six hundred people had died during the movement out of which even six persons have not been detected (identified) till date. Please mention this fact also. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: I am aware of it.

[Translation]

I would like to say that if a person from Bangladesh comes here today and is killed by someone, this is not a matter of joy at all. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BADRUDDIN AJMAL (Dhubri): Madam, all such people from Bangladesh who had been identified during the tenure of the AGP Government should be brought into the records. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: I would like to say that if any Indian person loses his home, it is the responsibility of the Government to provide him home. But if any foreigners come here and is killed by someone, then the killer cannot be granted mercy. Moreover, happiness cannot be expressed over that issue. Therefore, I have mentioned it time and again that it is not a matter of ethnicity. Some people feel that there is no harm in using the term ethnic violence in place of communal violence. I think that both these terms are wrong. On this issue, I feel that the intrusion from Bangladesh into our territory and the outcome thereof, is a very serious matter and the Central Government is more accountable for this than the State Government. That is why, I consider it to be a very important issue and when I mention this, it does not mean that I say so as I am in opposition but

[English]

every word of that I say is endorsed by the highest judiciary of the country. When the Supreme Court quashed the IMDT Act in 2005 and mentioned the reasons for the same, that is a very serious matter. Mr. Prime Minister, your Government was virtually accused of

[English]

colluding with foreign aggression.

[Translation]

Whether is happening it is foreign aggression, external aggression and it cited Article 355 while referring

[English]

to how it's the duty of the Central Govt. to see that this foreign aggression is stopped.

I do not want to quote all that in detail.

[Translation]

Not only this, the IMDT Act in 2005:

[English]

now IMDT Act was supposed to be a solution for what the students were agitating against.

[Translation]

This was done by Rajiv Gandhiji and he thought that he had done welfare to the people. But gradually, the people realized the fact and when somebody filed a PIL in the Supreme Court, it made such a stern remark on that Act which is worth-mentioning. Those who formulated the citizenship Act in India had intended to prevent any situation whereby anybody could become the citizen of India at any time, and the same was done away with. Furthermore, the Supreme Court set aside the IMDT Act and directed them to implement the foreigners Act to send all the foreigners from India back to their respective countries. When the Court asked and directed them (the government) to implement an order of 1964, it was very surprising when the Government of India decided that the order of 1964 would not be applicable on Assam.

[English]

This is the first time that the Supreme Court within one year, after it had struck down the IMDT Act, had once again to intervene and to say that what has been done now is to undo our judgement, and in a way to bypass our judgement.

[Translation]

and it quashed that order also. There was a decision of 2005-2006 which Hon'ble Kapilji, who is sitting here, might have read all these things. However he knows everything. Basically, they say with regard to 2006 that while deciding about 2006, we feel that last time we had not given any time-limit. The Government of India wasn't stated about any time frame as to by what time all the foreign intruders should be sent out of the country after quashing of the IMDT Act. We did not mention it. But now, we emphatically say that they had mentioned that they feel that

[English]

instead of obeying the mandamus issued by this Court essentially in the interests of national security and to preserve the demographic balance of a part of India, that is Bharat, and implementing the 1964 Order in Assam in letter and spirit, the Authorities that be, have chosen to make the 1964 Order itself inapplicable to Assam. We have to once again lament that there is a lack of will in the matter of ensuring that illegal immigrants are sent out of the country.

[Translation]

And then, due to this, it mentioned,

[English]

We direct that the directions issued to the Union of India to constitute sufficient number of Tribunals under the 1964 Order of effectively deal with the cases of foreigners who have illegally come from Bangladesh or are residing in Assam, be implemented within a period of four months from this date.

[Translation]

Its date is 5 December 2006. This order was issued on 5 December, 2006 directing to implement the order passed while quashing the IMDT Act within four months.

[English]

I cannot think of a greater failure of the Central Government than this: I cannot think.

[Translation]

I can go in detail as to how such illegal immigration has created problems to the people there. However I would only mention that the situation which has arisen due to non-implementation of the orders of the Supreme Court, is a serious threat not only to Assam but to the nation as well.

Mr. Prime Minister, Sir, for the past several days, people have been mentioning with regard to the economy related issues that the Government have failed on this or that account and so on. We would discuss the matter in this session. In the first meeting convened by the Hon'ble Speaker, we were given assurance to this effect that a discussion would be held. Yet I feel that there is a much

serious threat not only to the safety of Assam but also to the safety of India and it arises out of it.

[English]

Failure to implement the Supreme Courts directions, orders in respect of illegal migration into the country.

[Translation]

I would not term this as a contempt. But I would certainly mention that it is a threat to the country. It is a threat to the nation.

After all the strategic position of Assam is such that it is in itself a strategic location from the security point of view. It has its strategic significance. To me, to ignore it is frough with a very grave crisis. ...*(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): Advani i, it was then the accord was signed. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: I am aware of it. I know that there had been an accord. After that accord this judgment has come form the Supreme Court. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR: This will be deliberated upon. It will be discussed many times. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: It will be discussed many times ...*(Interruptions)* however, this doesn't mean that the Government should be allowed to go on doing whatever it wants to do in utter disregard to the Supreme Court.

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ (Vidisha): Until and unless and the government complies to it, it will be debated time and again.

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: Sometimes I feel elated and jubilant. Only two to three days ago I stated not only as a party spokesperson that I was instilling enthusiasm among my party workers. But I had written a blog. ...*(Interruptions)* I became very happy to know when some congress spokesperson said that Avani had already conceded defeat I remarked "well". Mr. Prime Minister I had expressed my personal viewpoint. I had decided to raise a demand on this issue which is so significant. For the first time when your Government came into existence which you call UPA was an elected Government. It was the bye-product of an elction. It was legitimate.

[English]

I don't see anything illegitimate out of it.

[Translation]

But the Subsequent Government of yours which has been formed, I have stated about it even earlier that never ever in Indian history have there been spent crores of rupees in the pursuit of winning LOK SABHA elections ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record.

...*(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

SHRI L.K. AVANI: Mr. Prime Minister, I remember you were here when I had said that those colleagues of mine who had brought in crores of rupees in the house and had displayed them. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN (Bhagalpur): Some people will go to jail. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA (Ratlam): This is the culture in the BJP. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down take your seat.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: Mr. Prime Minister, I was to put forward my demand that let there be a referendum on this issue on the issue of national security, on the issue of Assam. It should be kept in the public domain and their opinion be elicited. I hold the conviction that* ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon'ble Members, I will go through the records. Whatever is objectionable, I will have it expunged.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: I will do it. Let me go through the records. Please do not do this.

...*(Interruptions)*

*Not recorded.

**Expunged as ordered by the chair.

MADAM SPEAKER: I will go through the records.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI GANESH SINGH (Satna): I have not said anything like that ...(Interruptions)

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: Madam, I was saying from the political point of view. ...(Interruptions) I am not talking of the constitution. ...(Interruptions) National-International. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUSHIL-KUMAR SHINDE): Madam Speaker, Advani ji is a very senior leader and we all respect him. ...(Interruptions) But today, he has been saying that the entire election was... . So, it is an insult to all the people who have elected us. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE: Yes, it means that. ...(Interruptions) I think, he should withdraw his words. Today is the first day of this session. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: I had said it, even on that day that those who were whistleblowers had been sent to jail; of course they came out. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR: Madam Speaker, he should withdraw his words. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: Madam Speaker, I am on a point of clarification. ...(Interruptions) Madam Speaker, I am not referring to the 2009 elections. I am referring to the vote of confidence in the House. ...(Interruptions) I am not referring to the 2009 elections but I am referring to the vote of confidence in the House ...(Interruptions)

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA (Hazaribagh): Madam, Ministers are disturbing the House. ...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: You please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: I will go through the proceedings and if there is anything objectionable, I will expunge it.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: The objectionable, unparliamentary word will be expunged from the proceedings.

...(Interruptions)

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

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: Madam, let me make it clear again. I was not referring to 2009 election. ...(Interruptions) I was making my comments on the confidence vote taken in the year 2008 ...(Interruptions) I didn't talk of 2009 election. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

I was referring to the confidence vote in 2008. ...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down. Be quiet for a while. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: We are all very concerned about the people of Assam. ...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down why do you speak all the time?

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: I have permitted this Adjournment Motion.

[Translation]

Advaniji, whatever you were saying, you were rightly saying but one word deeply hurt everyone.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please lend your ear for a while. One word of yours has hurt the sentiments of one and all. You had better withdrawn that word then we shall move on.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: Madam, I referred to UPA-2. It was my mistake. I meant that the episode which took place in UPA-1 had never been witnessed in India in the past. ...(Interruptions) I have made it clear. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: You please make a statement.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: You make a statement that you have withdrawn.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: I have withdrawn that and said the my comments were on the Confidence Vote taken at that time. ...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): Madam, even on the second, besides the moral point of that, I have an objection to what Mr. Advani is insisting on again. Madam, kindly refer to rule 58. Rule 58 (ii), "Not more than one matter shall be discussed on the same notion."

Mr. Advani, as you referred to Madam, sought Adjournment Motion on matters relating to Assam. What matters are being taken up here? The, "The motion shall be restricted to a specific matter of recent

occurrence (involving responsibility of the Government)." On two fronts, Madam, the observations which Mr. Advani is making here are quite contrary to what he had sought the Adjournment Motion for, and therefore, he should restrict himself only to the Adjournment Motion. ...(Interruptions) Madam, you read out that. ...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Madam Speaker, I have two points to make here, one is what the Minister of Parliamentary affairs has just raised. He says that Advaniji has said irrelevant, incongruent thing and has made out of place remark while the

[English]

matter raised was on Assam. I want to submit that he has said nothing irrelevant. ...(Interruptions) He was saying that. ...(Interruptions) He was saying that the Government's failure. ...(Interruptions) He was saying that the Government has failed not only on economic front but has grossly failed on the issue of national security and therefore he was referring to infiltration taking place in Assam, At that time he was not saying anything irrelevant. ...(Interruptions)

Madam Speaker, I would like to reply both of these if my colleagues give me a patient bearing ...(Interruptions) Hon'ble Minister of Parliamentary Affairs was of the view that he was not speaking on the specific subject for which the adjournment motion has been asked for. This is not correct. He was saying that the Government has failed notbn economic front rather, it is characterised with all the more failure on the front of National Security as they have not checked illegal infiltration from Bangladesh. ...(Interruptions) and have not even paid any regard to the decisions of the supreme court. ...(Interruptions) and the second thing he said Advaniji conferred that he mistakenly referred to the UFA in 2009. He was expressing his views on the Confidence Motion of 2008. ...(Interruptions) His statement should be taken in that context. The Government coming into power after 2009 election hasn't been termed as Government by him. ...(Interruptions) He himself has accepted it. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Madam, in regard to any assessment that Mr. Advani has about the situation in Assam, we will meet by our replies to the debate but

here certainly, taking all the matters relating to UPA-I, matters relating to the Vote of Confidence, bringing UPA-II, calling UPA-II, which is through the elections, ...(*Interruptions*) are not only extraneous but are only denigrating the system as such, denigrating the Parliamentary system and an affront to the people of India, and democracy itself. It cannot be really on record in this debate. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR: It is an affront to the democracy itself. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MADAM SPEAKER: Advaniji, would you like to continue?

...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MADAM SPEAKER: Advaniji, please don't use these words. Please withdraw these words.

...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please don't use this word. You withdraw them.

...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: Allow them to speak.

...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: What are you saying?

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: I withdraw that.

...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MADAM SPEAKER: He has withdrawn. He said that he has withdrawn.

[*Translation*]

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: I withdraw.

...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MADAM SPEAKER: He has withdrawn now.

...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: Advani ji, you have withdrawn your words.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: Yes, I have withdrawn. I have withdrawn and I have said that my references were to the Confidence Motion and not to the 2009 elections. ...(*Interruptions*) They do not want to run the House. ...(*Interruptions*) It is their responsibility...(*Interruptions*). I want to conclude. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MADAM SPEAKER: Let Advaniji speak.

...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: They don't want to run the House.

...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down.

[*English*]

MADAM SPEAKER: Let him continue.

...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MADAM SPEAKER: He sat down. You too sit down.

...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down now.

...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: Where are you doing.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

13.00 hrs.

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: You too sit down.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: There will be lunch break from 1 p.m. to 2 p.m. We will adjourn now and meet again at 2 p.m.

13.02 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till
Fourteen of the Clock.*

—————

14.00 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch
at Fourteen of the Clock.*

[Madam Speaker *IN THE CHAIR*]

—————

MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT

Illegal Infiltration into Assam and large scale Ethnic Violence in parts of Assam...Contd.

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon'ble Members, I have gone through the record. The comment on which you had objections has been withdrawn by Advaniji and subsequently that not part of the proceedings.

SHRI L.K. ADVANI (Gandhinagar): Madam, at the onset I am grateful to you for creating an opportunity to discuss this important matter through an adjournment motion. I have quoted an article of Brahma as published in Indian Express on 28th instant. In it he also stated that.

[English]

"... Today, most of the districts along the Indo-Bangladesh border are devoid of Government lands or large grazing grounds, which were once an asset to the local communities and farmers. The systematic grabbing of government lands and the steady encroachment of denuded forest areas by illegal immigrants and non-indigenous communities have created serious differences among the local indigenous population. The concern voiced by the local political leaders, especially by the Chief of the BTAD, Hagrama Mohilary, on the current issue, needs to be seriously examined by the State and Central Governments..."

[Translation]

The representatives of our Bedos are present here.

[English]

"...The BTAD areas are governed under the Sixth Schedule of the Indian Constitution and tribal bloc rules and regulations are also applicable..."

This is one of the most important aspects of the problem, which is prevalent today there.

[Translation]

We Today, Shindeji is present here as the Home Minister for the discussion and he will reply to the discussion. My wish is that it would be in the fitness of the things if the Prime Minister also puts forth his views in this regard. But I would like to know from the minister of Home Affairs the official estimate of Government

[English]

about illegal immigration from Bangladesh into India?

[Translation]

because, if you go through old history, not only in Assam and north eastern states such people have spread across

the country. I am reminded of an incident when a minister tried to provide the exact figure of such people in different states and I would like to tell you that on 15th July, 2004 Shri Shriprakash Jaiswal has stated in Rajya Sabha that:

[*English*]

'...1, 20, 53, 950, illegal Bangladeshi migrants were residing in 17 States and Union Territories as on 31 December 2001...'

This is a statement made by the then Minister in Parliament, and he also said that 15 lakh Bangladeshis were living in Assam.

[*Translation*]

In Assam alone, there were 15 lakh Bangladeshis. Prime Minister Manmohanji, you must be remembering it, perhaps on the very next day you might have gone to Guwahati, where you were confronted with this figure, by the leaders of Assam that the said statement of Jaiswalji can influence the results of 2006 Assembly elections and then the Prime Minister told, he intervened and later on after a few days Jaiswalji told the Parliament that.

[*English*]

"That he had provided the information about Bangladeshi infiltrators is unreliable and based on hearsay". This is a statement that he made in the House.

SHRI UDAY SINGH (Purnea): It is a matter of shame. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI L. K. ADVANI: I am making a mention of it because I feel that normally no country in the world where such massive illegal immigration takes place, some call it infiltration and some others call it immigration, use whatever words you want but no country in the world tolerate it and naturally action is taken against it, steps being taken against it and here despite the promptings of the Hon'ble Supreme court twice, no action has been taken. On the contrary, once when an attempt was made the judgement of Supreme Court in the year 2005 was undone, the Government stating that it will not be applicable to Assam. I consider it as a serious matter because what are the reasons for adopting such an approach? T.V. Rajeshwar who was the director of I.B.

in the year 1996, who later went on to become the Governor of U.P has also stated,

[*English*]

"This unchecked illegal immigration from Bangladesh into Assam and other border States could some day lead to a third division of India."

[*Translation*]

It means that third partition will take place, what is happening? Somebody says that there are districts like Dhubari where the percentage of illegal immigrants has reached such a level that they say that it is a part of Bangladesh. All these are dangerous matters due to which I think that it should be taken seriously. Supreme Court wanted to complete it in four months, that's why only four month's time was given at that time, but today when the debate gets completed, then I would like to make a request to the Home Minister, Prime Minister to spell out an estimated figure of the illegal immigrants actually present in different regions of India and the number of such people in Assam and the number of people who came to the areas of Bodos? Because they are making a demand that the territorial council given to them is also not correct as their population is not reached the level to deserve it our population has out grown theirs.

SHRI BADRUDDIN AJMAL: Along with this, with the support of NDA, monitoring of Bangladeshis. ...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: You please sit down.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI BADRUDDIN AJMAL: When you were the minister of Home Affairs, AGP diligently worked for ten years, how many Bangladeshis did they identify, how many of them were deported? ...(*Interruptions*) You were the minister of Home Affairs at that time. This report should also be given to us.

[*English*]

You were Home Minister at that time.

[*Translation*]

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: We are glad that the NDA Government had given full support, ...(*Interruptions*) PIL

was filed in the Supreme Court. ...*(Interruptions)* Our activities regarding the infiltration were going on regularly, everyone is aware of it. ...*(Interruptions)* At that time we were constantly criticised. ...*(Interruptions)*

Madam, I would like to make a point. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please take your seat. Let him speak.

...*(Interruptions)*

[*English*]

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: Illegal immigration has a consequence, particularly for people in Assam because they feel that their lands are going away.

[*Translation*]

Their lands are going away and the Bodos feel a sense of being aliens in their own region, in their own land. T.V. Rajeshwar had stated that one day all these people would become refugees. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: What has happened to you? You take your seat.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Every time don't stand up like this, you sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: In the very beginning of my speech, I had said that first thing they should be identified and it should be accepted and that thing is that. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Why are you speaking now? Since I am asking them to sit down why are you speaking? You take your seat.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: This issue is not concerning Hindus, Muslims or ethnic difference, it is concerning Indian nationals and foreign nationals. Therefore, I urge that an updated national register of citizens should be prepared and the names of non-citizens should be struck off from that register. The names of non-citizens, who

have come from Bangladesh should be struck off from the said register. Further non-viability of tribal belts which was one of the main objectives of constituting Bodo Territorial Council, should not be breached. Fourthly, I feel that the house agrees that the security of Assam is linked in the unity and security of India. I would dwell upon there four factors. If all the political parties in India accept that it is an issue between Indian versus foreign then the names of non-citizens should be struck off from the national register of citizens. Non-viability of tribal belts is also an issue. Third and forth one, by making Assam a secure place and keeping its strategic importance in mind, we will be able to ensure unity and security of India and thereby, would strengthen it. It will be good if a consensus is reached in this regard. But I would like to say that Supreme Court had given four months in time to the Government, to the Prime Minister in this regard. Now, the Government should set a target, fix a deadline. The Government should make efforts to deport the Bangladeshis who have illegally come to India and settled in any part of the country. And if deportation is not possible then they should be disenfranchised rather their right to vote should be withdrawn, their names should be struck off from the electoral rolls. The Government should fix a deadline in this regard and apprise the House of it. Then only this problem can be solved.

[*English*]

*THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): Hon Speaker Madam, I thought the motion moved by Mr. Advani who is a very senior politician would reflect the sufferings of the people who have been displaced in the recent violence. I also thought that he would discuss the relief or rehabilitation measure to be taken by the Government. And Advani ji knows about the present situation even better than me. Assam has been affected by various problems since pre-independence. We have been affected by the problems of insurgency etc. The situation in the Kokrajhar district is yet to improve. In fact, we should have discussed all these problems and message should have gone from the House that all of us irrespective of our religion like Hindu, Muslim or Christian are Indians and we should

*English translation of the Speech originally delivered in Asamese.

remain united. But he has talked about issues relating to illegal immigration. He has stated about the prolonged Assam agitation which had started a few years ago. At the initiative of Late Mr. Rajiv Gandhi the Assam accord was signed. At that time a Congress Government having 100 members in the 126 member Assam Assembly headed by Late Mr. Hiteswar Saikia was in power. But despite having hundred MLAs, the Government of Assam under the leadership of Hiteswar Saikia, for the sake of peace and unity of the state, resigned. A Congress Government can only set such examples and no other Government can. Those who led the Assam movement ruled the state for 10 years. They were supported even by the NDA Government. But whether they could resolve the issue which helped them assuming power in the state needs to be considered. They could not solve the problem. The issue is very complex. You can't say that all the refugees who are there are foreigners.

For a bona fide Indian citizen it's really too humiliating to be branded as a foreigner. Before somebody is called a foreigner, it should be proved. Only after getting proved we can label a person as a foreigner. In 1971 after Bangladesh war a pact was signed. And in the Assam accord of 1985 it was stated that those who came to India after 1971 would be granted Indian citizenship. The Congress Party have all along been saying that we will never allow foreigners to infiltrate into our country. But at the same time we will never allow any political party to humiliate any genuine Indian citizen in the name of deporting foreigner. *...(Interruptions)* I'm not yielding, Madam.

MADAM SPEAKER: You please speak on your turn.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please take your seat. Nothing else will go on record.

*...(Interruptions)**

SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR: There are many members in the House whose party ruled the state for 10 years. How many foreigners could they identify? It is only Congress Government who has sincerely talked about fencing the border, increase the number of the border outposts, and who has talked about sealing of

border areas. In comparison to the average Indian decadal growth, Assam's decadal growth lags far behind.

Congress Government never wants even a single foreigner to live in our country. To identify and to deport a foreigner there is a legal procedure. Earlier there were only eleven tribunals to dispose of the cases relating to illegal immigrants. But Congress Government has increased the number of tribunals upto 34. The Tribunals will hear the cases of doubtful citizens and after proper scrutiny, if it is proved that the person is a foreigner then he may be expelled. But without any basis, we shall not label a person as a foreign national. The Muslims in Assam have been living since the days of Ahoms. The BJP always mention the name of the great Ahom General Lachit Borphukan. But they never mention the name of Bagh Hazarika who was also a great general during Ahom rule. Because he belonged to minority community. This kind of division will further weaken the country. Recently, both our Prime Minister, UPA Chairperson Smt. Sonia Gandhi had visited Assam. Devastating flood has created havoc in Assam. More than ten lakh people are still in the flood relief camps. They are yet to go to their homes. Almost one lakh flood affected people belonging to my constituency were there in the relief camps. After this devastating flood, this incident of violence has taken place in Kokrajhar. I accompanied the Union Home Minister when he visited the violence torn areas. It is true that people are asking for more security. In Assam as you all are aware more than 25 to 30 insurgent groups are operating. Some of them even want to secede from our country. We should discuss everything in detail, in this august House. Those people who were living in those strife torn areas must again live there together. We should create such a peaceful environment so that everyone can live peacefully. When NDA Government was in power such incidents of violence took place which was very unfortunate. It is really very painful and shameful for all of us to see even one person to lose his life in such clashes. However, such incidents had taken place earlier also. You must be aware, when NDA Government was in power in 1996, almost 198 persons lost their lives in such incidents of violence. More than two lakh people had to take shelter in relief camps. In 1998, 186 persons were killed, in some violent incidents. We, therefore, should not blame the present Government for occurrence of such incidents. However, it's also the responsibility of the Government to take appropriate steps so that all the citizens of our country can live with unity and integrity.

*Not recorded.

It is also the duty of all the citizens whether he be a Hindu, Muslim or Christian, of our country to remain vigilant so that no foreigner settles illegally in our country.

As, I have mentioned earlier we had army general like Bagh Hazarika during the reign of Ahoms who belonged to the minority community. He fought against the Mughal 18 times. He led the Ahom army against the Mughals. We should always think for the cause of the Bodo brothers and sisters. We have a strong nation. In the Bodoland area where no other Indian can purchase land, how can a foreigner purchase land there? After the signing of the Bodo Accord, Bodoland Territorial Council came into being. No person from other parts of our state can go and purchase land in bodoland area. This provision is there in the accord which was prepared by Advani ji, when NDA was in power. He is aware of it. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing else will go on record.

...*(Interruptions)**

SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR: I don't doubt the intention of the NDA Government. NDA government created BTAD just to bring peace and prosperity to this area. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: You take your seat.

[English]

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR: You will speak whenever your turn comes. Despite the creation of BTAD ethnic clashes rocked the Bodoland area four times. That's why I would like to tell Advani ji that creatio of BTAD could not serve the purpose for which it was created. We should all ponder over these issues. It is the responisbility of the Governmentto augment the process of rehabilitation so that all the displaced Indian citizens can be rehabilitated in their own villages with full protection. It is too pathetic to see more than 4 lakh people living in relief camps with their small children. Most of the relief camps are located in schools and colleges. We will have to take measures to re-open those schools and colleges.

*Not recorded.

When our ex-Home Minister Chidambaram ji visited the affected areas he asked the people whether they want to go back to their homes. And everyone in the relief camps said that they wanted to go back provided adequate security is made available to them. Government has made proper arrangement for providing security to the people. Additional security forces have been deployed. 108 special police pickets will be provided soon so that the villagers can live peacefully in their homes. You should always keep in mind that there are four insurgent groups that are operating presently in Bodoland area. Of course, insurgent groups are there in other parts of Assam also. It is true. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: What are you doing? You take your seat.

[English]

SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR: Listen to me Mr. Gohain.

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Is it running commentry. You take your seat.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR: Listen to me Mr. Gohain.

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Take your seat.

[English]

SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR: I have already said that Congress Party never wants a single foreigner national to be in our country. NDA Government was also in power seven years. How many foreigners could you identify? You just want to blame others. How many foreigners did you expel? That's why I would like to request you. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Take your seat. Nothing will go on record.

...*(Interruptions)**

*Not recorded.

SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR: We should deeply ponder over this issue. There were clashes with Adivasis; there were clashes with Assamese people. We should not discuss this problem as a clash between Indian nationals and illegal immigrants. We must know who are behind these clashes, who are perpetrators of such incidents. *...(Interruptions)*

You should speak when your turn comes. I am speaking because it is my party's turn to speak. *...(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

*...(Interruptions)**

SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR: I'm speaking the truth. The BJP doesn't have the courage to accept the truth. They don't want to listen to the true facts. They have their own agenda. They don't even want to accept the verdict of the Indian voters. We are sitting in the treasury bench because the people of the country want us to sit here. They are sitting in the opposition because the people of the country want them to sit there. We have not taken the decision as to where should we sit. It has been decided by the People. Government has taken so many steps. We have never said that the illegal immigrants should be allowed to stay in our soil. When India own freedom we didn't have any choice. Only minorities had the option. They are more Indians than us. They decided to remain in India instead of going to Pakistan. It would be very unfortunate, if we doubt their sense of patriotism. *...(Interruptions)* That's why I would like to say *...(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

*...(Interruptions)**

SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR: That's why I want to say that the problems of Assam are not so simple. The issues are very complex. *...(Interruptions)* Another thing, I would like to say is as a result of the initiative taken by our prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh many insurgent groups of the North East have joined talks. To bring the insurgent groups back to the mainstream the Government under the leadership of Dr. Manmohan

Singh has taken all possible steps. But the NDA government could not do that Advani ji has mentioned about National Register. In order to prepare National Register the Government of Assam has initiated talks with various political parties and other organizations. The Government has started a pilot project. However, the Government is committed to prepare the National Register. The BJP should co-operate with the Government in this regard. *...(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

*...(Interruptions)**

SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR: You all should think for the lakh of people who have suffered immensely in the recent ethnic violence in Assam and should not mix up this issue with the issue of illegal infiltration. Do you want these people to remain in relief camps? Among these 4 lakh refugees, 1 lakh 16 thousands people have already left for their homes. The State Government and the Central Government have decided to pay '8 lakh to each of the families of those killed in the violence. They have been given money to buy clothes, utensils and to rebuild their homes. Hon. Prime Minister has announced Relief Package of 300 crores of which 100 crores will be provided under Indira Awas Yojana so that these helpless people don't have to live under the sky and can have a house of their own. And I am sure only Congress Government can show such sympathetic attitude towards the sufferer. I want to further add that today's discussion in the House should give a message to the people that violence should never take place in any part of our country and no person should lose his life in such act of violence. India is a great country. Hindu, Muslim, Sikh, Christians all are Indians and every Indian citizen should consider it as his sacred duty never to allow any illegal foreign national to live in our country. And at the same time, we will never brand any Indian citizen as foreigner. I hope in future, there will not occur any incidents of ethnic violence so that no one is rendered homeless, so that no one lose his father, so that no one has to suffer. The people of Assam have suffered a lot. We should not suffer such trauma any more. On the problems of illegal infiltration Hon. Home Minister will speak in detail. I hope we will send a message of unity, peace and integrity to the people. And with these words, I conclude.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): Hon'ble Madam Speaker, you have accepted the Adjournment Motion given by some hon'ble member. You have accepted the Adjournment Motion for the first time. For this you deserve thanks. Before saying anything I welcome the esteemed Leader of the House and the Home Minister and congratulate them. Hon'ble Advaniji and Paban Singh Ghatowar have expressed their views in detail on a very sensitive issue relating to ethnic violence. Through the House I would like to request the persons belonging to the electronic and print media that whatever has happened there should not be presented in an exaggerated manner but they should try as to how peace and communal harmony can be maintained there. ...(*Interruptions*)

Hon'ble Prime Minister and respected Soniaji have visited there and Hon'ble Prime Minister has announced an assistance of Rs. 300 crore for which I would like to pay thanks to him. I would make a demand through this House that thorough assessment should be made of the situation prevailing there before and after independence of Bangladesh. Suppose some incident of intrusion has happened there it has happened not only in Assam but it happened in Kashmir and other places also. So, I would like that we should rise above party politics and think as to how to restore peace and tranquility there so that people could return to their homes. It should be not viewed on the basis of religion. It should be viewed keeping the Hindu -Muslim or communalism in mind.

According to the report received, 11 districts have been affected. We don't know the whole episode, but mostly these incidents have happened in lower parts of Bodo areas. According to the Government report 74-75 persons have lost their lives there and 47 persons have died in Kokrajhar and more than 2 lakh people have been rendered homeless. You have given shelter to 9 lakh homeless people by making 150 camps and as Shri Pabanji has told, many people are returning to their homes from there. It is a very good effort but efforts should be made to remove fear—terror from the minds of these people 9 lakh people so that they go back to their homes. It has been reported in the newspapers that infiltrators have entered there. It should also be investigated. The Central Government is running its own Government there. It has got its own agency there. Central Government should ensure that such an incident does

not occur there. As the Chief Minister has said that had they got the Armed forces on time, violence of such a large magnitude could have been avoided there. The Minister of Home Affairs might tell us that this is failure of states and they shift the onus on to the Union Government in order to save their face. But, we should not believe this.

Today's newspapers report that four more persons have lost their lives. The Chief Minister of that State has demanded for CBI inquiry to find out how and why such incidents have taken place. I would like to ask Shri Advaniji who has spoken here, as to what was the situation when he was the Home Minister of the country. Please tell us, how many people were investigated in, and the number of them found to be infiltrators, and how many persons were repatriated? We see that the incidence of infiltration prevails not only in Assam, but across the entire country and persons from each country of the world live here freely without any visa. Many people came here and stay perpetually even after expiry of their visa. No inquiry has been made in this respect so far. This issue has been discussed many a time in the House that the purpose of these foreigners, staying so longer in India even after expiry of their visa, should also be inquired. We should also inquire issuance of ration-cards to them, inclusion of their names in the Voters list or whether they have been accorded the citizenship of India. We have put the victims of wars and struggles world-over in relief-camps in our country and served them to the best and many of them have returned to their native places with the passage of time while some of them have stayed back. These are such issues which the House should consider seriously. We should consider this matter apart from our casteist line, because it is the very question of Unity and solidarity of this country. Let us stand above our party line and political differences and strive for the peace and progress in that area. The North-eastern states are favourite destinations from tourism point of view.

I again, would like to urge the Union Government and the Hon'ble Prime Minister to say the sum of Rs. 300 crores given by you thereby is not sufficient. This amount is simply insufficient to cater to the needs of the lakhs of homeless and refugees who have undergone such a plight wherein they have lost lives and their shelter.

The Government must consider about them seriously. The family members of the deceased should be provided with fair compensation and peace and relief in that area should be maintained.

With these words, I conclude my speech with the hope and expectation that may the atmosphere of communal harmony prevail there and Unity and solidarity of our country remain unaffected.

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN (Ghosi): Madam Speaker, Hon'ble Advaniji has sincerely put his words in the House today. Both the sides have discussed the matters very sincerely. All of us know that in the north—east of India, Assam is the most strategic state from tourism point of view. Today what has happened in Assam, rather, what has been taking place, should be considered seriously. Today more than two lakh people in Assam are shelter-less and more than fifty people have been killed till now. As the Government and the opposition party are levelling charges against each-other on the matter, I think that by putting it aside political agenda need not to be baked in political arena and nor does it need to be converted it into communal laboratory. But, it should be investigated honestly and I am to say that if appropriate steps would have been taken either by State Government or the army, I believe that the incidents which are taking place, may not have taken place. People who are becoming shelter less, people who are being killed and as the situation is there, this is definitely contemptible. Our party condemns it and demands that this should be investigated properly. The tradition of India has been glorious in that whosoever may come to our house, we should not drive them away, but give honour and respect to them.

Therefore, I demand that people who have been rendered shelter-less, should be rehabilitated and the people who have been killed, their family members should be given ample compensation and the people who are found guilty by investigation, should be punished.

With these words I conclude my speech.

[*English*]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Madam Speaker, I rise to oppose the Adjournment Motion, rather the text of the Motion, because I also Tabled a notice of Adjournment Motion but my text was quite different.

In my Motion, I have not mentioned about illegal immigration. We do not agree to what Shri Advaniji has said that the root cause of the incident is illegal immigration.

When we are discussing the issue here in this House, lakhs and lakhs people are languishing in different relief camps. I had been to Kokrajhar. I was there on 28th and 29th. The day when our hon. Prime Minister was at Kokrajhar, I was also there. I was not present alongwith the Prime Minister. He visited relief camps at Kokrajhar but I had been to interior place like Bijni and other places.

14.47 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Sir, today, our Adjournment Motion is on the failure of the Governments. It is a monumental failure of the Governments, both the States as well as the Central Governments. Tension was brewing from the first week of July. One incident took place on the 6th July. The State Government was sleeping then. The State Government and also the former Home Minister, Shri Chidambaram, had the information that tension was brewing in that area. Then again, a major incident took place on 20th July where four Bodo youths were killed. From the first week of July, tension was brewing. Disturbance was there on 6th July. Then on 20th July, four Bodo youths were killed. Again on 23rd July, there was attack on both the Muslim minorities as well as the Bodos.

I visited a number of villages. I visited the village inhabited by Muslim minorities ...(*Interruptions*) I also visited other villages...(*Interruptions*) I had seen how the villagers were looted and how it gutted the entire region. I have seen smoke ever after three days the village was put on fire. There is a road divide along which there is a Muslim minority village and Bodo village. I found and I was rather surprised that the entire Muslim village was gutted, but not a single house was attacked in the Bodo village. I have seen the miserable condition in which the displaced people were living. Such a huge number of population has been displaced. That reminded me of Nellie massacre. We cannot forget Nellie massacre, where 3,000 Bengali-speaking Muslims were butchered. We discussed that in this House in 1987. But no action has been taken by the Government against

those who were responsible for that massacre. But a Commission was appointed. That Commission submitted its Report with several recommendations. But no action has been taken on that Report of the Commission till date. Did it happen because of Bangladeshi immigrants? I visited the areas inhabited by the Muslim minorities in Kokrajhar District and its neighbouring areas like Bongaigaon, Chirang, Dhubri and Bilasipara. Should we call them Bangladeshi immigrants? They are the people who are staying there since 1940-41. In 1953, Brahmaputra got eroded. Villages after villages had got eroded. The Muslim population migrated from that area to Kokrajhar. Should we call them Bangladeshi immigrants and try to drive them away? They are the citizens of our country. They are there for years together. They are not recent immigrants or refugees from Bangladesh as BJP always tried to depict them. Whenever there is any incident in that part of our country, the BJP calls it or described it as an event happened due to Bangladeshi immigrants. They are the citizens of our country.

In 2003, there was a second Agreement with Bodos. Earlier, there was a first Agreement. That did not somehow succeed. So, a second Agreement was signed with Bodos in 2003. The Bodo Territorial Council was brought under the Sixth Schedule. What was incorporated in that Agreement? It said that after that Agreement non-Bodos cannot purchase land in Bodo Territorial Area. But those who were there prior to this Agreement have every right to stay and possess the land. What is the difficulty? The Election Commissioner has quoted from an article appeared in The Indian Express. The Election Commissioner has quoted from an article appeared in the Indian Express. I have also gone through that article. He mentioned that they are grabbing the government land and the forest land. Where from they will get the government land and the forest land?

Sir, what I found is that the percentage of Bodo population is only 27 per cent and majority are non-Bodos. There are Muslim Minorities may be Bengali-speaking Muslim Minorities. If Minority-Muslims speak Bengali whether they will be called Bangladeshis? There are thousands of Muslims in Silchar who speak Bengali. Will you call them Bangladeshis? *...(Interruptions)* He is saying 'Yes'. Shri Kabindra Purukayastha what will you say? Will you call them Bangladeshis and drive them away? *...(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Acharia, please address to the Chair.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Will you call them Bangladeshis and drive them away and how many of them have been deported? How many of them have been identified as foreigners and deported? Our Minister of Home Affairs will say how many of them have been deported during all these years, say when Assam agitation was started in 80s?

Sir, there are Advasis from Chhota Nagpur region which is your region. They are known as Santhals. Although they are not recognized as tribals in Assam, we fought and we demanded for the rights of the tribals who migrated to Assam to work in the tea gardens. They are from my area Purulia and they are also from your area. It is because Purulia was part of Bihar prior to 1956. It was the part of Chhota Nagpur Division. They were all from Chhota Nagpur Division in North Bengal as well as in Assam. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please conclude.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: There have not been clashes between the Bodo and the Muslim Minority. In 1996, 1998 and in 2008, there were clashes between Bodo and Advasi tribals, viz., Santhals. As a result of these, there are Koch Rajbongshi who are also demanding a separate State like Totapuri. The problem with the Bodo Territorial Council is that during this period, the Council has failed to address the inner contradiction in that area – contradiction between various ethnic groups. Now, the intention behind creating this problem is to increase the percentage of Bodo population from 27 per cent to 50 per cent so that the demand for separate State can be strengthened. *...(Interruptions)* It is not a demand of the entire Bodo people. *...(Interruptions)* There are some groups among the Bodos and also fundamental elements among the Muslims. They are creating this problem. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please conclude.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: This is a very important debate. I have not concluded.

15.00 hrs.

...(Interruptions) I am not saying that this is the demand...(Interruptions) Extremists elements are out to drive away the people. There are still extremist elements there, who are demanding and asking for driving away other sections of the people.

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please conclude.

[English]

...(Interruptions)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: In the relief camps, lots and lots of people are staying; not a single person has gone back to their villages. How will they go? Everything has been looted and gutted; nothing is left. Firstly, I want that peace should be restored. Secondly, all the displaced persons belonging to Bodo and Muslim minorities should be sent back to their villages. But how will that can be done? Unless their houses are re-built, how can they go back?

Sir, Rs. 300 crore is not adequate to meet the demand for the restoration and rehabilitation of the people. That should be done on war footing. ... (Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL (Domariaganj): Sir, debate is going on a very serious issue and no leader from the opposition is present here. It is very important matter. ... (Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Unless people are sent back to their villages; their houses are rebuilt; they are rehabilitated, they will not be able to go back to their homes. There are some people who were affected earlier in this place, ten years back, are still living in relief camps. ... (Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: How much time you would take, for how long you would speak.

[English]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: The Central Government should provide enough funds, rather a special package, to the Government of Assam so that all the rehabilitation work can be done and enough compensation should be paid to the affected families.

You will be surprised to know that 10,000 children who are staying in the relief camps are suffering from serious diseases. What will happen to them? So, enough relief should be given to them. We have seen that only rice and dal, not even salt, are provided in the relief camps. They had to leave their houses with one piece of cloth. That is the condition of people I have seen. The people who are staying in relief camps are living in miserable conditions. Just imagine! So, the Government should immediately take adequate measures so that people can go back to their houses and live there in peace. Before that, peace should be restored in the area; communal harmony and unity among the people should also be restored. This can be done only by taking action against the elements who are responsible for creating such a situation in that area.

[Translation]

SHRI SHARAD YADAV (Madhepura): Sir, thank you for allotting me time to speak and I thank Shri Basu Deb Acharia very much for enlightening us much.

Sir, Advani Ji, Ghatowar Ji put their views very beautifully. When Shri Shailendra Kumar Ji was speaking, I was not present here and I could not listen his speech and what Shri Basu Deb Acharia Ji spoke, I listened to his speech incomplete. Much has been reported on this in newspaper and media, but genuine news is not grasped anywhere. Advani Ji was reading news from the Indian Express. Today I was reading news from the Hindu. The situation is that no newspaper or media knows this fact that how many muslims migrated, how many were displaced, how many bodos are there and how many there are santhals. This is not correct figure. Deputy speaker, Sir this is fact that we we do know it so deeply. When Ghatowar ji was speaking, I felt good he was speaking in Assam. I think that what information he will have, no other members will have. It is good for him to be a minister but this is the big thing to live, settle and to be born there. I shall speak to the Prime Minister just only that there are good discussions held in the House

but no fruitful result came out of that discussions ever. The heap of problems has been increasing and we are standstill here perplexed and we speak a lot. Today the world hears through a bullet, not through a sword and dialogue. I think that perhaps people of Assam Gan Parishad are not present in this house. ...*(Interruptions)* It is very good that they have their members in the House. I am very glad because they are our old friends. When Chandrashekharji was President then I was president of the youth wing. When I went to Assam, I found that the situation was peaceful there and he was very much worried about the demography of that area. I don't know the facts as to how much changes have taken place there. But the way he was restless and the body language he was having, was indicative of the fact that they have got a lot of problems. Our party was called Janta Party and he raised several issues, Morarji Bhai was the Prime Minister at that time. I met him many times and he offered me a seat there that day. Morarji Bhai was the Prime Minister at that time. I met him many times and he offered me a seat there that day. Morarji Bhai always used to say 'go' but he offered me a seat that day and listened to me. After that Assam Gan Parishad was able to form the Government. We all were United in the United Front. People repeated three major issues. An agreement was signed and agreements are generally signed but they never get implemented o Basudev Acharyaji remembers very much regarding the happenings that take place in the committees. He remembers many developments of various committees. It is not a bad thing rather. Not only memory, he always comes prepared. He would have gone in that area also. He is a humanist and not only a nationalist. He is humanist, but I am a nationalist also and I am not in favour of change in demography of the country. It is unfortunate for the country freedom of which many heavyweight personalities namely Jinnah Saheb, Jawaharlalji, Sardar Patelji had participated. There was only one man Mahatmaji who moved. He marched alone with all his strength. He had frontier Gandhi with him.

We divided the country. I used to draw a map when I was in fifth class, that map never goes out from my mind. But when we draw that complicated may we see that Burma is also a part of our country. But the country got divided from the complicated problem that we have before us and the discussions that is taking place here it seems that many people have infiltrated into India from Bangladesh. The population of Bangladesh is approx 16 crore. Ghatowarji has left this place and Basudevji is

sitting here. If this figure is added to the population of our country then we would find that about 130 crore people are residing in India. We are not able to check those infiltrators. Animals are dying, birds are dying, they are eating our jungles, they are eating all the things. They are not even sparing the roads in corruption. Whatever is sent for the poor, is lost on the way, be it PDS or MGNREGA or Indira Awas Yojna. This was going allright during Indiraji's regime but now they eat all that.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: They even eat coal.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Now discussion is taking place on this issue, other wise issue regarding coal would have been raised in the House. Why report of CAG has been delayed? Hon'ble Prime Minister has left the house. We will send a notice tomorrow. Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, I have to say that the debate would take place. Situation is not peaceful in Assam. After division of India—some people say that three lakhs, some say four lakh, some others say other things. Mr, Home Minister, you please let us know as to how many people got displaced there. Neither the media nor the newspaper are able to reveal the facts. Yesterday, when I was watching newsitem regarding result of Vice President's elections, then I saw 6, 7 channels. Ansari Saheb got elected but how much vote we got, I was trying to know this. But it was not being telecast. They were telecasting issues relating to Fiza and many other things. People in our country take interest in such matters. Not only the media but the whole country gets swayed in case something happens to a woman. Ghatowarji was speaking, I was not present otherwise I would have known his content through translation. It is a fact that we have sent our party people there. They have got incomplete information. Our erstwhile Home Minister Chidambram Saheb is not present in the house now. He should have gone there for a day to know as to how many people have died, how many got burned, how many have died. He should have gone there to know it. But we should fully come to know about the problems prevailing there and only then we can find some solution. What is the reality? Members from this side are speaking something else and the members from that side are saying something else. We should at least understand the point rightly. This has become a big problem. Today Assam and entire north-east are under unrest. Assam is a part of our country.

*Not recorded.

In today's discussions I am feeling good that we are very much concerned with the State. This House has expressed its concern about that area. This House belongs to the whole country. So it is matter of solace for me. Assam Gan Parishad has won elections there twice. Your party has also won elections there. You have been in power here and we too. There may have been some irregularities, but some way out should be found. We will easily differentiate between the dialect of local people and the dialect of outsiders. There is a difference between Bangla dialect spoken here and what is spoken there. The spoken language keeps on changing in our country after every ten to fifteen kilometres. If language of a person does not match with local dialect, it is automatically presumed that he has come from somewhere else and does not belong to that particular area. The forefathers of a person that are a settled there long time ago. People of this country have no other means of earning their livelihood except land. Growth in population makes living of people more difficult. We should find out some solution to this problem.

I have gone through the statement made by the Prime Minister of Bangladesh after a fortnight. She has rightly said that confederation of India-Pakistan-Bangladesh should be formed. Pakistan as well as India both are spending too much on arms. The condition of Bangladesh is so miserable that by the year 2020, its population will be twenty two crores. Will they build their homes in the sea? You should apprise us of the actual position prevailing in that country. You should circulate full details in this regard in the entire House.

15.17 hrs.

[SHRI FRANCISCO COSME SARDINA *in the Chair*]

Whether four lakhs people have never been displaced after partition. Whatever is written that may be wrong. Two to three lakhs is also a big number. Four lakhs people have never been displaced. After independence, such a large displacement took place over there. We should have sorted out the issue as to who have been displaced and how they have been displaced. We could not sort out this issue. Time has passed. But now we should take some initiatives. If we do not take any initiative now, problem will continue to increase. Our country too has been facing population

explosion. We should consider on this point also here. The campaign to control population came to a standstill after emergency. We have totally stopped it. We have totally stopped it. We have opened a department and named it as Family Welfare Department. For this, we should first of all open tubectomy/vasectomy department and the person responsible for the birth of more children should not get any job. We should find out some solution. Point is clear that population is increasing like anything. ...(*Interruptions*). Nobody alone is responsible for it. If we introspect, we will come to know about the fault.

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Time continues; it does not change. Please wind up.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Sir, I would like to know from the hon'ble Minister of Home Affairs about present scenario there and what can be its solution for the time being. How can we deal with it on through a humanistic approach? If he would say that out siders should be deported; it would also be a big problem because whole society is corruption ridden. There is popular saying in area "Man Changa to Katauthee Me Ganga". Means "good mind, good find." It means we have created this kind of atmosphere. We do not want to liberate the people of the land. I want to point out three issues. Please let us know as to how many Bodos people have been displced from there and how many ethnic groups are operating there? I also consider those Muslims as ethnic who have been living in that area since long. He needs to visit Assam to address this problem and organize an All-Party meeting. I also alert him that initially, such a meeting would be a very fricative task to do. It is not possible for him to solve this problem in Bengal or Bihar through a single-day meeting. On the very first day of such an endeavour, he will be troubled enough to catch a headache. The must camp there himself or send his state Minister. Camp there for a few days and when the situation improves, extend your further work. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon'ble Member please wind up. You have made your point.

[Translation]

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Secondly, please state about your action on the Supreme Court's direction and tell us what progress has been made in this regard. Tell the actual position and progress of the pact reached with the youth of Assam. Please state all these facts clearly in this House, only then can there be frank debate on this issue and if the debate is frank, we can surely have a clear way-out sooner or later.

[English]

SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY (Dhenkanal): Thank you, Sir, for giving me this opportunity. First, I would like to underscore the fact that let us not give this strife in the North-East a colour of communal violence or ethnic violence. It is the uprising of the Bodo people who feel that they have been suppressed for too long a period.

My respected Minister Paban Babu in his speech said a word that the Congress Party – unfortunately he is not there now – is the only party to have samvendna for the people. He wanted to bracket everybody else as if nobody else loves India; nobody else loves the people of India; and the copyright or the patent right is a sole property of a few people who sit on a particular side.

Sir, I accept very humbly that the Congress is a very respected party – no matter even if it is losing ground now and it is becoming unpopular – but let us learn to respect each other and address the situation that is troubling everybody. The fact is that the North-East is very little known to most of the people in the rest of the country. The petty politicians, who talk amongst themselves who are inconsiderate for people speaking other languages or professing other religions, could be partially blamed for the trouble. It is a process by which parties have come and parties have gone. Those sitting on that side were sometime sitting here, those sitting on that side – I am not included – were sitting there. None of them did anything. They speak holy words, they speak big language but in reality the North East is a very neglected part of this country. I have had the privilege, I would say, to travel quite a bit in Assam. I have some Assamese friends who were with me in school. I have also travelled a little bit in Meghalaya.

When my Party, Biju Janata Dal decided to support Mr. P.A. Sangma for President, it was first as an Adivasi,

second as a minority – he is a Christian – but third, we also had considered the implication of having somebody at the peak as the President of this Union from the North-East giving a very clear message, an international message that the North-East is an integral part of this country. Unfortunately, politicking and again very petty and small level 'lain dan', 'give and take' destroyed a big dream which would have helped the country in the future.

Infiltration is not an issue limited to Assam. As people in power would realise, infiltration is taking place right across from Mumbai to Odisha to Assam. ...*(Interruptions)* Yes, there are a lot of Biharis also everywhere.

Sir, what I was trying to say, apart from getting diverted, is that in major countries, even if you see the U.S., there is a lot of infiltration, there is a lot of people running across the border from Mexico. If you look at France, then all the erstwhile colonies of France, all the North African countries from Tunisia to Morocco – all of them, the citizens of those countries have infiltrated or would love to go into France. So, when you are a big country and you have a system like we have in India, a democratic system, where there is freedom, there is comparative peace, and people feel that you are more successful than their countries and their neighbouring countries, I am sure that this kind of a problem is faced by all major countries across the globe. It is not something very unique or something very special to India.

So, there is a definite angle to this whole problem, which, somehow, we have been incapable of handling. I would say that very simple situations like when Shri Chidambaram was the Home Minister, there was this young North-East student who was brutally murdered in Bangalore. I was following up on that case. Unfortunately, after that utterance of the Union Home Minister in the House, there has virtually been no action taken or no follow-up in that issue either by the State Government of Karnataka or by the Union Government.

Sir, in Delhi, today, students, young people from the North-East are extremely maltreated, ill-treated and are looked down upon as if they are pariahs. We do not realise that they are highly educated and competent young people, who should be respected, loved and welcomed in the rest of the country. So, this is a kind

of a situation that all of us have contributed in bringing about.

Sir, since you have limited my time, I would like to suggest one thing that we are very willing to jump into setting up a JPC for coca-cola, to find out where they are getting water and sugar; we are very willing to jump into forming a Joint Parliamentary Committee to look into the issue of – so many G's are there, I forget – allergy, a-g, o-g, and 2G. All these things are happening in this country. But we want to neglect a situation that has arisen in this country in a very critical part, a portion of the country that China is claiming it belongs to it, it does not even issue visas to people who go from the North-East, many parts like Arunachal Pradesh, but we are completely neglecting it. We are not giving them justice.

I would suggest as an affirmative action, let this august House today unanimously decide to have a JPC involving all political parties. Let them go to the North-East; let them look at the problem at close angle; let them see how the Bodos are suffering; let them see what is happening with infiltration; let them realise whether what is being claimed in the media—because the media also does not know much about it; nobody knows how many dams are being constructed in Arunachal Pradesh; and how many lakhs of people are being displaced – is true or not. There is no report about them at all.

So, it is time we form a JPC and we send not only leaders, but I would say, people from all parties to go to that area and see what is in reality happening there; and give a report to this House within a specific time, may be before the Winter Session, on what they feel.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY: Sir, I have tangible comments to make. I am not making any political comments.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please wind up. I have already given you an extra time.

SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY: Okay. This is affirmative action. Let us form a JPC; and let all parties go there; and then give a report to this House based on which further action needs to be taken on a long-term basis.

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI (KARUR): Hon. Chairman, Sir, I thank you very much for giving me this opportunity to participate in the debate on the Adjournment Motion.

Most of the Members have mentioned about the tragic incident that took place in Assam. It is a very unfortunate thing, which has happened. We have been facing these kinds of incidents in Assam very often recently. The hon. Finance Minister and the former Home Minister visited Assam. I hope that he would give a real picture as to what actually happened and what is the present situation in Assam.

There may be the ethnic problems or other issues, we do not know. But recently, we had come to know that a citizen doing some activities in Assam was in trouble. So, people have been facing a lot of problems, who are doing some good activities there. But at the same time, one of the hon. Members also mentioned that even in Delhi the North-Eastern people are suffering a lot.

So, we have to find out what the actual problem is. I would request that the Government must come forward to invite various groups in Assam to sort out this problem. The first and foremost action that is required to be taken is to restore peace and normalcy.

Sir, one hon. Member showed some pictures in the House and stated how the tragedy took place and how the common men were being ill-treated and killed. A huge number of displacements of families have taken place. Therefore, rehabilitation is the most important thing to do. Let the Government come forward to give more money to rehabilitate the affected persons and see that peace and normalcy are restored very soon in Assam.

With these few words, I conclude my speech.

[Translation]

SHRI LALU PRASAD (Saran): Hon. Chairman Sir, I am waiting for quite a long. Advani ji is not here. Had he been here, I would have asked him directly that....(*Interruptions*)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, please do not pass any comments. Let there be order in the House.

[Translation]

SHRI LALU PRASAD: Sir, Advani ji has alleged that the election of UPA-II Government if not the UPA-I, and subsequently its formation was wrong. We the Members including Mulayam Singh ji and others who are elected in these elections from the regime of UPA-I to UPA-II want to know that under which circumstances he used these words? I have heard that he feels sorry and after lot of pressure he has taken his words back. We expected that Advani ji would write something on his blog in this respect. In his blog. ...*(Interruptions)*, please listen to me. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon'ble Members, please maintain decorim of the house. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI LALUPRASAD: Ok, he will say that on his blog. We are now well-versed with Advaniji style of speech. ...*(Interruptions)**. We respect Advaniji. He is an elderly person and it doesn't suit him to equivocate. So, he himself has not said this correctly. We are having this discussion on the riotous situation in Assam wherein such incidents have taken place with our minority and tribal brethren. We want to know as to who is behind all this. We all want to know that who spread propaganda about Bangladeshis infiltration during the AGP-NDA regime. The same issue came forth when Advaniji was the Home Minister and I was a member. These people started this propaganda in Mumbai and Delhi and all other places saying there were Bangladeshis all over the country, giving rise to communal hatred. You eye their being a Muslim wearing lungi and vests, and putting in hardwork, and such sort of attire while they work as labourers across the country and call them Bangladeshis. I am certain our tribal brethren are being misled on this issue of Bangladeshis infiltration and there is a big conspiracy behind it which you need to find out.

[Translation]

Mr. Chairman Sir, a banner has been erected in that area. I have not gone there myself. A banner has been raised there which says that we will not allow Assam to become Kashmir. What does this reflect? What is the force behind these acts. No tribal can talk like

*Expunged as order by the Chair.

this. Who are they? You were recently defeated in the elections held in Assam. Congress Party got the mandate. Minority is also a front here and an MP is sitting here. Their party also got the supportt.

Mr. Chairman Sir, we should keep if in our mind that the British Government brought people from everywhere to Assam when Oil and Tea plantations were discovered there. They kept everyone there. India was one united nation. Bihari people belonging to Chapra, Siwan, Gopalganj are spread in Dibrugarh, Tinsukhia. Rioting was perpetuated here on a large scale under a conspiracy. Who are the people behind the conspiracy. Who are the people responsible for the riots? ...*(Interruptions)* Forces behind the riots are well-known. When their fortunes slide, that is of the Sangh Parivar, BJP. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record except the speech of Mr. Lalu Prasad.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI LALU PRASAD: They talk of Bangladeshi. ...*(Interruptions)* Please make them take their seats. ...*(Interruptions)* You sit down.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Do not instigate him. Please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record except the speech of Mr. Lalu Prasad.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI LALU PRASAD: Forces triggering riots have been identified in the country. They are desperate to win the year 2014 elections by rioting. They are allured to reach the Parliament through riots. ...*(Interruptions)* I want to tell that it will never be possible. ...*(Interruptions)* Entire nation knows that they are trying to gain political mileage by instigating violence amongst the minority

people and tribals. International powers are also involved there. You have become the new Home Minister. Congress Party should deal strictly. Strict action should be taken against those favoring the riots. There should be no leniency. This is my suggestion. There should be no leniency. This is my suggestion people engaged in rioting and those spreading communal hatred are seated together in one boat and the boat is sinking. ...(*Interruptions*) Perpetuate riots. ...(*Interruptions*) They perpetuated riots in Bhagalpur. Therefore, they have to be dealt with strictly. On one side they ran the Anna Movement. Anna Ji has disappeared from the scene. They have been defeated and are now exhausted. ...(*Interruptions*) Now riots are their weapon. Therefore, they have to be dealt with strictly. Our whole support is with them. This is my contention.

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE (Raigarh): Thank you, Chairman Sir. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record. Please stop cross talks.

...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE: I will speak. You listen to me. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Geete, please address to the Chair. Do not get disturbed.

[*Translation*]

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to speak in support of the Adjournment motion moved by Lal Krishna Advani on the riots in Assam. I totally agree with Advani Ji that the problem in Assam today is not confined to Assam only but it is a very big problem of the whole nation. This problem is about Bangladeshi intruders. The riots that took place there are neither the Hindu-Muslim riots nor any caste wars. If the Government agrees with me then I want to say that these are not riots but attack on India by Bangladeshi infiltrators. This is an attack on India. It is not a riot. Therefore, the Government should take the entire incident

and the happenings seriously. Those perpetuating these riots should be dealt with strictly.

I welcome the new Home Minister. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not disturb. Do not indulge in cross-talking. Nothing will go on record except what Mr. Geete is saying.

...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE: Some people have tried to welcome him with serial bomb blasts in Pune. Investigation is underway on the effects of the bomb blasts. But this nation has expectations from the Home Minister. Therefore, when Pawan Singh Ghatowar Ji was speaking here, it was a reply of the Government to Advani Ji. After his reply was made the entire treasury bench was thumping the benches. I failed to understand the reason for their thumping of benches. ...(*Interruptions*) It you speak in Assamese. ...(*Interruptions*)

Chairman Sir, I welcome their applause or thumping of benches if it was done for speaking in Assamese. When we used to speak in Marathi, we were termed as regional. If speaking in Assamese is a matter of pride, then I welcome the move. ...(*Interruptions*) They did not thump the benches for that. They thumped the benches because he replied to Advani Ji. Mr. Chairman, Sir it is not a matter of Question - Answer. Figures are not available regarding the displaced persons. Newspapers say, there are four lakh displaced person. Today, when our Madam Speaker expressed grief on that incident then she said that two lakh persons were displaced. Even if there are two lakh families then this figure is too big. If two lakh families are displaced, then it is a matter of shame for my country. ...(*Interruptions*) I do not know the reason for thumping the benches. ...(*Interruptions*) I fail to understand the reason for thumping the benches. We would also thump the benches and welcome you if you send these two lakh families back. Need of the hour is to bring these displaced families to their homes. What is the number of persons who died in these riots. Madam Speaker has given the figure of 73 persons. There is no actual figure for the number of persons who have been killed in these riots. But, today they are in

refugee camps. They are living in camps after having been displaced.

Chairman Sir, the matter of Bangladeshi infiltrators is not related to any caste or religion. We have been repeatedly saying in this House and which my party has been telling and my party supreme Bala Saheb Thakre has been saying that we should not relate the Bangladeshi infiltrators with Mohammedans or whatever their religion may be. If Bangladeshi belongs to the religion, then it is wrong to connect them with Indian Muslims. Until we rectify this and accept this reality, no Government will be able to face this difficulty. You will succeed when you accept this reality.

Mr. Chairman Sir, the riots have been perpetrated by Bangladeshi infiltrators. I am afraid that like Pakistan occupied Kashmir which is at present in Pakistan it is just possible that Kokrajhar Dhubri districts may become Bangladesh occupied region. It is the responsibility of Government. *...(Interruptions)* They may become BOK. BOK may come into existence on the lines of POK. Government have to look into this matter seriously. It is a warning for future. At present, perhaps three districts are under their possession, that is, Bangladeshi infiltrators. I am repeating the viewpoint of Advani Ji on Bangladeshi infiltrators. But I am not the only one who is saying this. Our erstwhile Home Minister and the present Minister of Finance are sitting here. A book authored by former Minister Shri Shashi Tharoor was released in Pune. Our Minister of Home Affairs also must have read this news. This news has been published in a Marathi Newspaper. With your permission, I would like to read out a paragraph from it. I will read it first in Marathi and then translate it into Hindi. The Member of Parliament Shri Shashi Tharoor's book "21st sadi ka Hindustan our dunia" (India and the world of 21st century) was released by the former Ambassador Talmiz Ahmed of Saudi Arabia on behalf of our symbiosis centre for International Education in Pune. It is written in Marathi language. "21 vya Shatkateel Hindusthan aani jag". At that time what did Shashi Tharoor Ji say? I will read it first in Marathi "Desat 70 lakh Nepali Aani Sumare Don Koti Bangladeshi Nivasit a soon tyamadhye diwasendiwas warh hoth Aahe". Shashi Tharoor Ji is saying that there are 70 lakh Nepalese and two crore Bangladeshis in the country today and their number is growing day-by-day. "Matra tyana parat pathvinayasathi Hindustankade kontehi those dhoran nahi. But India does not have any concerte effective measures to send

them back. "Iyasthi hindustancha swantantra vyapak kayada asaayachi garaj aahe". For this purpose, India needs to have a strict and comprehensive law. "The karanyakade kendrasarkarche gelye kahi varshapasoon poornpane durlaksh jhate aahe". In order to frame such a law the Government of India has not been paying attention towards it for many years. "Asemat congressche khasdar Dr. Shashi Tharoor yanni vyakt kele." Congress MP Shri Shashi Tharoor has expressed such an opinion. *...(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please wind up now.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE: Mr. Chairman Sir, please give me some time. *...(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: You please sit down. Please take your seat.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon'ble Member, everybody has got the facility of translation. Hence, you need not repeat it.

[Translation]

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE: Sir, I am not repeating. Please grant me two minutes time.

I am also going to give the proof about the perpetrators of this riot. I am going to give our the Minister of Home Affairs the proof about the people who were behind the riots.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am giving you just one more minute to speak.

...(Interruptions)

[*Translation*]

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE: The Government should conduct an enquiry into it.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, there is a reality in Shashi Tharoor Ji has said. He is a congress MP and also a former Minister. He has stated this in Pune. These are not my words. The Minister of Home Affairs should conduct an inquiry into whatever Shashi Tharoor Ji has said to find out the reality. The Government should make efforts to know it.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, today the problem of Bangladeshi infiltrators has snowballed into a major issue for the country but when the talks are on about deporting these infiltrators, then it is linked with the muslims saying, that the muslims are being displaced from here. Lалуji is saying that it will remain so. I do not need to pay much attention towards him. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have given you enough time.

...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE: I can understand the excitement of Lалуji as the time since UPA-2 has come into being he has been cherishing the dream of becoming a minister, but Soniaji is not giving him an opportunity. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI LALU PRASAD: I am above the ministers. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am addressing you. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now. I gave you 10 minutes to speak. There is not much time at our disposal.

...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am calling the name of the next speaker, namely, Shri Prabodh Panda. Please wind up now.

...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am addressing you, so there is no need to pay much attention towards that. Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Bangladeshi infiltrators who are behind the riots here, want to take possession of both Kokarajhar and Dhubri districts, rather the fact unfortunately is that they themselves have the possession there. The Government of India should conduct an inquiry into it and make a statement about it here.

In Assam, our Shiv Sena party has a small unit. The Chief of Shiv Sena party there, has written letters to the Chief Minister and the Governor of Assam. He has stated that the organisation which is behind all these riots, is none other than United National Muslim Army. I am mentioning the name of this organisation because when Paban Singh Ghatowar, who is also a minister of the Government of India was expressing his views in the House, he had also put these points before the House and had admitted that there are a few muslim organisations in that state who are making an effort to create a separate Islamic country there. You can verify it from the records. ...(*Interruptions*) The United National Muslim Army is a terrorist organisation.

SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR: I did not talk about any minority organisation. I talked about the insurgency group.

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to say how this Government can succeed. The organisation which. ...(*Interruptions*)*

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing else will go on record. Shri Prabodh Panda, you may start now.

...(*Interruptions*)*

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE: I am about to conclude. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Member, you may start now. Nothing else will go on record. I gave you enough time. Nothing is going on record. Only what Shri Prabodh

*Not recorded.

Panda is saying will go on record. Nothing else is going on record.

*(Interruptions)...**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing else is going on record.

*(Interruptions)...**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members. please stick to your time.

SHRI PRABODH PANDA (Midnapore): Thank you, hon. Chairman, Sir, for calling me to participate in the discussion on the Adjournment Motion moved by hon. Advani Ji. However, I cannot support the Adjournment Motion as the Adjournment Motion mentions that it is due to the failure of the Government of the day. I think this not the failure only of the Government of the day, but this is a failure of the successive Governments. It is not only the UPA Government, but also the erstwhile NDA Government are responsible for that.

Sir, I want to be brief and concise, but please allow me to complete all the points that I wish to raise. I will not go into any repetitions.

Sir, the incidents took place mainly in some parts of the Bodo Autonomous Region, that is, in the districts of Kokrajhar, Bongaigaon, Chirang and the adjoining Dhubri district.

15.59 hrs.

[SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ *in the Chair*]

As per the news reports appeared in the Press, four lakh people were forced to move into 273 temporary refugee camps. Nearly 65 persons had lost their lives, and 500 villages have been torched. That is the magnitude of the incidents that occurred in a short span of two weeks. So, this is a matter of deep and national concern.

16.00 hrs.

Sir, what was the beginning? The entire areas was simmering with tension for the past few months, open disputes for lands was there in over fifty villages. The State Government did not take any precautionary

measures. It actually ignored the entire region. The State Government did not move and that led to retaliations. Some interested persons, even some communal elements took the opportunity and termed this incident into a communal one. I do agree that this cannot be attributed to the ethnic violence incident.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude. The time is very short.

SHRI PRABODH PANDA: Sir, I did not even mention my points. First, I appeal to you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Carry on but be concise.

SHRI PRABODH PANDA: Sir, they are not ethnic conflicts. This is a not communal conflict. And I do not agree with the BJP that this is the conflict of India and Bangladesh. That cannot be attributed so far if we go to the details about the character of the incidents. Sir, what are the main problems? The main problems so far I understand is the Border Management issue. The issue relates to the land disputes; the issue relates to identifying the intruders after 25th March, 1971; the issue relates to ensuring the democratic rights of the local people who may have come from erstwhile Bangladesh, those who might be coming from the rural areas. These are four things and so far, we know that everything has been reviewed and discussed in a tripartite meeting held on 31st May, 2002. What happened to that? And in the tripartite agreement, it was mentioned that the Home Ministry is the sole nodal agency for its implementation. With the non-implementation of the agreement and non implementation of the Accord in sincerity and negligence from the successive Governments at the Centre and in the State, this is the outcome. So, I request the Home Minister. They are shifting themselves from one crisis to another crisis. But this is a very serious issue. They are not serious. They have not properly implemented the Assam Accords. If they have implemented the tripartite agreement in 31st May, 2002, that situation would not have developed.

Now, Sir, I want to tell about the rehabilitation. In the Bodo Autonomous area, the land problem is there. But my question is that those people originally came from different places which are outside the Bodo Autonomous area or the erstwhile Bangladesh or any other part of India, they have no right of having the land there. This problem should be addressed first. How is

*Not recorded.

it possible to have rehabilitation without the land? They are scattered in different camps. You are providing relief. That is needed. You are providing the package. That is needed.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please end your speech now.

SHRI PRABODH PANDA: I request the Home Ministry and the Union Government in this particular issue. In the All party meeting, we can sit together. The speech of hon. Minister disappointed me. I thought whatever the reasons for self-acclamation, self-introspection should be there. Whatever may be self-acclamation, you should not be satisfied. Self-introspection is really required. They are running the Government in the Centre; they are running the Government in the State. Even then, they have to satisfy themselves. But nothing is there in so far as self-introspection is concerned. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have made your point. Please sit down. Nothing will go on record.

*...(Interruptions)**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Narahari Mahato to speak.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO (Purulia): Thank you, Sir, for giving me a chance to participate in the discussion on the Adjournment Motion moved by Shri Advaniji. Our Party do not support the Adjournment Motion. But today's discussion is very sensitive. Today's discussion is about integrity and unity of our country.

Today we are discussing about the position and problem of Assam. Many hon. Members discussed about various points in this august House. What we have seen is that Assam is a very important State of the North-Eastern part of our country not only in terms of tourism but in the sphere of the security of our country. In our Constitution, the integrity, the security, harmony and all the related matters are included. But this incident took place in the third week of July in Kokarajhar and Dhubri. In this incident, lots of people were displaced and lots of people lost their homes and houses. They are taking shelter along with their children under the tree. They are landless, homeless and everything. They

*Not recorded.

are feeling insecure. What is the Central Government doing for the homeless people and those who are suffering since the third week of July? If we go through the newspapers we are seeing that the people, either Muslims or Hindus or Bodos are suffering. The Central Government should come to the rescue of the distressed and homeless people. Lots of students are not going to schools and colleges because they are shelterless and homeless. They are starving for food. Only rice and *dal* is available to them and not even salt is available. Our ex-Home Minister visited that place. Our Prime Minister visited this place.

[Translation]

But till date there has not been any solution to this problem. What we shall have to do for this, is to be considered seriously. We are discussing it today in the House but through more discussion, the distressed person's bellies cannot be satiated. We need to take stem steps.

[English]

Those who are guilty of such incidents, they should be punished. They should be identified. Who are they? We do not know who they are, whether they are Muslims or Hindus or Bodos. We should help those who are in distress.

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have expressed your sentiments. Now you please wind up.

SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO: My suggesting is that the Government should identify the guilty, the culprits who are behind this. Those who are guilty of such incidents, should be punished.

[English]

Those who are homeless, those whose homes have been demolished, their homes should be rebuilt by the Government, either the State Government or the Central Government. They are homeless now. Their houses should be built and they should be moved to their homes from the camps. Their children are not able to go to schools. The wrong policy of the Central Government has devastated their lives today. Even after 67 years of Independence, there are burning problems and the country is burning like a volcano. This is my humble submission to the hon. Home Minister, through you.

[Translation]

SHRI JOSEPH TOPPO: Chairman, Sir, I am very grateful to you and more so to the Madam Speaker for giving me an opportunity to speak on this burning issue, i.e. the important matter regarding Assam.

Firstly, Assam Accord was signed. After that, the Assam Student Association organized such a huge historical movement during the tenure of Rajiv Gandhi. The historical movement was organized under the leadership of our Chairman Praful Kumar Mahanto and Shri Bhriku Kumar Phukan ji. The signing of the accord had significant ramifications. But, there are two or three issues in it, which the Central Government has not fulfilled yet. Border it still open and there is no fencing. Fencing is the duty of Central Government and so many years have passed but fencing has not been done.

Secondly, D-Voter is nowhere in India, but Assam has D-Voters. D-Voter means doubtful voter. But, how long can these doubtful voters remain in the area? Doubtful means they cannot vote but if their children get a birth certificate, they can vote, but their father cannot vote. I want to know the steps taken by the Government regarding these D-Voters. This is such an issue on which discussion is very necessary and as far migration is concerned, tribal people have been removed earlier in 1986. But, they are still in the shelter home. Government is repeating again and again that it shall provide shelter to them. Now they are very old but still they are in the camps. Central Government has not taken any step in this regard. More than 11 thousand persons are still refugees since 1996. Then, there are other minority camps in which they are living in the same condition. There is no change in their condition. Now, they are feeling insecure in the camps too. I went in the college, 5000 persons are living there in. Old persons, children and women are amongst them. There women are delivering their babies and their condition is very bad. Today, we all experienced the pain of Assamese and I am happy that we are discussing their condition here. But, I want to say that this is not a small matter. This is a very big issue.

If these Bangladeshi people are not stopped there then the tribal people and Bodo tribals will be rendered homeless. This is our biggest fear. I would like to ask the Central Government that the tribal people and minorities have not been provided shelter by the

Government. Now, how the Government is going to provide shelter to 4 lakh people and how it all got started? These people were removed from their homes on the days of pairs fasting for Muslim brethren. I am quoting India Today and you can see this picture, which depicts the bodies floating in the river. This picture would not lie.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You need not show the photo. You say what you want to say.

SHRI JOSEPH TOPPO: I quote "45 year old Noorjahan and several Muslim women applied Sindoor on their forehead and tried to present themselves as a Hindu to save themselves from indiscriminate firing." Situation is such there that Muslim women proclaim themselves to be Hindus by applying Sindoor...
.(Interruptions) It is written as such.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You cannot show such a photo here. You keep your speech brief.

SHRI JOSEPH TOPPO: It is true. One person was killed....(Interruptions) Human beings are being tortured there, whether they are Hindu, Muslim or anyone else but blind, deaf and dumb persons were also killed there for no fault of theirs. What was their fault? I hope that the Central Government will provide housing facility to these persons. Such a big incident occurred there. The Central Government has CBI and other agencies and there are agencies under the Assamese Government as well, but these agencies could not notice and four lakh persons were rendered homeless there. The Central Government too could not notice. I hope that the Central Government shall provide shelter to those homeless persons at the earliest and take immediate timely action and provide relief to the people.

SHRI BADRUDDIN AJMAL (Dhubri): Chairman Sir, I am very grateful to you that you gave me an opportunity to speak on this serious matter. I hope that you will not stop my speech after two minutes because I am from the same place where this whole incident took place and persons have taken shelter there.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You speak for three minutes. You asked for two minutes and I am giving you three minutes.

SHRI BADRUDDIN AJMAL: My friend has just told us about the situation there. Before that, Ghatowar Saheb and our other colleague had also spoken about it. The

actual position is that there is an urgent need to conduct an inquiry into the incident from humanitarian angle to know who is responsible for this. I completely agree with Laluji. Advaniji is our very senior leader, an elderly man in front of us. He should not divert the whole matter by terming it as a Bangladeshi issue and this is a big injustice. People who went there are Bangla speaking. Persons from Bengal region of undivided India were brought to Assam. People from Bihar and other persons were brought. They were brought for varied purposes. If I were to state further then the persons coming from Undivided Bengal are still Bangladeshi and if we talk about Advaniji then we have to trace back the history of their ancestors to Pakistan. I don't want to say this. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down.

SHRI BADRUDDIN AJMAL: There is a Constitution of India. According to the agreement of 25 March, 1971, the matter regarding people of India and those from outside has been decided. Now repeating these things will be rekindling of the doused fire. Let the BJP speak what they want. There are several communal forces in BJP who have raged riots. Houses of Muslims were marked and houses of Hindus were also marked and their houses were burnt selectively. Today, thousands of children will be killed. Many women are pregnant there. There is scarcity of medicines. They do not talk about them. They do not talk of humanity. They think that they can get their votes by talking like that. Their days of getting votes are over. Today, they are worried about the President and their Prime Ministerial candidate. They should talk of humanity in these things and if the God is merciful then they too will be benefitted. They should talk of humanity there. They should think about housing these people and providing rehabilitation and relief to these persons. They should talk of providing medicines to them and help the Government of India. Advaniji should take the responsibility. He helped in signing the ETC agreement of 2003 in which he did not give any right to 70 percent Non-Bodos and 30 percent of the people were given full rights and an opportunity of complete governance due to which all these issues are arising today.

I would like to tell the Government that until any permanent solution to this problem is found, these issues will keep arising time and again.

SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY (Alipurduar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, a discussion is going on in the House about the incidents in Assam and everyone has taken part in this discussion. We are expressing our feelings about the sad incident occurred in Assam and we recommend strict punishment to the guilty after carrying out an investigation. Sir, this is not a fresh incident. My parliamentary constituency lies next to Assam. We have been witnessing similar incidents. After the recent incident of riots, many people have gone to Jalpaigudi of West Bengal, some went to certain areas of Bihar and are taking shelter there. They are not yet feeling secure. I would like to say that by instilling a sense of security in them, they may be led back to their own places. Sir, these communal riots are not the development of present time. Involved students movement etc. and all such other things. The incidents which we had seen here before a voice emerged from there. My analysis is that, that area is endowed with rich natural resources, they have got everything there but are devoid of good practices. The State Government and Central Government have overlooked that area. The level of poverty is very high there. The situation is very bad there due to the absence of any development in the area. There is oil there, there is tea, cultivation is there, tourism is there, but there is no development. Due to poverty, people think so, the Englishmen brought people there from outside, they picked people from Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and other areas and settled them there by providing them with jobs. When something was going on there, people from other parts came there to do the jobs there, the people raised their voices when these people entered the field of business. The students started the fight there. There was a slogan there—Ali, Bangali, Deshwali, Gorakhali leave Assam. With this slogan, the youth there created a commotion. Subsequently AGP was constituted. They thought that if they remove others they would get the jobs. They nursed such kind of a feeling. Their issue is that no development took place there. There are national assets, they have got everything. But there even now we can see, it is a matter of great regret that if any train gets cancelled it will invariably be the train to Poorvanchal. There is no good road existing there for to and fro journey. National Highway number-21 is there but its condition is very pathetic. There are no means of communication in the area. I would like to say that if you focus on the development of that area there will not be any communal riots. The tug of war between the Hindus and Muslims

has been going on there earlier. Just now three-four lakh people have been displaced, they belong to other community, they are Bodo people. There are aboriginals. There are Santhal, Uranv, Munda, they also had been displaced. They are still living on the refugee camps. Still they are unable to return to their own places. This is the situation prevailing there. At one point of time, we were also in Jharkhand, we were taken to Bengal and we became Bengalis. About one crore tribals live in tea estates. They did not get the status. They have been scattered there. The respect, which has been accorded to the tribals in India, has not been accorded to them. The Government is not according it. In one region they get the status of the tribals, in other regions they do not get it, that's why conflict arises. I would like to make a request to the Government to make arrangements for their proper settlement. One of our hon'ble Members has given a good suggestion that there are a lot of committees like JPC and there are a lot of scams also, these are the problems of Poorvanchal. This is a border area. This area shares its border with Burma, China, Bangladesh. In the viewpoint of security, there have been issues every year. So a committee may be constituted and sent there to resolve the original issues so that caste based problems do not arise there anymore. Prime Minister is saying and we are also saying that it is a blemish on our country. In the twenty-first century, a disgrace is taking place. It should not happen and communal harmony and unity be strengthened and the progress of the country be achieved and for that I request the House, hon'ble Minister of Home Affairs to punish the perpetrators of this incident and make arrangements for proper settlement of the displaced. With these words, I conclude my speech.

SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY (Guwahati): Sir, I would like to speak in support of the adjournment motion moved by hon'ble Advaniji. Bangladeshi infiltrators are the reason behind the unfortunate incidents in Assam. Advaniji has clearly stated that it is not a Hindu-Muslim conflict. This is a conflict of native versus outsider. Assam origin people belong to the Bodo community. The attacks on them are highly unfortunate. Houses of twenty-five lakh people were burnt down. Five lakh men are in camps now. I myself went there and have witnessed it. They have taken shelter on the footpath. They are in a most unfortunate situation. The most unfortunate thing is that the Chief Minister Tarun Gogoi has given an order that all these people should

be sent home before 15th August. The people who do not have any homes, where will they be sent? But today BJP Parliamentary Party has passed a proposal, all the members of parliament belonging to BJP will contribute their one month's salary to the affected people.(Interruptions) Not only this, from their respective areas all the MPs will collect whatever maximum possible assistance they can and will handover it to the refugee camps. Hon'ble Advaniji, Sushamaji have given this direction. From all the BJP ruled states, all materials will reach refugee camps so that those people would get some relief. But the sad fact is that these people who are still in a crisis and are on roads, who do not have any houses, there are one-two schools, they are there, they have been asked to leave before 15th August, this cannot be possible. Through you, I am objecting it.

[English]

I had been to the refugee camps from 22nd to 25th July and I had seen their condition. There is no proper food. There is no medical treatment.

[Translation]

They are living on a few morsels, even potable water is not available for them.

[English]

It is stinking.

[Translation]

Foul smell is emanating from all the areas. There is not even an office to offer assistance to the women who are delivering children there. There are so many camps, so many people are there, still none pays a visit there, even the Central Government has some responsibility in it. It was highly necessary to send there some doctors, and medicines from here also. Prime Minister has given rupees three hundred crores.

[English]

It is a very negligible amount.

[Translation]

of the hundred crores, it has been stated that houses would be constructed under Indira Aawas Yojana, twenty thousand houses will be constructed using rupees 100

crores. Houses of Five lakh people were burnt down. What can be done with this 100 crores? Paban Singh Ghatowarji has been shouting from the rooftops that Prime Minister ji has given such an amount, Prime Minister ji belongs to Assam, he has been elected to Rajya Sabha thrice from Assam, he has responsibility as a Prime Minister and as a Member of Parliament. He proclaims himself to be a son of Assam. If son of Assam says so then other ministers said this much, it is a matter to comprehend, this is what I would like to say.

The trouble started on 2nd July which was low in intensity, some people were killed on 6th July and as far as I know and it has been said that the officer of the Union Home Ministry had given information to the Prime Minister as well as the Chief Minister of Assam that there might be some trouble at BTA area, but these people shared no responsibility and didn't take any action. The incident which started on 2nd July, went out of control on 19th July. All the people there were rendered homeless, and finally killed,

[*English*]

It is an irresponsible and unwanted activity on the part of the Government.

[*Translation*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right.

SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY: Sir, I have just started. It is very sad that this incident started on 16th July.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have already mentioned it.

SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY: But the Chief Minister himself has complained that the Army was given marching orders very late. Army was sent after 5 days and in this period game was almost over. So I want to ask the honble Prime Minister as to why army was sent after taking so much time, you should answer this point while making your reply.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please be brief.

SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY: A large number of people died and so many people were rendered homeless due to this delay in sending the army. Paban Singh Ghatowar has said that Bangladeshis are not

there. A party completely involved is playing politics can't say anything else. Their greed for votes and power is compelling than to say that there are no Bangladeshis. Former Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi Ji entered into treaty in 1985 that all the Bangladeshis people residing in Assam since 1971 would be ousted from the country but the Congress Party, completely ignored by implementing IMDT Act.

[*English*]

Even today more than seven lakh cases relating to foreigners are pending in courts.

[*Translation*]

This is deplorable.

SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY: I will conclude after saying one or two more things. Paban Singh Ghatovar has said one more thing, he has said that there should be new National Register for Foreigners but the work in this regard has not started. A little work was done in these direction but the same got discontinued because fight started between two student groups Muslim and locals.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have made your point. Please conclude.

SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY: Situation in Assam, right now is very explosive, only 22 kilometer part of Assam is connected with main border line. Border of Assam is open. Around 50 km long border area out of 250 km long border area of Assam is open. Wherever the border line passes through the water bodies even that border is open. You will be shocked to know that Assam police has not been provided even the steel bullets. They have been asked to use plastic bullets so that no infiltrator gets killed. Para Military forces deployed there do not have any sophisticated weapons to thwart infiltration there.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY: At last I would like to say that the security of the whole country would be jeopardized if we fail to check infiltrators in Assam. Now 13 districts out of 27 districts in Assam have the majority of Bangladeshi people. 15 Assembly segments are now in the hands of doubtful Bangladeshis. This is

the situation of Assam. Demography of Assam is changing gradually. Culture of Assam, tradition of Assam, religion of Assam and culture of tribal people is in danger. This is why situation is very explosive in Assam.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now.

SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY: I am going to conclude. There is only one remedy to the situation prevailing there that we should ponder over the issue unitedly rising above the party politics. The consideration should not be that some one belongs to Congress Party, some one owes his loyalty to Laloo ji and some one else belongs to Samajwadi Party. We should think over the issue rising above these considerations. This is a human problem. If there is no Assam, there will be no India.

[English]

That is why, first of all, they should identify the Bangladeshis and deport them. My second suggestion is to clear all the PGR/VGR and riverine areas and they should be free from the Bangladeshi infiltrators. My third suggestion is to implement the Foreigners Act it is directed by the Supreme Court and update NRC. They should give security to indigenous people. The amount of Rs. 300 crore should be increased to Rs. 1500 crore.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record.

...(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shrimati Ranee Narah may speak now.

**SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH (Lakhimpur): Thank you, Hon. Chairman Sir, for giving me an opportunity to speak on the recent violence that had taken place in Kokrajhar, Dhubri and Chirang districts of Assam. Before I speak on these violent incidents I would like to throw some light on Bodoland Territorial Areas District (BTAD), because, no one know exactly what is happening in BTAD and why it is happening. Why such incident have occurred in BTAD? BTAD spans over 8,821.86 Square kilometers. Bodos constitute 32% of the total population, Rava community constitutes 22%, while adivasi

*Not recorded.

**English translation of the speech originally delivered in Assamese.

population is 30.5%, Muslims accounts for 14.5%, the percentage of Koch population is 6%, Bengali Hindus contribute for 9.9%. Assamese population is about 40.7% and other communities account for 6.6%. These figures show that in BTAD area Bodos and Ravas together constitute 74% of total population and rest are all non-Bodos. In 2003, BTAD was created. While we want that in this 8,821.86 Square kilometers area all the Bodo people should be able to live peacefully, at the same time we also want that the non-Bodos who have been living there should also feel secured to live there. No one should be allowed to harass the non-Bodos living in the BTAD area. I have great respect for Advaniji. He has said that it is not a clash between Hindu and Muslims, rather it is a clash between Indian nationals and Bangladeshi infiltrators. By saying so, Advaniji it seems, wants to flare up the situation. ...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record. Please address the Chair.

...(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH: Advaniji has quoted our Chief Minister. Our Cheif Minister had said that in the violence hit Kokrajhar, Dhubri and Chirang district the situation is volcanic. ...(Interruptions). He has misquoted our Chief Minister. Our Chief Minister said that to contain violence every person irrespective of his caste, creed or religion, every political party and every organisation should make all out efforts. I would like to state that Advaniji has seen many movements, many agitations. I have also seen many agitations and movements. He supported those who once claimed that there were 50 lakh illegal infiltrators in our state. They continued their struggle for 7 years. We must remember late Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. She tried her elvel best to bring peace and prosperity to our north east. But unfortunately we lost her. Rajiv Gandhiji also wanted that peace and prosperity should reign in the north east. In order to create a peaceful atmosphere he signed the Mizo accord. Today we must salute Rajiv Gandhiji. AASU, which once claimed that Assam had 50 lakhs illegal foreign national continued their struggle for 7 years in which more than 600 people died. It was Rajiv Gandhiji who in order to bring a peaceful solution to the Assam movement signed Assam accord with All Assam Student's Union (AASU). He even asked the then Cheif Minister of Assam Mr.

*Not recorded.

Hiteshwar Saikia to step down for the sake of peace and harmony in Assam. Mr. Saikia then resigned from the, Chief Ministership immediately. You will never find such a great personality in your party. You are aware that our UPA Chairperson has sacrificed a lot for the nation. Our late Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi also made sacrifice by asking our ex-C.M. late Mr. Hiteshwar Saikia to step down for the sake of lasting peace in the state. After the resignation of the Congress Government in Assam, the student leaders who spearheaded the Assam movement got the chance to form a Government. On 24th December, 1985 a new Government under the leadership of Mr. Prafulla Kumar Mahanta took oath in presence of more than 1 lakh people at Nehru Stadium. They were in power for about 10 years. But they could not even detect or deport 10 foreigners. Advani who was our Home Minister and for whom I have great respect could not detect the illegal immigrants. Why could not he deport the so-called illegal foreign nationals? I wish to reiterate that we will never allow even a single Bangladeshi national to remain in our soil. But in the name of deporting Bangladeshis, we will not allow any genuine Indian citizen to be harassed. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please Address the Chair. You please sit down.

SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH: Not only this he could not even detect a single illegal foreign national despite being our Home Minister. Recently, while visiting Dhuburi, he had said that our border with Bangladesh should be well defined. Now since election is round the corner he is saying so. Why he did not raise this issue when he was in power? Now our State Government has sealed the Indo-Bangladesh border. You all must be thinking that Assam is rocked by communal violence. But this is not true. In fact it is ethnic clash that has taken place in Assam. And this ethnic clash is the handiwork of some miscreants. Every ethnic group has mischievous elements in its rank who indulge in such violent activities. Would it be right to blame the entire community for the sins of a handful? The Bodo people should also not be deprived of their rights to live peacefully in the BTAD area. Our UPA Chairperson Sonia Gandhi has all along been saying that no one will be allowed to disturb the peace loving Bodo people living in the BTAD area. She has also been saying that no Indian citizen will be allowed to be harassed. There are two Muslim leaders in the BJP. I wonder if the BJP considers them to be

Bangladeshis also. The BJP says it is a clash between Bangladeshis and Indian nationals which is not true. India is a secular country. We all belonging to different caste, creed and religion should live peacefully and in complete harmony. There is a strong foundation of communal harmony in the state of Assam. In Assam's Kamrup district, which falls under madam Bijoya Chakravarty's constituency there is a place called Hajo. In Hajo there is a masjid namely Powamakka and adjacent to the wall of that masjid there exists a Hindu temple known as Hoygreb-Madhab Mandir. Both Hindus and Muslims are living unitedly there for centuries. I have noticed that the BJP always try to gain political mileage when the election is round the corner, by raising such issue. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now.

SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH: In Assam under the able leadership of Sonia Gandhi Congress has formed Government for three consecutive terms. The BJP has realized now that it won't be possible for them to oust Congress Government from power in Assam. That's why they want to destabilise our state by raising such issues. They even want to destabilise the nation as a whole. I am sure of involvement of a third party having criminal backgrounds in the Assam violence. We should find out and punish the criminals involved in such gory incidents of violence. As we all know, adequate number of security force have been deployed in those areas and peace has come back to those affected places. Our Hon. Chief Minister has requested for a CBI inquiry to go into the details of the incidents. I appeal to members of all political parties to make all out effort so that this type of incident never occur again. With these words before conclude my speech. I totally oppose the Adjournment Motion moved by Shri Advani.

[*Translation*]

SHRI S. D. SHARIQ (Baramula): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to request you that I was not supposed to speak on this subject. But after listening my previous speakers I have reached on conclusion that even today our politicians and leaders are not aware of the fact that this country is surviving because people of different religions live together here. This country is an ideal one because people speaking different languages live together. This country is great because people of different faith and sects live here. Someone claims to be

the champion of the Hindus, while some other claim to be the champion of the Muslims. Hindustan belongs to all Indians be it Hindus or Muslims. If this country is strong, if this country is safe, Hindus as well as Muslims would remain safe. If the country is not safe, the security of both Hindus and Muslims would be in danger. Religions fundamentalist people create such bogey and whenever elections are round the corner, some trouble starts here or there. Some people are killed in riot, so that they get an agenda for election. My friend from Shiva Sena was making his point. I would like to ask him "Kis Munh se Kaba Jaoge Galib, Sharam Tumko Magar Nahi Aati." Whether you have not insulted daily wagers in the streets of Mumbai? Whether you have not beaten the daily wagers brutally in the street of Mumbai?
...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please maintain silence. Let the hon'ble Member speak.

SHRI S. D. SHARIQ: When the people who migrated from Punjab, Lahore. and Rawalpindi are residing in Kashmir, we are saying that they are not entitled to adult franchise and jobs, but there are the people who get stunned and protest as to why they are not allowed for the same. They are the outsiders, why should we allow them to reside here? As you say that do not allow Bangladeshis here by sealing the border? We too say to turn out all those who have been residing illegally here for the last 30-40 years by sealing the border. But at that time, you do not protest because it appears that you count caste and religion at that time. They seem to be your religious brothers. (co-religionists). At that time, you forget your principle. My friends, this is a common fashion that the Muslims should be made a target in Hindustan. Muslim's honour and dignity should be ruined. There will be no peace and stability in the country as long as these kinds of feelings prevail over here. This is a fact as a principle. I do agree that the outsiders have no right to reside in our country. They have no right to stay in our country illegally. But, at the same time on the pretext of these things, such a treatment should also not be meted out to the Indian Muslims.

I would request the Government to take a strict step for investigating the unfortunate incidents that broke out in Assam so that the message could be conveyed across the country that it wants to remain consolidated. Hindu-Muslim wish to maintain unity. Honour and property of

all the people of the country should be safeguarded maintained - this is my view point.

[English]

SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI (Hyderabad): Mr. Chairman, Sir, first of all, I would like to thank you for calling me to speak.

Sir, the July 20th incident cannot be looked in isolation. What happened on 6th July and 19th July should also be looked into seriously because the immediate conclusion of the July 20th incident is not right. I charge the State Government for completely failing in protecting the lives and properties of the non-Bodos living in the BTC areas. As a result of that, about five lakh non-Bodos, a majority of them were Muslims. are living in 200 and odd relief camps where there is no clean drinking water; children are sick and there is no proper ration being given to them. I say this because I have visited those places. I am giving an example of Kamadunga High School relief camp in Kokrajhar where there are 7700 people living. This school houses 400 students. Out of these people, 2980 are children. You may please mark my words that in the coming days, you will have waves of children dying in relief camps. So, my request to the Government is that it should immediately strengthen the NHRM, immediately strengthen the ICDS. The sum of rupees 300 crore which the hon. Prime Minister has promised is peanuts. It is like what we say in Urdu—a drop in the ocean". So, I would request the Government to increase it to Rs. 2000 crore. let the State Chief Minister and the Health Minister sit together in one room and see the internal differences. Let the people of Assam do not pay the price of their internal power struggle. That is one of the reasons.

The third point is about rehabilitation. Rehabilitation cannot happen. Why? It is because in the BTC areas, the Bodos are saying that they will not allow those people who do not have relevant property documents. As a result of this, what will happen to the labourers and the land tenants? This is a violation of Section 4 of the BTC MoU.

It is a violation of that. I would say the Central Government should immediately ensure that the State Government provides relief to the children in those camps. There are many pregnant women over there;

provide safe drinking water. What is the point of a Government functioning if it cannot provide safe and clean drinking water, if it cannot provide medicines over there.

I would conclude by saying that the DTC should be dissolved immediately. They have failed in protecting people living there. Scrap Bodoland Agreement. If you cannot scrap the Bodoland Agreement, please take away those areas where 50 percent of population is not Bodos.

Militant organizations like DNDSC have semi-automatic weapons. Why can't the Assam Government take up these weapons from them?

Election Commissioner, Shri H.S. Brahma has written an article. I would like to know from the august House, whether it is right for a Constitutional Head to write such a poisonous article. Shri Brahma has written an article but he has written an article as a Bodo. How can these elections conducted in a free and fair manner if an Election Commissioner is biased and prejudiced? This the Central Government must look into.

Lastly, I warn the Central Government; I warn the hon. Members over here. ...(*Interruptions*) If proper rehabilitation does not take place, you be ready for a third wave of radicalization among Muslim youth. ...(*Interruptions*) You are not bringing it to the notice. ...(*Interruptions*) I am bringing it to your notice. ...(*Interruptions*)

Mr. Advani talked about IMDT judgement. He is right. The biggest flaw in that Act was, it should have been applied to the whole of India. This is what the Supreme Court said Mr. Advani deliberately had read those paragraphs of the Supreme Court judgement which suited his ideology. The Supreme Court said that it should apply to all over India; it should not be applied to Assam.

Next, 30 Tribunals are looking into these cases – all are foreigners. Let Mr. Advani go and file a complaint. Who is the foreigner? Let him do that. Why can't he do that?

Lastly, Mr. Advani is fighting his war – internal party war through UPA. He is isolated. ...(*Interruptions*) In conclusion, I once again urge upon the Central Government, please look into this, Mr. Advani, I am

sorry, I am using your name. Through you, I would say that the population of Bangladesh, when Bangladesh was created, Muslims were three crore; Hindus were three crore. As of now, Muslims in Bangladesh are 13 crore; and Hindus in Bangladesh are 1.5 crore. Sea cannot swallow so many Hindus of Bangladesh! Where have they gone? This is the question I leave it to the wisdom of Mr. Advani.

SHRI MOHAMMED E.T. BASHEER (Ponnani): Thank you very much, Sir, for giving me this opportunity. Instead of using the collective wisdom of this House for making an end to this kind of situation, it is quite unfortunate that senior Members from the other side, are trying to fish in the troubled waters and making capital out of such situation. I would like to say that this kind of tendency should not be there, we have to think louder on this subject. Branding all the Muslims of that area as illegal migrants from Bangladesh is not correct. At the same time, there may be some illegal migrants. Nobody can deny it but this is not the way of tackling that.

As hon. Member on the other side, Shri Geete, was saying that there are some militant Muslim radical organizations which are working for a separate land. I would like to ask from where he brought all these wonderful ideas. These kinds of utterances are nothing but adding fuel to the fire. I humbly request senior persons like him not to use such utterances.

Sir, coming to the situation in Assam, we all know that things are going from bad to worse there. I have the latest issue of *The Outlook* Magazine in my hands. It says that it is India's biggest human tragedy. It says that the Bodo-Muslim violence in Assam has left 4,00,000 people homeless and pushed them to relief camps and they joined 1,80,000 already living there.

Sir, Mr. Owaisi was mentioning about the situation in relief camps. We all know that the situation is deplorable. I quote from the statement of the Health Minister of the Government of Assam. The Health Minister of Assam Dr. Himanta Biswa Sharma said:

"We are in a state of high alert. People in camps are suffering from diarrhoea, malaria and high fever. We are concerned about the condition of the babies and pregnant women. Around 8,000 children under two years are sick and around 4,000 pregnant women in the camps need medical support."

Sir, the situation is quite uncertain because the people in relief camps do not know when they can go to their homes because they are all burnt in the violence. I do not want to take much time of the House. Many eminent journalists who traveled in that area say that it is like a war zone. It is to be noted that never before in our country after Independence we have witnessed such a situation. So, all these things will have to be attended to very seriously.

I would appeal to the Government of India to take immediate action there. The Government of India has to play a vital role. As correctly mentioned by others, the State Government has miserably failed in controlling the situation there. So, it is the duty of the Government of India to intervene in the matter and bring an end to this kind of violence because the situation is moving from bad to worse. I would, once again, appeal to the Government of India to intervene urgently and ensure peace and justice to the people and prevent such things in future.

*DR. TARUN MANDAL (Jaynagar): Respected Chairman Sir, thank you for allowing me to participate in this debate. I generally speak in English and Hindi but today I am going to speak in Bengali. The subject which is being discussed today is very important. The Bengali speaking people are facing great difficulties in Assam in the districts of Kokrajhar where violence has occurred. They are under attack. I am extremely sad and shocked. Out of the 4 lakh people who are still in the relief camps, 3 lacs are muslim minority who speak Bengali. There are Rajvanshis, tribals, as well as Assamese speaking people. All are suffering a lot. Sir, if the State Government and the Central Government could take effective steps to check the discontent in time, had they not neglected the issue, then I think this problem would not have arisen at all. Even after the establishment of Bodoland Territorial Council under the Sixth Schedule of the constitution only 20% of the people were of Bodo origin and the rest of the settlers were from other communities. I do not support the adjournment motion introduced by Advaniji as I don't believe that the war-like situation that has been created between India and Bangladesh is actually there. The Assam Accord was signed in 1985 in New Delhi between AASU and the State Government in the presence of the Central Government representatives. So the year 1971 should

*English translation of the speech originally delivered in Bengali.

have been treated as the cut off year and at that time, proper detection of Bangladeshi people should have been done to avoid any confusion and confrontation in future. ...*(Interruptions)*

Sir, kindly allow me to speak as I wish to mention few more points. There are numerous illegal immigrants who suffer from extreme parochialism and regional bias. In Bodoland too, these separatist forces operate who always raise the slogans of a separate Bodoland. Earlier also such demands were made. But later, when leave aside lakhs, but not even hundreds of immigrants were found anywhere, then the matter was referred to the Supreme Court and we know that the Supreme Court set it aside. The Bengali speaking people in the region, particularly muslim minorities were treated with step-motherly attitude although they were genuine Indian citizens. For 18 long years, more than 1.5 lakh people have not been given voting rights. They have been deprived of all other rights too. This is not acceptable.

Identification of citizens is going on with the help of National Register of Citizens. Assam Government on the basis of section 4A of the Act. This is against the norms of the NRC Act because this Act should be implemented in the entire country at the same time and not selectively. Thus this section should immediately be scrapped.

17.00 hrs.

The families of the dead persons should be given adequate compensation and the culprits who are responsible for the violent incidents must be identified and severely punished. The victims should be brought back and provided security and safety so that they can regain faith in the administration. The tribal people have to be compensated and rehabilitated. Only then the situation can become normal. Lot more needs to be done and this is the responsibility of the Government. With this submission I conclude my speech.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN (Nowgong): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I extend my thanks to you for giving me an opportunity to speak. Today I am a little shocked over the way of discussion being held in the House on the issue of Assam. Some said that not even a single Bangladeshi is residing over there. This is not a conflict

between the local residents and the Bangladeshi infiltrators. This is the conflict between the two local communities. If the situation is avoided like this. How will the country survive. I have apprehension. Today Rani Ji made her statements; she led the movement for six years. She was the leader of Assam movement. Her husband was also the leader. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please address the chair.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN: At that time she was leading the movement against the infiltrators I was shocked to hear the way by the AGP member spoke, why did these people carried on the movement for six years? These people carried out the movement against foreignness and infiltrators for six years. 855 people had lost their lives. They were declared martyrs. They ruled for 10 years. They could not expel even a single Bangladeshi.

Today this problem has become so serious that the Bangladeshi are not afraid of anyone. Leave alone the common man, they blow up the police stations. Why do the people not raise their voice? There is a Modawari police station within my constituency and another one in the constituency of Shri Dip Gogoi. Then they attacked the police station and the Hindu police personnel of this police station saved their lives by pretending to be Muslims. ...(*Interruptions*) The situation got worsened upto this extent. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now.

[*Translation*]

SHRI GAJEN GOHAIN: Mr. Chairman, Sir, if the discussion is held like this, Assam will be no more. Assam will become BOA i.e. Bangladesh occupied Assam one day. Lower Assam has already been lost. At present you have to express concern over the people of Assam. The people of country observe the people of Assam like this. Today we are going to become slave of foreigners despite the fact that we are Indians. We are seeking help from you for saving us.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please be brief.

SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN: This is the serious issue. ...(*Interruptions*) Today so many extremist groups have cropped up over there.

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN: Why so many extremist groups have come up over there? ULFA seeks sovereignty. NSCN people of Nagaland do the same. There are the other hilly states, they all are protected and safe. ...(*Interruptions*)

They get the status of states under the sixth schedule. Assam is an open ground where the infiltrators are entering uninterruptedly. The House will have to be concerned about the people of Assam. ...(*Interruptions*) Whom should we follow if the political parties of the country show their attitude like this? Feelings of this kind are found to crop up. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please be brief. The Hon'ble Minister has to give reply.

SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN: This is so complicated issue. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please take your seat.

...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record.

...(*Interruptions*)*

[*Translation*]

SHRI SANSUMA KHUNGGUR BWISWMUTHIARY (Kokrajhar): Hon'ble Mr. Chairman, I am grateful to you for having given me an opportunity to speak about an important and serious matter concerning Assam... .(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please be brief.

SHRI SANSUMA KHUNGGUR BWISWMUTHIARY: I am alone. I am an aggrieved person, so you would have to give me enough time.

[English]

This is my humble request. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Rajen, please take your seat. You have made your point, you have expressed your feelings.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SANSUMA KHUNGGUR BWISWMUTHIARY: I humbly request to all the hon'ble Members sitting on both sides to listen to me with proper attention and apply your heart and reasoning. Do not try to indulge in any sort of politics about it.

17.06 hrs.

[MADAM SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

This is like challenging our country. We have to protect our country. This is a very serious matter. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Don't do that, let him speak.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI SANSUMA KHUNGGUR BWISWMUTHIARY: The incident which sparked off on 20th July in Assam, is still continuing. This is not a clash between Bodo tribals and people of certain particular faith.

[English]

This is neither an ethnic conflict nor a communal clash. Rather, I should say, it is a blatant kind of an aggression and a barbaric attack on the indigenous, Indian Bodo tribal people and another peace loving local people of Assam, those who are of Indian origin. By whom? By the illegal-hostile, Bangladeshi immigrants.

[Translation]

27 years have elapsed since an agreement was signed between Rajeev Gandhi Saheb and the then Assam Gan Sangram Parishad and AASU on 15th August, 1985. Had the Assam accord been implemented during these 27 years, the situation would not have become that worse.

How the Government proposes to rehabilitate Bodo people such as original Indian Nationals, be it Assamese, Rajvanshi, Bodo, Hindi speaking or Muslims permanently living in Assam and how the Government will provide them protection. On 20th July, 4 Bodo Youth were murdered in front of police personnel.

[English]

Had there been some kind of firing, some shooting by the police, I think those innocent Bodo youths lives could have been saved. Why those four Bodo boys could not be rescued? That is a vital question.

Then next day on 21st July, the same culprits attacked one of the Bodo villages called Faroura situated nearby Kokrajhar town. Two Bodo women were brutally butchered. On the third day, third Bodo man in the same village was killed and the houses of Bodo families of that particular village were looted destroyed and burnt. Then, the flare of the tensions spread over many other places too. Such kind of incidents took place? I strongly condemn it.

[Translation]

I express my condolence for the people who have died.

[English]

I express and share my compassion and sympathies with all those people who have been suffering and languishing in different Relief camps whether they are the Bodos, the Muslims or other members of the societies.

[Translation]

This is not an attack on Bodo people. There is a civil sub-division named Bijani in which there is village named Nayapar. The houses of all the 91 families in that village have been burnt.

[English]

Out of those 91 families, majority of the families were belonging to a particular community called Rajbongshi. There houses were also looted and burnt.

[Translation]

What else was done. Before setting their houses on fire they carried their entire luggage in bullock-carts and then set house a fire.

[English]

When that kind of a terrible incident took place, then I tried to talk over phone with the hon. Prime Minister, with Soniaji, with the Home Minister with the Union Home Secretary also. Fortunately, I could talk to one of the persons who happens to be one of the PAs of Madam Soniaji. He advised me to send an e-mail. Then I sent e-mails to Madam Soniaji, to the Prime Minister and to the union Home Secretary. Then I got a chance to talk to the Joint Secretary in the Ministry of Home Affairs, Mr. Sambhu Singh. I requested him to come to Kokrajhar. On the next day, one of the PAs of Prime Minister, Mr. Pillai responded to me. I told him to please brief the Prime Minister honestly and let him come to Kokrajhar and have a look around personally as to what has happened on the ground. Then, on 25th July, Mr. Singh, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Home Affairs visited Kokrajhar. Thereafter, on 28th July, the hon. Prime Minister came to Kokrajhar and on 30th July, the then Home Minister, Shri P. Chidambaram visited Kokrajhar.

[Translation]

This incident occurred on 20 July and the troops reached there on 25th.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Now you conclude.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI SANSUMA KHUNGGUR BWISMUTHIARY: Before army reached there I contacted an army officer in Dhubri district.

[English]

I requested him over phone to rescue some Bodo people from Bilas para (Dhubri). In utter helplessness he said what can he do? He said that they could not do anything until and unless the District Magistrate of

Dhubri and SP ask for a certain kind of help. He could not go without the permission of the DC and SP. It was the situation. It is very difficult situation.

I would like to impress upon the Government through you, Madam, that in Assam, there are 45 numbers of tribal belts and blocks which were created under the provisions of Chapter X of the Assam Land and Revenue Manual, 1886 (amended in 1947). As per that provisions, all those 45 tribal belts and blocks were restricted for outsiders. Today, those tribal belts and blocks are on the verge of being extinct and even the Guwahati tribal belt, was denotified in 1976, when the Capital of Assam was shifted from Shillong to Guwahati.

Today, in the Bodoland Territorial Council Area, there are three million people. Of these three million, the indigenous tribal people may be around 60 per cent and the rest 40 per cent may be Non-Bodos and non-tribals. Out of these, several lakh of illegal migrants have already entered Bodoland. Who will take care of this?

The Government of India has not so far handed over the subjects relating to the maintenance of law and order, police and political department to the Bodoland Territorial Administration. Under these circumstances, how can the Bodoland Government protect the people of Bodoland?

[Translation]

If Bodoland Government could not protect Bodo people, how can it protect others?

[English]

What Mr. Geete mentioned was right. Recently, on 16th June, one Assamese daily called 'Asomiya Pratidin' carried one very sensitive and very dangerous news item.

[Translation]

A person has formed a new militant organisation called. United Muslim National Army and what is its demand?

[English]

Theirs is a single point agenda—'to create a sovereign Muslim land' comprising Muslim populated villages of

Bodoland area and 14 Districts of Assam. If these 14 districts are gone, what would happen? Bangladesh occupied Assam would be formed on the lines of POK.

[English]

This is nearing. I will tell you. I do not have any political interest of my own. Tomorrow or day after tomorrow whether I would be able to come back over here is not the question. The question is as to how we can ensure the safety and security of the indigenous Bodo tribal people; safety, security and defence of the country? This is a matter of very serious concern. This is a national issue.

[Translation]

So I demand that Indian nationals and foreigners be identified as per the deadline fixed in Assam Accord. No one should be sent back there, unless there is an agreement between them, unless there is good understanding and unless confidence is restored, rehabilitation is not a good idea. Unless they get their houses and other things, where will they live?

[English]

Where will they live?

[Translation]

So I demand that the Government of India should adopt a strong effective policy for solving all these problems. All the parties and MPs and members in this House should think about it unitedly rising above the party lines. One Member had just now put forth a proposal.

[English]

Why cannot a Joint Parliamentary Committee go to Bodoland and Dhubri in order to take stock of what exactly has been happening in Assam and in the North-East? A high level individual commission will have to be appointed. The Commission has to be headed only by a sitting Judge of the Supreme Court of India to conduct a high-level inquiry into what happened in Bodoland and Dhubri district and to make recommendations to the Government of India for bringing about a lasting and honourable solution to all these problems and issues.

[Translation]

With regard to rupee I would say that the Hon. Prime Minister has announced a package of about Rs. 300 crore. The control package must be of minimum of Rs. 10,000 crore.

The Government would have to accept it and make *ex-gratia* payment of Rs. 10 lakh for each person died there. Each and every tribal family should be given at least 20 to 25 lakh rupees whose houses have been burnt, the tribal belts and blocks should be cleared all the illegal people who have infiltrated in them. Bodoland Territorial Council Government would have to be given police department, law and order rights.

[English]

All this may not be possible until and unless a separate State of Bodoland is created.

Under these circumstances, I would like to appeal to the Government of India to take appropriate steps, to help create the much long awaited separate State of Bodoland so as ensure the safety and security of the indigenous Bodo people and other peace-loving local people of the region. This is the only viable solution. There is no other solution to this problem.

[Translation]

Being Hindustanis, many among us sacrificed their lives for independence, but what have we got despite all this.

[English]

What kind of independence and what kind of freedom do we have now? Today, there is no more Mahatma Gandhi; there is no more Seemant Gandhi. ...*(Interruptions)* We need real independence; we need actual freedom; and we need peace. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

The situation is very difficult. Mr. Prime Minister Sir I humbly request you to let us settle Hindustan settle, let Assam settle let North-East States settle down please take appropriate action.

MADAM SPEAKER: You have expressed your views, please take your seat.

[*English*]

SHRI SANSUMA KHUNGGUR BWISWMUTHIARY: With these words, I conclude.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): Madam Speaker, on behalf of the Trinamool Congress, I totally oppose the Adjournment Motion moved by Shri Advaniji.

I listened to his speech intently. He constantly harped on one thing – the problem of illegal migrants. Unfortunately, he did not mention that the need of the hour is to bring peace to the area and safe return of all those people, who have been uprooted from their homes. Four lakh people have left their homes. Some of them have even come to West Bengal. Our Chief Minister has provided for their succour. Advaniji's speech did not contain that.

The tone and tenor of Advaniji's speech will lead to further provocations of violence. Why do I say this? Advaniji was all praised for the AASu Movement with whom Rajivji did the Assam Accord in 1985. But what happened during the Movement? The students movement was peaceful. But the temper that Movement raised caused the heavy massacre in which 3,000 poor Muslims villagers of Netha in Nawgaon District were killed. Do you want the repetition of such incidents? Or should we apply balm to the wounds of the people, who have left their homes and health whose houses have been burnt?

Today, the main thing is to prevent the recurrence of violence. For that, strong action by the law and order machinery is necessary. The main thing is to rehabilitate those people who have been uprooted from their homes.

Unfortunately, Madam, the areas of Dhubri, Bilasipara, Kokrajhar, Bongaigaon, Chirang are all adjacent to Bengal. These places have been subjected to period clashes. Clashes had taken place there in 1993 between Bodos and Muslims; in 1994 between Bodos and Muslims; in 1996 between Bodos and Adivasis; in 1998 between Bodos and Adivasis; in 2008 between Bodos and Muslims. So, when Advaniji said that the problem is because of illegal migrants, did he

mean that Adivasis are also illegal migrants? They have been there for a long time.

Assam is the kaleidoscope of different tribes, different races and different religions. Assam needs a healing because there are constant conflicts between poor people over land, over facilities and over other issues. So, we should deal with this issue clearly.

The hon. Prime Minister is here. He is an elected Member of Rajya Sabha from Assam. He went there on the 28th July. He should look into whether there was a delay in deploying the Army for some procedural reasons. He should look into whether there was a delay in deploying paramilitary forces when the first violence broke out. Those are the matters to be looked into.

But the main matter is that we should continue to keep a vigil in that place so that there is no further recurrence. Unfortunately, there was violence on 4th August again after the Prime Minister's visit. That is very unfortunate. It should not have happened.

All I want to say is that these Bengal Muslims, who are poor people, have not been there recently. But you know, in 1937 when one Mr. Sadullah was the Chief Minister of Assam, he gave a call for grow more food. Many of these Muslims, who are from Mymensingh district presently in Bangladesh, are hard working people. They till the low char land of Brahmaputra. It is under water for six months a year. They have been coming to these places and settling down for a long time.

It is true it has been mentioned that in the 2003 Accord piloted by Mr. Advani, no non-Bodo can buy land in the Bodo council area. But in respect of those who have been occupying land from the earlier period and those who have got their homes and hearths there, what do you want them to do? Do you want to leave them, leave their places and give up their homes and hearths? No. India is one country and we, the Trinamool Congress, are a part of the UPA-II and we believe in communal harmony and unity. Unfortunately, the speeches which I heard from some of the BJP Members and others disturb the communal peace and harmony and the kaleidoscope India is famous for.

Tagore had once said:

“Nana Bhasha Nana Mat
Nana Paridhan

Bibidher Majhe Dakho
Milano Mahan.”

We have many opinions. We have many languages. We have many clothes but we offer unity in diversity. The question in India to keep this unity in diversity. We should not raise such issues that disturb the fabric of communal harmony in this country. Unfortunately, there are political parties and there are formations who try to exaggerate differences among the people. The idea should be to get a common ground.

The BJP has tried these illegal migrants theory in West Bengal also. In West Bengal, people believe in communal harmony, and under the leadership of the present Chief Minister, we are presenting a united front of communally harmonious statehood. That is what we aspire for. We are saddened because Assam is our neighbouring State. Their problems of poverty and unemployment should be the basic problems to be solved. Unfortunately, we get swayed by these people.

Bodo people are good people and they are peace loving people. But there are militant elements among them. Some people are still there. they do not believe in the Bodo Accord. They want to create a separate State by force of arms. There are lots of arms in the North-East. The new Home Minister, Shri Shinde Saheb is there. I would urge that he should deploy his Central forces to flush out all the illegal arms from that area. Even in that area, some of the Bodo militants are going around with arms and they have been responsible for some of the violence. Yesterday, two ULFA people were caught with grenade. These are worrisome matters. If there has been any slackening in the vigil kept by the security forces, it should be put right. That is why I think this House should reject Advaniji's Motion lock, stock and barrel.

I respect Advaniji for his age but I find that Advaniji is losing some of the sharpness he displayed as the Home Minister of India. May be his Party is deserting him, which is why he is certainly somewhat disappointed and stays off from the line as has been proved by the reactions to his famous blog that we saw recently. I hope that Advaniji will not press for this Adjournment Motion. I hope that Advaniji will not go on harping on the subject of illegal migrants.

The Government has laws. We have a National Citizenship Register. Unfortunately, the AASU leader,

Mr. Prafulla Kumar Mahanta was Chief Minister for 10 years. He could not start the citizenship register, he could not enforce the Illegal Migrant Detection Tribunal (IMDT). Advaniji has quoted extensively from the Supreme Court judgements. I, in this House, do not think that the Supreme Court judgements are Bibles. One person from his party, Shri Arun Shourie, has written a book called 'Courts And Their Judgements', where he has shown how the same court has given different judgements on different issues. I do not take the court as Bible; we are people's representatives and to me, Parliament is supreme. We here should take a decision and do not go by the courts' judgements. So, let us give up this talk. Let the Government perform their duty. I appeal to all sections of this House to apply the healing touch to Assam.

Assam has lost many years in agitation. It has lost many years due to militancy by the ULFA. Fortunately, many of the ULFA militants have joined the mainstream led by Arvind Rajkhowa. They have given up arms. Anup Chetia and others are waiting to join the mainstream. Only a fringe of ULFA remains, which is still bent on creating trouble.

Assam needs peace; Assam needs tranquillity; Assam needs development. Let us, in this House, decide to bring development in Assam in a big way. An amount of Rs. 300 crore has been allotted by the Prime Minister for rehabilitation. If need be, more money should be given to Assam. We in West Bengal, as neighbours of Assam, led by Ms. Mamata Banerjee, would do all that we can to bring communal harmony to our neighbouring State, which is part of the Seven Sisters forming eastern border of India.

With this, I again urge the House to reject this Adjournment Motion lock, stock and barrel.

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUSHIL-KUMAR SHINDE): Hon'ble Madam Speaker, the House is discussing the matter about which the senior leader of the House Shri L. K. Advani to Prof. Saugata Roy and his friends are all concerned about. First of all I would like to thank Advaniji that he has welcomed me and has expressed his good wishes that may I perform well. The time is such that if I were not the Minister of Home Affairs, I would certainly have commented. But as

the Home Minister of the country I completely agree with the views expressed by Prof. Saugata Roy at the end that making efforts for maintaining peace in the country is very essential. Unless there is peace and development in the country, we cannot accelerate our growth rate. It is a fact that riots and disturbances occur in the country, we are concerned about these things. Earlier you were in power and we were in the opposition. We used to express our concern from that side but with sobriety. Such type of comments have no meaning that we are in power and why didn't we do it or you were in power for ten long years and why didn't you do it. Such things will consume our time and we will not be able to discuss about the advancement of the country and uniting the society. I had brought a note with me that I will make a *suo moto* statement in the House. An environment was created, a meeting was held under your leadership and leader of the Opposition also stated that we will work together. The issue before us was that there is the question of terrorism, the question of naxalism and we will not benefit a bit by solving only one problem, rather we all have to extend our cooperation. That is why I stated in the morning that this House belongs to everyone and so I would still say that we should send out the message to the country that we want people belonging to all religions and castes in the country to live with peace and harmony and the name of India is taken with respect in the world. We pray for the same. I would put before you the complete details of the note of *suo moto* statement which I have brought with me.

[English]

Hon'ble Speaker, it is with a deep sense of anguish, I speak about the unfortunate incidents of violence which took place in Kokrajhar, Chirang, Dhubri and Bongaigaon Districts in Assam from 6th July 2012 till today.

As per report received from the Government of Assam there was simmering tension between Bdo and non-Bodo communities of Bodoland Territorial Area District, which is called BTAD, on various socio-political issues. The background of the recent spate of violence may be attributed to the incidents which took place mainly between 6th July, 2012 and 19th and 20th July 2012.

(a) On July 6, 2012 Kamtapuri Liberation Organisation terrorists fired indiscriminately at

Muslimpara Gaon under Gossaigaon Police Station killing two persons belonging to Muslim community and injuring three persons. One KLO terrorist was arrested in connection with the case registered in this regard. Though this was communicated to the Muslim people of the area, it was not believed by them and they strongly suspected the hands of Bodo miscreants in the incident.

(b) On July 19, 2012 unknown motorcycle borne miscreants fired indiscriminately in front of the residence of Mahibul Haque alias Ratul and Md. Abu Siddique both of Village Magurmari and office-bearers of All Bodoland Muslim Student's Union (ABMSU), thereby injuring them seriously.

(c) On July 20, 2012 at around 8.25 pm four Bodo youth while coming from Bhatipara side towards Kokrajhar on two motorcycles at Jaipur under Kokrajhar Police Station were attacked by some unidentified Muslim youths with sharp weapons as a result of which they died on the spot.

(d) The communal incidents started in full swing after this particular incident of killing of four Boro youths. Initially the incidents were concentrated in Kokrajhar District but later on due to Bandh call given by ABMSU and All Assam Muslim Students Union (AAMSU) on July 23, 2012, the tension spread to the adjoining districts of Dhubri and Chirang as well.

Further violence again took place in the districts of Kokrajhar and Chirang on 5th and 6th August 2012 resulting in death of eight persons and injuries to two persons. No major violence was reported between 24th July 2012 and 4th August 2012.

As on 6.8.2012, violence has taken a toll of 73 lives with another 50 injured including 14 police personnel and seven missing, affecting 244 villages, 47,936 families and 5,367 houses as per preliminary reports so far. The State Government had set up 340 relief camps for affected families.

As soon as my Ministry came to know about the disturbances in Assam, 14 additional companies of CAPF were immediately rushed as against 10 demanded by the State. Additional Forces continued to get deployed on a daily basis till the number of additional companies reached 65. Some of these companies were airlifted. The Cabinet Secretary took a meeting, and a team of doctors were sent to the affected areas. The National

Disaster Response Force (NDRF) has been deployed to assist the District Administration, Kokrajhar in relief operations. The Flag March by Army and patrolling by Assam Police and the Central Armed Police Forces (CAPF) is continuing in the affected areas.

Over 170 persons indulging in violence / arsons have been arrested so far by security forces; 309 cases have been registered in connection with ethnic violence; and a Special Investigation Team (SIT) with ADGP (CID) as overall incharge has been constituted to investigate six important cases.

A comprehensive security plan has been chalked out to provide foolproof security to the affected population. 104 fixed police pickets have been proposed in vulnerable villages of which 99 have already been established. They have been given responsibility of ensuring security for the affected villages.

A number of Civil and Police Officers have been deputed from other districts to assist the District Administration in the maintenance of law and order; relief operations; and other related issues. Senior Officers have also been deputed from the State Headquarters to supervise the relief operations.

The State Government has been providing minimum basic amenities to the relief camp inmates including Gratuitous Relief (GR), health and sanitation. Food materials like rice, dal, mustard oil and salt including baby food; clothes for the adults including lungi, saree, and gamcha and children's dress; candles; soap; mosquito repellent coil; toothpaste; tarpaulin; medical facilities; drinking water; etc. have been provided to the relief camps and inmates.

[Translation]

SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI (Hyderabad): Sir, nothing is available there. We are returning from camps. Children are dying there. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please listen to what Mr. Minister wants to say.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE: Please let me complete my statement, I will let you know everything thereafter. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

Adequate *ex-gratia* grant and rehabilitation grant will be provided to the persons affected by the violence.

The present status of relief and rehabilitation measures indicates that during the peak time 340 relief camps were established with over 4,80,000 inmates. As on August 6, 2012, 245 relief camps with 3,64,000 inmates are running even today, and 95 relief camps have been closed and over 1,15,000 persons have returned to their villages.

The hon. Prime Minister and my predecessor visited violence-affected areas on 28th July and 30th and 31st July, 2012 respectively. Now, I am closely monitoring the security situation in Assam.

The Government strongly condemns the acts of depredation in Assam. The Leaders of both the communities have been requested to intervene in the matter for restoration of normalcy in the area. The Central Government is providing all possible assistance to the Government of Assam to control the violence and rehabilitation of affected families.

I said that the death toll is 73, but I have further information that one more decomposed dead-body was recovered in Kokrajhar District on 7th August.

Yesterday, I spoke to the Chief Minister and took a review of the situation. Now, he has suggested that the CBI team should be sent. So, CBI will take over certain cases for investigation wherein a conspiracy seems to be involved, and for this purpose the Additional Director, CBI and Joint Secretary, North East, Mha are being deputed to Guwahati tomorrow, that is, 9th August.

Not only this, Madam Speaker, I must tell you that since yesterday I am talking to the Chief Minister of Assam after three or four hours. If any untoward situation arises, I have kept the Army on alert. If any untoward situation arises, the Government will dare to take action so that nothing happens. The Army should not go into those areas where they have nothing to do. The Army should go and bring results in those areas which are actually affected.

Madam. Owaisi Ji had met me yesterday and he gave me the names of two camps. I have already instructed my Department and, accordingly, the Secretary

(Home) talked to the persons concerned. I think, by now, the situation must have improved. If there is anything lacking, I will certainly take corrective steps in that regard.

Madam, this Government is very clear in its mind. We do not want to hide anything. That is the reason why I brought to your notice today that I want to make a *suo motu* statement.

[Translation]

SHRI LALU PRASAD: What about compensation, *ex-gratia* payment?

SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE: We will take care of that also.

[English]

Madam, the Government's mind and heart are very clear that we would like to have a peaceful situation in this country.

[Translation]

SHRI GANESH SINGH (Satna): What are you doing to repatriate Bangladeshi refugees after identifying them. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Take your seat.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHARAD YADAV (Madhepura): Madam, I had raised two-three points. You dwelled in details over the present situations, but what will be the long-term solution to the issue arising frequently in Assam? Third point I had raised was regarding the break up of local tribals, ethnic groups or the Muslims over there in respect of which this issue is arising constantly in the country. How many people are there, who were affected? You said four lakh people were affected there. These facts should be brought before the country. I had requested you for this, but nothing has been stated/in this regard.

SHRI L.K. ADVANI (Gandhinagar): Madam, the Minister of Home Affairs himself stated that he was to make *suo motu* statement about the situation prevailing there. Adjournment Motion is not meant for holding discussion over the situation of any state in the

Parliament. I had said it earlier in the beginning that when I talk of Adjournment Motion, I know this responsibility that the adjournment motion is solely based on any shortcoming on the part of the Union Government, i.e. the first word has to be written as

[English]

"The failure of the Government or Government of India's failure". That is the crucial part of it.

[Translation]

It is okay that the normal situation is prevailing over there, it will include all the important issues like rehabilitation etc, there should be peace everywhere, as Tathagata Ji also stated....*(Interruptions)* Yes, Saugata Roy Ji. His brother was in my mind. His brother is our colleague.*(Interruptions)*

That is why I said the important point is that we admit it. Now our analysis will be wrong, but so many people have confirmed it that the root cause of all these issues is not the ethnic problem, nor the communal problem. The main problem is that there is a constant infiltration of Bangladeshis due to which so many people are apprehensive that they might lose their land and become minorities and there are many examples of demographic changes taking place there. That is why I requested the Minister of Home Affairs..... *(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: This will not go in record.

...*(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

SHRI L. K. ADVANI: That is why I had requested the Minister of Home Affairs to reply so that it could be ascertained as to what is the Government figure in this regard. What is the number of the people infiltrated from Bangladesh into North East, Assam, and in the whole of the country from Bangladesh due to which there are various problems at different places. I mentioned the name of a Union Minister who gave an exact figure stating that there are around 1.20 crore such people residing here. That is why I thought that today at least

*Not recorded.

a long discussion was held in which we have alleged that the Union Government has not been successful in this regard and the instructions given by the Supreme Court or the other officers have not been followed properly. Had your reply covered it, I would have admitted it, but in view of the situation prevailing here, I could not accept this reply. I understand the view expressed by Saugata Roy, that we should avoid pressing it, but we will press it nonetheless and we want voting thereon.

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

“That the House do now adjourn”

The motion was negatived.

17.53 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, we take up Item No. 8. The matters under Rule 377 shall be laid on the Table of the House. Members who have been permitted to raise matters under Rule 377 today and are desirous of laying them may first hand over slips at the Table of the House immediately. Only those matters shall be treated as laid for which slips have been received at the Table within the stipulated time. The rest will be treated as lapsed.

- (i) Need to set up BSNL mobile towers and ensure their proper functioning in Pratapgarh Parliamentary Constituency, Uttar Pradesh**

[Translation]

RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH (Pratapgarh): Due to poor supply of essential devices for B.T.S. of B.S.N.L. and lack of mobile towers in my Parliamentary constituency Pratapgarh connectivity is mobile connections becomes a casualty the benefit of mobile services is not reaching the people of my parliamentary constituency. It has come to my notice that so many mobile towers were sanctioned to be set up in various

*Treated as laid on the Table.

parts of Pratapgarh about one and half years ago, but these have not been set up till date because the supply of devices required for the same has not been made so far whereas the mobiles of other private operators are functioning well because their mobile towers are functioning properly and their maintenance is also very well. If there is a good network connectivity of B.S.N.L. in Pratapgarh district, people may prefer its service on large scale. At present people are not preferring B.S.N.L. service on account of not setting up adequate number of mobile towers by B.S.N.L. there.

I would request the Government to solve the twin problems of scarcity of mobile towards and inadequate supply of essential devices for B.T.S. and maintain the network connectivity in my Parliamentary constituency Pratapgarh.

- (ii) Need to immediately start renovation and repair work of Western Gandak Canal in Uttar Pradesh**

SHRI HARSH VARDHAN (Maharajganj, U.P.): The main Western Gandak canal irrigating major parts of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar originates from barrage constructed on Gandak river in some parts of Nepal and Bihar. This canal discharging 18,800-cusec water at originating point traverses about 19 k.m. distance in Nepal and on entering Uttar Pradesh it discharges 15,800 cusec water. 7300-cusc water of this canal is meant for Uttar Pradesh and 8500 cusec for Bihar. This canal is the main source of irrigation in Maharajganj, Gorakhpur, Deoriya and Kushinagar of Uttar Pradesh.

On account of huge silt in the canal the actual discharge of water has registered about 60 per cent decline in comparison to proposed discharge, which has adversely affected the irrigation capacity. In view of prevailing drought situation the canal cannot be successful in achieving its objectives. In its present condition the canal has got extremely dilapidated. Regulator, gate, lining etc. have got damaged at most of the places on account of which it has become insecure completely.

The renovation work of this canal has started in Bihar this year, but in Uttar Pradesh the situation has not changed. The situation has worsened on account of not carrying out any work at the stretch of the canal falling in U.P. under the canal's Capacity. Renovation

scheme project lying pending before the Central Water Commission. So, my demand is that the renovation of main Western Gandak canal be started immediately in Uttar Pradesh.

(iii) Need to introduce e-passport facility for the common man immediately in the country

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL (North East Delhi): Indian Passport Authority had issued first e-passport on 25 June, 2008 in the name of Her Excellency, then President of India and proposed to provide this facility to the common man of the country with effect from September 2010. But no progress has been made in this direction so far even after so many years, whereas several countries of the world are providing this e-passport facility to all of their since long.

Now is the era of information technology and youths of our country have made our country proud in the field of information technology in the entire world. So, in such a situation, the non-availability of e-passport facility for common man of the country till date is a matter of concern.

So, I would like to request the Central Government to take necessary steps to introduce e-passport facility for the common man of the country at the earliest.

(iv) Need to provide safe drinking water and toilet facilities separately for boys and girls in all schools in the country.

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL (Domariyaganj): Though there has been widespread awareness in regard to toilet facilities in recent years and schools have made various efforts to meet this shortage but still around three crore school children are deprived of toilet facility in the country at present. It is a matter of concern that school children specially girls face inconvenience in the absence of toilets in school. According to a study conducted by United Nations Organisation UNICEF under Wash Programme, even today only 60 per cent schools have separate toilet facility for girls and that is the reason that schools are unable to attract girls to take admission there. The study of UNICEF has also revealed that the schools, in which toilet facility is available, only one or two are in working condition. As per the figures of UNICEF 10 percent schools of the

country have no drinking water facility even today. So no attention is being paid towards hygiene whereas the Right to Education law has mentioned about safe drinking water and separate toilet facility for boys and girls. So, I would like to request that the facilities mentioned under Right to Education may be provided in all schools of the country.

(v) Need to approve the proposal of Government of Haryana for drinking water supply project in southern parts of Haryana and sanction necessary funds for the project.

[English]

SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY (Bhiwani-Mahendragarh): I would like to draw the attention of the Government regarding the need to release Fund for my Parliamentary Constituency Bhiwani-Mahendragarh and adjoining areas like Rewari and Jhajhar, immediately under Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP) for improvement of Drinking Water Supply in Southern parts of Haryana.

In this regard, I would like to state that already the Government of Haryana had submitted a proposal recently to the Hon'ble Union Minister regarding Drinking Water and Sanitation and asked for a special grant of Rs. 400 crore for improvement of drinking water supply in Southern parts of Haryana and also raised the issue in the Conference of various State Minister held recently in New Delhi.

A detailed survey was conducted to assess the actual availability of drinking water the affected habitations of Southern Haryana and a Project Concept Document has been formulated for the districts of Bhiwani, Mahendragarh, Rewari and Jhajhar, amounting to Rs. 414 crore. The Project Document highlights the magnitude of the drinking water problem prevailing in these districts and the tangible steps proposed to be taken to alleviate the miseries of the people residing in the affected areas. Drought like conditions exist in these areas and there is perpetual shortage of drinking water.

Hence, I request the concerned Hon'ble Minister, to kindly approve the aforesaid project proposal of Rs. 414 crore and arrange to release at least Rs. 200 crore during the current financial year under DPAP before the summer season.

(vi) Need to send a Central Team to Andhra Pradesh to assess the drought situation in the State and to release funds to tackle the drought situation.

DR. MANDA JAGANNATH (Nagarkurnool): An Andhra Pradesh, the Monsoon had failed miserably and there are no rains. Due to failure of the Monsoon, the Rivers Krishna, Godavari and Tungabhadra had become dry and there is no water in the Reservoir of Jurala in Mehboobnagar District, Sreesailam in Mehboobnagar, Kurnool district and so in Nagariunasagar due to which the farming activity had come to standstill. Due the dry spell, in rain-dependent areas also there is no agricultural activity and foodgrains production is going to be very poor. Already out of more than 1100 Mandals, nearly 400 Mandals are showing the signs of drought.

The ponds and tanks in entire Telangana region are without water and people are facing severe drinking water problem also. Fodder for cattle is becoming a problem and cattle is being sold out to slaughter houses. Due to lack of agricultural activity, lakhs of people from my district Mehboobnagar are migrating to other parts of country under the above explained circumstances.

I request the Government of India to send a Central team to visit Andhra Pradesh immediately to assess the situation and to take necessary measures to release Central funds to combat the drought.

(vii) Need to set up branches of Nationalised Banks in Thittakuddi and Pannadam towns of the Cuddalore Parliamentary Constituency, Tamil Nadu

SHRI S. ALAGIRI (Cuddalore): I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards the lack of financial banking facilities in two major towns Thittakuddi and Pannadam under my Parliamentary Constituency, Cuddalore, Tamil Nadu. There is only one branch of Nationalized Banks each at Thittakuddi and Pannadam towns which is not sufficient at the time of increasing industrialisation in above towns. There are many industrial units including two cements factories and one sugar mill running. The facility of two banks in above towns are not fulfilling the demand of these town in respect of their financial activities. I am to state that each branch in each town is not providing adequate services to the people of these towns as well as not

providing the required financial facilities in the above towns. The Government of India is going to provide the banking facilities in every village having of population a 2000 by the year 2012 and these towns are deprived of financial facilities presently.

I urge upon the Hon'ble Minister of Finance to sanction minimum three branches of nationalized banks in above mentioned towns of my Parliamentary constituency, Cuddalore, Tamil Nadu.

(viii) Need to convert N.H. 75 into four lanes in the Gwalior Parliamentary Constituency, Madhya Pradesh

[Translation]

SHRIMATI YASHODHARA RAJE SCINDIA (Gwalior): The General Manager of National Highway Authority of India, Gwalior was carrying out the work of converting the stretch from 16.00 kilometer of 96. 127 kilometer on N.H. 75 into four lane on the basis of BoT annuity. The budget of this project is rupees 604 crore. According to the contract, this work was to start on 5th June, 2007 and was to be completed on 4th December, 2009. Under this scheme 146 structure, 3 big bridges respectively on Sindh, Chirula and Pahuj rivers are to be constructed at this 80.127 kilometer four lane road construction work. Besides this, 22 small bridges culverts, 1 flyover and 7 under passes were also to be constructed at this stretch.

But the four laning work of around 49 kilometer has been completed in different part of said stretch. At present, the construction work of structures, bridges and other work is totally closed there which has made commutation very difficult and various accidents are taking place there from time to time. So, I would like to request that this important scheme may be completed immediately in view of public interest.

(ix) Need to undertake desiltation work in Brahmaputra river and its tributaries to prevent occurrence of floods in Assam

[English]

SHRI RAMEN DEKA (Mangaldoi): The life span of 90 percent of 4365 km of embankments in Assam has expired. These embankments are easily vulnerable by surging waters in monsoon. The flood control mechanism fails miserably due to which there is annual occurrence of floods in Assam.

To control flood, it requires short term and long term measures. But due to lack of proper planning to control flood, the state suffers regularly in monsoon affecting lakhs of people, innumerable livestock and destroy thousands of acres of crop land. Brahmaputra board was formed to give relief to the people of Assam from erosion and flood.

Due to massive situation the bearing capacity of Brahmaputra is decreasing day by day. I, therefore, urge the Central Government to take measures to increase the life span of the embankments and to remove siltation from Brahmaputra and its tributaries to increase their water bearing capacities. Proper survey & scientific method can control the flood in Assam for which Government of India must act promptly to save people of Assam from flood and erosion.

(x) Need to expedite completion of and operationalise the Guna-Etawah Rail Project

[Translation]

SHRI ASHOK ARGAL (Bhind): Though 20 years have elapsed since the commencement of Guna-Etawah Rail Project but the 36 kilometer stretch between Bhind-Etawah has not been completed finally due to delay despite completion of most of the work. The cost of this project is increasing due to delay.

I would like to urge the Central Government to expedite completion of said rail track and to start rail (train) service there for the public so that people could get benefit of said project.

(xi) Need to approve four-laning of Indore-Betul National Highway in Madhya Pradesh

SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN (Indore): The work of four-laning of NH-51 from Indore to Ahmedabad has been approved and its work is on progress. Along with this National Highway there is Indore-Betul-Nagpur National Highway 51-A. At present it is in a dilapidated condition. Whereas four laning of Indore-Betul would provide four lane road from Ahmedabad to Kolkata via Indore-Betul-Nagpur-Raipur and connect various National Highways. Due to dilapidated condition of Indore-Betul stretch of used very rarely and people are forced to use larger route, as a result traffic density of this route is not assessed correctly. The four-laning of small stretch of

Indore-Betul highway would make the commutation easier from Ahmedabad to Kolkata. It would provide option of smaller route and reduce journey time and consumption of fuel. So, I would like to request the Minister of Road Transport and National Highway to approve four-laning of Indore-Betul National Highway as early as possible.

(xii) Need to set up branches and ATMs of Nationalised Banks in each block of the Robertsganj Parliamentary Constituency, Uttar Pradesh

SHRI PAKAURI LAL (Robertsganj): Projects of the public and private sector are going on in my parliamentary constituency Robertsganj (Uttar Pradesh). The farmers sell their foodgrains produce. In the absence of public sector banks and ATM machines at various places in this area, people have to go to far off places and face a lot of difficulties. The children of this area go to many other states for studies and their fees etc. has to be remitted. Due to non-existence of nationalized banks people face a lot of difficulties. With the setting up of banks and ATMs here, the Government will earn revenue.

Therefore, I would like to request the Union Government to set up nationalized banks and ATM machines in each block of my constituency as per the requirement.

(xiii) Need to include urban agglomerations of Misrikh Parliamentary Constituency under Jawahar Lal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission

SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT (Misrikh): The Misrikh Parliamentary Constituency of the State of Uttar Pradesh is a tribal dominated region and it comprises of the three most backward districts. Misrikh, Mallawan, Bilgram and Sandila are backward areas under the Misrikh Parliamentary Constituency. There is a need to provide basic facilities there by developing these areas.

Therefore, I would like to request the Government to take necessary action for including Misrikh, Mallawan, Bilgram, Billore and Sandila nagar panchayats/municipalities in the Misrikh Parliamentary Constituency under the Jawahar Lal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission.

(xiv) Need to accord special category status to Bihar

SHRI MAHABALI SINGH (Karakat): There has been a long pending demand of giving special status to Bihar in view of the difficult geographical, social and economic conditions of the state. Approximately 12 districts of North Bihar remain affected with floods every year whereas the Central and Southern Bihar are always hit by drought. Owing to special geographical conditions, it is difficult to provide the roads, electricity, water, education, health and communication services there.

Therefore, it is requested to accord special status to the state of Bihar for removing the backwardness of the state.

(xv) Need to set up an ESI hospital in Kanyakumari District, Tamil Nadu

[English]

SHRIMATI J. HELEN DAVIDSON (Kanyakumari): It's matter of pride that Union Govt. have set up many Superspeciality ESI Hospitals and medical institutions throughout the Country to cater the needs of thousands of Insured Persons. The treatment given by the ESI Hospitals is equal to the treatment given by any five star corporate Hospital and even better than that.

I would like to mention that there are about 65,000 Insured Persons with 2 lakh family members who are employed mainly in cashew industries and fishnet manufacturing industries in lowly paid jobs in Kanyakumari District. Many women workers in the cashew industries are affected by cancer in the chest due to their occupation. There are no proper ESI Dispensaries or Hospitals for these poor workers, who belong to underprivileged and weaker sections of the society.

The Insured Persons and their family members have to travel 250 kms. away to the nearest Hospital at Sivakasi to get quality treatment. Another ESI Hospital is being set up at Tirunelveli, Tamil Nadu which is also more than 120 kms. away from Kanyakumari District.

Tie-up Hospitals do not provide adequate medical facilities to the Insured Persons and these hospitals

treat poor worker against payment, even though it is a free treatment. Therefore, there is an urgent need to set up a 200 bed ESI Hospital in Kanyakumari District, Tamil Nadu to cater the needs of the Insured Persons and their family members.

Hence, I urge upon the Government to consider and take proper measures for setting up of a 200 bed ESI Hospital in Kanyakumari District urgently for the poor and down-trodden workers of this area which is a long pending demand of the people.

(xvi) Need to expedite the process of setting up an Indian Institute of Technology in Palakkad, Kerala

SHRI M.B. RAJESH (Palakkad): Kerala is one of the few States which do not have an Indian Institute of Technology in the country. It has to be noted that Kerala is one of the most educationally advanced States in the country. Kerala's achievement in education is even comparable to that of developed countries. Kerala is producing a large number of qualified professionals and human resources which is an important asset of the State. It is unfortunate Kerala has not been given an institution of excellence like IIT. Government of India had given assurance on the floor of this august House that an IIT will be given to Kerala during 12th Plan period. The State is ready to offer land free of cost at Palakkad for the setting up of IIT. The State Government since 2006 has been offering land for the purpose. Palakkad has been considered as the most suitable place for the setting up of IIT due to its proximity to Coimbatore airport and its growing importance as an industrial hub. Hence, I request the Union Government to expedite the process of setting up of IIT in Kerala and to take immediate steps to start the project in the next Financial Year itself.

(xvii) Need to provide adequate quantity of fertilizers to farmers in Maharashtra particularly in the Parbhani Parliamentary Constituency

[Translation]

SHRI GANESHRAO NAGORAO DUDHGAONKAR (Parbhani): Fertilizers are not being supplied to the farmers not only in Marathwada but also in entire

Maharashtra, for farming. The farmers of the state have repeatedly been making a demand for supply of fertilizers from the centre but their demand has not been fulfilled so far as result of non-supply of fertilizers to the farmers and their condition has worsened in entire Maharashtra including Marathwada. If fertilizers are not provided to them, their crops will be damaged and it will become difficult to compensate them later on.

Thus, I would like to request the Government to provide fertilizers to the farmers as per demand in entire Maharashtra including Marathwada as well as my Parliamentary Constituency Parbhani and address their problems.

(xviii) Need to introduce a direct train from Trichirapalli to Bengaluru

[English]

SHRI P. KUMAR (Tiruchirappalli): My Parliamentary Constituency, Tiruchirapalli is surrounded by Karur, Thanjavur, Tiruvarur, Nagapattinam, Pudukottai, Perambalur and Ariyalur Districts from where a large number of persons leave for main cities through train. At present there is only one train running from Bangalore-Myladuthurai-Bangalore via Tiruchirapalli.

Tiruchirappalli and Thanjavur districts are famous for historical temples and Pudukottai District is famous for ancient historical places. Tiruchirappalli is a very big business center. The general public and the business people frequent to Bangalore for business and personal purposes. Since there is no sufficient quota in the existing train running from Myladuthurai-Bangalore-Myladuthurai at Trichirappalli the people of my constituency are facing huge problems in getting reservation for their travel to Bangalore. The people of my constituency are demanding for a direct train from Trichirappalli to Bangalore (daily service). I, on behalf of my constituency people, urge upon the Ministry of Railways to consider the long pending demand of the people of my constituency and to introduce one new direct train from Trichirapalli to Bangalore at an early date.

(xix) Need to provide special financial assistance for the drought-prone areas of Maharashtra

[Translation]

SHRI RAJU SETTI (Hatkanagle): In 69 Tehsils of Maharashtra there has been at an average less than 50

per cent rain and there is little chance of rain in future also. Eastern region of western Maharashtra, central and north eastern Khandesh, Western Marathwada and western Vidarbha always remain drought prone and it rains very less over there. There are almost zero number of irrigation projects in this area. Domestic animals are dying in the absence of water and fodder. This crisis is likely to remain till the next monsoon *i.e.* till June, 2013.

On the other side, the ground water level has gone down below 500 feet. Therefore, there is a need to immediately complete the incomplete irrigation projects alongwith the incomplete river linking project and implement the rain water harvesting schemes. While allocating funds to the state the interests of these drought stricken areas were not paid adequate attention. Very less rains take place over there and there is no irrigation facility also. There is an urgent need to constitute an independent drought corporation and provide special financial assistance fund by the government to this corporation for the redevelopment of this state.

17.54 hrs.

**NATIONAL ACCREDITATION
REGULATORY AUTHORITY FOR HIGHER
EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS BILL, 2010**

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, item No. 9, Shri Kapil Sibal.

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

“That the Bill to make provisions for assessment of academic quality of higher educational institutions programmes conducted therein and their infrastructure through mandatory accreditation by independent accreditation agencies and to establish a statutory Authority for the said purpose and to provide for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration.”

MADAM SPEAKER: Do you want to speak?

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: I want to speak. Madam, as you are aware that one of the big challenges that this country is facing in the context of higher education is lack of quality. We have very disturbing stories about institutions in many parts of this country where institutions are running in one room, degrees are granted and there is not adequate infrastructure for the purposes of imparting education.

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, let us have some order in the House. Please maintain discipline and order.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: It is, therefore, necessary for the nation to address the issue of quality. On the one side, we have passed the Right to Education Act to ensure that larger numbers move into class IX and class X and into higher secondary education and thereafter into college.

As you are aware, the gross enrolment ratio in this country for children entering higher education in the age group of 18-24 is relatively low as compared to the developed countries. Some say that it is 15 per cent; some say it is 17 per cent. But if you compare this to the gross enrolment ratio in the developed world, in no developed country is it less than 40 per cent. Unless there are enough graduates moving into higher education, we will not have the kind of quality education that is required because the wealth of a nation depends on the number of people who move into higher education.

[Translation]

There has been much noise in the house. Please, keep silence. You sit down please.

[English]

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: I envisage that by 2020, the gross enrolment ratio in this country will move from about 15 to 17 per cent as it is today, to around 30 per cent. And there will be a mushrooming of institution of higher education. At the moment, for the 15 to 17 million children in that age group moving into higher education, the number of universities that serve them is about 600 and the number of college is about 35,000. If we increase the gross enrolment ratio from 15 or 17 per cent to 30 per cent, we would require another 800 to a thousand universities and perhaps another 40,000 to 45,000 colleges. With the mushrooming of such institutions to

meet the demands of the youth, we will require not just institutions to be built but we will require quality institutions so that our children get quality education. For that, we need processes in place. It is with that in mind that the Government has decided to set up a National Accreditation Regulatory Authority for higher educational institutions. What this means is that every institution will have to go through a mandatory process of assessment and accreditation.

17.59 hrs.

[DR. M. THAMBIDURAI *in the Chair*]

Unless we have this as a mandatory framework, institutions will keep on mushrooming throughout the country and the kind of quality education that our young people desire will not be imparted to them. This is the intent of the Bill. At the same time, we want to make sure that there are enough incentives and the processes for the purposes of accreditation are norm based so that there is no element of discretion. You are aware that nowadays one of the biggest challenges that our institutions face is that inspectors come from Delhi. They may belong to AICTE; they may belong to UGC; they may belong to any other statutory regulatory authority like NCTE and then standards are judged by the very institutions which are the regulatory authorities. There are a lot of allegations that are made today for those who go and inspect buildings. We must make sure about this.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Are you going to continue tomorrow or conclude it now?

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: I will continue tomorrow.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now the House is extended till the 'Zero Hour' is over.

[English]

18.00 hrs.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will now take up 'Zero Hour'.

SHRI K.P. DHANAPALAN (Chalaky): Sir, I would like to raise an important issue related to the illegal fishing within the ocean boundary of India by the foreign

fishing vessels leading to the loss of crores of rupees to the country. It was reported that most of the foreign vessels who take away huge amount of fish resources from Indian coasts are carrying on fishing with illegally acquired trolling permits. It is pointed out in a report that India, where there are no proper laws to control marine fishing, is the main focus of the international fishing lobbies who aim to loot our immense fish resources. This led to huge loss both in income and in the fish resources of the country.

Licence is issued at present to foreign fishing vessels using nets like Tuna Long Line net, Mid Water Pelagic net, Hook and Line net, for fishing in Indian seacoasts. However, the foreign vessels illegally use the Long Hook and Liner net which is harmful to the fish resources and even lead to the extinction of some aquatic animals and seabirds, which was banned by the United Nations for the same reason. There is no proper arrangement to supervise and control the illegal use of such banned nets for fishing in our ocean boundary at present.

The foreign fishing vessels who acquire permits for fishing within 200 nautical miles from Indian coast are also not keeping the norms regarding the minimum percentage of Indian personnel to be employed in the foreign vessels each year from the date of acquiring the fishing permits, which is stipulated as 25 per cent, 50 per cent, 75 per cent and 100 per cent respectively from the first to fourth year from issuance of permits.

Besides, without paying the tax proportional to the price of the captured fish produce, the foreign vessels illegally take it away by shifting to other vessels at the outer sea itself.

Hence I request that considering these points, the Government may take immediate steps for reviewing the laws pertaining to the issuance of trolling permits to the foreign fishing vessels and for its effective implementation.

*SHRI P. LINGAM (Tenkasi): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to bring to the notice of this august House the plight of lakhs and lakhs of handloom weavers who are carrying on with their occupation with a long tradition. These traditional handloom weavers do not have adequate social security in the absence of their daily

earning. Due to globalization, these handloom weavers are being marginalized further. In the 1970s, in order to extend benefit to handloom weavers, they were brought under the umbrella of cooperative societies so that individual weavers can be helped to save from their earning and get a matching contribution as an incentive from the Government of India and also from the respective State Governments.

Hence, in 1975, the Savings and Security Scheme meant for handloom weavers all over the country was introduced to benefit the handloom weavers with savings and incentives from both the Central and State Governments with matching contribution so that a social security cover is provided to them. This was intended to help uplift the poor handloom weavers both socially and economically. Eight per cent of their daily wages from the cooperative societies were set apart as savings of individual weavers. An amount equivalent to four per cent of their daily wages was to be contributed both by the Central and State Governments. In the name of cutting expenditure, the Centre has stopped making its contribution of four per cent from 2007. In Tamil Nadu alone, this amount comes to about Rs. Five crore per year. I would like to point out that the plight of handloom weavers in Tamil Nadu has gone from bad to worse because of the non-contribution by the Centre to this Savings and Security Scheme. While presenting the last Budget, the Government of Tamil Nadu had announced that it would come forward to pay the sum equivalent to the Centre's contribution from its coffers to benefit the handloom weavers. I do not know why the Centre is ignoring the poor handloom weavers. This only shows the step-motherly attitude of the Centre when they are extending so much to so many other industrial activities. This only shows the anti-labour mindset of the Government.

The handloom weavers have been worst hit in the last five years because of the non-contribution from the Centre. Considering the fact that more than 76,000 handloom weavers in the cooperative societies would be benefited and also considering the fact that this amount of Rs. Five crore is very meagre as compared to 2½ lakh crore annual budget, the Centre must come forward to release immediately the unpaid amount with interest.

*English translation of the speech originally delivered in Tamil.

[Translation]

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL (Bikaner): Mr. Chairman, I would like to thank you for giving me time to speak. Through you I would like to raise a very important matter of Public Importance during the Zero Hour. I would like to thank you very much for granting permission to me. I would like to say that the provisions for issuing certificates to students and citizens belonging to backward classes have been issued as per the directions of the Union Government. At the local level such certificates to a person belonging to a backward community are issued by the Tehsildar, SDM and at some places by the District Magistrate also. But they put a condition that if that certificate is more than six months old then it will have to be renewed in every six months or will have to get a new certificate issued. Due to this condition the students have to face a lot of difficulty. If any student gets admission into Medical, Engineering college or IIT and he does not receive the certificate on time than the student fails to get admission and this causes him mental harassment. If a person belonging to the backward caste lives in a rural area and he wants to take loan from any commercial bank then he has to attach backward caste certificate in the loan papers but if it takes six months in processing of that loan then the Bank officials ask the certificate to be made again and get the loan sanctioned but the authorities do not issue the certificate again and due to this the person fails to get the loan. Similarly, sometimes a student gets admission in a good educational institute but due to the certificate being old he is unable to get the rebate in fees which he is entitled to.

Mr. Chairman, through you I would like to tell the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment that a person from backward community will always remain so then why this condition has been imposed to get a fresh certificate in every six months, this condition must be removed. Through you I would like to request the Government in this regard and I believe other Members will also agree with me on this.

[English]

MR CHAIRMAN: Shri P.L. Punia and Shri Devji M. Patel are allowed to associate with the matter raised by Shri Arjun Meghwal.

[Translation]

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI (Varanasi): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am thankful to you for allowing me to raise a very important issue during the Zero Hour. In the year 2011 more than 14 thousand farmers committed suicide.

[English]

More than 14000 farmers committed suicide in the year 2011.

[Translation]

Now, from the informations which have been coming down, this year it seems that this figure is going to increase further. Fertilizer prices have risen exorbitantly and so have the prices of seeds, pesticides, power and irrigation. Therefore, there are a lot of problems before the farmer.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Sir, through you I would like to request that the Government needs to deeply think over this entire policy. This is pushing the farmers away from farming and a number of farmers are trying to leave agriculture and move towards other professions. It will have our social consequences. These people will leave farming and migrate towards cities which will put pressure on urban employment. That is why it is gross injustice to increase the prices of fertilizer, power and irrigation for the farmers. This is extremely dangerous for both the agriculture and the country and due to drought situation in the country the farmers are already facing a lot of problems.

Mr. Chairman Sir, through you I would like to know from the Government as to what is the policy of the Government to check the suicides being committed by the farmers and to make this farming lucrative so that he does not leave farming and migrate to other places? What is the Government's view on reducing the prices of fertilizers? Farmers are protesting everywhere therefore, the price of fertilizer must be reduced. Prices of all the necessary inputs for farmers must be reduced. In this way, the farming should be made remunerative. Sometimes, we hear that the subsidies to the farmers will be withdrawn which is all the more damaging. Thus, there is a need for detailed and comprehensive policy which can result in the farmers taking up farming with

more enthusiasm and farming becoming more lucrative and contributing to more production in the country.

Another problem is being faced in the cotton sector at present and the prevailing situation seems to be more serious in comparison to the last year. The production of cotton this year is less compared to the last one. The Exim policy framed by the Government regarding cotton is also affecting the farmers. The Government's policy related to Bt Cotton is also impinging on the farmers. I have no hesitation in saying that a large number of suicides by the farmers have taken place in this cotton sector, therefore, Government should seriously reconsider its cotton policy because it is not only related to farmers but consequently affect our textile and garment industry also. Hence, it has become a serious problem today.

I would like to know from the Government as to what is the Government's policy in this regard and how quickly it will improve the policy so as to provide relief to the farmers?

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri P.L. Punia, Shri Ganesh Singh and Shri Govind Prasad Mishra may be allowed to associate with the matter raised by Dr. Murli Manohar Joshi.

[*Translation*]

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL (Domariyaganj): Sir, today is the first day of this esteemed gathering in the House and through you, I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards this matter of urgent public importance.

Just now, the Hon. Member Murli Manohar Joshi was talking about farming that it should be made remunerative so as to protect the farmers from committing suicides and make them self reliant. This may be absolutely right but in reality, the farmer even today depends on nature. Even today, the farmers, in case of irrigation, rely 60% to 70% on nature only. But it is an irony that in this monsoon season till last month, there has been 23% less rainfall than the normal which has resulted in the situation of drought in several states like Maharashtra, Gujarat etc. Another irony is that while on the one hand there is a drought like situation in large parts of the country, on the other various parts of the

country have come under severe floods. Today, whether it be Uttar Pradesh or Uttarakhand or Madhya Pradesh there has been a great loss to life and property. 28 people died because of cloud burst in Uttarakhand and there was a loss of several crore of rupees. We have seen that how the flow of river Bhagirathi has played havoc because of the flow of water from Nepal's side. Today, the water in the river Ghagra is flowing one and a half metre above the danger level. Several villages in Barabanki have become submerged and the way the people are stuck up, it speaks of the alarming situation there. When it rains in Nepal and the water from Banganga, Karnali and Jalkundi rivers is released then the areas of Eastern Uttar Pradesh like Siddhartanagar, Maharajganj, Balrampur go inundated.

Last few days back the water was flowing one and a half metre above the roads in the Buddhist circuit route going from Gorakhpur to Bahraich via Balrampur and Shravasti and several villages of Siddhartanagar like Ganeshpur, Siswa, Falaura, Gulhaura, Karchulia, Basha got inundated and the people there were affected and could not reach safe places.

Whether be it Madhya Pradesh or Assam or Bhagirathi river, today there is a flood like situation and Army is working there on war footing level. The Saryu and Ghagra river in Uttar Pradesh are flowing one metre or one and a half metre above the danger level which has affected the lakhs of population. It is leading to the loss of crops which the farmer is growing with his hard work and earnings. ...(*Interruptions*).

[*English*]

SHRIMATI BOTCHA JHANSI LAKSHMI (Vizianagram): The situation is same in Andhra Pradesh.

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: My sister is saying that Andhra Pradesh is also affected.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You may just tell what you want from the Government.

[*Translation*]

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: I definitely want the relief work to be initiated. I would like the Government to provide financial assistance as well. The loss due to floods should be compensated and rehabilitation work be carried out. Their houses have been deserted

because of erosion. Through you, I would like to say that the Ghagra and Saryu rivers and particularly the Boodhi Rapti river in Siddhartanagar has done erosion in the villages like Ganmaur, Lotan, Dagapur etc. which has led to inundation of the half of these villages. Obviously the people living there have no places for shelter and their house have got submerged and their crops have been damaged. They are facing a very big problem. It will affect GDP also. As per the estimates of an agricultural report, this time the onslaught of drought and flood situation will affect GDP by 2.8% besides affecting the agricultural production. This is the matter of everyone's concern.

My several colleagues who are the members of this House from Uttar Pradesh will agree with me that in several districts of Eastern Uttar Pradesh and I would like to emphatically say that particularly in Siddhartanagar, more than half of the population has been affected by flood from river Rapti, Boodhi Rapti and other rivers. I will now conclude. *...(Interruption)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: What do you want? You are speaking for the last five minutes. Nothing will go in record.

*...(Interruptions)**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri P.C. Punia and Shrimati Botcha Jhansi Lakshmi may be allowed to associate themselves with the matter raised by Shri Jagdambika Pal.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMKISHUN (Chandauli): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to draw your attention toward the serious problems being faced in the whole country. The farmers in the whole country are facing the problem of floods and drought. The heavy rainfall in various districts of Uttar Pradesh and other regions has resulted in floods. Similarly, several districts of the region have been affected by drought. Besides, the power generation projects in Uttar Pradesh are getting affected as a result of the shortage of coal and the Government of India is unable to supply the coal in sufficient quantity resulting in coming down of power generation. Various districts of Uttar Pradesh are under the drought and particularly the

*Not recorded.

districts around Chandauli and Benaras district of Eastern Uttar Pradesh are not getting the electricity because the thermal projects of the Government of Uttar Pradesh are not getting their share of coal allocation by centre resulting in less generation of electricity in Uttar Pradesh.

Another thing, I would like to say that the Government of India has a fixed quota of coal allocation for Uttar Pradesh. I would like to mention that large scale farming takes place in the whole of Uttar Pradesh including Eastern Uttar Pradesh and the whole state depends on agriculture. On the one hand they are facing floods and droughts and on the other there is an acute shortage of electricity. As a result, the farmers are unable to get electricity for tube wells and lift canals for irrigation purposes. The Union Government is also unable to make provision of providing them electricity under special arrangement. Through you, I would like to make a demand from the Government to provide additional electricity under special arrangement Uttar Pradesh from the the Union Government's quota. The High Court has also advised to provide electricity to the state of Uttar Pradesh. Thus, Uttar Pradesh is neither getting its Union Government's fixed share of coal allocation in sufficient quantity for the thermal projects nor it is getting the additional electricity under special arrangement from Union Government's side.

Therefore, through you, I would like to make a demand to provide additional electricity to Uttar Pradesh so as to make the electricity available to farmers for irrigation resources.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Pol. Punia may be allowed to associate himself with the matter raised by Shri Ramkishun.

SHRI KABINDRA PURKAYASTHA (Silchar): I would like to bring the attention of the Government to the matter relating to the murder of Pritam Bhattacharjee in Bihar last month. He was a student from Assam.

Late Shri Pritam Bhattacharjee had started his journey from Guwahati to Delhi in Avadh Assam Express on 8th July, 2012. On 9th July, 2012, the train reached Naugachia station which is under Bhagalpur District of Bihar. Some anti social elements snatched his bag containing valuable things like his documents, laptop, etc. Late Pritam followed them unsuccessfully and then he lodged a complaint at Naugachia station.

However, as per the information, they did not take interest. In the meantime, the train left the Station and he was left stranded at the Station. After that, he was missing and his mobile was switched off. All possible efforts were made for his rescue but in vain. His dead body was found on 15th July, 2012, by the side of a railway line near Bhagalpur. Pritam was an M.Sc. and he was brilliant in all respects who had the intention to serve his motherland as a scientist. This is not the first time that such a heinous crime has happened in Naugachia.

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is a matter concerning an individual. You can file a case with the police.

SHRI KABINDRA PURKAYASTHA: Sir, this is a very important matter. These things happen all the time in this area. Due to these anti-social people, the passengers feel insecure. Anybody would feel that such murders of brilliant and dedicated young men should be investigated properly in the interest of the nation and such a lawlessness should be enquired into.

This incident took place during the period from 9th July to 14th July, 2012. This incident of kidnapping forced me to believe that a factinn of the police is tied up iwth the criminals. Even the criminal-politician nexus cannot be ruled out. The role of the State Police is disheartening and they were not at all serious with the job. They do not have the professional skill necessary for discovering such mysteries and for arresting the real culprits. As such, the hope of getting justice for Pritam, if the case stays with the State Police, seems to be very minimal.

I therefore, strongly demand from the Government that this serious case be handed over to the CBI for an inquire. They can come out with concrete outcome so that the culprit can be apprehended and punished as per law. I hope that such heinous crimes hould not remain unheard, un-inquired and unpunished.

SHRI MOHAMMED E.T. BASHEER (Ponnani): Sir, I wish to draw the attention of the Government to the issue arising out of the exorbitant rates being charged by the Air India between Kerala and Gulf sector. It is quite unfortunate that Air India is now charging unbelievable ticket rates between Kerala and Gulf sector. We all know that 1.5 million Keralites are working in the Gulf countries and out of this, 80 per cent of the

employees are working in the lower salaried group. Now this is the opportunity for them to visit their country as Ramzan is there and Onam is also coming. This is the time for them to come to their home land to celebrate these festivals with their families. You will not believe that the Malayalees are forced to cancel their trips because ticket charges are not at all affordable. I would like to say with all the politeness that Air India is doing a cruel play with the poor passengers. I am sorry to say that the Air India is recklessly squeezing the poor passengers of Kerala. We have to interfere. I have got all the respect for the Ministry of Civil Aviation and the Government as they are pouring in a lot of money to save Air India. But it is like a bottomless pit and nobody knows where this money is going. They are exploiting the Malayalees in all the ways.

This morning I had checked the rates charged by Air India. On an average, it is Rs. 14000 from Kerala to Gulf. The other charges are: Calicut-Riyady – Rs. 21,300; Riyadh-Calicut – Rs. 23,562; Calicut-Dubai – Rs. 38,953; Abu Dhabi – Calicut – Rs. 34,727; and Calicut-Dhaman – Rs. 30,727. These are the charges. Nobody can believe them. Why should we allow a national carrier to exploit our Indian people who are working abroad? With all the humbleness, I would request the Government of India to interfere i that. Similar is the position with Haj flight. This time, the charge for the Haj flight is on record as it is the highest in the history of Air India. Sir, I this kind of things should not be allowed to continue as it is.

I humbly request the Government of India, through you, to interfere in this matter and bring an end to this cruel fare of Air India.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri S.S. Ramasubbu may be allowed to associate with the matter raised by Shri Mohammed E.T. Basheer.

[Translation]

SHRI GANESH SINGH (Satna): Mr. Chairman, Sir, at the outset, I would like to thank you. Through you, I want to draw the attention of the Minister for Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution of the Government of India towards the flour mills located in all the States of Northern India including the state of Madhya Pradesh which are on the verge of closure. Madhya Pradesh, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Chandigarh, Rajasthan

and Uttarakhand are the states where the maximum production of wheat takes place and maximum number of flour mills are set up in these states. The large number of people have set up these mills by taking loans from the banks. The Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution Ministry of the Government of India has taken a decision to the effect that from now onwards the wheat will be sold @ Rs. 1170 per quintal to all the states in the country. The wheat producing states where maximum flour mills are set up used to get wheat at concessional rates earlier and they used to make flour and sell it in the market. When flat rate will be fixed, it is going to be alright for those states where wheat is not produced. But if wheat is not made available to the small scale industries in the wheat producing states at the concessional rates, they have to suffer heavy losses.

A flour mill association of Madhya Pradesh met me. They said that if the Government won't reconsider this decision, the industry which they have set up by taking loans of crores of rupees will be closed down. Therefore, through you, I would like to appeal to the Government of India to reconsider this decision and work towards providing wheat to the flour mills at the concessional rates.

SHRI MANISH TEWARI (Ludhiana): Mr. Chairman, Sir, there is a drought like situation in several States of India because of shortage of rainfall. The Union Government has formulated a plan to provide relief to various States and has provided the same to several states also. But through you, I would like to draw the attention of the Government particularly towards the state of Punjab because Punjab has played a major role in foodgrains supply in the country. In Punjab, the condition of farmer is very serious because electricity is not coming and rainfall has been quite less. Because of this, the diesel run pump sets are being used for farming. Consequently, the farmers have sport considerably on rice crop. As per my information in a few days from now perhaps the Union Agricultural Minister is coming to Punjab. Through you, I would like to mention that when the drought situation occurred in 2009, the Government of Punjab got Rs. 800 crores from the Union Government. The 800 crores of rupees reached the Government of Punjab but were not distributed further among the farmers. As a result, the agitation took place there after which Rs. 50 or Rs. 100 amount of cheques were distributed among the farmers.

Through you I would like to request the Government that whatever decision the Government takes I would wage that it must provide relief to the farmers of Punjab. The State Government has demanded Rs. 2800 crore. If more than Rs.2800 crore is required than that also must be given. But alongwith this it should also be ensured that the money being given to the State Government by the Union Government, particularly, for providing compensation to the farmers must reach them and for that it is necessary that this time when the compensation is given, it is given through FCL so that it can be made sure that the money being given by the Union Government reaches those farmers who need the same.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri P.L. Punia associates himself with the topic of Shri Manish Tiwari ji.

SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA (Amreli): Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you I would like to draw the attention of Hon. Minister towards the use of Gujarati language in Gujarat High Court. I would like to bring this to your notice that the proposal for use of Gujarati language was cleared unanimously by the Gujarat cabinet on 23 March, 2011 and has been forwarded to Hon. Governor of Gujarat for his kind approval. Hon. Governor has forwarded the aforesaid proposal to the Union Government on 9th May, 2011 before seeking Hon. President's approval for the same.

Sir, I would like to bring this to your notice that Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan have obtained necessary approval for more and more use of Hindi language in the High Court of their respective states. Similarly, if Gujarati language receives the necessary sanction for the official use of the same in Gujarat High Court then that would help increase the active participation of maximum number of people in judicial proceedings of Gujarati High Court because this will help lakhs of local people is getting familiar with the legal proceedings and such people will be able to represent their problems more effectively in their regional language.

Sir, on 3.5.2012 all the Members of Parliament from Gujarat had met Hon. Minister of Hon. Affairs. In this meeting the Hon. Minister of Home Affairs of Gujarat had also discussed about according Gujarati language the status of a state language and all the correspondence in the High Court of Gujarat including all legal

proceedings etc. must take place in Gujarati language only.

Sir, the Government of Gujarat had on 23.03.2011 unanimously passed a resolution in the Gujarat State Assembly regarding use of Gujarati language in Gujarat High Court and also made it mandatory under Article 348th of the Constitution of India to have all the correspondence done in Gujarati language only. Hon. Governor of Gujarat had through the Secretariat. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is not necessary for you to read whatever is there.

...(*Interruption*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA: This proposal was forwarded to the Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India on 13.05.2011. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record.

...(*Interruption*)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: That would not be allowed. The Resolution passed there cannot be allowed to be read here. That cannot be allowed.

...(*Interruption*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record.

...(*Interruptions*)*

[*Translation*]

SHRI HARSH VARDHAN (Maharajganj, UP): Hon. Chairman, Sir, I would like to thank you for giving me time to speak. ...(*Interruptions*). Through you I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards a very serious issue. An American shoe making company based in Washington in the previous months had launched its shoe product which carried pictures of Buddha religion

on it. This is huge insult to the followers of Buddha religion around the world. Buddha religion originated in India nearly 2600 years ago. An American shoe making company is deeply hurting the religions sentiments of crores of followers of Lord Buddha spread across the world and this is a very serious issue. The interest and dignity of Buddha religion must be protected. India is the centre of Buddha followers from around the world. All the places like Buddha's birth place, the place where he attained nirvana, place where he gave sermons, where he got enlightenment, are situated in India.

Mr. Chairman, through you I would like to demand from the Union Government that it must register its protest with America in this regard and ensure that such type of incidents are not repeated again in future. Our country is a secular country. People over here firmly believe in their religions and their gods. I would only request you to ensure that such an incident is not repeated anywhere else.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri P.L. Punia associates himself with the topic raised by Shri I Harsh Vardhan.

[*English*]

SHRI NARHARI MAHATO (Purulia): Mr. Chairman, thank you for allowing me to raise an important matter relating to my parliamentary constituency, Purulia, West Bengal. This important matter was raised by me more than two or three times in this august House. This important matter is about the railway double line from Kotshila to Purulia.

Sir from Purulia, the district headquarters of my parliamentary constituency to Ranchi, the capital town of Jharkhand is nearly 122 kilometres of distance. About 88 kilometres from Ranchi to Kotshila is a double-line section and remaining 34 kilometres from Kotshila Railway Junction to Purulia till today has not been double-lined. That area is known as 'Jungle Mahal'. It was affected by Maoist activities. The students of that area go to Ranchi for education. If this line is converted into double-line; then the students, the workers, the unorganized sector labourers and peasants will be benefited while going to Ranchi, Bokaro, Durgapur and Jamshedpur.

Sir, I had raised this important issue in this august House to the notice of the hon. Minister of Railways. But till today it has not been done.

*Not recorded.

Sir, today is the first day of the Monsoon Session. It is a very important issue in my parliamentary constituency. So, my humble submission to the hon. Minister through you Sir is for making of double-line from Kotshila to Purulia which is only 34 kilometres. It will be beneficial to the people, students, youths, peasants and unorganized labourers of this country.

[Translation]

PROF. RAMSHANKAR (Agra): Mr. Chairman, Sir, in my Agra Lok Sabha constituency there is a Tehsil named Jalesar, which has transport facilities but the train being run in that area is only from Tundla to Etah via Jalesar. Through you I would like to request to Hon. Minister of Railways that train being run from Tundla to Etah must be run from Agra to Tundla and from Tundla to Etah via Jalesar and I have written a lot of letters also in this regard because there is a bird sanctuary named Patna Vihar Bird sanctuary is Jalesar, where birds come from all over the world and tourists also visit this place in large numbers. Unfortunately no bus goes over there and only one passenger train goes there from Tundla as a result of which passengers from Agra are unable to reach there. Jalesar is also famous because bells and ghungroos are manufactured due to which businessmen from around the country visit this place.

Through you I would like to draw the attention of Hon. Minister of Railways that two passenger trains must be run from Agra to Tundla and Tundla to Jalesar so that the number of tourists could be increased and they are able to visit the bird sanctuary and the Government can also earn some revenue from it. This is my only request through you.

SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL (Jalore): Mr. Chairman, Sir, today my friends have also expressed their concern over drought and floods and I also rise to speak on the same issue. This problem is existing throughout the country and in Rajasthan the most acute problem is of drought. Both of my districts Jalore and Sirohi as I had told earlier also have been declared as dark zone. We are facing heavy drought and there have been no rains in that area. Last year at the time of Rabi crop we were cheated by both the officials as well as the State Government as 80 to 90 percent of Rabi crop was destroyed due to hailstorm. As that time the officials had assured us that they would compensate the farmers but later on the officials made it 35 to 40 per cent and the

farmers got no compensation at all. This year also we are facing drought situation. The state Government has declared five districts as drought hit but our districts have not been included in that. I would like to request that the Union Government must issue clear directions to the State Government to compensate the losses incurred by farmers this year due to drought. Along with this the Union Government must also interfere and give compensation to the farmers so that the lives of the farmers over there could be saved. There is an acute problem of water in my area. Ahorea and Jalore are such villages that do not have even a drop of water. Through you I would like to request the Government to immediately take steps to deal with this problem and give a special package for that area.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri R.K. Singh Patel. This subject is a State subject. If you want the establishment of any Central University, it is all right. But you are asking for the State Universities. How will it be taken up here? Only the State Assembly has to discuss it, not here.

[Translation]

SHRI R.K. SINGH PATEL (Banda): I will put forth my point in brief.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: This subject is not related to the centre. Why are you raising this subject here? Please listen to me. The subject is about the establishment of State Universities in Uttar Pradesh. If it is the establishment of State Universities, it is the subject of the State and not that of Parliament. If it is the establishment of a Central University. It is all right. You can tell about it.

[Translation]

SHRI R.K. SINGH PATEL: I would like to demand that a Central University may be established. Our students who have passed inter college and who want to get higher education are unable to get admission in Degree colleges and Universities whereas now a days admissions are going on. My constituency from where I come is a backward area. There is not a single University in Chitrakoot division in Bundelkhand. There are 19 divisions and 14 universities in Uttar Pradesh. I

would like to demand from the Government that at least one University must be established in one division or commissionerate and one Central University must be established in Chitrakoot. This will help such students get admission in Central Universities in Bundelkhand which is a spread over a large area. I would request this to the Union Government.

SHRI P.L. PUNIA (Barabanki): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am thankful to you for allowing to speak on this important issue. The Government of India had decided to give Haj subsidy in the year 1973. This Haj subsidy is equivalent to the difference of fare between ship and air fare. At present this subsidy is on an average Rs. 70,000. Basically, this is the air travel expense which goes to Air India. This expenditure was Rs. 2891,77 crore between the year 2005 to 2010 and 6,40,792 Haj pilgrims were benefited by this. I have been told that if air tickets are booked through open tendering then this expenditure will come down to only one third of the present expenditure. Actually this subsidy is not for the Haj Pilgrims infact, this goes to Air India for the fares fixed by it in most arbitrary manner. Haj Pilgrims are unnecessarily blamed. Therefore, I would like to propose that in future tickets must be brought from private air travel companies for Haj Pilgrims through open tendering so that the ongoing subsidy on Haj pilgrimage will automatically come down.

SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ (Garhwal): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to draw your attention towards the problem of Uttarakhand.

Earlier Uttarakhand was facing drought situation. I would like to demand from the Union Government that Uttarakhand must receive drought relief. But for the last ten days heavy rains are taking place in that area and incidents of cloud burst have also taken place which has caused heavy loss and damages in that area. So far 862 roads in Uttarkashi, Chamoli and Rudra Prayag districts have been washed away. 184 Drinking water schemes have been hit, 105 houses and hotels have collapsed and 14 roads and bridges have been washed away. 500 meters of Gangotri route has been washed away. 40 persons in Uttarkashi and two in Karan Prayag upper market were drowned. Nature has wreched havoc there. Thousands of pilgrims enroute to Badrinath, Shri Kedarnath, Gangotri, Jamnotri and Shri Hemkund Saheb have got stuck on their way. There is an acute of shortage of eatables, milk for small babies, foodgrains

and gas. I would like to thank the Government for the Rs. 150 crores given by our hon. Prime Minister recently and for urging the military to rescue the passengers held up over there. Through you, I would like to request the Government to supply kerosene oil over there APL category people and also rehabilitate them.

[English]

SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH (Mavelikkara): Thank you, Mr. Chairman, Sir. I would like to bring to the notice of the Union Government a very important matter affecting thousands of students, particularly the students from my State Kerala. In August 2011, the Indian Banks Association has revised model education loan scheme. The Indian Banks Association and all its associate banks, in order to extend education loan to students getting management seats, were also directed that before deciding the quantum of education loan the employment potential of the student should be assessed. It made clear to the associate banks that merit will be the sole criteria for the education. Sir, all students of Southern States, i.e. Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, particularly the nursing students, will be adversely affected.

Earlier there was no quota, neither management quota nor merit quota. Whoever applied for education loan, the banks gave them the education loan. The Reserve Bank of India, the Government of India, Ministry of Finance also gave a direction to the Banks. Now the Indian Banks Association has violated the Government of India's direction, the Reserve Bank of India's direction to stop the loan for management seats. This is affecting Tamil Nadu, Kerala and other States.

Therefore, I would like to request the hon. Government that the Ministry of Finance to come forward and give a specific instruction to the Indian Banks Association to withdraw their decision. Otherwise, the future of the thousands of students is in trouble.

SHRI R. THAMARAISELVAN (Dharmapuri) Sir, I associate with the matter raised by Shri Kodikkunnill Suresh.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Whatever you want you can say now. Do not associate.

SHRI R. THAMARAISELVAN: Thank you, Chairman, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the Government,

through you that an initiative was taken by the DRDO last year to set up a Defence Research Centre in my Parliamentary constituency, Dharmapuri. For this purpose, the State Government of Tamil Nadu had identified the lands for allotment to Defence Research and Development Organisation. A team of DRDO has also inspected the site at Dharmapuri on 25.9.2010 and land measuring 817.56 acres of Government land and 11.76 acres of private land have been selected for this purpose at Nekkunthi Village, Dharmapuri taluk and district.

Sir, Dharmapuri is industrially a most backward area in the State of Tamil Nadu. This initiative was a golden opportunity to get an employment for nearly 15,000 people of this district. The State Government and the District Administration had also provided all the details required by the DRDO to set up the Research Centre at Dharmapuri. However, the DRDO is waiting for the

Government's sanction to accelerate the pace of setting up this important project.

Therefore, I would like to urge upon the hon. Defence Minister to direct the authorities concerned to forthwith grant approval for setting up of the above Research Centre of the DRDO at Dharmapuri so that people of this industrially backward district can get employment.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned to meet tomorrow, the 9th August, 2012 at 11 a.m.

18.50 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, August 9, 2012/Sravana 18, 1934 (Saka).

ANNEXURE I

Member-wise Index to Starred Questions

Sl.No.	Member's Name	Question Number
1.	Shri Adsul Anandrao	5
2.	Shri Ahir Hansraj G.	16
3.	Shri Baalu, T.R.	7
4.	Shri Babar Gajanan D.	5
5.	Shri Baitha, Kameshwar	15
6.	Shri Bhoi Sanjay	8
7.	Shri Choudhary Bhudeo	13
8.	Shri Dasgupta, Gurudas	4
9.	Smt. Devi Rama	9
10.	Shri Dhruvanarayana, R.	14
11.	Shri Dias, Charles	8
12.	Shri Dubey Nishikant	12
13.	Haque, Sk. Saidul	10
14.	Shri Hazari Maheshwar	15
15.	Shri Joshi, Mahesh	11
16.	Dr. Joshi, Murli Manohar	20
17.	Shri Kumar, Shailendra	3
18.	Shri Majhi Pradeep	16
19.	Shri Namdhari Inder Singh	1
20.	Shri Naranbhai, Kachhadia	2
21.	Shri Panda, Prabodh	17
22.	Shri Paranjpe Anand Prakash	3
23.	Dr. Patasani, Prasanna Kumar	6
24.	Shri Patil Sanjay Dina	1
25.	Shri Patil A.T. Nana	18
26.	Shri Rawat, Ashok Kumar	2
27.	Shri Roy, Mahendra Kumar	10
28.	Shri Shekhar, Neeraj	18
29.	Shri Siddeshwara, G.M.	9
30.	Shri Singh Bhoopendra	12
31.	Shri Suresh Kodikkunnil	11
32.	Shri Tarai Bibhu Prasad	17
33.	Shri, Tewari Manish	19
34.	Shri Tirkey, Manohar	6
35.	Shri Yadav Dharmendra	7
36.	Shri Yadav Dinesh Chandra	20

Member-wise Index to Unstarred Questions

Sl.No.	Member's Name	Question Number
1	2	3
1.	Shri Pratap, A. Sai	44, 204
2.	Shri A.K.S. Vijayan	43, 78, 150, 203
3.	Shri Acharia, Basu Deb	158, 169
4.	Shri Adhalrao Patil Shivaji	147, 213, 216
5.	Shri Adsul Anandrao	147, 213, 216,
6.	Shri Agarwal Jai Prakash	53, 78
7.	Shri Ahir Hansraj G.	2, 67, 161, 208
8.	Shri Ananth Kumar	92
9.	Shri Anant Kumar, Hegde	106, 172
10.	Shri Angadi, Suresh	148
11.	Shri Awale Jaywant Gangaram	117
12.	Shri Azad Kirti	25
13.	Shri Babar Gajanan D.	147, 213, 216
14.	Shri Baitha Kameshwar	67, 140, 150, 190
15.	Dr. Baliram	109,
16.	Shri Bhadana Avtar Singh	134
17.	Shri Bhoi Sanjay	145, 214
18.	Shri Biju P.K.	154
19.	Shri Biswal Hemanand	57, 80
20.	Shri Bundela Jitendra Singh	38, 199, 218
21.	Shri C. Sivasami.	42, 202
22.	Shri Choudhary Harish	99
23.	Shri Chaudhary, Arvind Kumar	77, 87, 97
24.	Dr. Chauhan Mahendrasinh P.	65, 126, 170, 224
25.	Shri Chavan, Harishchandra	12, 165, 227,
26.	Shri Chitthan N.S.V.	146,
27.	Shri Choudhary Bhudeo	218
28.	Smt. Choudhry Shruti	45, 150,, 154, 205
29.	Shri Chowdhury, Adhir	136

1	2	3
30.	Shri Chowdhury, Bansa Gopal	158, 169
31.	Shri Das, Khagen	138
32.	Shri Das, Ram Sundar	159
33.	Shri Dasgupta, Gurudas	215
34.	Smt. Davidson J. Helen	160
35.	Shri Deka Ramen	66
36.	Shri Deshmukh K.D.	127, 144, 218
37.	Smt. Devi Rama	163, 164
38.	Shri Dhanapalan K.P.	48, 68, 178
39.	Shri Dhotre Sanjay	156, 166
40.	Shri Dhruvanarayana, R.	149,, 201
41.	Smt. Dhurve, Jyoti	13, 151, 184
42.	Dr. Dome, Ram Chandra	158, 169
43.	Shri Dubey Nishikant	69, 158, 228
44.	Shri Dudhgaonkar, Ganeshrao Nagorao	93, 168
45.	Smt. Dutt Priya	141, 162
46.	Shri Gaddigoudar, P.C.	137
47.	Shri Gaikwad Eknath Mahadeo	145, 146, 214
48.	Shri Gandhi, Dilipkumar Mansukhlal	120
49.	Shri Ganeshamurthi, A.	128
50.	Shri Gopal, L. Raja	135, 154,
51.	Shri Gowda Chandre D.B.	114, 147, 173, 217
52.	Smt. Gulshan, Paramjit Kaur	122
53.	Shri Hazari Maheshwar	140, 150, 151, 67
54.	Shri Hussain Syed Shahnawaz	5, 156, 157, 176
55.	Shri Jadhao, Prataprao Ganpatrao	52
56.	Shri Jadhav Baliram	60
57.	Dr. Jaiswal Sanjay	82
58.	Shri Jaiswal, Gorakh Prasad	37, 87

1	2	3
59.	Shri Jakhar Badri Ram	39, 162, 200
60.	Smt. Jat Poonam Veljibhai	170
61.	Shri Jawale Haribhau	
62.	Shri Jindal, Naveen	15, 41, 151
63.	Dr. Joshi, Murli Manohar	155, 223
64.	Shri Joshi, Pralhad	56, 80
65.	Shri Judev, Dilip Singh	29, 144, 151, 193
66.	Shri Kalmadi Suresh	98
67.	Shri Karunakaran, P.	84, 158
68.	Shri Karwaria, Kapil Muni	7, 159, 160
69.	Shri Kaswan, Ram Singh	61, 212
70.	Shri Kataria Lal Chand	95
71.	Shri Kateel, Nalin Kumar	11, 156, 172
72.	Shri Kaushalendra Kumar	121,
73.	Dr. Lilli Kruparani	27, 165, 166, 191
74.	Dr. Kirodi Lal Meena	49
75.	Shri Kowase Marotrao Sainuji	46, 169,
76.	Shri Kumar Vishwan Mohan	89, 130
77.	Shri Kumar, P.	18
78.	Shri Laguri Yashbant	70, 91, 103
79.	Shri Lingam P.	129
80.	Shri Vikrambhai Arjanbhai Madam	23, 67, 171, 189
81.	Smt. Mahajan, Sumitra	70, 111
82.	Shri Mahato Narahari	216,
83.	Shri Majhi Pradeep	75, 216, 219
84.	Shri Majumdar, Prasanta Kumar	83, 149
85.	Shri Mani Jose K.	16
86.	Shri Manjhi Hari	26, 67, 171
87.	Smt. Mcleod, Ingrid	73
88.	Shri Meghe, Datta	82, 87
89.	Shri Meghwal Arjun Ram	3, 80
90.	Shri Mohan P.C.	38, 218

1	2	3
91.	Shri Munde Gopinath	70, 77
92.	Shri Muttemwar Vilas	88, 116, 159
93.	Shri Nagar, Surendra Singh	123
94.	Dr. Naik, Sanjeev Ganesh	142, 143, 213
95.	Shri Nama, Nageswara Rao	67, 225
96.	Shri Naranbhai, Kachhadia	13, 151, 170
97.	Shri Owaisi Asaduddin	22, 50, 168, 207
98.	Shri P.R. Natarajan	8, 180
99.	Shri Panda, Baijayant	71
100.	Shri Pandey Ravindra Kumar	90, 133, 144
101.	Shri Paranjpe Anand Prakash	145, 146, 214
102.	Shri Patel Devji M.	2,
103.	Shri Patel R.K. Singh	118
104.	Smt. Patel, Jayshreeben	170, 174
105.	Shri Patel, Bal Kumar	72
106.	Shri Patel Kishanbhai V.	75, 216, 219
107.	Shri Pathak Harin	126, 170, 174
108.	Shri Patil Sanjay Dina	142, 143, 213
109.	Shri Patil Nana	151
110.	Smt. Patil Bhavana Gawali	93, 168
111.	Shri Patil C.R.	119, 188
112.	Shri Patil, Khatgaonkar Bhaskarrao Bapurao	145, 146, 214
113.	Smt. Patle, Kamla Devi	33, 162
114.	Shri Prabhakar, Ponnam	59, 171, 211
115.	Shri Premchand Guddu	165
116.	Shri Punia, P.L.	17, 186
117.	Shri Purkayastha Kabindra	139
118.	Shri Raghavan M.K.	132
119.	Shri Rahaman, Abdul	148, 173
120.	Shri Rajbhar, Ramashankar	96, 218
121.	Shri Rajendran, C.	80
122.	Shri Rajesh, M.B.	62
123.	Shri Ram Purnmasi	6, 177

1	2	3
124.	Shri Ramkishun	121
125.	Shri Rana Kadir	40
126.	Shri Rane, Nilesh Narayan	32, 195
127.	Shri Rao, Sambasiva Rayapati	9, 181
128.	Shri Rashid. J.M. Aaron	94
129.	Shri Rawat, Ashok Kumar	144, 182
130.	Shri Roy Arjun	67, 223
131.	Shri Ray, Rudramadhab	54
132.	Shri Reddy M. Sreenivasulu	4, 230
133.	Shri Reddy, Anantha Venkatarami	26
134.	Shri Reddy, K.J.S.P.	2, 175
135.	Shri Reddy M. Venugopala	112, 151, 228
136.	Shri Roy Nripendra Nath	85, 216
137.	Shri S. Alagiri	99, 130, 153, 228
138.	Shri S. Semmalai	76
139.	Shri S., Pakkirappa	14, 185
140.	Shri S.R. Jeyadurai	110, 158
141.	Shri S.S. Ramasubbu	2, 51, 63, 103
142.	Dr. Saha, Anup Kumar	158
143.	Shri Sampath, A.	79
144.	Smt. Saroj, Sushila	67, 93, 140, 150, 151
145.	Shri Satpathy, Tathagata	131
146.	Shri Sayeed, Hamdullah	22, 188
147.	Smt. Scindia, Yashodhara Raje	74, 149
148.	Shri Sethi, Arjun Charan	84, 162
149.	Shri Sharma, Jagdish	88, 159
150.	Shri Shekhar, Neeraj	152, 153, 154, 221
151.	Shri Shetkar, Suresh Kumar.	28, 192
152.	Shri Shetti Raju	149
153.	Shri Anto Antony	71, 115
154.	Shri Siddeshwara, G.M.	179
155.	Dr. Singh Bhola	214,
156.	Shri Singh Bhoopendra	149, 209

1	2	3	1	2	3
157.	Shri Singh Ijyaraj	167, 229	186.	Shri Taware, Suresh Kashinath	68
158.	Shri Singh Jagdanand	67, 113	187.	Shri Tewari Manish	222
159.	Shri Singh K.C. 'Baba'	30, 141, 162, 194, 213	188.	Shri Thakor Jagdish	58
160.	Shri Singh Mahabali	80, 151, 20	189.	Shri Thakur Anurag Singh	37, 162, 221
161.	Smt. Singh Meena	144, 156, 218, 228	190.	Shri Thamaraiselvan R.	47, 129, 206, 214
162.	Shri Singh Radha Mohan	161, 171	191.	Shri Thomas P.T.	24
163.	Dr. Singh Raghuvansh Prasad	124	192.	Shri Tirkey, Manohar	83, 149
164.	Shri Singh Ratan	91, 167	193.	Shri Tiwari, Bhisma Shankar <i>Alias</i> Kushal	156
165.	Shri Singh Ravneet	67, 107, 151	194.	Shri Tudu Laxman	15, 80, 87
166.	Shri Singh Sushil Kumar	19	195.	Shri Udasi Shivkumar	125, 156, 157
167.	Shri Singh Uday	31, 152	196.	Smt. Upadhyay Seema	67, 140, 150, 151, 171
168.	Shri Singh Yashvir	152, 153, 154, 221	197.	Shri Vardhan, Harsh	106, 155
169.	Shri Singh, Rajiv Ranjan <i>Alias</i> Lalan Singh	172	198.	Shri Vasava, Mansukhbhai D.	164, 170
170.	Singh, Rajkumari Ratna	87, 163	199.	Dr. Venugopal P.	81, 129
171.	Shri Singh, Uday Pratap	70, 90, 144	200.	Shri Verma Sajjan	86
172.	Shri Singh, Vijay Bahadur	77, 87, 97	201.	Smt. Verma, Usha	67, 140, 150, 151, 171
173.	Dr. Singh, Sanjay	70, 229	202.	Shri Virendra Kumar	78
174.	Shri Siricilla Rajaiah	21, 187	203.	Shri Vishwanath, Adagooru H.	156, 157
175.	Dr. Solanki Kirit Premjibhai	100, 170, 218	204.	Shri Viswanathan P.	89
176.	Shri Sugavanam, E.G.	36, 136, 154, 198	205.	Shri Wakchaure, Bhausahab Rajaram	101, 171
177.	Shri Sugumar, K.	1, 151, 226	206.	Shri Wankhede Subhash Bapurao	102, 156, 166
178.	Smt. Sule, Supriya	142, 143, 213	207.	Shri Yadav AnjanKumar M.	153
179.	Shri Suresh Kodikkunnil	147, 148, 217	208.	Shri Yadav Dharmendra	147, 213, 216
180.	Shri Swamy N. Cheluvarya	55, 144, 210	209.	Shri Yadav Dinesh Chandra	67
181.	Shri Tagore Manicka	67, 105	210.	Prof. Yadav Ranjan Prasad	77, 221
182.	Smt. Tandon, Annu	35, 197	211.	Shri Yadav, Hukmadeo Narayan	104
183.	Shri Tandon, Lalji	70, 108	212.	Yogi, Aditya Nath	64, 218.
184.	Shri Tanwar Ashok	10, 183			
185.	Shri Tarai Bibhu Prasad	220			

ANNEXURE II

Ministry-wise Index to Starred Questions

<i>Prime Minister</i>	:	
<i>Atomic Energy</i>	:	
<i>Coal</i>	:	1, 2, 10, 18
<i>Communications and Information Technology</i>	:	3, 9, 11
<i>Finance</i>	:	5, 6, 15, 19, 20
<i>Human Resource Development</i>	:	7, 8, 14, 16, 17
<i>Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions</i>	:	12
<i>Planning</i>	:	4, 13.
<i>Space</i>	:	

Ministry-wise Index to Unstarred Questions

<i>Prime Minister</i>	:	6
<i>Atomic Energy</i>	:	35, 47, 63, 129, 181, 214
<i>Coal</i>	:	12, 31, 54, 61, 65, 67, 72, 74, 89, 109, 116, 126, 127, 144, 158, 169, 170, 171, 174, 182, 208, 218, 220, 222
<i>Communications and Information Technology</i>	:	4, 9, 15, 24, 34, 37, 70, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 87, 94, 110, 124, 130, 140, 146, 147, 154, 161, 165, 167, 178, 195, 225
<i>Finance</i>	:	3, 8, 11, 16, 17, 18, 21, 28, 32, 36, 38, 39, 40, 43, 44, 49, 51, 52, 56, 57, 73, 76, 77, 83, 85, 88, 92, 97, 100, 102, 107, 113, 115, 118, 119, 120, 121, 125, 134, 137, 145, 153, 168, 175, 184, 189, 190, 192, 199, 200, 205, 212, 215, 219, 221, 223, 224
<i>Human Resource Development</i>	:	1, 2, 5, 7, 22, 23, 26, 27, 29, 30, 42, 46, 53, 55, 59, 64, 66, 68, 69, 71, 75, 89, 90, 96, 98, 103, 104, 108, 112, 132, 135, 136, 138, 139, 141, 142, 143, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 156, 157, 159, 160, 162, 163, 164, 166, 173, 176, 179, 185, 188, 194, 198, 201, 202, 207, 209, 210, 211, 213, 226, 228, 229
<i>Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions</i>	:	14, 19, 48, 50, 58, 60, 91, 95, 99, 101, 111, 117, 122, 128, 133, 177, 217, 230
<i>Planning</i>	:	13, 25, 33, 41, 45, 62, 93, 105, 106, 114, 123, 131, 155, 172, 180, 186, 191, 193, 196, 203, 204, 206, 216, 227
<i>Space</i>	:	10, 20, 81, 183, 187, 197.

